

U. S. WEATHER BU.  
EAU, OCT. 21—Last 24  
hours' rainfall, .10. Tem-  
perature, max. 79; min.  
74. Weather, variable.

# Sunday Advertiser

SUGAR—96° Test Cen-  
trifugals, 3.625c; Per Ton,  
\$72.50. 88 Analysis Beets  
8s. 3 3-4d. Per Ton,  
\$75.50.

VOL. III., NO. 147. HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY OCTOBER 22, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES.

## THE COWBOYS OF HAWAII IN MANY CONTESTS

### Mammoth Crowd Witnesses Skill and Daring of Cattlemen at Kapiolani Park.

The first Cowboy Carnival to be held in Honolulu must be written down a big success. That it caught on there is no doubt. All in all as good an afternoon's entertainment was provided as has been witnessed here for a long time, and the program was run off without a hitch.

Next year if a similar event be held it will be even a greater success, for the experience of yesterday will have been profited by and the thing will be attempted on a much larger scale.

It was Cowboys' Day yesterday, with a vengeance. Wherever you went you met cowboys of various nationalities and of all ages and the sole topic of conversation was cowboys and their feats. Early in the morning the cattlemen from the outlying districts began to pour into Honolulu and by noon hundreds of horsemen from the regions beyond Waialae and Moanalua had tied up in town.

The program was not scheduled to start before 2:45 p. m., but an hour earlier every seat in the grandstand was taken and at 2:30 o'clock the stand was crowded to capacity limits with a mass of humanity who gladly paid for standing room in order to gain a glimpse of the events shortly to be enacted in the infield of the racetrack.

It is doubtful if there were ever a bigger crowd at Kapiolani Park. Including the occupants of the grandstand, those who occupied vehicles and the hundreds who stood in the infield, there must have been at least three thousand people present.

It was a regular holiday crowd that came to be amused and went away amused. And it found plenty to laugh at and enough thrills to sustain interest until the final event was over.

For the convenience of spectators in the grandstand, the judges' box, opposite the big structure was taken away. From this little wooden edifice numerous races which have made local turf history, have been judged, and connected with it are numerous recollections dear to the hearts of local turf-lovers.

Now the stables have gone, the fence has been torn down and some day it is probable that an enterprising individual will remove the grandstand itself and sell it for kindling wood without a word being said in remonstrance.

The cattle used in yesterday's events were penned in a corral in the race-track enclosure and were let out one at a time as needed. The wild ponies were also kept in a special reservation until used.

The steers, with an exception or two, didn't act as wildly as had been expected and hoped. It is probable that they were bewildered by the sight of the immense crowd.

The ponies were the real thing, however, and were as full of life and mischief as the most reckless buster could have wished.

After the band, under the guidance of Kapellmeister Berger, had obliged with a tune, the first event on the program, a watermelon race, was announced by "Doc" Monsarrat, who was in his best form with his voice.

#### WATERMELON RACE.

Five competitors faced the starter, mostly members of the polo club. The idea was to race to a line of watermelons, dismount, grab a melon and ride to the finish with it, the first home to be declared winner. The race created a world of amusement, for a ripe watermelon isn't the handiest thing to take riding with one on an English saddle. Major Potter, won from Harold Dillingham and Eddie Duisenberg. Clarence Cooke and George Angus also ran.

#### BUCKING PONY CONTEST.

Two essayed to ride a bit of a flea-bitten, mouse-colored pony which had more devil in him than his inches would seem to warrant. A Hawaiian boy was first up and he was soon down, the pony flooring him at the third buck. The gentleman didn't feel like trying again. Then another young native expressed a willingness to take a hand in the game. He donned a pair of monster spurs, but this was as far as he got, for when the time came to mount, a sudden and violent attack of cold feet kept him on terra firma.

#### ROPING AND TYING CONTEST.

This event brought out some of the most expert cowboys of Hawaii, all eager to win the very attractive prizes offered. Ikuia Purdy of the Parker ranch was declared winner, doing his stunt in 38 3-4 seconds. Keau of Honolulu ranch took second prize, his time being 46 seconds. Pulu, also of Honolulu ranch, got away with third award, and T. Lopez, known as "Oo-oo," was given a fourth prize for his good work. Pulu's time was 1:39 1-4 and Lopez did the trick in 1:45. Archie Kaaua made third best time, 1:53, but he was cut out on account of having made three attempts. Others to compete were Nuhea, 1:43; Willie Spencer, McKnew, and Lellehua.

#### EGG RACE.

In this event entrants were given a wooden spoon and an egg and had to take their horses over a low barrier, turn round and make the jump again on the home run. If an egg was dropped the competitor had to return and get a fresh egg and begin over again. A large and select field started for the Egg Stakes. Eddie Duisenberg looked a winner all over until his horse reared and the egg still clung to its spoon. Investigation revealed a rubber band holding the egg in place, and as the rules of the contest didn't permit this, "Dusie" was barred out. First prize went to the man who first won two

## ADVERTISER MAN SEES GAMBLING GOING ON

### Location, Names, Dates and Other Evidence--- Game Run by Nicholls and Laelae--- Policeman Was Near By.

The big crap game which has been running for over two months past in a cottage close by the government stables was in full operation last night and at 10 o'clock about thirty natives and Portuguese and a sprinkling of wahoines were busy juggling the dice for greed of gain.

An Advertiser reporter watched proceedings from outside the house for quite a time and saw that gambling for money or something of value was going on, and that the game being conducted was a percentage one.

Two tables were running, one covered with a white and the other with a green cloth. At one table the limit was a quarter and at the other nothing less than fifty cents could be wagered.

Every time a player made three passes twenty-five cents was taken out of the pot, if the original stake was a quarter. Fifty cents was deducted from a half-dollar stake and whatever larger amount was wagered, the rake-off would not be more than fifty cents.

Once during the game there was a false alarm and the lights were put out. Presently the game was resumed, Gamekeeper Nicholls telling the players that they need fear nothing unless the telephone rang at the stables, in which case that would mean that Henry Vida was telephoning, and the game must then stop.

The house is owned by Philip Rivers, an employe of the Garbage Department. The games last night were being run by Alec Nicholls and David Laelae.

After the Advertiser man had viewed the proceedings for some time the lights in the house were suddenly extinguished and the occupants piled out and made themselves scarce. This was caused by an alarm having been given by one of the spies stationed outside and who noticed a strange hack coming down the street.

While the game was going on Officer Spillner of the mounted patrol was loafing peacefully not a stone's throw from the house.

Among those present in the house were Moses, Pepee, Joe Alae, David Laelae, Anton Silva, Kolii, John Hopper, Joe Keannui, Kuamoo (W.), Mannoie (W.).

Well, gentlemen of the police, what do you think of yourselves in the light of the evidence the Advertiser is giving from day to day? Why can't you find some evidence also?

## HOMESTEADED LABOR ON CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS

Mr. C. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works company, is in New York city superintending the business of the company at that end of the line, more particularly in connection with the assembling of the sugar mill which the company has the contract for furnishing and erecting near the Tehantepec railroad in Mexico and the new mill which it is supplying to the Wailuku plantation on Maui.

Mr. Hedemann has recently visited Porto Rico and writes interestingly of what he saw there and of labor and political conditions in Cuba. He says, in writing to a friend in Honolulu:

#### VISIT TO W. J. LOWRIE.

During the month of May I visited Porto Rico, and under the guidance and hospitality of our old friend, Mr. W. J. Lowrie, I visited a number of the most prominent plantations, traveled across the country over the beautiful military road built by the Spaniards and kept in a most excellent condition, and traveled fully over three-fourths of the entire shore line of the island. I found at the Aguirre plantation on the south coast quite a large and pleasant settlement of Hawaiian people, whom Mr. Lowrie has engaged as engineers, sugar boilers, accountants, overseers, etc.; besides several contracting planters, all formally connected with Hawaiian plantations. Mr. Lowrie has brought that plantation up to a wonderful success by using the Hawaiian methods, in the field work as well as in the sugar house, and it is

considered one of the best, if not the best, managed plantations in all of the West Indies. He is having a great battle against the old established Cuban and Porto Rican planter's methods, which these conservative planters do not easily give up until they find the example set by Mr. Lowrie to be greatly to their advantage.

The people owning the Aguirre plantation, which this year turned out over 20,000 tons of sugar and have the cane to be ground next season which will yield over 30,000 tons, are now contemplating the building of a large central factory, located about fifteen to twenty miles from the present mill. This central factory in the course of a few years will reach a capacity of from 3000 to 4000 tons of cane per day. The formation of this country is at present under consideration by the owners, including Mr. Lowrie, who holds a large portion of the stock.

#### SUGAR OUTLOOK IN PORTO RICO.

With the sugar import free from duty to the United States; with the large poor laboring population in the island; with transportation expenses from the mill to the market of less than one-third of what such transportation expenses are to the Hawaiian planters; with a climate and natural condition of the land and soil which can hardly be found more advantageous anywhere for cane cultivation, and with a number of responsible land owners who are willing and able to cultivate cane on their own large tracts of land and sell it to Aguirre plantation at what we would in Hawaii call low cost, and owing the exclusive franchise of railroad transportation on both sides of their large

(Continued on page 9.)

## GREAT STRIKE IMPENDING

### All the Railroads in the Russian Empire Are to Be Tied Up.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MOSCOW, October 22.—Three trunk lines have been tied up by the strike and others are embarrassed. A call has been issued for a strike on every railroad line in the empire. The cause is political.

## FORTY-TWO VESSELS LOST ON LAKES

CHICAGO, October 22.—Twenty-one lives and forty-two vessels have been lost in the prevailing storm on the great lakes.

## JAPANESE POLITICS.

TOKIO, October 22.—In the event of a change in the government minister Hayashi will be recalled from London to take the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## THE MOROCCO SETTLEMENT.

PARIS, October 22.—The German and French ministers are leaving Fez, indicating the assumption of international control in Morocco.

## JAPANESE REBELS KILLED.

THE HAGUE, October 22.—In a fight between government troops and rebels in Java, fifty rebels were killed.

## ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

BUDAPEST, October 22.—The secretary to ex-Premier Bannfy has been arrested for treason.

## ROOSEVELT IN FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, October 22.—President Roosevelt is a guest of the city and will remain over today.

## LOUBET FOR SPAIN.

PARIS, October 22.—President Loubet has started for Spain to return the visit of King Alfonso.

## NO CHOLERA IN MANILA.

MANILA, October 22.—This city is free from cholera, but there are a few cases in the provinces.

## FOOTBALL SCORES.

CHICAGO, October 22.—Football: Chicago 4, Wisconsin 0; Harvard 6, West Point 0.

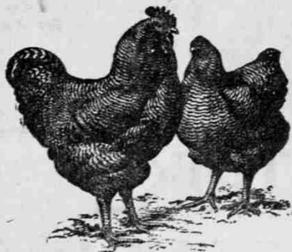
## ARE STEAMERS IN LEAGUE WITH THE LUMBER TRUST?

Peter High, president and manager of the Enterprise Mill Co., was seen at his rooms in the Majestic last night and asked whether or not his lumber business had been injured by action of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.?

"Well, I have not the actual proof that the steamship people are in with the lumber trust, but there are certain facts that make it look very much that way," Mr. High began replying. "After I started in the lumber business I was getting lumber down from Portland at \$7 a thousand, and after paying freight and handling the cost ready for use here is about \$23. The trust is charging \$27 a thousand. An advantage of getting the lumber by way of San Francisco is that it is already seasoned in the lumber yards there. "You know I had the half-yearly contract for supplying the Board of Health with lumber. When the time to bid for last period came round I overlooked it. I was asked why I hadn't put in a bid and when I gave the reason they told me at the Board of Health office that, as the bids had not been opened, a day would make no difference. "So I put in a bid. It was lower but as I have said shingles were left out. "Now I have it on the authority of a leading man connected with one of the firms, who let the cat out of the bag before he seemed to know what he was doing, that the steamship people have now put it over the trust. They have raised the freight on lumber from Portland to \$11, the same as had been fixed to shut me out. "When I require lumber for a job now I import it from San Francisco. It costs about \$16 a thousand there against \$7 at the Sound, and after paying freight and handling the cost ready for use here is about \$23. The trust is charging \$27 a thousand. An advantage of getting the lumber by way of San Francisco is that it is already seasoned in the lumber yards there. "You know I had the half-yearly contract for supplying the Board of Health with lumber. When the time to bid for last period came round I overlooked it. I was asked why I hadn't put in a bid and when I gave the reason they told me at the Board of Health office that, as the bids had not been opened, a day would make no difference. "So I put in a bid. It was lower but as I have said shingles were left out. (Continued on Page 13.)



DESIGN OF CRAP TABLE FOUND IN CHAS. MOORE'S GAMBLING PLACE.



Would You Make Money Out of POULTRY?

IF SO USE

# INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

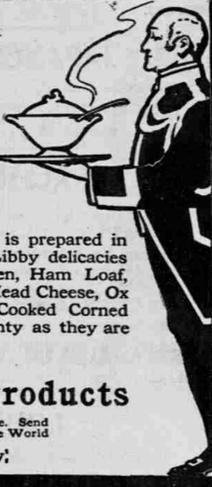
Your hens will produce more eggs than ever before if you feed them International Poultry Food. The results attained by the use of this food are truly remarkable. It prevents disease, cures Chicken Cholera, greatly increases egg production, and makes chickens grow very rapidly.

UNEQUALED FOR INTENDED SHOW STOCK.

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO., LTD.

Sole Agents.

# Libby's Corned Beef Hash



is one of the most appetizing dishes that is prepared in the Libby kitchens. Among the many Libby delicacies are Potted and Deviled Ham and Chicken, Ham Loaf, Vienna Sausage, Melrose Paté, Cottage Head Cheese, Ox Tongues, Jellied Hocks, Veal Loaf and Cooked Corned Beef—wholesome foods that are as dainty as they are good.

Ask your grocer for

## Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

Our booklet, "Good Things to Eat," sent free. Send five 2c stamps for Libby's Big Atlas of the World

Libby, McNeill & Libby,

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Wholesale Distributors.

## Remington Standard Typewriter

Eight models ranging in price from

\$97.50 TO \$150.00. Sold on Easy Terms.

—ALSO—

A new line of

## VICTOR SAFES

From \$36.00 up—on easy terms. Supplies for all office automatic machinery. Repairing a specialty.

## Hawaiian Office Specialty Co.

Tel. Main 15. 72 King street.

# Man-A-Cea

The Wonderful MAN-GA-NESE WATER.

## STOPS

that Distress after Eating or Drinking. Cures where all else fails

## CATARRH of the STOMACH

Indigestion, Excess of Mucus, Fermentation, Acidity, Gases, Distention, That Lump, Distress, Nausea, Anaemia.

For sale by your druggist or by

## W. C. PEACOCK & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

# BEEF TRUST HIT NOW

U. S. Attorney Breckons Brings Action to Break It.

The United States of America has begun its expected suit against the "Beef Trust of Hawaii." District Attorney Breckons filed the suit yesterday morning. All the big ranchmen and ranching corporations of the Territory are among the defendants, including President Isenberg of the Senate and Speaker Knudsen of the House of Representatives. Here is the list:

Metropolitan Meat Co., Limited; William C. Achi; American Sugar Co., Limited; Henry P. Baldwin; Henry P. Beckley; Cristel Bolte; John Broad; Arthur M. Brown; Jacob F. Brown; Alfred W. Carter; Elmer E. Conant; John Cullen; Samuel M. Damon; Walter F. Dillingham; Dowsett Company, Limited; The Waterhouse Trust Company, executors of the Estate of W. H. Cornwell, deceased; Estate of John H. Limited; Charles Gay; Francis Gay; Francis Gay, A. Robinson, J. R. Gay, H. Robinson and Mrs. Alice Robinson, co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Gay & Robinson; A. Gomes; Mrs. A. C. Greenwell; Halekaha Ranch Company; Hawaiian Agricultural Company; Robert R. Hind; Harvey R. Hitchcock; George Holt; Robert W. Holt; Robert Horner; Albert Horner; Humuula Sheep Station; W. G. Irwin & Company, Limited; D. P. R. Isenberg; James H. Raymond and Phoebe K. Raymond, his wife; Christian Conrad; John Doe Kay; Kaneohe Ranch Company, Limited; Eric A. Knudsen; Eben P. Low; John S. Low; John A. Magoon; John A. Maguire; Makee Sugar Co., Limited; McBryde Sugar Company, Limited; Lincoln L. McCandless; John Doe McDougall; Joseph P. Mendonca; Otto Meyer; A. A. Meyer; H. K. Meyer; H. P. Meyer; Julian Monserat; E. M. Nakuna; Oahu Railway & Land Company, Limited; John D. Paris; Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, by her guardian, Alfred W. Carter; Samuel Parker; Antone Perry; Puakea; Aubrey Robinson; M. P. Robinson; Richard C. Searle; Robert W. Shingle; William H. Shipman; Francis M. Swanzey; Lorrin A. Thurston; Mary M. von Holt; Louis Von Tempisky; Gilbert J. Waller; Waterhouse Trust Company, Limited; John Wright; Albert S. Wilcox.

Some of the allegations are as follows: That the various defendants are engaged in the business of raising and marketing cattle and that the Metropolitan Meat Co. is engaged in the business of selling it at retail, in Honolulu, and that more than seventy-five per cent. of the stock of the Metropolitan Meat Company is owned and controlled by the other defendants, also that all of the meat company's officers are elected and controlled by the other defendants.

That about 3,667,465 pounds' weight of beef cattle, of the value of \$347,178.25, in lawful money of the United States, are used and consumed annually by the inhabitants and people of said city of Honolulu, and of the Territory of Hawaii; and that about ninety per cent. of said large quantity of beef so used and consumed annually as aforesaid by said inhabitants and people, has been, is now, and will hereafter continue to be, dealt in, raised, produced, sold, shipped and delivered by said defendants.

That the above-named defendants comprise nearly all of the wholesale dealers in said Territory, who raise, produce, handle, deal in, sell, ship or deliver beef cattle and fresh beef in said Territory for sale to consumers and dealers therein, and that by reason thereof, the said defendants, if combined together, can, and do, absolutely control the prices charged for fresh beef raised and produced in said Territory.

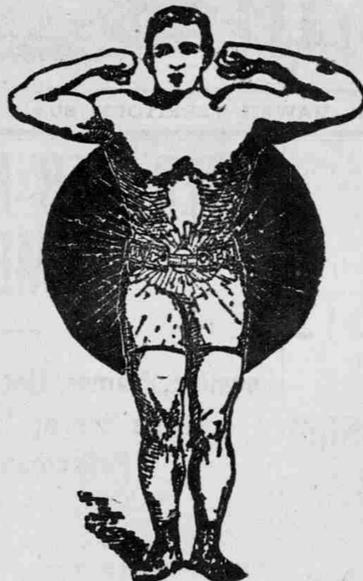
That said defendants, in violation of "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies" and its amendments, and in order to restrain and destroy competition in the raising and selling of beef cattle and fresh beef, are now engaged in, and intend to continue to be engaged in, an unlawful combination, trust and conspiracy among, and between themselves arbitrarily, from time to time, to raise, lower, fix and maintain prices, and to maintain arbitrary, high and oppressive prices at which they will sell, directly, or through their, and each of their, respective agents, beef cattle and fresh beef to dealers and consumers in said Territory; and that, in pursuance of the said unlawful combination, trust and conspiracy, the said defendants, and each of them, have been able, and now are able, and will continue to be able, arbitrarily, to raise, lower, fix and maintain the prices at which they, and each of them, will sell beef cattle and fresh beef, either directly or through their respective agents, to dealers and consumers in said Territory, and, in pursuance thereof, have arbitrarily raised, lowered, fixed and maintained, and will continue arbitrarily to raise, lower, fix and maintain the prices at which they, and each of them, will sell beef cattle and fresh beef, either directly or through their respective agents, to dealers and consumers in said Territory.

That it was part of said agreement that the price to be paid for cattle and beef to each defendant should not be changed without the consent of the other defendants, nor changed by the demand for fresh beef in the localities supplied by the Metropolitan Meat Co. That in consequence of said agreement many persons have suffered, and will continue to suffer, great and irreparable financial loss and losses, by reason of the arbitrary, high and oppressive prices at which beef cattle and fresh beef have been raised, fixed and maintained by said defendants.

The court is asked to issue a perpetual injunction against the defendants restraining them from continuing to carry out the alleged unlawful con-

# MEN, HERE'S AN OFFER!

SUPPOSE YOU ARE A WEAK MAN.



You've doctored and doped till you are sick of it all. You would pay for anything that would give you back your old vim.

You don't want to pay out any more money till you are sure.

Tell me your trouble and if I say I can cure you I will do so or pay you \$1000.

Is that fair? Then get in line.

I know what I can do, because I've done it and am doing it every day. I'm sure that Electricity is the life and that I can restore it where it's lost. So if you need what I offer, and don't want to risk my price, I'll take the chances.

And when you do pay me the cost is less than a short season of drugging, and how much more pleasant! You put my belt on when you go to bed; you feel the soothing exhilarating vigor flowing into your weak body, and while you sleep peacefully it fills you full of the fire of life. You wake up in the morning feeling like a giant.

Now, I can't cure everything. I don't claim to, and I won't take a case that I don't feel sure of, but all these troubles which come from an early waste of vitality, from dissipation of any kind, from decay of nerve power, or from any organic, stomach, liver or kidney weakness, I can cure, and those are the cases I am willing to tackle and take the chances on.

I'm curing them every day. Here are a few men who recently answered "Cured."

Arnold F. Berril of Marshall, Cal., says I cured him after the failure of doctors.

Hugh Fraser, 309 Sutter St., San Francisco, cured of Lumbago and Sciatica after suffering for 35 years.

A. J. Hammond, 330 Pine St., cured of general debility. Is an old man, but now strong and vigorous.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your own town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town.

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you. Come and get it now.

The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there's a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say, "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free, sealed, if you send this ad.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 906 MARKET ST., Above Ellis, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

piracy in restraint of trade and to maintain high and oppressive prices for beef.

## REPLEVIN JUDGMENT AGAINST HIGH SHERIFF

Judge De Bolt gave judgment in favor of W. G. Irwin against High Sheriff Henry for replevin of property sold under execution, "excepting the first item of one two-seated surrey. The judgment is that Irwin is entitled to recover one phaeton, one double surrey and one buggy sold under execution levied on the property of James Carty, the articles having been included in a mortgage to Irwin made February 20, 1902.

## VARIOUS MATTERS IN THE COURTS

C. R. Hemenway, trustee of Honolulu Clay Co. in bankruptcy, has filed a bill of exceptions to the answer of O. L. Sorenson, F. C. Atherton, C. H. Cooke and F. B. Damon in his suit against the company and its stockholders to compel them to pay to the estate a full proportion of the par value of the stock. He says the answer is evasive.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for plaintiff have moved to transfer the ejectment case of Carter vs. Kalkama-haole (Maile) from Judge Lindsay to Judge De Bolt, owing to the uncertainty as to when the former will get through with the Parker case.

Estacio Tavares Jorge, claiming to be the only heir-at-law of the late Frank Antone, has brought a motion for an accounting by A. Kauli, administrator, and a distribution of the estate.

W. R. Bolton, one of the Camp McKinley soldiers indicted for possession of counterfeit gold coin, yesterday entered a plea of not guilty. His trial was set by Judge Dole for October 30. A. G. M. Robertson defends him.

## DOINGS IN PUBLIC SUITS PENDING

Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters yesterday accepted a pro forma decision by Judge De Bolt against High Sheriff Henry in the habeas corpus case of Wung Lung, imprisoned for receiving stolen goods. He took this course to get the question at issue speedily before the Supreme Court. L. M. Straus represents the petitioner.

E. R. Adams has filed an answer to the petition of A. Fernandez, to unseat him as supervisor at large for Oahu in the Supreme Court. He claims that of the 570 votes admitted to have been rejected 250 were cast for himself.

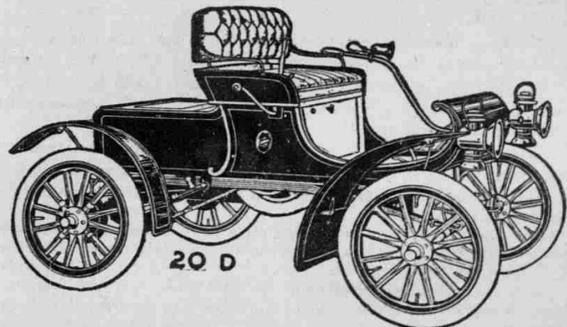
John D. Willard and D. H. Case move that Smith & Lewis be entered as associate counsel for raters in County of Kauai et al vs. James L. Holt et al now pending in the Supreme Court.

County Treasurer Trent has perfected his appeal from Judge Robinson's decree of injunction against him, on complaint of E. B. McClanahan, to prevent the payment of a blanket warrant to Andrew Adams.

## MISS BARR KICKS AGAINST ORDER

Ethel Barr by Thompson & Clemons, attorneys, moves to vacate the order requiring her to submit to a physical examination relative to her claim against the Rapid Transit Co. of \$5000 damages for personal injuries. The ground of motion is "that said order was hastily, inadvertently and erroneously made, is contrary to law, in that the court was without jurisdiction, warrant or authority by law to make and enter the same."

## The OLDSMOBILE a Good Investment



### Oldsmobile Standard 7 h. p. Runabout

More healthful out-of-doors enjoyment can be had from the OLDSMOBILE RUNABOUT than from the same money spent in any other way. All the annoying automobile uncertainties that may have prevented you from buying a machine have been overcome to the smallest detail in this strong, handsome, reliable car.

Costs practically nothing for repairs with intelligent handling. It has been strengthened and built up to the highest point of efficiency, and is as well adapted for touring as for city use—as the successful trip of two of these cars across the American continent, and the 2000-mile endurance run in England and the 30-day Continental trip have proven.

Send for catalogue showing the Oldsmobile line: the lowest prices for the highest efficiency.

7 h. p. Standard 7 h. p. 20 h. p. 10 h. p. 16 h. p. Runabout Touring Runabout 2 Cyl. Touring Car Light Tonneau Commercial Car

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, DETROIT, MICH.

Agents:

## VON HAMM-YOUNG CO., LTD.

Garage Aleak St. rear of Alexander Young Hotel.

# Gas Range Cooking

For Frying Oysters, Croquettes, Fritters, Doughnuts

and everything else which needs very hot fat, there is no fuel so good as gas. The heat is intense and can be kept at one point indefinitely.

The flame should be kept at full head all the time. It will not do to reduce it, as the fat is constantly being cooled by putting in fresh instalments to be fried.

HONOLULU GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.



## Are Your Shoes Giving You Satisfaction?

If not, why not? There must be some reason for it. The next time you buy a pair of shoes it will be worth your while to inspect our celebrated E. P. REEDS' world-famous shoes for women. They are strictly the highest grade shoes on the market for the price and their superiority can be detected at a glance, especially when compared with similar grades. Our

new fall styles consist of strictly smooth, flexible soles, sensible shapes and good snappy toes. Do not fail to see them before going elsewhere. Ask our clerks about the ever growing shoe tree. Island orders solicited.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO., LTD.,

Phone M. 282. 1051 Fort St.

# A SHARK'S BIOGRAPHY.

(N. Y. Evening Post.)

It was down on the Pagos reef, where the green melts suddenly into seas of turquoise, that the man-eater first saw light. He was born amid scenes of blood and sudden death; ushered into the world amid pitiless attack, and saved, of all the hellish brood, by the swirl of waters, the uplifted sand cloud, caused by savage kinsmen in their ruthless charge and cannibalistic feast.

His first act was a drama in the struggle for existence. There was no one to teach him how to swim, to breathe, to see, and instinct, that inheritance of the ages, bade him lie limp and motionless. Being of the same color as the sandy bottom, a livid tawny gray, he crouched, and was buried by the shroud of falling particles as they sifted down through the green and opalescent water.

He was about one foot in length, pliant, soft and tender. He did not have a bone in his body, indeed never had; he was an embryo killing machine of gristle, with just the suggestion of sharp teeth around his jaws. For hours he lay, a mound on the sand, resting easily on his big pad-like pectoral fins and tail that fell over upon his side; then as darkness came, he moved restlessly, flung his tail to one side, and was surprised to find that he shot forward and found himself in midwater. He could move, was buoyant; then fear came again, and alarmed at his exposed position, afraid of he knew not what, he swung the limp tail, shot ahead and ran blindly beneath the edge of a wall of projecting branch coral which formed a cheval de frise to the channel. No more fortunate position could have been selected; indeed, it was prophetic of the good luck which followed the man-eater all his life.

The jagged points of the coral were so many bayonets over his recumbent body. He had found a snug harbor, and that it was safe was evident by the numbers of crayfish which occupied a similar position along the line, brandishing their serrated whips and assuming an air of hostility and bravery which was the merest presumption.

As night came on the young shark shifted from side to side, working the sand out so that he could lie with ease, gradually forming a nest in the soft sand the shape of his yielding body. His eyes, which were of the exact shape of his skin, but spotted with black, now began to take in objects near at hand. He was terrified at the strange sights, which, as the darkness deepened, flashed and scintillated in every direction; now as starlike objects, again as comets pulsating on through the water with a fiery train; and as large fishes surged by, the entire mass of water blazed with such a golden radiance that the young man-eater fell back against the coral of his den, trembling and quivering with fear.

All night he lay quietly, now and again prodded by the serrated spine of an inquisitive crayfish, while once a sprawling many-armed octopus crossed over him—a nerve-racking sensation—his infant man-eater had nerves, and realized it until he was six feet in length, when they gradually became obliterated. In time the light of day came and he observed that the water over him was much lower than it had been; it had dropped away, as it were, and then seeing that he was partly covered by sand, he fell asleep and did not awaken for some hours, when he saw that the water over him was deeper, that in some way it had risen.

The white sand led gradually upward

with coral on all sides, and as he wandered on, he observed that the smaller inhabitants of the place fled from him. He suddenly came upon a very high and beautifully-colored fish twice his own size, and was about to drop to the bottom and hide, when he was amazed to see the angel-fish dart away. Then for the first time there crept into the man-eater's brain the idea that he was a power, that for some reason he was dreaded and feared, and at once his side swing became a swagger and he shot through the water with such rapidity that he rose up the side of the sandy slope and came into a region of delights, his home or ranging ground for many a day.

For several months he lived this life, slowly making his way over the splendid tropical floor of the ocean, sleeping at times in the crevices of rocks, or between coral heads, or under them, foraging where he could, darting clumsily upon octopi, crabs, even starfishes, or any miserable creature which could offer no resistance, thus early in life displaying his sordid nature. The young shark never left the shallows, and at the end of a year, nurtured on good diet, had materially enlarged. He was now three feet in length; his tail long and powerful, his body noticeably bulky. But the greatest change was in the mouth. The first row of teeth were well defined, sharp and serrated. The eye was a little larger, but still the color of sand paper, with no expression. He had begun to change his diet. He discovered that crayfish and other crustaceans went out on the shallow flats at night to feed, and that rays came there to hunt them; so one night, instead of coiling up in a coral head, the man-eater, following a little channel through the reef at high tide, swam across a lagoon of sand overgrown by short sea-weed. Conchs were lumbering along on this grassy floor, and in the submarine herbage were big yellow crayfish, tough and dangerous.

Suddenly there came floating along a ray with its birdlike motion. As it drew near, the shark rushed blindly upon it and by sheer bulldog ferocity seized and held it. The ray doubled, lashed the enemy with its whip-tail, then doubled and flung its sharp serrated spines against the shark, inflicting a wound that was followed by a pink cloud that slowly permeated the water. The headlike expressionless eyes of the man-eater turned inward almost out of sight, but in no way did he exhibit pain; he held on, gripping harder, scenting the blood fiercely, tasting the flesh of his victim. When the ray became passive he swung it, gripped it again, and bearing down upon it, tore and lacerated it, striking down the weed with powerful blows of his tail, sending the crayfishes dashing across the submarine mesa.

Engaged in this fierce attack, the man-eater was suddenly struck, knocked aside by a sand-shark twice his size; but he circled about with savage menace, retreating only when fairly put to flight by his opponent. Every night now he foraged, learning that nearly all animals feed at night in this land of plenty. In all his wanderings the man-eater never exhibited any interest in a certain locality; he never returned to the same place twice. He had no sense of location, no mental action that gave him an interest in a locality sufficient to produce a desire to return, no memory beyond that which blood produced. He slept or rested when he grew weary, and often swam continuously for days; at times at the surface, when his fin would make broad showing above the water, cutting it like a knife. He swam on, eternally on, but generally in a circle—an instinctive movement, which kept him near the lagoon.

At the end of three years the man-eater was six feet in length. He had increased prodigiously in bulk, was especially heavy just behind the head, which was enormous and threatening. When his jaws gaped, as they sometimes did to throw out some parasite, an array of teeth would be seen, the front row upright, pure white, larger than a man's thumb-nail and perfect triangles, their edges like saws. Back of these were ten or twelve rows of similar teeth lying flat in the mouth, unsuspected, but called into action when blood was tasted and these fierce knives sprang erect and sank into the flesh of the enemy, making escape impossible.

The shark had changed in many essentials. He was lighter in color, nearly white beneath; the upper lobe of the tail was longer, lithe and capable of remarkable power; but the eyes now appeared smaller and were, if anything, more inexpressive, and gray. The motion was dignified, yet there was the same peculiar swing given by the tail, and when he wished to turn the massive head was jerked slightly in the given direction and the tail swung to meet it. He had now several boon companions. Three or four remoras had joined partnership with him, fishes about a foot in length, black, with a peculiar sucker on the top of the head. When weary of following the shark they merely attached themselves by the sucker to his back and were towed along. The others were several little striped pilot fishes, which hid beneath the shark's head. They were very curious and darted out at every strange object that appeared.

The man-eater at this time had developed a remarkable power of scent. A dead animal half a mile away could be traced up the wind or current with marvelous quickness and fidelity. His plan when a scent was found was to beat up against it like a ship against the wind, swimming with great rapidity, turning the instant it was lost; and as this was always on the surface, with his big dorsal fin out of water, he was not a pleasing sight to men in a boat who had left their fish hanging overboard. The spectacle of a shark of extraordinary bulk darting about in so erratic a manner was taken by some as menacing, and they resented it in various ways.

It is not to be supposed that he had gained any idea of locality. He haunted this region merely because he had certain limitations. He swam north until the water lost the temperature which suited his nature best, and to the south until it grew too warm. A certain skipper of a steamer which sailed from

a northern port sighted the shark early in 1861 off Carysfoot Light, the shark following the steamer for several hours, his dorsal fin high above water, crossing and recrossing the steamer's wake in a peculiarly rapid manner. For three consecutive trips the shark was observed, and then one of the passengers fired at him, cutting a notch out of his dorsal fin by which the shark was known for years, nearly always being sighted in a fifteen-mile run from Cape Florida to Havana. The shark was named "Old Bill," and there was not a superstitious sailor on the run who had not taken a shot at him or attempted to capture him.

The man-eater could not be induced to take a baited hook, and it was believed by many of the men that he followed the vessel waiting for a wreck; and when a certain ship disappeared rapidly that he rose up the side with all on board in the Florida straits. It was said that "Old Bill" went down with her. In any event, he disappeared for months. He was now eighteen feet long, of enormous bulk. He rarely went north of Hatteras and then only in summer, when he followed the shad schools north, making the turn at Long Island in June and the coast of Maine some time later in summer. His habits had changed. He preyed upon dead animals, had become a scavenger, and would follow a cattle ship half way across the ocean to feed upon a dead steer. He appeared to be too heavy to run down a horse mackerel, and the smaller fishes evaded him altogether, though occasionally he found a school of mackerel surrounded by a net and would dash into them, crazed by the scent of blood and slime, and gorge himself with them.

He was utterly insensible to pain, as while entangled in a net he was lanced several times by an infuriated fisherman; but the men noticed that he did not stop eating, paying no attention to the wounds; and when his size was seen, the skipper ordered the men aboard the schooner. On another occasion, when entangled in a net near Gloucester, five miles off shore, he destroyed it, rolling over and over, biting the net, tearing it into countless pieces. A dory man attacked him with a harpoon, upon which he turned savagely, gripped the cut-water in his teeth, nearly crushing it and lifted the boat several feet. The men pulled off at a glimpse of his size, and the next day some of his teeth were found in the planking.

One summer he came up the coast searching for some cattle steamer, but finding none he swam on, and attracted by the fishing boats, followed several. Food was scarce. Horse mackerel eluded him. One day he ate a huge jelly fish in desperation, and next seized and rent a mass of kelp in which a dead fish was wound, which brought on a frenzy for food and blood. A schooner was fishing nearby, and as the men hauled up fish, he would take them off, carrying away the lines and filling his mouth with hooks to which he paid little attention. Finally the fishing stopped and he came to the surface some distance off and, seeing a dory anchored, swam up to it, then circled around it. His appearance must have terrified the men for he grasped an oar and struck at the shark, shouting for help. It was said later that the shark deliberately tried to tip over the boat by rising beneath it; but it is a historical fact that over a dozen men and women on the schooner saw the man-eater rush at the dory, rise over it amidst his arms, then saw him strike at the shark with the oar; but the man-eater fell partly on the dory, crushing it down, and then both disappeared. This incident occurred off Nahant, and for several summers the shark haunted the New England coast and the Gulf of Maine. He repeatedly attempted to capture boats of Boon Island, and terrorized the dory cod fishermen and others by rising beneath them and swimming about the boats. The "Big Shark" under which alias he was known, is still remembered by the old fishermen of the coast.

The man-eater had at one time been quick of motion, a swift hunter. He had learned the habits and customs of the fishes. He knew when the bluefish hordes, the millions of shad came in from the deep submerged submarine plateau upon which they wintered, and with others he had followed them, turking about the mouths of rivers often creeping in, devouring other shark or eating the hundreds of shad in nets.

This and more the great shark had done, but now his enormous bulk, his slow movements suggested a different life; the huge creature had reached the demonical climax of his development. He had fourteen or more rows of white serrated, knifelike teeth; he moved with great deliberation, and was apparently incapable of rapid movement; but this was not altogether true, the shark was really a type of activity. He could dash about from side to side, or turn upon his side with matchless grace, but he rarely did; he now ploughed slowly along searching for the objects which suggested the game of his choice.

It was this change of habit that made the great white man-eater an ocean wanderer. He avoided the shore and attached himself to a large ship which sailed from Boston to Liverpool, trailed it, like a hound on the scent, for days, laid by it in storms and calms, and every bucket of refuse thrown over brought the man-eater up from astern with a rush. He finally lost the trail of this ship in chasing something she threw over, and was a thousand miles or more at sea. He swam in every direction hoping to pick up her scent or wake; now many, again swimming slowly. He dived down a quarter of a mile, searching for the bottom which was three miles beyond, but was driven up by the cold to swim along the surface on calm days.

Meeting an outgoing steamer, the man-eater trailed it up the coast to Barbadoes. Here he found a small sailing vessel bound to the westward, and so reached Aspinwall in the Caribbean Sea. The water was intensely hot and he laid out in deep water, cooling his massive bulk, during the day, going ashore at night, occasionally chasing the great rays whose leap from and return to the water sounded like the discharge of a cannon.

One day the shark entered the harbor late in the afternoon and swam in the direction of the anchorage. The crew of one ship were in bathing. They had a topgallant sail overboard and were swimming in it suspecting the presence of sharks. The man-eater swam beneath and around it and was seized with a frenzy at the scent that drifted away. He began to swim rapidly, first in one direction, then in another, fiercer of one of his majesty's ships. It

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Sunday Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH : : : : : EDITOR. SUNDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 22

HOMESTEADING LABORERS.

Mr. Hedemann's letter, published in today's paper, brings out a vital fact for consideration by the Hawaiian planters. It points out that there is a labor shortage in Cuba, many of the plantations paying as high as \$1 a day to common field laborers, while they are scarce and uncertain even at that price.

The bane of present Hawaiian plantation life is that in a majority of cases every employe of the plantation, from the manager to the stable boy is a hired employe with no interest in the plantation that can not be closed out between two days.

A laborer who has a homestead of his own in the vicinity, with the comforts and conveniences incidental thereto, is far more liable to be a fixture and to be contented than one living in plantation barracks, owning nothing that he can not put in a gripsack and carry off with him on five minutes' notice.

Many laborers leave a plantation and move on because of some temporary mill with a luna, an interpreter, a doctor, or for some other minor cause which disgruntles him. Having no local ties, he acts on the spur of the moment. If such laborer owned a house and lot which he had to dispose of before leaving, he would be obliged to take a few days before he carried his intent into operation, by which time he would, in nine cases out of ten, think better of his grievance and stay where he was.

From the plantation standpoint, it is sound policy to encourage a domiciled laboring population in order to stop the present roving disposition of laborers who live in plantation barracks with no local interests. If government land is to be had adjacent to a plantation, the plantation should encourage the homesteading of such land in its own best interests. If there is no government land available for such purpose, it is good financial policy on the part of the plantation to cut up portions of its own land and either give it to the laborers as consideration for working a definite length of time, or sell it to the laborers at reasonable rates and terms. It is the belief of the Advertiser that those plantations which adopt the policy of encouraging the settlement of laborers on their own homesteads will, to a great extent, solve their labor difficulties at an early period, while those who do not, are liable to suffer severely in the near future.

HAWAII AND THE MOON

New York Sun.

As soon as the possession of telescopes enabled astronomers to resolve the man in the moon, his dog, his bush and his lantern, into mountain peaks and surfaces of elevation divided by fissures and gorges, the likeness became manifest of the lunar landscape to the familiar scenes on earth. From this similarity have arisen the names of the Mare Tranquillitatis, the Oceanus Procellarum and the lunar Alps, Apennines and two score separate peaks dotting the maps of the moon which have been made for us by the earlier astronomers.

Yet in this similarity the great astronomical glasses of the present have shown a large measure of dissimilarity from the average superficial conditions of the earth. The factors of this dissimilarity are now engaging the attention of selenographers, and it has seemed feasible to study lunar conditions by those on certain of the larger islands of Hawaii.

Assuming the dead surface of the moon to be due to vulcanism preserved from erosion of air and water, and the assumption finds much to support it, it was held that the conditions could be studied at close range by examination of a dead volcano on earth where the sculpture of erosive action had not yet appreciably altered the surfaces left by the expiring volcanic action. By all means the best, in fact almost the only, volcanic mass fulfilling the necessary conditions is the extinct volcano of Haleakala.

This volcano, "the House of the Sun" as its name signifies, occupies the southern promontory of the island of Maui and dominates with its cloud cap the many leagues of sea from which it is visible. It stands 10,000 feet above the surface of the sea and, as is shown by soundings off the shore of Maui, represents a mass of extrusion of about five miles in height above the mean ocean floor, an immensity of altitude with which nothing terrestrial can compare except the towering peaks of Everest and Kunchinjinga, with the further exception that in its own Hawaiian system the not distant island of Hawaii presents two peaks of 14,000 feet, namely Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, representing an extrusive mass of about six miles from the sea bed.

From the summit wall of Haleakala the eye rests on a crater some 3000 feet in depth, from the floor of which, again, arise cones of the last expiring eruption which reach in some cases an elevation of 2000 feet from the lava floor. Seen from above, this crater is very similar to many masses revealed upon the moon. The great altitude of the crater wall of Haleakala, the considerable distance which the eye must traverse to reach the crater floor and the marked configuration of its crater cones all combine to render this spot the laboratory in which study of the formation of the lunar surface may be prosecuted under the conditions of geography rather than those of astronomy. The highly rarefied atmosphere is largely effective in reducing the irradiation of the sunlight and thus permits the visual effects of the crater view to approximate closely the seeing on the moon. The absence of irradiation is particularly noticeable under the white flood of light cast into the crater by the moon in its tropical splendor at full. Then the shadows and the high lights are as clean cut as those seen on the moon itself, and the half tones are almost as lacking. The moonlit view down into the crater depths shows the terminator of the shadow almost as sharply defined as in the views of lunar landscape familiar through the telescope.

The method of this terrestrial selenography is simple in the extreme. Visual observations on the summit wall of Haleakala have established a series of gross and particular resemblances to lunar phenomena. These spots have been measured for identification, and thus, in making the not particularly difficult descent to the crater floor, the astronomers have been able to place themselves physically upon surfaces that from a distance of half a mile or so offer to the unaided eye the same appearance that the moon presents to the glass through its 240,000 miles.

Nor does the laboratory method cease with this possibility of close inspection and gunter's chain mensuration. Haleakala is long since dead and cold, the stiffened record of remote forces of extrusion and eruption. On the neighboring island of Hawaii these forces are yet active on Mauna Loa in its two craters of Kilauea and Mokuaweo. The finished work in Haleakala may on the other island be identified in its plastic state, and it is possible to observe any stage of the formative process even to its primitive expression in the rolling masses of lava in the firepit of Kilauea, now in an active state over the whole extent of the Halema'uma'u.

In an exploration by workers in the field of astro-physics this summer a great deal of work has been done, many photographic negatives secured and measurements taken. No report will be made on this survey until the physicists have subjected their data to close study. But enough is known to make it clear that many of the lunar problems are now in a fair way of settlement.

THE INSURANCE INQUIRY

Argonaut.

The following further facts have been established in the course of the work of the investigating committee now engaged in an inquiry into methods of insurance companies:

- 1. That George W. Perkins, president of the New York Life, and member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., objected to the production of the books of the firm showing a transaction of that firm with the New York Life; the inference is that the transaction was discreditable.
2. That, according to the testimony of Vice-President Buckner, of the New York Life, advances to agents were loans, but were not carried on the books as such.
3. That in the Buffalo branch of the New York Life, in 1902, the advances to agents exceeded the amounts really earned by these agents by \$45,000. Mr. Buckner acknowledged that this amount was most extravagant. He also

(Continued on Page 9.)

THE BYSTANDER



- Anne M. Prescott, Editor.
Had the Passport.
The Police Boomerang.
Calfi Bulletins.
Street Car Notables.
Theresa Explains.

Anne M. Prescott is the most remarkable woman in Honolulu. When she started her little paper she did it against the advice of every newspaper and business man whom she consulted. Paper after paper had been started here only to meet the undertaker around the first corner. The Daily Republican was the most ambitious of these foredoomed ventures and there had been a Sunday Star, a Sunday Bulletin, a Volcano, a Mirror, an Eagle, Society, The County, the Home Ruler, Austin's Weekly, and I don't know what else. The Great Reaper had gathered them all in before they were ripe. So when Miss Prescott, an elderly schoolteacher, proposed to start a small monthly paper, she had the united sympathy of the press. When she said she was going to charge twenty-five cents a copy for the little sheet the press stopped in sheer amazement.

Well, Miss Prescott's paper, the Honolulu Times, is still running and making a living for its indefatigable owner. Every month the edition is sold out by Miss Prescott herself who peddles as well as edits it. Volume IV. has been reached and passed. The paper is not a newsgatherer and simply deals in comment. And such comment! Below I quote some of the most characteristic items:

Governor Carter is as quiet these days and as still as is a painted ship upon a painted ocean.

But we fancy he is still it and all there (somewhere) &c., &c., etc. Please sir can we have little more (Plum-porridge printing?) must the other fellows grab it all—greedy Ppiigg-ppens.

Oh, the Young Hotel can hold its own, every day—every day O. K. It is a splendid hotel from side walk to roof-garden! Oui. Miss Spivavalo is to wed Lieut. Shoemaker. We don't covet anyone's husband, but if we are to do newspaper work we would like a shoemaker in the family—fact.

"The poet is born and not made;" but if he is not born he can never be made (sure kela). The making of rhymes has often little to do with the goddess Muse! However, we recollect there was an Englishman here some years back named Southwick and we heard him called, by one who knew, an expert.

Did you ever see anything like that in a paper before? No? Well, that is why the little Times sells and lives. It has a grotesque note of originality; and the only paper that could enter and stay in an overcrowded field must have marked characteristics. I predict that no other journal will ever be able to push the Honolulu Times out of its peculiar nook so long as Miss Prescott lives, keeps her point of view and has full command of her brackets, her exclamation points, her dashes, hyphens, her et ceteras and the other component parts of her literary style.

The esteemed Advertiser is not consistent. A few days ago it was priding itself on the assumed fact that its reporters were all so virtuous that they could not get in to any gambling den. Today it says its reporter did get into one.—Star.

He, perhaps, forgot to mention that he passed in as a Star reporter, held his ground as a special policeman and wrote his story as an Advertiser man.

There never was a neater boomerang than the police scheme to entrap the Advertiser staff as witnesses in the Moore case without giving them a chance to tell half of what they knew. Think of calling an editor merely to testify to his lack of personal acquaintance with men whom he never had claimed to know and didn't care to know. The police, who supplied straw Japanese witnesses to testify that there was nothing in the case which they had brought through an Asiatic dummy, thought they had done a bright thing for once in their lives, but what was the net result? They simply brought some writers into court who instantly saw through their game and exposed it the next day to the whole public. They made it plain that, if they were sincere in their attack on Moore they were too incompetent to find out what their Asiatic witnesses would swear to and get it down in advance in the form of depositions; and on the other hand that, if they were not sincere, they must have been in collusion with the gamblers just as the gambler who went to jail for trying to bribe the Attorney General said they were. Thanks to these police blunders the suspicion already felt about them was vastly increased by the showing which they compelled nearly the whole writing force of the Advertiser to observe in court. When the trial was over the police looked badly singed.

Few things are more melancholy than an attempt of the vealy Bulletin to argue. Calf-brains are good scrambled, providing they are fresh, but as organs of logic they lack firmness of tissue. The latest attempt of the Bulletin to extract thought from an intellect which nature designed for a friandean, appears in an item about Charley Moore's gambling place in which the theory is bleated that if Moore had any collusion with policemen he would not put up barricades to shut them out. To the mind of the average boy the likelihood that Moore would run his place wide open and thus advertise to everybody that he had no cause to fear the police, would at least suggest a carking doubt. But not so to the mind of the outlet contemporary. A proposition that Moore would deliberately give his alleged snap away strikes the decayed sweatbread through which the Bulletin thinks that it thinks, as the most reasonable thing in the world.

One of the prevalent nuisances is the man who boards a car and begins to whistle softly, trilling like a bird, and keeps on trilling until he gets off. I don't know the psychological reason, but these intrusive warblers always whistle sentimental tunes, something on the mournful order, which gives one the blues. Then there is the Japanese male patron. He gets on the nerves, too. When he boards a car it is to take a seat and keep it. Let women crowd into the car and the Japanese coolie will never turn a hair worrying over the fact that they ought to have seats. He never gives up his seat to any one. The coolie Chinaman is a little better, for he will occasionally rise in a clumsy effort to be gallant toward white women, but the Jap, never. Then there is the woman who always finds so much to say just as she has rung the bell to stop the car. She takes all sorts of time to get off, keeping up a running fire of conversation with her seat mate, and generally ending with: "Now, come and see me soon, won't you? Come soon, don't wait for me to come around first. You know I'm awfully busy just now, so drop in any time, and—" Of course the conductor keeps perfectly cool under the circumstances.

I feel crushed! The Princess Theresa denies plumply that she was fooled by a petty officer into believing that the said underling was Prince Ferdinando of Savoy. More than this, she proves her case by showing a picture of Prince Ferdinando in an album of old friends which the late Robert Wilcox brought from Italy. I note that Robert left Italy in 1889 and that the Prince was born in 1883. It is rarely that the features of an infant change so little in seventeen years, as to enable a lady who never saw the child to recognize them in the person of a mustached young man. But this is a mere matter of detail. I admit that Theresa, as a royal personage herself, might easily recognize a grown prince by an even slighter clue than the picture of a six year old boy.

COMMERCIAL

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

There would seem to be evidence that most of the trouble with the sugar market now is the disturbance in European beets. For more than a week the price of centrifugal 96 degrees test in New York has stood at 3.625 cents a pound, or \$72.50 a ton; whereas 88 analysis beets has gravitated, by several drops, during the past week from 88. 3/4d. long cwt., \$77.20 ton, to 88. 3/4d. and \$75.60 respectively.

Another light week on the local stock exchange is to be reported. A block of 1000 shares of Honokaa at \$15.50 recorded yesterday is the biggest deal in some time. It is believed to have been sold by A. Pollitz of San Francisco to L. A. Schaefer & Co. As the price is appreciably higher than the prevailing quotations both here and in San Francisco, the natural presumption is that Schaefer's had to pay a premium for securing so large a block. That firm is agent for Honokaa and this purchase materially strengthens its control of the stock. A cablegram from San Francisco yesterday reported Honokaa sold at \$13.75 and offered at \$14.50. It will be seen that small blocks locally are several points higher. Rapid Transit 6 per cent. bonds at 108 will give some idea of the demand for that class of security.

Transactions for the week have been as follows: Ewa (\$20), 450 at \$27.50, 129 at \$27.25, 45, 50 at \$27.50; Kihai (\$50), 100, 30, 10 at \$8, 8 at \$8.25; Hon. Rapid Transit Com. (\$100), 10, 10 at \$67.50; Honokaa (\$20), 25 at \$15.25, 40 at \$15, 1000 at \$15.50, 5 at \$15.12 1/2; Kahuku (\$20), 5, 5, 5 at \$25; Waialua (\$100), 50 at \$72.50, 100 at \$75, 15, 5 at \$74; McBryde (\$20), 50, 500, 240 at 06; O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 16 at \$89.50; Haw. Sugar (\$20), 80 at \$33; Oahu (\$100), 8 at \$100; Ookala (\$20), 20, 25 at 06; Cal. Beet Sug. & Ref. Co. 6's, \$4000 at 102.75; Oahu Sugar Co. 6's, \$6000 at 103.50; Hon. Rapid Transit 6's, \$2000 at 108.

GENERAL REVIEW.

It is reported from Portland, Ore., that a line of turbine steamers, to run 20 knots an hour, will shortly be built for a line from Portland to Honolulu via (Continued on Page 9.)

LITTLE TALKS

HENRY MACFARLANE—No, the Annex isn't in any hotel trust. BOB SHINGLE—The New York Life does a \$4,000,000 business in these islands.

J. A. RATH—They are keeping Palama clean now. Our crusade was a good thing.

A. L. LOUISSON—Coffee is going to be great some day. You may say that for me.

THEO. LANSING—What the rice men need to help them out is one of these trusts.

ED TOWSE—Politics is so rotten in this place that I am going out of the game altogether.

TOMMY LUCAS—The whole Lucas family will line up and lick anybody that has it in for Jack.

CAPT. CUTLER—Yes, I have known Tommy Lucas for thirty-five years and yet have the use of all my faculties.

SPORTSMAN—Big game? The biggest game I have ever seen running in this country is up on Sam Parker's ranch.

GILBERT J. WALLER—The people of Honolulu are not eating nearly so much meat per capita as they formerly did.

JAMES B. CASTLE—If we don't get white men on the land it won't be because of the lack of hard work in trying to.

CHARLES NOTLEY—You bet, if Senator McCandless runs for delegate the Home Rulers will put up a man against him.

A. A. MONTANO—The only things Honolulu will get from the Panama canal enterprise are yellow fever and adventures.

LORRIN ANDREWS—I shall probably go into partnership at Shanghai with F. M. Brooks, who is doing a large business there.

S. M. DAMON—I don't think the new military post will disturb Moanalua. Nobody has suffered much from proximity to the present post.

JONATHAN SHAW—The College Hills tract is doing well. It now has thirty-five residences. There are a good many others on adjoining tracts.

CHARLIE BELLINA—Me ride a wild steer; not much. I'm getting too old for that kind of sport. Brother Bill looks after that end of the business.

CAPTAIN ESPINDA—We expect to win from the Honolulu, but even if we don't our boys will have picked up a whole lot of valuable pointers about the game.

EBEN LOW—I think there's little doubt that Honolulu will have a Cowboy Carnival every year. Properly advertised it should attract visitors from the Coast.

BISHOP RESTARICK—The stone for the cathedral extension, a match for the English stone in the original structure, will come from a quarry near Buffalo, N. Y.

J. A. M'CANDLESS—What every Honolulu should bring to bear all possible energy on is to provide the place with an independent steamer, and that as quickly as possible.

EUGENE O'SULLIVAN—The planters don't want any silkworms, because there are no mulberry leaves here and, therefore, the silkworms would eat up the sugar cane.

DR. S. E. BISHOP—Missionary Mother Parker will be 100 years old next December. A friend of hers has promised to come on that day and take her riding in an automobile.

VIGGO JACOBSEN—Any man who witnessed the Nelson-Britt fight at the Orpheum last night and will not admit that the gamest and best man won and that the most scientific man of the two lost, is an amateur in sport.

CHALMERS GRAHAM—Since coming back I have noticed that Honolulu's streets do not look as well as they did. A city is known by its streets. And Thomas Square is getting brown when it used to be green and lovely.

CHALMERS GRAHAM—You bet, I was at the Britt-Nelson scrap. Didn't you see yours truly in the moving pictures? I was at the ringside and wore my auto cap. Say, that fight was the best ever. Yes, I'm glad to be back in Honolulu again and to see all the good boys.

GOVERNOR CARTER—After reading the rules of the Board of Health about standing water I had my house overhauled to see whether the gutters held any standing water. So I, at least, have fulfilled the letter of the law. Now, I am ready to look into other people's possible transgressions.

MOTORMAN BELL—I wish I could have seen that show at the park yesterday. I should have felt right at home. I was in the cattle business in Wyoming many years and was never thrown from a horse, although I have been on a beast that pitched so that blood spouted from my nose, ears and mouth.

L. M'CANDLESS—Jack Atkinson has not been exact in telling the New York Independent that we raise twelve tons of sugar here per acre. Last year's crop averaged a small fraction over four tons per acre. Ewa, the banner plantation here, yielded a small fraction over nine. Plenty of plantations don't average more than two and a half.

SECRETARY ATKINSON—I didn't say in the New York Independent that we averaged twelve tons of sugar to the acre here. What I said was that plantations produced that amount, and so they do. The fact is well-known and it shows what the right sort of effort can obtain. There is no reason why our planters should be satisfied with a small average.

DR. ALEXANDER—There has been a great change in the Episcopal church here in my lifetime. The first Bishop, Staley, came in to take the whole field and crowd others out. His church he called "The Church of Hawaii," and he expected all government officials to join it. Bishop Restarick comes as a fellow Christian worker and has everybody's good will.

BRUCE HARTMAN—I guess the steamers benefit our concern almost more than any other business in town. Everybody has washing to be done on arrival in port and they want it quick, and, of course, it costs them extra for special work and quick delivery. For an individual case there was a lady visiting here recently whose laundry bill for two or three weeks running was \$50 per week.

# CAN THE PHILIPPINE ISLES EVER PAY?

## Fertility of Their Soil and the Class of Products.

MANILA—Will the Philippines ever pay interest on the millions the American government has invested in them? Aside from any sentimental consideration, is there any reason to believe that our enormous expenditure here will ever bring a commensurate return? The average authority assures us that there is none. The general opinion has been that the United States acquired a full grown white elephant when it came into possession of these islands situated 7,000 miles from our mainland. But we are not so certain that this is true. In raising the issue, to see if a favorable case can be made, let us dwell briefly upon the history of our other expansions, and allow our imaginations a little play before we arrive at conclusions.

First, the United States has never made a territorial expansion that was not ably and earnestly opposed, yet we have never made one that did not eventually pay for itself. This does not argue that we cannot make a mistake, but it shows conclusively that great men occasionally get on the wrong side of a question; that the Philippines are not necessarily worthless because men of prominence and ability decry their commercial value. The records of Congress teem with declarations against the advisability of purchasing Texas, California and Alaska, yet look at the millions now being derived from the cotton and fruit and gold of these rich members of the Union.

### FACTS WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

It seems that there are more visible signs of wealth in the Philippines than there were in either of the above mentioned territories when their possession was attained. The exports of these islands are now millions in excess of what either of these territories produced for many years after we secured them. There was also more lawlessness and disorder in all of them for years after the American flag was raised over them than there are in the Philippines at this time. These are facts worth thinking about.

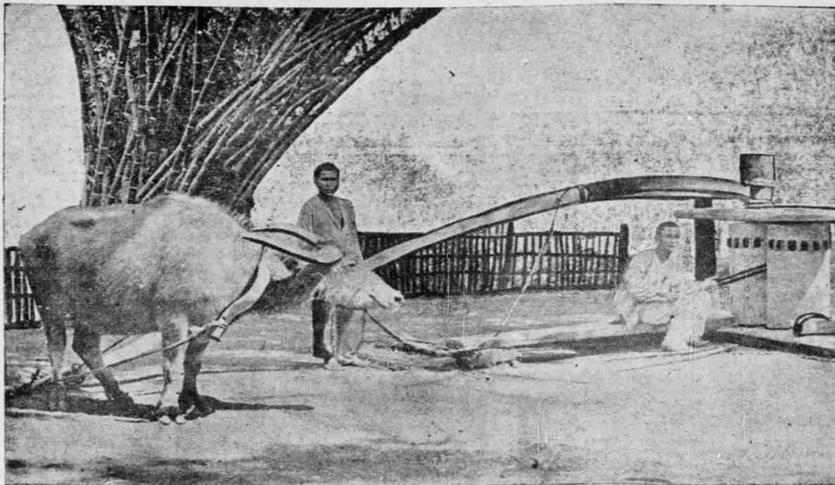
The great objection to the Philippines has been their vast distance from the mainland, but their location is now coming to be regarded as the best point in their favor. This is true for strategic reasons, which will be discussed further on, and because of their remote situation, which makes their products altogether different from those of the temperate zone, thus adding to the variety and value of our resources.

The principal wealth of the archipelago lies in the richness of its soil. It has a monopoly of one of the world's great staples—hemp. The great importance of this product is shown by the fact that its sales for the year 1904 amounted to almost \$22,000,000, and the output from the area now under cultivation will be increased at least a third by the introduction of modern machinery which will do away with the wastefulness of old methods. Enormous areas of good hemp land are yet untouched. Considering that a market awaits every pound that can be produced, it is not too sanguinary to say that a hundred-million-dollar hemp crop may one day be produced here.

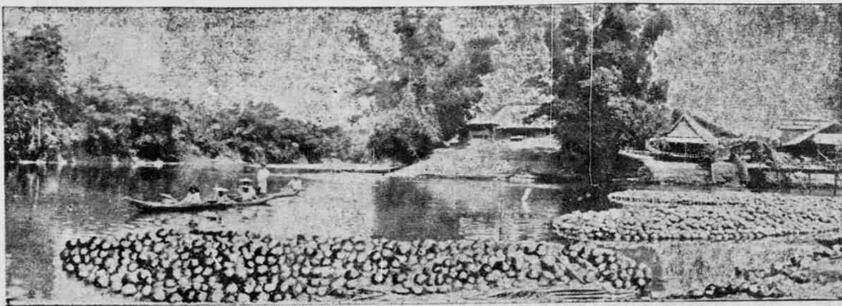
### HUNDRED USES FOR COCOANUTS.

The culture of coconuts is one of the inviting industries of the Philippines. Science has discovered nearly a hundred distinct uses to which the substance of this wonderful tree may be put, and its propagation has had such a boom that the farmers of the islands are now deriving as much revenue from it as the combined total of the tobacco and sugar crops. The Philippines undoubtedly contain one of the best cocconut belts in the world. Although the groves in existence here have been planted in a haphazard manner and allowed to shift for themselves, their profit averages with those of Ceylon, our only formidable competitor.

Only a small fraction of the cocconut region has been utilized. There are hundreds of square miles in different portions of the archipelago where the



A FILIPINO SUGAR MILL.



BAPTING COCOANUTS TO MANILA.

soil and rainfall are exactly suited to it. An expert in the employ of the government, after making a careful investigation of the extent of the cocconut lands, estimates that there is an area capable of producing annually enough nuts to make 250,000 tons of copra (dried meat of cocconut), which at the present market price would bring nearly \$19,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the cocconut with its hundred uses can easily be made to pay part of the interest on the millions we have invested.

Another business of great wealth-producing possibility is the neglected sugar industry. The Philippines contain vast areas of the richest sugar land in the world, that could be made profitable by American capital if there were a reduction in the tariff. The methods here are thirty years behind the times, and the planters are too poor to develop the business. Some of them are reduced to the point of borrowing funds from Chinese money lenders at the rate of ten per cent a month. The other sugar interests under our flag look upon the development of the industry in the Philippines as a menace to their prosperity, but our consumption is so far in excess of our capacity of production that there seems to be no cause for alarm.

### EXPERT FIGURES ON SUGAR.

An expert has figured out the situation to show that a reduction in the tariff would stimulate the business here without injury to any other American community of identical interests. In the last twenty-five years Louisiana has multiplied her sugar yield by three and during the last fifteen years the best sugar growers have attained a production of about a quarter of a million tons. In the meantime Hawaii and Porto Rico have been added to the Union with their production of about half a million tons. In spite of all this the United States has doubled its importation in twenty-five years, because during that period its consumption has been multiplied by three. Let this rate of increased production go on for another quarter of a century; let the present best sugar crop be multiplied by three, let the cane sugar crops of Louisiana, Hawaii and Porto Rico be multiplied by three; and there will still be room for the Philippines to multiply their present production by

sixty to meet the total requirements of six million tons necessary to supply the American demand. In other words before the Philippines could injure the market for the other sugar-producing sections now under the American flag, these islands would have to supply as much sugar as the remainder of the whole tropical world is now producing. Although their possibilities are very great, they will probably never be able to reach such a state of development.

At the present time the United States are spending a dollar for Cuban sugar for every three cents it spends for this same product from the Philippines. If we can encourage this industry without impairing the prospects of other regions dependent upon our favor, it seems there should be no hesitancy in doing so, especially when it means another big step toward supplying our needs and getting the interest on our money.

### COFFEE AND CACAO.

Coffee growing offers one of the best chances to make money. It is not surprising that the Philippines, being neighbors of Java, should have a great coffee zone. It is claimed that in fully two-fifths of the entire area of the archipelago the facilities for coffee raising are ideal. What this means may be better understood when it is remembered that the single state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, furnishes three-fourths of the world's supply of coffee and that this district is only a fraction of the area in the Philippines which is capable of producing a better grade. Seeing that the United States in the leading coffee consuming nation, here is the chance to make ourselves independent of Brazil, who sells us an inferior quality, does not appreciate our patronage, and begrudges every dollar she spends with us.

Cacao is a world's staple that can be grown in only a few places. The statistics show that fifteen leading nations are rapidly increasing their consumption of it, yet the Philippines are the only tropical region capable of increasing the supply to an appreciable extent. The same amount of money that would buy five acres of orange land in Riverside, California, will secure a hundred acres of good orange land in the Philippines and equip it. It is said that this climate

and soil are capable of producing as good oranges as can be raised in either California, Florida or Sicily.

### FORTUNES IN TIMBER.

One of the great resources of the Philippines is the vast wealth contained in the forests. Almost a thousand varieties, including the most valuable commercial woods, have been found to exist in the archipelago. It is said there are not less than forty million acres of valuable timber here. The first military road built into Mindanao by the American army, was cut through a forest of mahogany and ebony, and enough of these precious woods are now rotting along that road to make a millionaire of anyone who could get them to the market. In other localities there are square miles studded with mammoth trees ten feet in diameter and 125 feet to the first limb. In the states a forest showing 5000 feet to the acre is a fortune, so how valuable in proportion may be timber land which in some cases runs as high as 200,000 feet to the acre.

The rapid consumption of lumber in America will soon exhaust our forests, and the great areas in the Philippines may be needed earlier than some authorities anticipate. When we do need it the timber is here. The absolute lack of proper machinery and appliances, as well as of transportation facilities, militate against profitable operation at present. Moreover, the lay of the land is such that certain innovations will have to be devised before the Philippine forests can be worked to advantage, but there is no doubt that ingenuity will contrive methods as the demand increases. The history of commercialism is a continuous record of difficulties overcome.

### PHILIPPINE MINERAL WEALTH.

Little is known about the mineral wealth of the Philippine archipelago, but prospecting is now being done in almost every province. Many experts, after looking over the ground, have spoken disparagingly of the indications, yet it is significant that most of the companies back of these same experts are coming into the field one after another. Any one with experience in a mining country knows that men with real prospects do not advertise their chances. Both quartz and placer properties are now being worked here.

(Continued on Page 8.)



\$500

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### The Gale

is a fine hill-climber, either on a high or low gear. It is equipped with an 8-horsepower engine and the latest Shebler Carburetor and consumes 25 per cent less gasoline than any other model. It will run an average of 18 miles on one gallon of gasoline.

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is wonderfully easy to get at in case of repair and is altogether the best machine for the money ever offered.

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**Schuman Carriage Company, Ltd.**

MERCHANT STREET, HONOLULU.

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"Hello, Hello,—What, all those good things? Take my order at once."

The customer had just heard about our new arrival of  
**FINNAN HADDIE, CHEESE OF ALL KINDS, FINE SALT  
SALMON BELLIES, LARGE BLOATER MACK-  
EREL, PICKLES OF ALL KINDS AND  
FRESH SAUER KROUT.**

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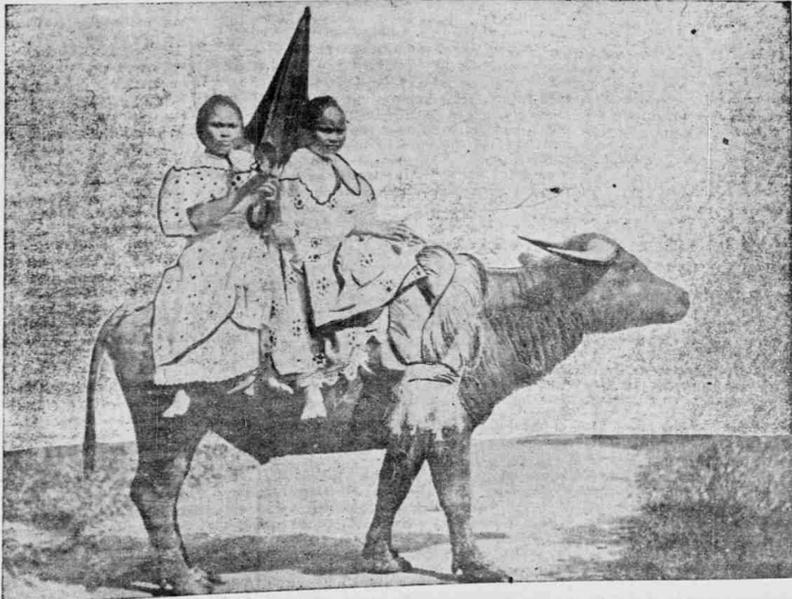
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**CALIFORNIA FEED CO., LTD., Sole Agents.**

San Francisco, August 21, 1905.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN AND FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SEATTLE BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY,  
(a corporation)

COMPLAINANT.

-vs-

PETER HANSON, ET AL,

DEFENDANTS.

AFFIDAVIT OF  
EDMOND O'NEILL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

EDMOND O'NEILL, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am and for the last nineteen years have been Associate Professor of Chemistry in the University of California. Before I became such Associate Professor, I was connected with said University for seven years in the capacity of an instructor in the Department of Chemistry there. I was graduated from said University in the year 1879 as Bachelor of Philosophy, and ever since that time have pursued the study of organic and inorganic chemistry there and at various other places within the United States and also in Europe.

I am thoroughly familiar by study and practice with the methods of analyzing food stuffs, and have had a wide experience in that work.

Upon the 16th day of August, of this year, John G. Rapp, Esq., the manager of JOHN RAPP & SON (a corporation), which I am informed and believe is the agent in this city and County of the SEATTLE BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, the complainant in the above-entitled cause, furnished me with a sample and specimen of the beer manufactured by said Seattle Brewing and Malting Company in the State of Washington and known as "Rainier Beer". I made a thorough examina-

tion and analysis of the sample and specimen so furnished me, with the result shown in the following tabulation:

Specific gravity, Temp. 15.5° Cent = 60° Fahr.	1.014	
Solid residue. (Malt Extract, etc.)	4.91	per cent
Ash,	.20	"
Carbonic Acid,	.15	"
Total Acidity (other than Carbonic Acid),	.024	"
Volatile acids (other than Carbonic Acid),	.005	"
Alcohol (by volume),	3.62	"

I applied the usual and proper tests to discover whether or not any of the following antiseptics or preservatives were present in said beer, to wit: Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid, Boracic acid, and Hydrofluoric acid, Salicylates, Borates, Benzoates, Fluorides, Formalin or Formaldehyde. The foregoing comprise the usual antiseptics and preservatives used in beer. I FOUND NONE OF THE AFORESAID ACIDS OR CHEMICALS COMPOUND IN SAID RAINIER BEER.

After making the analysis and the tests herein above referred to, I analyzed and tested two additional samples of "RAINIER BEER", both of which samples were procured by me about a week ago from dealers in said beer doing business in the County of Alameda in this State. The dealers had no reason to suspect or think that I was obtaining the same for any analysis or examination; I am convinced that the samples so obtained were fair samples of said RAINIER BEER. Besides analyzing the samples thus obtained, I applied to said samples the same, or practically the same tests for preservatives and antiseptics that I had previously applied to the sample and specimen obtained from Mr. Rapp, as before stated.

The result of said last mentioned analysis and of the tests made for preservatives and antiseptics was substantially the same as that obtained by me when I analyzed and tested the sample which I had obtained from Mr. Rapp.

It is my judgment, based on said analysis and said tests, and confirmed by all I have heard and seen in regard to said beer, that the same is of good quality, is made from pure malt materials, is brewed in a proper manner, and is of a quality equal to any brewed on this Coast.

(signed) EDMOND O'NEILL

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of Aug., A. D. 1905.

(seal) M. J. Cleveland,  
Notary Public,

In and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

# The Emigrant to America

BY JAMES BARR.

The aged fisherman held the little girl by the hand.

"It's ower yonder, Jean," he said, stretching a long, lean arm and pointing his scaly forefinger to the west. "It's ower yonder, Jean. Man! but it's a grand-like place, America."

The little girl gazed earnestly out over the waters. She failed to see America.

"That's just the very place it will be," muttered the old man.

The two stood in silence for some minutes.

"The eyes of you are clear, my lass. Think ye can see sight o' a steamer away off somewhere like there, or there, or there?" and his inquiring forefinger jabbed the air at three different points.

"It will be smoke I see there, or is it a cloud?" asked the girl, quietly.

"No, no, Jean, it's no' a cloud. It will be just a steamer from America, a grandlike steamer with thirty, or maybe twenty, on her, or maybe she is just setting out for America. She'll soon find America, she will that, for it's a grand big place, Jean; aye, and a great lump bigger than all Scotland and the Lewis and Mull and Skye, aye, and Islay and all together. Man, I wonder if the steamer has a letter from Aleck for you and for me?"

The girl glanced up at the face of her grandfather. She knew that Aleck, her uncle and the old man's son, was dead these many years.

"It will be time for him to write and tell me to come," muttered the aged fisherman, his eyes strained seaward. "He will not be forgetting his father. No, no; Aleck will not be forgetting me."

The call to America came to Dugald McVennel in the days of his youth, but he did not obey. In those days the cry rang clear, almost commanding, through the glens and up the mountain sides of the Highlands, bewitching the shepherds so that they left the sheep and hastened with wife and weans and piglets to where, at the Tail o' the Bank, the rotten emigrant ships swung to the touch of the tide. The like calls sped like scurries of wild fowl round the jagged west coast, sounding in the ears of the fisher-folk sweet as the pipings of shawms, causing many men to leave the herrings and to cross the ocean, whose strident Scottish fringe had supported them and theirs since time began. It was a call of great hope, this call to America, a call of great hope, yet the heart of it was made of sighs and wails. In those days Scotland was as Rachael crying for her children.

Many friends of David McVennel hearkened to the call and dropped out of his life. Many, many sailed away and few, few came back for so long as is needed to shake a hand in friendship. McVennel himself prepared for the fitting, not once but half a score of times, but each time the fishing was good, and the wife he married clung to her own folk and the children were born and—Dugald McVennel left it till it was too late. On a day his only son, Aleck, went off by the boat to catch the great ship at Greenock, and that was the last ever heard of him



"I'm for America, and not one of ye can stay me."

and of the great ship, too. Weary of waiting for news, the mother died, and the one daughter, following the fish even to St. Ives at the end of all the land, there married a Cornish fisherman, and settled down. At last Dugald McVennel was prevailed upon to leave the lochside to take up his abode among the Methodists of St. Ives. Here he of Tarbert stood out, a striking figure. The artists that foregathered in the Cornish village sketched him many scores of times, but they need do it furtively, for McVennel was too rugged a Highlander to lend himself to "ony such nonsense," although these painter bodies he saw could take the breadth of the ocean and the majestic sweep of the sky and depict the same

on a tiny bit of canvas. For years Dugald McVennel lived a stranger in a strange land, and now all that was left to him was his orphan grand-daughter, Jean, and the fishing boat, and him more than fourscore years and five. In his mind, this gorgeous evening in June on the cliffs of St. Ives, time had got into a tangle. Distances were annihilated. A light as of fascination glinted in his eyes.

"The wind sets fair, Jean, my lass. The wind sets fair."

His long white hair fluttered lightly in the breeze; his long white beard was pressed to his breast. The weather of many winters had graven his face with deep furrows, the hands of him were horny and scaly, for those

that grapple their living from the heart of the salt deep need wear stiff armor.

"The wind sets fair, and I'm thinking it will be time for us to go."

He turned his face to the south and tasted the salt breeze.

"It is time for us to go, for I am growing old and it would never do to win to America when my joints are stiff and my days nearing to their end. It's young men they want in America, my lass, young women and young men. We'll just away to America, and no waste more time over the head of the matter. The wind sets fair tonight."

Dugald McVennel took a tighter grip of the child's hand as he turned his face toward red, narrow-streeted St. Ives. Straight as a Scotch pine he

stood, and, too, as lank and shaggy, and he walked with a great stride that caused little Jean to trot in order to keep up with him.

"We'll say no word to ony o' them," he said, speaking into the air, "no, not so much as one word to ony o' them. They are good folk enough, but they are not our folk. Man, but there, are plenty of our own folk in America! There's a Tarbert laddie there and they have their Cantire, and their Crinan and their Campbelltown and all."

He laughed as if in derision at some one who had denied the thing he knew so well. His long strides lengthened.

"There will be plenty and plenty of plenty of folk glad to shake hand of America. Aye, there will be plenty."

At the highest point of the path leading over the promontory he paused and bent his gaze to the west.

"Look you, Jean, my lass, look ye! The very sun is off for America; aye, lassie, off for America, and see how pleased and proud is the sun."

The girl cast her eyes upon the waters, and saw that the waves ran red with the blood of the sinking sun.

"Man, but it's a grand evening this evening to set off for America."

To the girl the sun had never seemed so great nor the waters so wide and she herself so much alone and in need of protection as on this evening. She pressed closer to the aged man.

"We'll say no word to ony o' them, and you'll take your beat and bravest with you, Jean, for we must look comely when we win to America. We will show the folk that if we be but emigrants we come with good things on our backs; aye, and with something in our pockets forby. You'll no' put your best things on your back, lassie, for it will be maybe as much as a night and a day, and another night, before we win across."

They hastened along the narrow main street of the village on their way to a tiny house in a by-street.

Jean, although English born and reared among the zealous Methodist folk, was yet imbued with Scottish taciturnity. She replied nothing to all her grandfather's tellings and sayings, but trotted on by his side, wondering in a vague sort of way what lay in this new future. She knew nothing of distances, but her faith was firm in the old fisherman who had fought storm and flood all the days of his long life.

Reaching the house, the two set eagerly to work, the little girl as best she could packing an ancient Scottish "kist" with her most precious belongings, and the grandfather filling a basket with the plain, sustaining foods which fisher-folk fare upon.

"We must live well on the road, so as to be strong and hearty to meet them," he said, speaking more to himself than to the girl. "Man, but they will be gay astonished to see me and the lassie. There is the McMillans and the Campbells and the Thompsons; aye, and the McPhersons and the McPhails, and twice as many more. Save me, but there's a mony o' them over there! I think, I think there is as many Cantire folk living in America as lie dead in Cantra. Small wonder that the Mull looks black and glower-ling over the sea. You'll run to the boat, Jean, and there you'll wait till I bring the things one by one. No one is to know what a grand jaunt we'll be taking, and if it be that any one question ye, tell them you are taking a stroll with your auld grandfather and tell them naething more."

The girl hastened away, dropped down the Fore Street, passed that Sloop Inn where the artists, to the great horrifying of the Methodists, meet just

before noon; she passed the end of the old wrecked pier, and made her way almost as far as the lighthouse on the new quay. Here, nimble as a monkey, she swung herself to the half deck of a fishing boat, smaller much than those that seek the pilchards of St. Ives Bay. The boat was grandly built, for fishing boats take the sea at her own estimate and meet wind and waves, expecting neither consideration nor mercy. Her one mast was stumpy, her sail of coarse canvas, and her rudder and tiller clumsy and practical. For more than a week Dugald McVennel had spent his hours "makin' her snod," as he called it. He could scour away all signs of the fish, but never the smell. Indeed, the odor of the pilchard and herring was as gracious to his nostrils as is the redolence of the rose to a lover.

Jean had made herself comfortable when along the quay came McVennel, the "kist" carried lightly upon his high shoulders. A small knot of men smoked pipe and watched the Highlander. Dugald to them was a man in the rough; they had never understood him any more than they had understood the artists that haunt their coasts. To these Cornish fisher-folk the tongue McVennel spoke was harsh, uncouth; his silence deep and savage, and his exterior too rugged by far, while, as to his soul, they had never managed to get under the skin of the man. True, they knew him to be as mindful of the Sabbath day as the best of them, but he did not keep the day in their way, and as night follows day so follows that he did not keep it in the right way. The sea breeds narrow-minded people in Cornwall.

The chest McVennel carried was carefully wrapped up in a thick blanket.

"What thing is that he carries on his shoulder?" asked one.

"He has taken up his bed and walks."

"That is not his bed, by a good four feet."

"Ah, would that he might take up his spiritual bed," said a sanctimonious one.

"Aye, you are right there. But I fear he has lain too long on the flowery beds of ease, spiritually." And Dugald McVennel was a Presbyterian.

A young man, more energetic or more inquisitive than the rest, sauntered over to where the Tarbert man stood lowering his chest to the boat.

"Thinking of a sail this evening, McVennel?" he inquired.

"I was thinking," thundered McVennel with disconcerting abruptness.

A wild, ferocious light burned in the eyes which the Highlander turned upon his questioner. The young fisherman took a hurried step back. He stammered:

"I—I thought you might like me to give you a hand—"

"No, nor a foot. The less I helpet the more I'm thankful."

The Cornishman hastened back to his companions, and for the hundredth time they discussed the failings of the aged man, and thanked God they were not as other men are.

McVennel again made off, and returned with a great clothes basket heaped full. More wonderment on the part of the onlookers. Ten minutes later the boat was safely round the bend of the quay, its prow pointing seaward. The Cornish folk, clustered together, beheld the old man seat himself with the tiller under his arm. They saw him take the little girl on his knee, and cuddle her close to him. This beautiful evening, as the breezes, aerial butterflies, flung themselves off the green lands of Cornwall to dip and swing across the face of the waters,

(Continued on Page 7.)

# Notice

To our Customers and Friends:

We believe that we have the reputation of handing to our Patrons one of the nicest Calendars distributed yearly in this city.

For 1906 we will have something very fine and odd, a calendar we know which will be kept for years.

But they are expensive, and to prevent indiscriminate distribution, and to make sure that our friends will get one we ask you to call and register your name in our store.

They will be in envelopes, with the names on, ready for distribution the last week of December.

**Hollister Drug COMPANY.**

## Headache

It will relieve the most severe headache, check a threatened pain or neuralgia symptom, yet it will not disturb the stomach, nor leave any bad effects. Do not be afraid to try them, they contain no morphine, opium or any other ingredient that is injurious to take.

The relief is instantaneous, and sure help for chronic headaches, sick headaches or neuralgia.

25 CENTS A BOX.

**Hobron Drug Co.**

## Specials

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

**Morton's genuine**

English Raspberry Jam in 1lb tins, 10c or \$1.10 per doz.

**Libby's chicken**

Loaf. Excellent for lunch, sandwiches, etc. 1lb tins, 25c.

**Come Early!**

**Henry May & Co., Ltd.**

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WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.  
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Fort Street, opposite Star Block.  
LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING  
CLEANED AT LOWEST PRICES.  
Phone White 2362.

## THE EMIGRANT TO AMERICA.



"That's just the very place it will be."

(Continued from Page 6.)

the listeners heard the rough, cracked voice of Dugald McVennel raised in a song he had crooned many a time when out for the fish:

"Then farewell sisters, brothers, a',  
May ye ne'er forget on God to ca'  
And prayers for your sakes will fa'  
Frae lips tho' in America.  
Rise, rise and come awa'—"

And the last the Cornish Methodists saw of the aged fisherman, fishing boat and fisher lassie was as a dark patch in the heart of the great sun that rested on the rim of the sea.

The ancient Highlander and the young girl sat and spoke not for a long, long time. The waters purred and purled by the side of the boat, singing a lullaby; the breezes swelled the sails and split out again, but still the boat sped on. When the sun was swallowed by the waters a greater star, white and beautiful, lit its flame in the light-laved sky. McVennel's eye caught the glint.

"That will be Venus, Jean," he said, for he knew the sky as he knew the sea. "That will be Venus following the sun. It will be a clear, clear sky, the night's sky, and I will show you Vega and Capella and the Northern Crown, Man, we'll run a fine race with Vega, and you will see the stars as never lassie born among the Cornish folk has seen them. For the sea and the sky are twins, Jean. They go lip to lip through all time and all eternity. When one is peaceful the other is at peace; when one is full of wrath the other rages. They that are on the sea, my lass, are nearest to the sky, and I joy to think that they that are in the sky are sailing on and on and on like the two of us, Jean. But there are no storms there, Jean, and no need to harry the fish. It's just sailing on and on and on among the moons and planets and stars, with suns for beads; and never-ending joy of great distances and majestic sights, of floods of warm light and the singing of the spheres. Man, that would be a grand eternity!"

He pressed the little girl still closer to his breast, but his gaze was upon the sky. Night closed down upon the world and the two were alone, as if swinging in awful space.

"It was to fisherfolk that our good Lord came when He was in trouble, and we fisherfolk have ever clung to Him. He walked upon the sea. He is walking upon the sea tonight by the side of us. Just kneel ye down, my bonny lass, here by my knee, and say your prayers. You will no' need to speak loud. Take off your bonnet."

"My bonny lass, my bonny wee lassie," the old man kept repeating, stroking her hair as the girl said her prayers. Then he wrapped her warm in blankets and laid her down, and she fell asleep to the crooning of "A Lang Fairweel to Funerie."

All through the night Dugald McVennel tended the boat, peering over his shoulder for an occasional glimpse of his favorite star Vega until she swung over his head and lost her light in the light of the sun. All the night long he sat there, and it was not until the chill of dawn was upon him that he drew forth his heavy plaid and flung it over his shoulders.

Four days out from St. Ives, and the evening of the day. Blunt, sullen rollers swung across the wide Atlantic, hurrying, hurrying on like couriers of the ink-black clouds that heaved themselves over the horizon to take possession of the sky. Puffs of wind danced devil dances upon the waters, buffeting this way and that, and, at times, the vacuum of stillness and silence filled the growing vault between clouds and ocean. And tossed about, a prey to each run of the tide and blast of the wind, to each heaving and receding, swung the fishing boat from St. Ives, an atom in a wilderness of space. Forward in a disconsolate huddle sat the little girl, silently crying. Astern, with arm thrown over the tiller, yet exercising no control, crouched Dugald McVennel, his eyes glaring ahead. For more than a day and a night he had sat thus, and answered nothing when spoken to, until Jean grew to fear him and vaguely to understand that she was taking part in a tragedy. Her water-craft told her that all was wrong with the boat. Indeed, the boat be-

neath her seemed to feel anxious and bewildered.

The storm in the west, rising, flung its black battalions wide across the sky until they dominated the universe. A strange underlight, a light neither of the earth nor of the heavens, filled the night cavity between black, swinging sky and black, swinging ocean. A gust, trailing the tips of its wings along the face of the waters, flew at the boat like a fury, and spun it round and round.

On a sudden the girl beheld a wondrous sight. She leapt to her feet and burst forth into one wild cry.

From the valley of the sea there heaved to the top of a roller, as if about to take flight into the sky, a full rigged ship. Along the slender, dark yards that lined the white of the canvas sailors hauled lustily, taking in sail that flapped wild protests at every "Heave-ho." The mighty ship seemed to see the storm swooping down upon her, and she trembled and pitched like an antelope that scents split blood. Etched against the black background of cloud, she poised there, a glorious creation.

After her first burst of surprise, Jean stood in silence for some moments, watching the riot of activity aboard, then she snatched off her shawl and swung it hysterically round and round her head. A needless signal! Long ago those aboard the good ship Boston Girl had made out the derelict boat, and already the second mate and his boat's crew stood by to lower away at the first sign of life from those huddled figures. Behind glowed the stern that must soon burst; the mate and his men took their lives in their hands when they dropped into the small boat, and made that dash for the cast-aways.

"Jump, my girl; jump lively," shouted the mate, holding out his arms.

Like a flash Jean's foot spurned the gunwale of the fishing boat, and hurtling through the air she flung her arms around the mate's neck, pressing her little face deep into the weather-beaten cheek. He tenderly released her grasp, and set her down.

"Now then, sir, come on!" he bawled to the aged Highlander.

Dugald McVennel stirred neither hand nor foot. His crouch and his stare were as if nothing was happening.

"There's not an instant to lose," shouted the mate, imperatively.

"Is he alive, think ye?" asked one of the sailors.

"Touch him with your oar," commanded the mate.

At the touch Dugald McVennel leapt to his feet, and towered over them. He snatched up a huge boathook and dealt a murderous but misdirected blow at the sailor. Then prodding the hook into the side of the ship's boat with a heave, he shot the two craft wide apart.

"I'm for America," he shouted. "Hands off, ye that would lay hands on me, or maybe it'll be the worse for ye. I'm for America and not one of ye can stay me. It's my son that I go to, and I go my own way."

A mountain billow lifted the fishing boat toward the threatening sky, to the crest of a slope which the sailors struggled in vain to ascend. Then it broke into a torrent of fierce-blown spray that obscured their vision like a curtain.

As they swung Jean over the bulwarks the spud and spindrift of the storm, leaping the opposite of the ship, struck her full in the face. Each rope and cord raised a fierce shout, like a blown hautboy. The great ship wrestled with the throttling storm.

Jean cast a wild glance round for sight of the fishing boat. She saw nothing but a chaos of wind-lashed waters and wind-carried cloud.

Tommy's pop (explaining the mysteries of country life)—"Yes, a hen will sit on an egg and hatch it." Tommy—"Gee whilkins! I should think it would hurt to sit on a hatchet."—Philadelphia Record.

Tommy—"Pop, what is fret-work?" Tommy's pop—"Wrinkles, my son."—Philadelphia Record.

Madam—"Have you had experience?" Cook—"I've had tin places this month."—Harper's Bazar.

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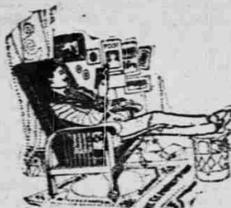
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Call and see them. The cheapness of Price will surprise you.

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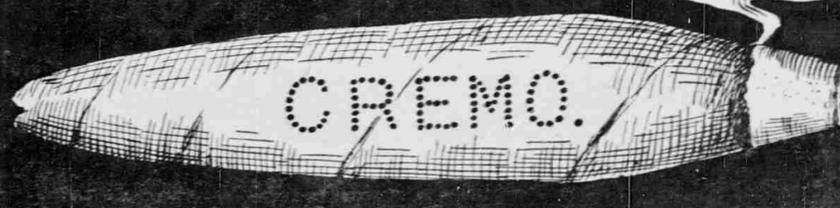
Handsome designs abound and the popular Mission style is well represented. If you are looking for a comfortable chair, an elegant chair or a luxuriant chair, you will surely find what you require in our great stock.

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GET A 5¢ GOOD CIGAR



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THE ANCIENT SPORT OF GOLF.



MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, AT THE LINKS OF ST. ANDREWS IN 1563. CHASTELARD, WHOM SHE AFTERWARD CAUSED TO BE BEHEADED, ATTENDED HER.

THE RISING SPIRIT OF CHINA.

An American lawyer and the secretary to a Chinese nobleman happened into my office in Shanghai almost simultaneously. The salutations were soon over, and, fans having been distributed to alleviate the hottest weather for thirty summers, I opened the conversation by a leading question. This was quite non-Oriental, but the Chinese friend did not expect Orientalisms from me.

I. "I wish you would tell us the distinct demands of the boycott leaders."

The Secretary. "They are very simple; the Chinese newspapers give them clearly."

I. "Yes, and they print a great deal of diatribe also, which I can't believe you indorse."

A pause.

I. "For instance, today they accuse us Americans of butchery, kidnapping, and indecent assault upon Chinese women in America."

Secretary. "All that is unauthorized, of course; we are not circulating such absurd statements. Here are our demands."

I (interrupting). "Recall the Confucian doctrine of choosing the middle course, and give us the minimum demands that the United Guilds Committee will accept."

Secretary. "Yes, the Doctrine of the Mean. Of course our demands can be modified, for you always ask for more than you expect to get. But, first, as to the 'exempt classes.' Merchants, students, travelers, officials, are exempt, are they not? Yes, well, do you know that Chinese professors, clergymen, bankers, buyers for mercantile houses, manufacturers, storekeepers, compradors, doctors, literary men, editors, and publishers have been and are excluded, along with coolies, from entry into America? They are not 'exempt classes'; hundreds of Chinese gentlemen have found this out to their sorrow."

The Lawyer. "Now, Mr. Secretary, do you mean to tell me that a comprador or a banker is refused admission?"

Secretary. "Certainly. No banker would claim to be a merchant, and if he did they would throw him out at San Francisco as a fraud. The Immigration Bureau interprets 'merchant' to mean 'merchant' in the strict English sense—not a retailer but a wholesaler. The business must be in his name, and he must show the volume of this business. His silent partner, his buyer, or his selling agent can not land. The door is slammed in their faces. So we demand that the list of 'exempt classes' shall be greatly enlarged so as to cover the gentlemen of China."

I. "You have a right to demand this much, at least. What next?"

Secretary. "We demand, in the second place, that all examination, of every sort and nature, shall be completed at the port of departure from China, so that we who have passports can walk off the steamer's deck at San Francisco as freely as Japanese, Koreans, Siamese, or Russians."

Lawyer. "Yes, out of self-respect you must insist on that. The 'cattle-pen' treatment at San Francisco must cease. America must accede to this demand."

Secretary. "Our third demand is that Chinese shall not be singled out for 'exclusion.' It is an insult to our whole country. Either America must exclude all Asiatic labor or admit Chinese who qualify under the general immigration law."

Lawyer. "But, Mr. Secretary, you have gone too far; this is not practical; the American Government will never listen to you."

Secretary. "Will they listen to reason?"

Lawyer. "Yes, but remember the Doctrine of the Mean."

Secretary. "The time will soon come when China will not stand this exclusion business. We claim that either 'exclusion' and 'exempt classes' should be applied to all other nations or not to China. America would not suffer if there were no 'exclusion treaty.' At present the general immigration law requires that an immigrant must have thirty dollars gold in hand, must not have a contract, must be able to read and write English, etc. Why don't you make this law stiffer, and then treat all alike? You admit Nihilists and Mafia. But let me remind you that no Chinese has ever murdered a President."

Fortunately, at this point in the conversation there was an interruption. The secretary's glowing English sentences had warmed with his blood, and the lawyer and I were feeling the indefensibility of our National position. A Chinese wholesale tea merchant and a professor came in and were seated. The merchant had visited the St. Louis Fair, and the professor some years ago had taken his degree at Jefferson's ancient seat of letters.

The conversation went on.

Lawyer. "But can the Chinese hold out?"

Tea Merchant. "Taotal-Tseng says he will give his life as well as his fortune before he will back down."

Lawyer. "It is commonly reported that he is making money hand over fist."

Tea Merchant. "Not a word of truth in it. He told me yesterday that he had already spent twenty thousand taels in telegrams, etc., and I know that he has refused to receive any money from others to help on the boycott."

Secretary. "I am not sure that we can hold out. This is the first time we Chinese have ever tried such united action, but so far we are surprised at our own unity. Whether we can hold out till Congress acts on the treaty has not to be seen—none of us know. But my personal opinion is that the Boycott Committee could not call it off now if they tried. It has gone too far."

Lawyer. "But do you realize that you are hurting your best friends?"

Professor. "Yes, in many cases that is so, but China has begun to awaken, and this treaty has to be settled now."

They arose, as if to go.

Tea Merchant. "If we succeed in getting justice from America, now, we may then boycott the nation that forces opium down our throats, and the others that garb our provinces. This is the beginning of a new era in China, an era in which the thinking classes will exercise their right to rule public opinion."

After profuse apologies, for fear lest some remark might have been taken as personal, the group separated for the night, and my respect for the Oriental grew as I cast my mind back over the recent past.—The Outlook.

populated over night. Such an invasion would be hard on the trail blazers because this is a poor country in which to rough it, but it would wake up the Philippines.

There are a thousand and one minor industries of an inviting character that can not be enumerated here, but the foregoing is sufficient to show something of the inestimable riches of our far eastern possession. When the value and variety of their known resources are taken into account, it does not require a great stretch of imagination to see that their accidental acquisition may yet be made a profitable investment. At this time no inventory of their wealth can be complete for the reason that they have not been fully explored. Every day's investigation brings to light some new discovery that enhances their value.

THE FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Aside from the consideration of direct return, however, is their importance from a strategic standpoint. The East is bristling with commercial opportunities. During the next few years it is going to be the scene of a great struggle between leading nations for trade mastery. America will be in the thick of the fight, and we must have a base nearer than Hawaii or the Pacific coast. This does not mean a lonely rock somewhere, with a supply of coal on it, but a "zone of influence" like all our competitors have. If we are going after the far eastern trade we must play every card in the game.

As a final reflection in weighing the question whether our occupation of the Philippines will ever pay, our attitude here should not be overlooked. Our scheme of development includes the education of the native. This experiment has called down upon us the ridicule of foreigners who claim that we are wasting our time. Inasmuch as we are the first power to attempt such a thing, the results may show that they are right. But suppose the experiment succeeds! And no one can authoritatively assert that it will not.

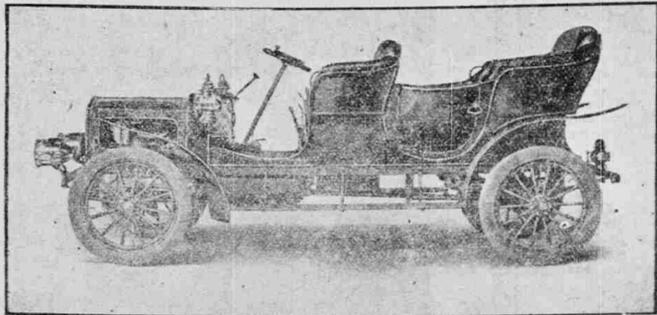
We have already taken first place as disease fighters, and the entire world is now reaping the benefit of our innovations in the science of sanitation. We succeed in establishing an educational standard as well. Our critics should remember that it was the Americans who sent Commodore Perry to Japan, and that the island empire acknowledges the debt it owes to the American school teacher. If we can prove that school books are more potent than cannon in widening the zone of civilization, will there be anyone to dispute that our investment in the Philippines has paid!

FREDEMIC J. HASKIN.

First girl—"What are you waiting for? Why don't you finish your letter to Ella?" Second girl—"I don't know whether to say 'Ever yours with truest love,' or simply 'Yours affectionately.' You see, I can't endure Ella—I think she's detestable!"—Tit-Bits.

"You must change this ending," said the theatrical manager; "I want a play that ends happily." "All right," replied the obliging dramatist; "I'll have my hero and heroine divorced in the last act."—Philadelphia Record.

TO ARRIVE



THE 1906 MODEL Side Entrance

White Steamer

Will be here early in November. Place your order early for one of this shipment.

Von Hamm-Young Company, Ltd.

HEADQUARTERS FOR AUTOMOBILES. Garage Alakea Street.



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Look for the Dog

Victor the Fifth with tapering arm

This fine large Victor the Fifth makes the Victor Records give forth their sweetest and most melodious tone. It plays loud enough for dancing and brings before you the living voices of great singers in all their delicacy, as well as power. "Victor Quality" is the full large clear musical tone found only in the Victor Talking Machine with the Victor Records.

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We will be glad to play for you any Victor Record on any Victor Talking Machine. That is the way for you to find out for yourself that the Victor is the greatest musical instrument in the world.

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A trip to the Zoo, at Kaimuki, is enjoyable to children and parents alike. Besides the wonderful collection of animals and birds there are other delights too numerous to mention.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Come and shake hands with the Orang Outang.

Some old Buddhist Images, very rare. Fijian Tapas. Old Hawaiian Tapa Quilt. HAWAII & SOUTH SEAS CURIO CO. Young Building and Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

AT THURM'S GOOD GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES. Call and be convinced.

CAN THE PHILIPPINE ISLES EVER PAY?

(Continued from Page 5.)

The argument that the Philippines are too far away to attract attention is not worth considering. The gold hunters swarmed to the South African Rand and they built Dawson under the shadow of the Arctic circle. It's about time we had another rousing, old-fashioned rush somewhere. Who can tell but that it may be to the Philippines? There is a good deal of that "suspicious activity" here which surcharges the air and generally ends in a report of a strike that causes camps to be de-

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**Real Estate, Mortgages, Stocks and Bonds.**

CAN I INTEREST YOU?

**JAS. F. MORGAN.**  
AUCTIONEER.

**Tuesday, October 24, 1905,**  
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At my salesroom, 847 Kaahumanu street,

**Regular Tuesday Sale! Everything**

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**  
AUCTIONEER.

**UNDERWRITERS' SALE**

**On Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1905,**  
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At my salesroom, 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, "for account of whom it may concern," the following merchandise damaged on voyage of importation ex S. S. Alameda, Captain C. L. Dowdell, from San Francisco to Honolulu, and re-shipped on S. S. Nevada, Captain J. S. Greene, which arrived Honolulu, T. H., from San Francisco on the 15th of October, 1905:

Marks:  
T. H. D. & Co., Ltd., 1 case No. 178, Balbriggan Undershirts.  
Diamond D. C., 1 case No. 605, Ticking.  
Honolulu.

Terms: Cash United States gold coin.  
Honolulu, October 21, 1905.

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**  
AUCTIONEER.

**Auction Sale**

**Saturday, October 28, 1905,**  
MONTHLY SALE OF

**Horses, Buggies, Wagons, Harness.**

LIST CLOSURE THURSDAY AFTER-NOON.

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**  
AUCTIONEER.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE**

OF THOSE VALUABLE PREMISES Known As

**The Orpheum Block**

**Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1905,**  
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

M. T. SIMONTON,  
Commissioner.

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**  
AUCTIONEER.

**HERE'S A BARGAIN**

MUST HAVE A BID BY 12 O'CLOCK, MONDAY.

Lot 32x36, next to

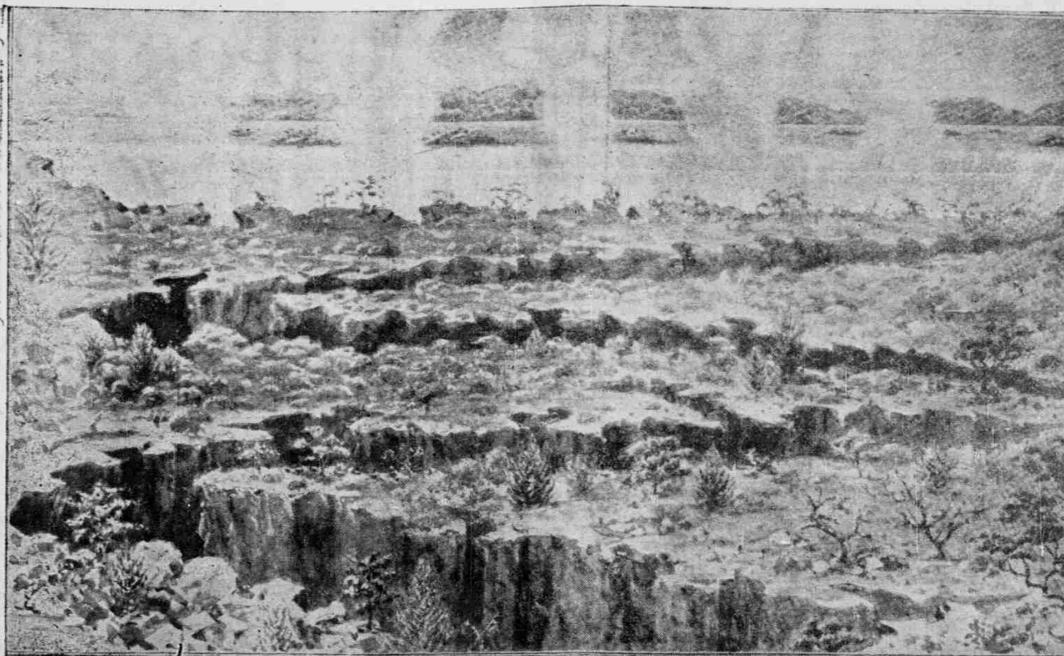
**Corner Maunakea and Queen Streets,**

Opposite Inter-Island Wharves. Dock Warehouse Property.

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**  
AUCTIONEER.



**THE FALLS OF THE ZAMBEZI.**



Below the Victoria Falls the Zambezi winds with endless twistings through the gorges here depicted. Through this passage the waters pour with a terrible deafening rush. One of the most singular features of the Falls is the spray, which rises continually in huge steam-like columns. It was Cecil Rhodes' picturesque desire that the windows of the railway carriages as they crossed the bridge should be dashed with the spray of the Falls. Near this point the late Samuel Alexander, of this city, received his fatal injuries.—London Illustrated News.

**THE INSURANCE INQUIRY.**

(Continued from Page 4.)

explained the "Nylie" as a method of paying bonuses to successful agents and calculated to attract insuring talent to the New York Life.

4. That a letter was written by J. H. Hyde, in 1902, directing Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to allow thereafter all syndicate participations to "James H. Hyde and associates," because James H. Hyde and associates were represented by the Equitable and all the subsidiary banking institutions. This letter was produced by Jacob Schiff.

5. Perkins testified that a loan of \$50,000 was made by the New York Life to John E. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which, according to the testimony of Perkins, bore interest at the rate of one to one and a half per cent. He could not say why the loan had been made at this low rate of interest.

6. That Eugene de Barrington and Lewis M. Bailey, clerk of the Equitable, borrowed and lent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the process of concealing the operations of the inner circle syndicate.

7. That Equitable checks amounting to \$200,000 have disappeared, and so far can not be traced.

8. That the pensions granted to Mrs. Henry B. Hyde and to Mrs. James W. Alexander were secret transactions, the minutes recording which are not in the possession of the Equitable.

9. That before the death of Henry B. Hyde he received a pension in addition to his salary "for extraordinary services." Hyde had a further pension "for claims which he did not press."

10. That "liquid cash" means money received for investments bargained for but not delivered. It was the amount set aside to meet the obligations entered into by Perkins.

11. That, according to the testimony of Jacob Schiff, "the Equitable Society was all Hyde—Hyde and Alexander. The directors were a body of financial jelly-fish."

12. That payments of thousands of dollars to Andrew Hamilton were made, for which there are no vouchers, and for which no adequate explanation can be found so far in the books of the Equitable; the general supposition is that the money was used to buy legislators.

13. That, according to the testimony of Edmond I. Devlin, superintendent of real estate of the New York district, the New York Life's Building in Paris has cost to date \$2,533,104, but that \$2,200,000 had been charged off to loss to make it appear that it was earning three and a half per cent. It produced \$9,000 a year after the deduction of \$30,000 a year payment by the New York Life to itself.

14. That the Equitable bought from the syndicate managers bonds in which they had a participation, and that every such sale added to the profits of the members participating, who "made a market" through the society in order to add to their own profits.

15. That further light may be thrown on the Fanshawe deal by the examination of J. P. Morgan. At the inquiry of September 21st, it was shown that, in order to clear reports of \$937,500 of New Orleans Traction securities, the New York Life transferred the bonds to Fanshawe & Co., agreeing that, directly after the first of the year, the insurance company was to make a loan of \$937,500 to Fanshawe & Co., with those same transferred bonds as collateral for the loan, but Fanshawe & Co. should then dispose of the bonds and take one-fifth of the profits, accounting to the New York Life for the remaining four-fifths.

16. That Andrew Hamilton, E. L. Short, and W. P. Thummel worked in the interests of the "Big Three," i. e., the Equitable, the Mutual, and the New York Life, protecting them from adverse legislation.

17. That the testimony of Jacob Schiff and James H. Hyde is conflicting respecting the Union Pacific preferred syndicate, and that the former accused the latter of "simply trying to shield himself."

Outside of the official inquiry it is stated that the expert accountants examining the books of the Equitable, under Morton's authority, have made discoveries which may subject several of the former officials of the Equitable to criminal prosecution. As a result of the inquiry so far, a demand is being made for the removal of Francis Hendricks, superintendent of insurance, and Frederick D. Kilburn, superintendent of banks.

**COMMERCIAL.**

(Continued from Page 4.)

San Francisco and San Pedro. The story goes that the Hamburg-American company is behind the scheme and will effect a subsidiary American organization to carry out the project. A steamer is to leave Portland every Wednesday for Honolulu and intermediate ports. "Picking up the tourist passengers from all over the world" at Honolulu, after the completion of the Panama canal, is mentioned as a feature of the enterprise.

By the steamer Nevada last Sunday the salvaged freight of the lately-stranded Alameda arrived, and the requirement of having to sign general average bonds caused a flutter of several days among consignees. The prevalent lack of information about general average evinced was an evidence of the remarkably small amount of loss from perils of the sea which has occurred in the carrying trade between the Pacific Coast and these islands within the lifetime of this generation.

There has been considerable agitation for some little time of the proposal to establish a home-owned steamship service between here and San Francisco, but nothing definite on the subject has yet appeared beyond a few promises to invest money in the scheme.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., for its last fiscal year, had gross earnings of \$5,775,783, an increase of \$2,174,017 over the previous year. The balance after deducting expenses was \$1,295,012, from which was deducted \$496,000

for depreciation, etc., and \$371,000 for lease of new piers in San Francisco. All this left a surplus of \$427,656, or \$180,760 more than the year before.

It is rumored that Capt. Wm. Matson of the Matson Navigation Co. has bought a steamer on the Atlantic, said to be 400 feet in length and to have a speed of 16 knots, which will be placed on either the Honolulu or the Hilo route from San Francisco.

H. P. Wood, the new secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, has arrived and assumed the duties of that office. From his previous connection with the California Promotion Committee, it is hoped that the tourist interests of California and Hawaii will be brought closer together than heretofore.

The Canadian-Australian Line will, at the beginning of the ensuing year, replace the steamer Moana with the turbine liner Maheno.

A decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco has affirmed the action of Collector Stratton, opposed by the Oceanic Steamship Co., in having collected \$2 per head for 210 alien passengers in transit through the United States.

Land Commissioner Pratt has received assurances of support from some of the largest sugar planters, in the policy of having cane lands on which government leases are expiring settled by families that will maintain the present state of cultivation thereon.

Two new corporations have been registered for developing Hamakua lands—the Weha Agricultural Co. and the Kalopa Agricultural Co., the former with a capital stock of \$50,000 and the latter with that of \$100,000. The holders of the stock are William G. Irwin, Walter M. Giffard, Henry M. Whitney and E. I. Spalding of Honolulu and Edward Pollitz, Albert Meyer and Henry St. Goar of San Francisco. Part of the purposes of both companies is to plant, cultivate, grow and produce coffee, tobacco, rubber, sugar cane, sugar beets, vanilla, pineapples and other tropical products, and to manufacture and sell any or all of such products.

F. B. McStocker and associates have purchased from Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., about 1000 acres of land in North Kona, including the Kona Sugar Co.'s mill, ending a great deal of litigation and ensuring the revival of sugar production in that section.

W. E. Fisher yesterday sold for F. Wundenberg, assignee, the leasehold of the Hawaiian Hotel Annex, a Waikiki beach resort, the lease having 20 years to run, and the entire outfitings of the premises for \$10,000 and \$1000 respectively. Geo. W. Macfarlane, mortgagee, was the purchaser in each case on the first bid.

Among real estate transactions are noted releases to John F. Colburn of various properties for \$20,000 and to John F. Colburn et al. of other properties for \$7875.66.

The stockholders of the Waiulua Agricultural Company have authorized the issue of 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 and their sale as low as 98. These bonds have already been oversubscribed, Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and the Bank of Hawaii standing ready to take \$500,000 each and present bondholders being ready to exchange their present bonds for the new ones to the amount of \$627,500.

J. Oswald Lutted, on a recent visit to the mainland, interested Boston capitalists in a project of manufacturing poi—the Hawaiian national diet—on a scale for marketing it all over the United States. A company is being organized.

The crop bulletin of the local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau for the week ending October 14 contains the following statement: Showery and unsettled weather prevailed in most sections of the group, heavy rains being reported in many windward localities. Growing cane is reported generally as in good condition and doing nicely, but young cane needs rain in the Kau district of Hawaii. The 1906 cane has begun to tassel in Kauai. Pineapple plants are growing nicely in all sections, but in central Maui a dry spell is now desirable for the full and proper development of winter fruit. Coffee picking is progressing in all sections. Second crop rice is heading and in general promises a good yield. Sisal is in good condition in both central Maui and leeward Oahu. All reports indicate a rapid growth of young rubber trees. A large crop of oranges is in prospect in the vicinity of Huelo, Maui.

A record of one arrival and one departure for each of the seven days, on an average, has been made for the week in ocean steam traffic, namely: Arrivals—

**WHAT IT WILL DO.**

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine. Every dose effective. You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

**NEVADAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO.**

Ventura from the Colonies, Korea and Sonoma from San Francisco, Moana from the Colonies, Miowera from Vancouver and Robert Dollar from Puget Sound. Departures—Roscrans for Monterey, Ventura for San Francisco, Moana, Vancouver, Korea for the Orient, Nevada for Kahului, Sonoma and Miowera for the Colonies.

**HOMESTEADED LABOR ON CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS**

(Continued from Page 1.)

estate, one can hardly imagine a better sugar plantation proposition than is now being considered by these people."

**THE CUBAN STATUS.**

Writing in regard to the status in Cuba, Mr. Hedemann says that the political conditions there are extremely disturbed, which must necessarily react upon business. He states that Gomez, the Liberal candidate for President in opposition to President Palma, the present President of Cuba, openly declares that if the Supreme Court of Cuba decides against the acting governor of Santa Clara in a case now pending, that "we will not obey the Supreme Court."

Gomez is also quoted as saying: "Governments have two ways of winning—either by the popular will—and if our executive power had that on its side it would not be finding it necessary to use violent and otherwise questionable means—or by bayonets."

"The rural guards number three thousand. Sixty per cent. of this force are ours, but even if they were not these three thousand soldiers would not be sufficient to put down a single district."

Senator Zayas, candidate for vice-president, not only supports General Gomez, but is even more open in his declaration that if his party does not win in this election they will appeal to "something else besides the ballot."

Many of the Moderates, those who support President Palma, do not think that the Liberals will go to the extreme of taking to the woods if they do not win the election, but many of them believe that sooner or later, if defeated, Gomez will not hesitate to take up arms.

The seriousness of the situation is emphasized by the fact that the political meetings of the two parties are usually attended by a large number of armed men and that part of the recognized campaign tactics is for each party to try and break up the meetings of the other.

**LABOR IN CUBA.**

Mr. Hedemann states further that the labor conditions in Cuba are in an exceedingly strained condition. Some of the plantations are paying as high as a dollar a day to common field laborers and they are scarce and uncertain even at that price. On some of the estates there is a large negro population born and reared upon the place and there is no difficulty with labor there. The smaller plantations are also able to get along, but the larger new plantations being started and old ones which are increasing their area are all suffering for want of laborers.

The feeling among the sugar plantation owners is everywhere in favor of closer relations with, or annexation to, the United States.

With all these difficulties facing the sugar planters in Cuba, there does not seem to be the likelihood of a large and early increase of the output of Cuba which has so frequently been predicted.

**THE TALLEST BUILDING.**

Editor Advertiser: Please tell me what is the tallest building in New York. TEL. 74.

Park Row building, which, to the top of the tower, is 332 feet high.—World Almanac.

**Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets**

DECORATED IN DIFFERENT COLORS JUST ARRIVED . . .

We are offering special inducements on these goods and you will be surprised at the very reasonable prices.

A large invoice of Steel Enamelled Ware in both White and Grey has just been opened.

**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**

Fort and Merchant Streets.



# IN THE SOCIAL CIRCLE

Honolulu has scarcely passed so quiet a week from the social standpoint since the summer season came to a close. What activity there was took form in several small functions in honor of social favorites who are shortly to leave for the Coast.

William McKinley Lodge No. 8, K. of P., held a social last evening, cards being the chief amusement. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Julian Monsarrat arrived yesterday on the Kinohi from Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Watson returned from Hawaii yesterday on the Kinohi.

Mr. A. Garvie returned yesterday from Hawaii.

Mrs. C. H. Jennings of Koloa, Kauai, is spending a few weeks in Honolulu with her daughter, Mrs. C. S. Crane.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benson have taken a cottage at 1148 Lanailo street, near Pensacola.

Mrs. A. Heilbron of Astoria, Oregon, and daughter, Olga, the mother and sister of Mrs. Otto Bierbach of this city, were passengers on the S. S. Korea. They will spend the winter in the islands.

During the week a number of novel parties were given at the Japanese theater to witness the juggling by Bunji Takegawa.

A very pleasant social was given last Thursday by the members of Olive Branch, Rebekah Lodge, after the regular session. The members and friends repaired to the roof garden where a lunch was served.

Mrs. Victoria Ward and Misses Annie, Kathleen and Lani Ward are expected home in the steamer Moana from Vancouver on November 18. They left here in May last and went as far east as Toronto. On the Coast they have visited the Portland Exposition and spent some time at the Harrison hot springs near Vancouver.

Count A. de Souza Canavaro returned from Maui on Thursday.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel Parker gave a luau last Sunday for Mr. Pollitz of San Francisco.

Mrs. Claire Williams gave a tea on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Balding of Hilo.

The ladies of the Kamehameha Schools will receive this year as heretofore at their homes on the third and fourth Saturdays of each month.

Miss Emma Rose will leave in November for an extensive tour of the United States.

Manager Hertsche of the Moana Hotel was the guest of honor on Wednesday evening at a dinner given by Dr. Humphris and Mr. Deering.



## Millinery Opening FALL STYLES

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 24 AND 25.

We respectfully request your attendance during the opening days. No cards of invitation have been issued.

**M. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO. LIMITED**  
COR. FORT AND BERETANIA STS.

Sonoma from Europe, where she was in the company of Mrs. Giffard and Miss Jennie Giffard.

Among the Honoluluans returning on the Sonoma and Korea from the Coast were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knight and Thelma Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hutchins and Miss Hutchins, Mr. C. R. Buckland and the Misses Buckland, Manager Hertsche of the Moana, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lovsted, the latter a bride; Mr. T. W. Hobron, Col. Soper, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Dr. Day.

Mr. Bruce Cartwright and Miss Cartwright entertained at dinner on Monday evening at the Young Hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McClanahan.

Mrs. L. R. Burns, formerly Miss Bessie Afong, Miss Whiting, Miss Ruth Roberts and Miss Christian, who spent the summer with Mrs. Afong, departed for the Coast on the Ventura. On the same steamer were also Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mrs. Ivers, Miss Helen Irwin and Miss Margaret Hyde-Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Watson have gone to Hawaii for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Humburg leave Honolulu shortly to take up a permanent residence in California. They will be guests of honor of Mr. and Mrs. Armin Hammeberg on Monday evening at a dinner to be served at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Among Honoluluans returning from Maui on Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Castle, Miss Nellie White and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy.

A bridge party was given on Wednesday in honor of Miss Leontine Hartnagle by Mrs. Hawes. The first prize was won by Mrs. C. G. Ballentyne, the second, "Joke Book," by Miss Ella Wight, and the consolation prize, a bouquet of flowers, by Mrs. A. M. Brown. Refreshments were served at little tables, the decorations upon them being chrysanthemums. Present were Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Ballentyne, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mrs. Brainerd Smith, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. Gerrit Wilder, Mrs. Alexander Scott, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Helen Noonan, Mrs. Humphris, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Van Vleet, Mrs. Ranney Scott, Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Miss Ella Wight, Miss Kathleen Cartwright.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rhodes have gone to Mrs. Anna Wright's on Sheridan avenue, and will remain there until they rebuild in Palolo Valley.

Mrs. Arthur Coyne announces the engagement of her daughter, Mabel L. Bruns, to Mr. Benj. F. Lee. The groom-to-be is an engineer on the O. R. & L. Co. Both are prominent in Odd Fellow and Rebekah circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Beerman announce the engagement of their daughter Emma to Mr. Charles O. Hotel.

At the baby show held at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland on September 17, Haughton College Eberkerton of 505 E. Ankeny st., Portland, was awarded a prize as the prettiest baby in his class—three to six months old. The little one is an islander.

## SALE OF TRIMMED HATS

On MONDAY, Oct. 23rd AT 8 O'CLOCK

we will offer at greatly reduced prices, a large line of

## LADIES' and MISSES' TRIMMED HATS

Among these will be found a great variety of shapes, in STRAW and EMBROIDERY, and a considerable number of PATTERN HATS. See our Window Display for Styles and Prices.

## Ehlers

GOOD GOODS.

**Gillman House Boquet Cigars**  
BEAVER LUNCH ROOMS  
H. J. NOLTE.

**Old Hawaiian Stamps.**  
In Great Variety at the

**I-land Curio Store**  
Steiner's, 316 Fort St., McInerney Bldg.

**To Enjoy the City**  
ORDER A RIG FROM  
**The Club Stables.**  
Fort Street. Phone Main 190.

# OPPORTUNITY!

We have now, the largest and best assortment of

## Children's Dancing Slippers

ever imported into this city.

This is an opportunity, as our sizes are complete, and we have a large variety.

One of the newest and most popular of these, is the patent pump, the smartest and most stylish child's dancing slipper yet out.

Does your child go to dancing school? If so, come and see these.

## McINERNEY Shoe Store

# NEW ISLAND VIEWS

We have on sale platinum prints of Mr. A. Gartley's special collection of fine island views. Also other splendid prints in platinum and other papers.

PRICES MOUNTED.....75 CENTS EACH  
PRICES UNMOUNTED.....50 CENTS EACH

We also frame them to order and have in stock a choice collection of artistic mouldings to choose from.

This is a good chance to make early selections for the holidays.

## RICE & PERKINS

PHOTOGRAPHERS,  
Hotel Street, Near Fort.

### LECTURE ON PASTRY.

Miss Tracy's cooking school is still the Mecca of Honolulu housewives each Tuesday morning and each lecture given in the Hawaiian Hotel social hall is rewarded with an increasing attendance. The subject last Tuesday was "Marketing and Baking," and Miss Tracy's discourse on these very interesting and important subjects was listened to with much interest and undoubtedly a great deal of profit. Next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the subject will be "Pastries," and the lecture should be full of interest for it relates to a branch of cooking in which every lady is particularly ambitious to shine and which embraces the greater part of whatever romance attaches to the culinary art.

### FALL MILLINERY.

Sachs' grand millinery opening takes place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next and all ladies are cordially invited to be present. Cards of invitation have not been sent out as sometimes, when this method is adopted, names are inadvertently missed. Miss Spencer, San Francisco's most expert trimmer, who recently took charge of Sachs' millinery department, will have on exhibition a number of art creations which will be a revelation to all who inspect them. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd., corner Fort and Beretania streets.

That was a very fine distinction drawn by the Venetian shopkeeper who put these announcements in his windows: "English is spoken" and "American understood."

READ THE NEW NOVEL  
**NEDRA**  
By George Barr McCutcheon.  
WALL-NICHOLS CO.

## Cigars at Cost

Must have room for new stock. BEST BRANDS, \$3.50 TO \$6.00 PER 100. Order Now.

**Myrtle Cigar Store,**  
T. J. FITZPATRICK, Proprietor.  
FORT STREET.

FOR  
**Nickel Plate**  
CALL ON  
**GUY OWENS**  
1120 Union St., Tel. Main 315.

## MISS TRACY'S COOKING SCHOOL

MEETS TUESDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK

in social hall of Hawaiian Hotel under auspices of

**Honolulu Gas Company, Ltd.**

### WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT IT.

Read what the Birmingham (Ala.) News has to say:—  
The Harrison Mutual Burial Association has been organized about one year, and yet in that time it has attained a membership of about two thousand adults and children, and furnished the funeral expenses of many families, which otherwise would be cramped to meet the needful expenses. The membership includes all classes from the rich to the honest laborer.

Carlisle, Ky., Feb. 1, 1904.

Mr. A. F. BURK, Harrison, Ohio.  
My Dear Sir:—We have been working "The Harrison Mutual Burial Association" in our country for one year, and have a membership of nearly 2,000. Included in the Association are many of the very best and most substantial citizens of our city, who claim it to be the most helpful and easy plan of co-operation work ever organized in the country.

Very respectfully yours,

L. T. POTTS & SON.  
Dayton, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1903.

Mr. A. F. BURK, Harrison, Ohio.  
Dear Sir:—I bought "The Harrison Mutual Burial Association" right four months and twenty days ago. I now have a membership of 3,000. There have been six deaths. I have the bankers, lawyers, doctors, preachers and all best people of our city and everything is working nicely.  
Wishing you a merry Christmas, I am yours truly,

S. H. PEARCY.

There are over 7000 of these Associations, with a membership of 4,000,000 in the United States.  
THE HONOLULU ASSOCIATION has nearly 4000 members, and is making a steady growth.

### OFFICERS:

W. H. RICE.....President  
J. C. AXTELL.....Vice-President  
J. H. TOWNSEND.....Secretary and Treasurer  
DAVID L. AI and W. W. HALL.....Members Board of Control

# SPORTS

## H. A. C.'S DID UP THE MAUIS

### A Pretty Punk Game at the League Park.

If Maui has any more ball players like the aggregation which essayed to whip the stuffin' out of the H. A. C.'s yesterday at the league grounds, Maui should keep them penned up in Iao Valley. Of all the fool baseball games which have been foisted upon the Honolulu public that of yesterday between the Illimas of Maui—Wallukans called them the "crack nine"—and the H. A. C.'s was about the worst ever, that is as far as the Mauians were concerned.

The score stood 11 to 2 in favor of the H. A. C.'s when the game ended, but it could just as well have been 21 to 2 if the H. A. C.'s had willed it. When the local nine found what sort of an aggregation they had got up against they began to play "one-old-cat," or anything that would pass the time quickly away and end the nine innings.

It was fierce. It was mournful. Even the 13th Infantry nine which played here a couple of weeks since, was a National aggregation alongside the Illimas.

The Illimas whacked out a run in the first inning, and another in the third, and then they hit the toboggan. The H. A. C.'s piled up four runs in the first, five in the second and two in the fourth, and then played horse the remainder of the game.

The redoubtable P. Espinda, the left-handed pitcher of the Maui nine, failed to come up to his reputation. He was batted all over the field. His catcher, also an Espinda, couldn't hold the ball, and Searle, their first baseman, made enough errors to fill a book. He laid it to his big mit, for he changed gloves in the fourth inning.

Ed. Fernandez of the H. A. C.'s played havoc with the visitors with his bunts, and even Barney Jay took to bunting just for the run of the thing. Little En Sue's legs twinkled so fast on runs between bases that the Illima players were dazzled.

Desha's twisters were too much for

the Illimas. They batted at them whether they went overhead, or sideways. They were sure enough puzzlers, were those curves. They couldn't be touched, and Desha finally got down to tossing the ball across the plate. Desha was in fine form.

The Illimas were first at the bat. Things looked good when Dunn and Moses walked to first. Dunn went out at third on D. Espinda's hit for first, and a passed ball sent Moses to third. P. Espinda sent a flyer out to the garden, bringing Moses home, and that run gave the Mauians hope that they might snatch the victory. They certainly looked pleased.

When the H. A. C.'s went to the bat, En Sue flew out, and then on first baseman's error Fernandez went to first and stole along to third and came home in a walk when Sheldon took his base on balls and a passed ball put the Illimas on the ragged edge. A beauty sent out to center-field was muffed, bringing in Sheldon. Joy reached third on a bad throw in, and then Bruns brought Joy home. Williams brought Bruns home, and —

Well, that was the style of play throughout the game. The crowd, which was fairly large at the start, dwindled away about the fifth inning like snow under a summer's sun, and the benches were about empty when the game ended up.

The teams lined up as follows:

Illimas—E. A. Dunn, If.; D. Moses, 2b.; P. Espinda, p.; D. Espinda, 2b.; D. White, ss.; J. King, cf.; Kaiu, rf.; W. Searle, lb.; J. Espinda, c.

H. A. C.'s—En Sue, 3b.; Ed. Fernandez, 2b.; Sheldon, ss.; Gleason, lb.; Joy, p.; Bruns, c.; Williams, rf.; Desha, p.; J. Fernandez, If.

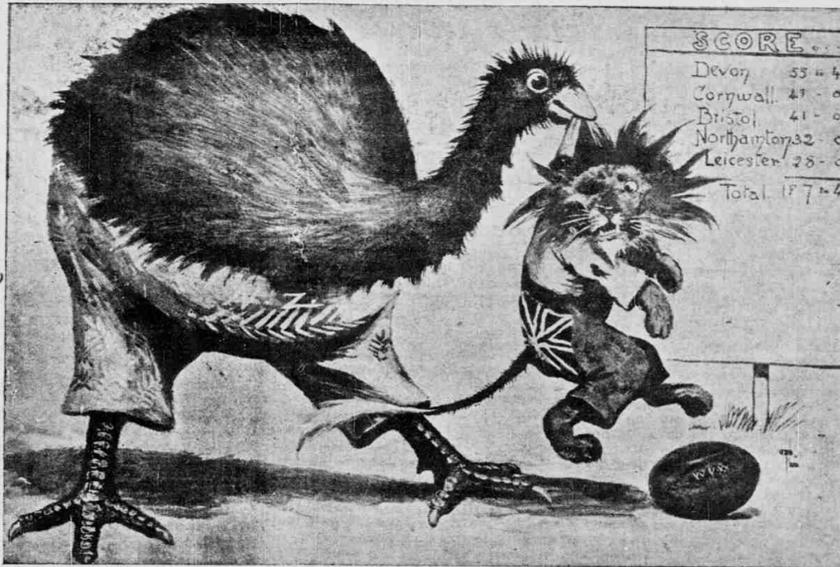
However, the Maui boys must be given credit for coming all the way to Honolulu to play with a team which leads the Honolulu league teams for the season.

The Illimas play the Diamond Heads at the league grounds at 4 p. m. tomorrow.

### Bicycle Fad in England.

In England there is a revival of the bicycle furore. Factories are working day and night and 2000 machines are being turned out every twenty-four hours. With us, on the other hand, the craze for automobiles mounts higher and higher and has reached such a point that impecunious persons are mortgaging their homes in order to procure them. The fact is that the average American doesn't enjoy physical exercise for its own sake, but he would prefer to do so by the strength of steam, or some other agency, rather than by the strength of his legs.

### A NEW ZEALAND CARTOON.



THE MOA AND THE BRITISH LION ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

### THE CABLERS WIN GAME

A cricket match was played at Makiki yesterday afternoon between eleven representing the Cable Company and the Honolulu Cricket Club, the game resulting in a win for the company by 51 runs.

The scores:

CABLE COMPANY.	
A. J. Clunie, b. McLean.....	17
J. Hall, c. Withington, b. Anderson.....	33
O. C. Read, c. McGill, b. Anderson.....	6
J. Broadfoot, c. Jordan, b. McLean.....	6
C. Barron, not out.....	42
D. Evans, b. Quinell.....	9
C. Rowell, b. Quinell.....	5
W. Wright, c. McGill.....	8
Prangnell, c. McGill, b. Anderson.....	9
V. Morgan, c. McGill, b. Anderson.....	6
H. Bailey, c. Beardmore, b. Anderson.....	12
Extras.....	20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>164</b>

HONOLULU CRICKET CLUB.	
B. F. Beardmore, b. Broadfoot.....	4
B. Quinell, c. Broadfoot, b. Barron.....	3
J. C. McGill, c. Read, b. Barron.....	5
R. Anderson, lb.w., b. Broadfoot.....	23
T. Gill, c. Rowell, b. Broadfoot.....	20
W. L. Stanley, b. Barron.....	28
R. A. Jordan, b. Barron.....	12
D. L. Withington, c. Barron, b. Broadfoot.....	0
J. M. Tucker, not out.....	7
J. R. Maclean, c. Rowell, b. Barron.....	2
J. A. Rath, run out.....	1
Extras.....	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>113</b>

### Eastern Football Games.

At Cambridge—Harvard 22, University of Maine 0.

At Chicago—University of Chicago 42, Iowa 0.

At Ames, Ia.—Ames 39, State Normal 0.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan 36, Case Scientific 0.

At Minneapolis—Minnesota 45, North Dakota 0.

At Pittsburgh—Western University of Pennsylvania 11, Westminster 6.

At Columbus—Ohio State 17, Wittenberg 0.

At Hanover—Dartmouth 16, Holy Cross 6.

At Harrisburg—State College 11, Carlisle 0.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 18, De Pauw 0.

At Bloomington—Indiana 9, Kentucky 0.

At Washington—George Washington 21, Gallaudet 0.

At Evanston, Ill.—Northwestern 5, Wabash 1.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Drake 23, Cole 15.

At West Point—West Point 18, Colgate University 6.

At New Haven—Yale 16, Syracuse 0.

At Princeton—Princeton 34, Georgetown 0.

At Notre Dame—Notre Dame 23, Michigan Agricultural College 0.

At Philadelphia—English Association 5, All-Philadelphia 0.

At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin 24, Lawrence University 0.

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania 11, Swarthmore 4.

At Annapolis—Navy 29, Virginia Military Institute 0.

At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee University 17, Hampden Sydney College 0.

At Ithaca—Cornell 24, Bucknell 0.

At Champaign, Ill.—Illinois 24, Northwestern College 0.

At Washington—Washington and Jefferson College 57, Ohio University 0.

At Lincoln, Neb.—University of Nebraska 42, South Dakota 6.

At St. Louis—Washington University 0, Rose Polytechnic, Terre Haute 0.

At Mount Vernon, Va.—Cornell 23, Lenox 6.

At Fayetteville (Ark.)—University of Kansas 6, University of Arkansas 0.

Rosen's six furlongs in 1:11 2-5 stamps him as one of the late blooming variety. +++

On the strength of prospects for a boxing season there was a brisk demand for anvils and poniards last week.

### A GORELESS BULL FIGHT

A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Los Angeles says: A bull fight with attachments of comic opera thrown in was held at Santa Monica. The action was there, but of gore there was none, for the bulls were clad in football armor until they were twice their natural size. The matadors were similarly attired, and when one, hampered by his padding, was unable to escape the charge of the bull, the impact resembled a collision between two feather beds. The fight was more on the order of a limited round pugilistic contest, in that the palm of victory was awarded in points. The judges decided in every case in favor of the bulls. Originally the intention was to hold a genuine bull fight, with plenty of bloodshedding, but the authorities interfered.

### Exciting "Football"

The Columbia-Wesleyan football game, which ended in a score of 0 to 0 at American League Park, New York, was marred by one of the most disgraceful outbreaks of ruffianism ever seen on a football field. After Right Half Back Bailey of Wesleyan had jumped upon the back of Armstrong of Columbia the two teams got in a great mix-up.

The officials could have handled the situation and were rapidly pulling the men apart when Coach Morley of Columbia rushed at Bailey, shoved him behind the goal posts and struck him a terrific blow between the eyes. Bailey fell back in the arms of one of his team mates, the blood spurting from his face.

Morley's act started the fight all over again. The players, substitutes and officials all rushed at one another and a battle royal was soon in progress. Such a training has never been seen on a football field in the East before.

Von Salz, the big Columbia tackle, laid out three men in succession, and finally went down himself. Three policemen who got mixed in the fracas looked as though they had been hit by a cyclone when they emerged. It wasn't until fifteen policemen charged the confused mass that it was disintegrated.

### Great Swimming.

Percy F. Cavill, the San Francisco swimmer, performed a swimming feat at Boston recently and established a record which probably will not be equaled for a long time to come.

With his hands and feet securely tied he swam from Peddock's island to Femberton, across Hull gut, nearly a fifth of a mile in 19-2-4 minutes. So firmly knotted were the handkerchiefs binding his hands and feet when he reached shore that they had to be cut with a knife to free him.

The direct line of the distance is 1000 feet, but Cavill had to take a circuitous route, owing to the dangerous, swift current, obliging him to cover nearly three-quarters of a mile. He was accompanied by reliable witnesses and a photographer.

### For America's Cup.

David Barrie, who was Sir Thomas Lipton's manager in America during the Shamrock I and Shamrock II races, is in Boston on business. He declares that there will be another race for the America's cup.

"Mr. Coates or Mr. Clarke stands ready if Sir Thomas retires," he said. "Now I want to say one thing in justice to Sir Thomas, and to correct a very false impression. It has been said, and most wrongly, that Sir Thomas went into the cup racing for the advertising there was in it. This is absolutely false, and does him a gross injustice. Money and business were not considered. He wanted to please King Edward, and he could use his money in no better way to do so. Five stands ready to carry through an order for a boat either from Mr. Coates or Mr. Clarke."

## THE COWBOYS OF HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1.)

ter. During the steer's progression round the course it steered the native to turn a somersault, which must have made him see stars as well as steers. Both did well, however, and the purse was accordingly divided.

**HANDKERCHIEF RACE.**

It was to gallop some distance and to bend down and secure a handkerchief lying on the ground. Lopez, Spencer, Pulu and McKnew all showed daring horsemanship but the latter got away with the rest of the bunch and won first prize handsly from "Oo-oo" Lopez.

### BRONCHO-BUSTING CONTEST.

This proved to be an exciting affair for both of the ponies were bad and did not hesitate to show their meanness. Frank Vida and Sam Mauna faced the music, the former going to work on a wicked-looking gray from the Letlehu ranch which no one has ever succeeded in breaking and which was brought into town for a joke. First rattle out of the box the pony bucked like one possessed, going up high and coming down hard. Vida stuck to his guns, however, through thick and thin and was awarded first prize for a masterly exhibition of horsemanship. Mauna followed with a sorrel animal which bucked and kept bucking. Mauna kept his seat well and managed to control the beast in a series of mad rushes but eventually the pony fell and brought its rider down with him. Mauna lay on the ground and a doctor was summoned who pronounced the man's injury nothing worse than a dislocated shoulder which was speedily put into commission again.

This closed the program and the crowd went home, well satisfied with the afternoon's sport.

The Rapid Transit Company reported the heaviest day's business yesterday that they have had since their system came into operation.

Great credit must be given Managers Eben Low and Frazier for the excellent manner in which the affair was put through. The following officials were also responsible in measure for the success of the carnival:

Judges—Walter F. Dillingham, Robert Shingle, Louis Warren.

Clerk of the Course—Robert W. Atkinson.

Official Starter—Alicka Dowsett. Announcer—"Doc" Monsarrat.

Prizes may be obtained at the office of Chas. R. Frazier, 122 King street, tomorrow.

The prizes which were donated by local business houses, were as follows:

- WATERMELON RACE—**
- 1st prize.....
- Decorations of Winner by the Ladies.
- 2nd Prize.....50 Shares Kamala
- BUCKING PONY CONTEST—**
- 1st Prize.....\$10.00
- 2nd Prize.....Carved Leather Belt
- ROPING AND TYING CONTEST—**
- 1st Prize.....
- Mexican hand-carved Saddle, value.....\$85.00
- 2nd Prize.....\$25.00 Cash
- 3rd Prize.....Sporting Boots
- 4th Prize.....Fancy Bridle
- EGG RACE—**
- 1st Prize.....Colt Revolver
- 2nd Prize.....100 Shares Maunalei
- STRAIGHT-AWAY ROPING CONTEST—**
- 1st Prize.....
- Mexican Saddle, value \$30.00
- 2nd Prize.....Winchester Carbine
- 3rd Prize.....Stetson Cowboy Hat
- RIDING WILD STEER—**
- 1st Prize.....\$20.00
- 2nd Prize.....\$ 5.00
- HANDKERCHIEF - PICKING CONTEST—**
- 1st Prize.....\$ 5.00
- 2nd Prize.....\$ 2.50
- BRONCHO-BUSTING CONTEST—**
- 1st Prize.....\$20.00
- 2nd Prize.....\$10.00

The Chicago Athletic Association will steer clear of football, but will patronize biffing of another variety if the mayor doesn't mind.

## PURE SODA WATER . .

We want it universally known that our soda water is as pure as can be possibly made and that its flavor is unequalled in any other soda water on the market.

No water is used in our factory but distilled water and every department of our establishment is kept as clean as a parlor. We welcome visitors at any time and are glad to have the opportunity of showing them over the premises and explaining just how our soda water is made.

We would have you give "FOUNTAIN" soda water a trial and be convinced that everything we have said in its favor is true.

### FOUNTAIN SODA WORKS

Sheridan St. near King. Phone, Main 270.

## CHICAGO

IN LESS THAN 3 DAYS

and over THE ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK RAILWAY between the Missouri River and Chicago.

THREE FAST TRAINS DAILY. VIA SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAYS

Overland Limited. Vestibuled. Leaves San Francisco at 11 a. m. daily. The most Luxurious Train in the World. New Pullman Drawing-room and State-room cars built expressly for this famous train. Gentleman's Buffet and Lady's Parlor Observation Car. Book Lovers Library. Dining Car, Meals a la Carte. Electric Lighted throughout.

Eastern Express. Vestibuled. Leaves San Francisco at 8 p. m. daily. Through Pullman Palace and Sleeping Cars to Chicago. Dining Cars. Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Atlantic Express. Vestibuled. Leaves San Francisco at 9 a. m. daily. Standard and Tourist Sleepers.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The best of everything.

R. R. RITCHIE, G.A.P.C. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY. 617 Market Street, (Palace Hotel) San Francisco or U. P. Company's Agent.

The Epicure's Choice

**RAINIER BEER**

contains the palatable qualities that can only be obtained by strict adherence to scientific principles of purity and nutriment. That's why it is **GOOD BEER**

RAINIER BOTTLING WORKS, Phone W. 1231, Honolulu.

Sunday Advertiser

Entered at the Postoffice in Honolulu, H. T., as second-class matter. Published Every Sunday Morning

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE Co., Ltd. Von Holt Block, 65 South King St.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Delivered by carrier in city, per month, \$2.50; Mailed to any address for 1 year in the United States or Territory of Hawaii, \$3.00.

OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.

TIME TABLE

October 6, 1904.

OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku and Way Stations—9:15 a. m., 9:20 p. m. For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waialua and Waianae—8:36 a. m., 5:31 p. m. Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:46 a. m., 8:36 a. m., 10:28 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:31 p. m., 6:21 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

The Haleiwa, Limited, a two-hour train, leaves Honolulu every Sunday, at 8:22 a. m. Returning arrives in Honolulu, at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae.

E. P. DENISON, F. C. SMITH, G. P. & T. A.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Saturday, October 21.

Table with columns: TIME, THERMO., WIND, etc. for various locations.

Table with columns: DATE, THERMO., WIND, etc. for various dates.

ALEX. M'C. ASHLEY, Section Director.

ARE STEAMERS IN LEAGUE WITH THE LUMBER TRUST?

(Continued from Page 1)

than any of the others, but was thrown out because it was not received in time.

"I have been fighting the lumber trust longer than anyone else, having started three or four years ago."

C. B. Reynolds & Co. do not import whole lumber, but deal in shingles, doors and sash. Mr. Reynolds was visited at his home in Green street last night and asked whether or not the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. had discriminated against his business in favor of the lumber trust by refusing to carry his consignments. His reply began somewhat as that of Mr. High to a similar question.

"I have not the absolute proof that such is the case," Mr. Reynolds said, "but the facts tend that way."

"In August I placed an order for 350,000 shingles. Of this quantity 250,000 were forwarded, but there is 100,000 still forthcoming."

"I have had letters from the dealers saying that the steamship people could not take the shingles for want of freight space in the steamer."

"This is rather strange, from the fact that the steamers from the Sound arrived here with their cargo space only about three-fourths full."

"I have the contract to supply the Board of Health for the current six months, and have an order standing now for 65,000 shingles to go to the Settlement which can not be filled. I haven't a shingle in the place."

"Mr. Morse, manager of the steamers here, appears anxious of doing all he can to have my freight brought down promptly. He has asked me to write a letter on the subject, which he would forward, and I have done so."

"I have given District Attorney Breckons two letters which I received from the dealers."

"In the meantime I have lost \$600 of business the past month from the delay of my stock."

PURE FOOD.

The U. S. Government and manufacturers of pure foods and pure beverages are spending a great deal of work, time, and money, to show the consuming public the benefit of purity in the above goods.

It is well for the consumers to know just what brands are pure. The best evidence that can be obtained at this writing, is the sworn affidavit of chemists of long experience and reputation.

The Rainier Bottling Works publishes in this issue of the Sunday Advertiser the sworn affidavit of Edmond O'Neill, Associate Professor of Chemistry in the University of California, as to his strict analysis of Rainier Beer.

IN FAVOR OF HARMONY.

Editor Advertiser: Allow me to thank you for your article in yesterday's paper with reference to Governor Carter and Superintendent Davis. I am sure you have expressed the sentiment of the community in saying that the difference between them is too insignificant to cause the resignation of Mr. Davis. They are both popular with the teachers and I sincerely hope that they will shake hands over this little matter.

WHO KNOWS?

Whether Townsend will admit or not makes no difference. The fact is patent, however, that "something" happened between the time of the assault upon him by Deputy Sheriff Vida and his letter to the Supervisors exonerating Vida from all blame. What was that "something"? Did Colonel Mazuma appear somewhere in the game, or was it a case of threats? The public has a right to know.—Independent.

MARINE

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—Superstitious sailors of the crew of the Oceanic liner Alameda, which was got off Fort Point rocks yesterday and towed into port, claim that a pet dove warned the vessel of its danger.

The Alameda has on board a pair of doves, and these doves have acted as signal givers to the crew of the Alameda. Especially has this been the case with "Spots," one of the pair. On the day of the disaster to the liner "Spots," which has been the ship's mascot for the past six months, ever since it came aboard at Honolulu, expected the surprise and stirred the superstitious of the sailors by deliberately leaving the vessel when it was casting off from the pier.

"Spots" has always been allowed full liberty on shipboard, coming and going as it willed, and it had never before tried to absent itself from any voyage. Indeed, the contrary condition was the case. "Spots" always seemed glad when the vessel went to sea, and thoroughly enjoyed the bustle of departure. On that ill-omened day, however, when the Alameda piled up on the rocks at Fort Point, the dove did not want to sail with the ship.

When it was seen to fly from its perch on the fore-castle rigging to the dock, some of the sailors followed it and finally coaxed it back. The incident was commented upon at the time, and many of the sailors considered it a bad sign and compared the bird's action with many recorded instances of rats leaving a vessel on the eve of its wreck, urged by some mysterious instinct.

Half an hour or so later the Alameda crashed headlong on the rocks and the dove's instinct seemed justified, and also the sailors' superstitious fears. Another action of "Spots," however, was a cheering one. Although it flew from the ship when the Alameda had come to a standstill and disappeared in the wreathing fog, it almost immediately flew back again, after seeing land so near, and settled calmly in its favorite perch on the fore-castle, with not a feather of its snow-white plumage unduly ruffled. Some of the sailors gave it a cheer, and went about their work of getting the boats ready to take off the passengers, encouraged.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamer W. G. Hall is due this morning from Kauai ports.

The Kinau, arriving yesterday morning from Hilo and way ports, brought a small cargo of kua lumber.

The steamer Ke Au Hou arrived yesterday morning from Kauai with 750 bags rice and 240 bags rice bran.

Yesterday being the centenary anniversary of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, the cable steamer Restorer dressed ship.

It is said that local planters are interested in the project to purchase a steamer for the Honolulu-San Francisco run.

Early yesterday morning the Canadian-Australian steamship Miowera arrived in port from Victoria and Vancouver, after a somewhat stormy voyage. Strong trade winds and very rough weather were experienced near the islands. The vessel brought several passengers for Honolulu. Among those departing for the Colonies was Prof. T. Muir, who goes to Australia for the Hawaiian Planters' Association to hunt for bugs harmful to insects that prey on sugar cane.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, October 21.

Stmr. Miowera, Hemming, from Vancouver and Victoria, 7 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 11:15 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, a. m.

S. S. Robert Dollar, from Tacoma, 9 p. m.

DEPARTED.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Sydney, 10 p. m.

DUE TODAY.

U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from Nagasaki, a. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinau, October 21, from Hilo and way ports.—Mrs. Julian Monsarrat, H. B. Mariner, A. Lindsay, Moses Wire, E. N. Holmes, John Watt, Mrs. John Watt, W. S. Ward, M. M. Wright, A. Garvie, L. Chau, Capt. F. Mosher, H. W. Wincke, J. Aral, W. Thompson, Paul Relallian, A. Humbert, E. J. Gay, Sam Woker, Harry Purdy, Henry Hall, A. Akona, A. L. Louissou, Y. M. Jaouen, S. M. Spencer, Mrs. S. M. Spencer, Master Harry Purdy, Miss Alice Spencer, Robt. R. Catton, W. Motoshige, J. S. Meaton, R. H. Chamberlain, C. H. Ramsay, E. M. Watson, Mrs. E. M. Watson, H. M. Gittel, J. W. Searle, C. Akau, Li Pou.

Per C. A. S. S. Miowera, October 21, from Victoria and Vancouver.—Mrs. C. Menzies, Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Dr. H. Hayes, Mrs. N. Shields and two children, Mrs. N. Taylor and infant, D. Thomas, C. Waki, Miss M. Slyt, Mr. Maurice, P. Hansen, L. Hansen.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, October 21, from Kauai ports.—J. Emmeluth and 7 deck.

Per S. S. Miowera, October 21, for Sydney.—Frederic Muir, W. Hebert, Chas. Stanley, Geo. Harris, F. J. Bergmann.

MOVING PICTURES TO AUSTRALIA

The Britt-Nelson moving-picture exhibition as given last evening at the Orpheum theater was a decided improvement over the first presentations, but the audience was small. The first night's presentation was not first rated owing to lack of professional talent in running the moving-picture machine.

A night or two ago a boy about 17 years of age told the manager that he could fix the machine, and with a screw-driver he corrected some of the difficulties. The manager decided that the boy was a real "discovery" and added him to his staff, and the youngster departed with the aggregation last night on the Miowera, as the chief operator. Manager Herbert believes that with the boy to run things, he will give the Australians a treat in moving-picture business.

MATINEE BAND CONCERT.

The Hawaiian band will give a public concert this Sunday afternoon at three o'clock at Maakee island. Following is the program:

- PART I. "The Old Hundred," "Fantasia—'Meadows and Mountains' Conterno Intermezzo—"Dollery and Rosely," "Reminiscences of Verdi," Godfrey. PART II. Vocal—Hawaiian Songs, Ar. by Berger Selection—"Pirates of Penzance," Sullivan Pavane—"Little Marquise" (new), King Finale—"Extra Papers" (new), Translauteur "The Star Spangled Banner."

DINNER TO CAR MEN.

The Y. M. C. A. representing the Christian public, has interested itself enough in the Rapid Transit employees to hold a 10 o'clock Sunday service for them in the employees' clubhouse every week, and a morning gymnasium class two other mornings for those who are association members. Now it goes a step further to prove its interest by giving them a dinner in Association Hall Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. The officers of the road will be present at the after-dinner speech-making, and there will be a little music and perhaps a few stunts in the gymnasium. Thirty-nine of the men have accepted the invitation to this mid-afternoon dinner.

BROKE HIS WRIST.

The buffet keeper of the Miowera met with a serious accident last evening about 9 o'clock. He was walking forward and in the dim light did not notice some coal which had fallen to pass through the coal well. He stumbled and fell on his arm, breaking the bones of his left wrist. The bones were set by the ship's surgeon. A couple of years ago the same man had one of his cheek bones crushed in, and about five years ago, he almost bled to death when a patent cork puller severed the veins in his wrist.

Mr. Fighter—"I see they are wearing gowns longer this year." Mrs. Fighter (savagely)—"Well, if they wear 'em any longer than I do they will have to make them out of chain mail."—Chicago News.

PORTUGUESE VS. JAPANESE AS PLANTATION WORKERS

Editor Advertiser: The discussion of the labor problem in Hawaii in the Advertiser makes interesting reading, but I would like to ask the writers of some of those articles whether in their constant reiteration of the phrase, "Oriental labor is positively essential for the production of sugar," they do not sometimes lose sight of the real truth? Why is it that the Portuguese plantation laborer is always (it seems to me) most persistently ignored? Not mentioned! I am told that the Portuguese consul has offered to procure many thousands of his countrymen as laborers at twenty and twenty-two dollars a month. I consider these people forcibly demonstrate to anyone, capable of or willing to observe, that they, of all people in this Territory, make the best and most law-abiding citizens. Their church is always faithfully attended; their names seldom appear in the police courts. The youth are a credit to the public schools, and in several instances have become good lawyers, doctors and business men generally. Their money for clothes and food is spent in the town, amongst our tradespeople, and a good many of them own their own homes.

Whence originally came these people? Were they not plantation laborers? Twenty-three years ago Spreckelsville was flourishing and the Portuguese as laborers and mechanics were considered satisfactory, until superseded by the Japanese. By the way, Mr. Editor, what becomes of the Oriental laborer's wages? I believe that a most diligent search would fail to locate ten dollars a month spent amongst the merchants of Fort street.

To resume: The Portuguese is one of the oldest civilizations, and is a white man from way back; whereas, your Oriental is at the present time a heathen and has always been such. There is no question as to which will make the better American citizen. This is a beautiful and most fertile spot of God's earth and could be made a joy to many a poor white family. Shall we Americans in this country (with Old Glory floating in the breezes above us) be afraid to express an opinion? Let us rally around our own kind and strive with a mighty effort to develop beautiful Hawaii along American lines.

I. MYERS, An Old Kamaaina.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

- ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL—Morning and evening. ST. CLEMENT'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Usborne, morning and evening. ST. ELIZABETH'S CHURCH (Episcopal)—Potwine, 7 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. METHODIST CHURCH—Wadman, 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30. CENTRAL UNION CHURCH—Shephardson, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting, 6:30. CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Edwards, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. S., 6:30. GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—Felmly, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Parker, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. REORGANIZED CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS—Waller, morning and evening. ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL—Services at 6, 7, 9, 10:30, 2 and 7. ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL (R. C.)—Waikiki, services at 8:30 and 3. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (R. C.)—Kalihiwaena, Clement, 8:30 a. m., high mass, sermon, collection, Sunday school; 4 p. m., rosary. ST. JOSEPH (R. C.)—Maanalu, Clement, 11 a. m., high mass, sermon, collection, Sunday school; 3 p. m., rosary, catechism, rehearsal. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION—Room 1, Elite Building, 11 a. m. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting, 4:30 p. m. SALVATION ARMY—10:30 a. m., and 6 and 8 p. m. SEAMEN'S CHAPEL—King and Bethel streets, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Rainier beer has best flavor. Embroidery bargains, Kerr's. New shirt waists at Whitney & Marsh's.

"Nedra," a new novel by Geo. Barr McCutcheon, on sale at Wall, Nichols & Co's.

A partner for a well established business is wanted. See classified ads. on page 12.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., offer a bargain in real estate in the Puunui tract. See their ad.

See Kerr's window display of embroideries.

A lot of miscellaneous household furniture will be sold at public auction Wednesday morning at Will Fisher's auction rooms.

Mrs. C. L. Dickerson; millinery opening on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Very latest styles of pattern hats.

Continuation sale of hats, dry goods, etc., tomorrow morning and evening in the Red Store, opposite the Fish Market, King street.

The new pants maker at Kerr's is past master at the business.

General Arthur cigars possess a delicacy of flavor and delicious bouquet unequalled by any other cigar made—Gunst-Eakin Cigar Co.

A shipment of the 1905 model side-entrance White steamers will arrive early in November for the Von Hamm-Young Co. Place your order early.

The Bergstrom Music Co. is selling the wonderful Victor talking machine for cash and on easy instalments. Immense stock of records now on hand.

Grand line of English cloth on show, Kerr's tailoring department.

McInerney's shoe store has now the largest and best assortment of children's dancing slippers ever imported into the city. Now is your opportunity to make a good selection.

A lot of undershirts and ticking slightly damaged in the S. S. Alameda will be sold at public auction on Wednesday at 10 o'clock in Jas. F. Morgan's salesroom.

Rice & Perkins have on sale Mr. A. Gartley's special collection of island views in platinum prints. This is a fine chance to make a selection of desirable holiday gifts. See display in the show window.

An immense variety of embroideries at about half price at Kerr's.

The Gunst-Eakin Cigar Co. is showing, in their Fort street window, a new line of imported English briar pipes, with hall-marked silver mounts. Price 75c. To introduce "Grain Cut" and "Green Seal" tobaccos they will give a package of either brand free with each pipe purchased.

A cleanable refrigerator is one that can be cleaned in every part. This refrigerator is the Gurney, the sole possessor of the removable ice compartment, without which no refrigerator can be wholly cleaned. W. W. Dimond and Co., Ltd., will take pleasure in explaining them. All you have to do is to call at the store.

Quality, style, economy, Kerr's tailoring.

He—"Do you remember the night I asked you to marry me?" She—"Yes, dear." He—"For a whole hour we sat there, and not a word did you speak. Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life."—Ex.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Fred Harrison has a contract to lay a cement sidewalk on the three exposed sides of the postoffice.

W. A. Whitney, general superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific, is staying at the Hawaiian hotel.

Tom James, who met with a serious accident at the Volcano about four months ago, has almost recovered the use of his injured hand.

"Everlasting Punishment" is the subject of lesson sermon of the Honolulu Christian Science Association this morning. The Association also meets Wednesday evening at 7:30.

It is reported that Japanese licensees for the sale of liquor under the fifth class, or bottle license, are doing a regular dram-selling business through the device of "original containers" that each hold but one drink.

George W. Macfarlane was the only bidder for the Hawaiian Hotel Annex leasehold and out-fittings. Will E. Fisher, auctioneer, knocking the former down to him for \$10,000 and the latter for \$1000. J. Lightfoot, attorney, represented Mr. Macfarlane.

News has just reached this city of the death in San Francisco of Herman Braunschweiger, head of the firm of Braunschweiger & Co., of that city. Mr. Braunschweiger is well-known here and his death comes as a surprise to his friends here. Apoplexy was the cause.

The aged mother of the late Peter Peabody Davis, descendant of Isaoa Davis who helped Kamehameha I to make the conquest of the group, arrived yesterday in the Kinau. Consequently the funeral will take place at 2:30 this afternoon from the parlors of the Honolulu Undertaking Co. to the Moanalua cemetery.

All the regular services at the Christian church today. Junior C. E., 9 a. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Preaching, 11 a. m.; "Importance of the Cross in Human Life," 7:30 p. m.; "God no Respector of persons." You are cordially invited to any and all of these services. G. D. Edwards, pastor.

The purchase of the Annex lease by George Macfarlane will continue the favorite seaside resort under the old management. The lease, which was bought for \$10,000, carries, besides over nine acres of real estate, buildings worth at least \$40,000. The bath house alone cost \$10,000. Manager George Macfarlane will not reopen the dining room, but may substitute a cafe.

"Peace Like a River" is Pastor John W. Wadman's subject this morning at 11 o'clock at the First M. E. Church, corner Beretania and Miller streets and in the evening at 7:30 "The Angelic Song" will be the subject of a brief practical address. The Sunday school meets at 10 a. m.; the Epworth League at 7:30 p. m., when Mrs. Grace L. Crockett presides; subject, "The Songs That Have Helped." Strangers cordially welcomed.

There will be special meetings by the Salvation Army today at 11, 3 and 8 o'clock besides a meeting at Oahu prison. Tuesday Adjutant and Mrs. Bamberg will leave on the Kinau for Maui to attend to business of the army. Major Bamberg was stationed on Maui for nineteen months six years ago and will revive old friendships. Last night a special welcome meeting was held to receive the Adjutant and his wife back to the work here.

BOILED CALF'S HEAD.

The remarkable preparation to keep the police out reported to have been made at one place, said to have been kept by one Charlie Moore, serves to completely disprove the innuendo of the knockers.—Fishmarket Bulletin.

BORN.

DUNCAN—In this city, October 13, 1905, at the Kapiolani Maternity Home, to the wife of Adam Duncan, a son.

RICHARDS—In this city, October 14, 1905, to the wife of Joseph Richards, a son.

KAHAPEA—In this city, October 16, 1905, to the wife of Joseph Kahaapea, a daughter.

ULUNAHLE—In this city, October 18, 1905, to the wife of James Ulunahle, a daughter.

TOWSE—In this city, October 21, 1905, to the wife of Ed. Towse, a son.

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