U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, DEC. 2--Last 24 hours' rainfall, .03. Temperature, max. 80; min. 70. Weather, variable.

Sunday Advertiser.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 3.5625c; Per Ton, $71.25. 88 Analys's Beets 8s 3d; Per Ton, $75.40.

VOL. III., NO. 153. HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

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REV. DR. BISHOP ON KINCAID'S MOHONK TALK

Exhaustive Answer to Extraordinary Charges Made Against Hawaii--"Echoes of Royalist Abuse," Dr. Bishop Says.

The following keen dissection of Rev. Dr. Kincaid's address at the Mohonk Conference, was made by the scalpel-pen of one of his congregation, the Rev. Dr. Sereno E. Bishop. It appears in the Washington Evening Star of December 2:

HONOLULU, Nov. 6.—This letter is written to offer criticisms upon the various statements concerning Hawaii made by several gentlemen in attendance last month upon the Lake Mohonk conference. Some of these statements appear to me very seriously to misrepresent existing conditions here. As it is possible that the reputation of the persons making them may carry weight enough materially to affect the opinions of our congressional legislators in dealing with Hawaii I desire to offer such corrections as seem to be called for.

I have especially to controvert the statements of my very highly esteemed friend, the Rev. Dr. William Morris Kincaid, who is the able preacher and excellent pastor of the Central Union Church in Honolulu, an American Congregational church, largely led and officered by descendants and connections of the old missionaries. Mr. Kincaid is a bright thinker, rather than a discriminating one. He has seemed especially prone to accept statements making against the capitalist class, but without due foundation. The capitalists certainly do many evil things, but one need not attack them blindly; and I am certain that nowhere on earth is there a more honorable or benevolent set of these captains of industry than in Hawaii, notwithstanding Dr. Kincaid's manifest prejudices against them.

Dr. Kincaid is reported as saying: "When I went there (Hawaii) the contract labor system was in vogue. It was slavery without responsibility." Dr. Kincaid arrived here in September, 1898, three months after the Newlands act, which established American government here, involving abolition of the contract system. He could never have witnessed its working. He most inaccurately calls it slavery, because his mental attitude was such as to hastily adopt the statements of extremists without due verification. I was variously familiar with the workings of that system for thirty-five years, and know that its worst abuses rarely approximated to slavery, and that its general operation was humane as well as most beneficent. During most of that time a vigilant supervision was exercised by the government, which fully secured the many weak and ignorant laborers from oppression and abuse from any brutal overseers. Any such abuse released the laborer from the obligations of his contract, while the employer was held against capricious dismissal.

ADVANTAGE OF THE SYSTEM.

The main advantage of that contract system was that it facilitated the importation of distant immigrants by payment of their passages from Madeira and European ports, as well as from China, which no employer could do unless the laborer was bound to his service for the usual three years. Since its abolition hardly any immigration has been practicable at the expense of the laborer, except Japanese. And with these there appears to remain some bondage to assisting immigration companies in Japan. It is difficult to say whether or not it is better for us that such a system has come to an end, possessing such an element of bond service. But such an inveighing against it as Dr. Kincaid's is quite groundless. He misstates also as to the wages paid, which rose above $13 a month to $15 and $17 long before annexation. It should be said that the contract laborer was supplied without charge with water, fuel and medical attendance, besides housing, generally in very comfortable quarters. At any rate there now survives no feature of bond service in Hawaii, and the introduction of that topic was wholly irrelevant to the discussion at Mohonk.

ECHOES OF ROYALIST ABUSE.

A still more serious misrepresentation by the excellent doctor is where he says of the Hawaiian people, "They have lost to the American everything of value, their nationality, their lands, about everything we care for ourselves." In this strain of talk he is merely echoing the current abuse of royalists, which he ought to have more discrimination than to accept as truth. The Hawaiian people have lost nothing, which has not been far more than amply made up to them. Even their nationality is not lacking to them. They remain full and complete citizens of their native Hawaii; and added to that is the glorious citizenship of America, the grandest in the world, although the royalist, white or dark, teaches them to despise that endowment and count themselves denationalized, as Dr. Kincaid seems also to do. What sort of an American is that man, to say that they have lost their nationality? Look at the rest of the tribes of Polynesia, who speak the same language as the Hawaiians. Look at the Marquesans, the Tahitans, the Samoans, the Tongans, the New Zealanders, all subjected to foreign denomination, without a voice in their own government. What a contrast to the native Hawaiian citizen, to whom the American missionary sixty years ago secured in permanence constitutional liberty, civil rights and land ownership. How came the Hawaiians to rise out of the naked savagery and squalid serfdom of seventy years ago, to become a free, well-clothed, well-housed American citizen? It was his American friends who, under God, did all this for him. And yet Dr. Kincaid joins in railing against Amreican robbery!

LANDS OF THE NATIVES.

As to their losing their lands to Americans there has been no extensive loss of this sort. I think there is no doubt that the average amount of land owned by the common native Hawaiians is quite as large as it ever was, and greatly larger in value. Many natives lease their freeholds to Chinese or Japanese, and live on the proceeds, added to the fruits of their own labor, which brings high wages. The Hawaiian natives have about the easiest time for making a living of any class of people in the world. Unskilled labor at eight hours a day is paid for at $1.00 to $1.50, and half the native men are more or less skilled, and earn twice those figures. It is far more difficult to hire Hawaiian labor than that of Asiatics. As to the land, it is true that most of the larger tracts are now in the hands of white men, including Americans, either held in fee simple or more commonly under lease from the government, or from old estates of former chiefs. Their rentals are commonly very high, because the value of the lands has become immensely enhanced by skilled improvements. For example, the extensive sugar fields on this island would easily command a rental of $30 an acre. This is because white enterprise has bored great batteries of artesian wells, and erected immense steam pumps with miles of huge steel piping, by which many thousands of acres are now irrigated copiously, which never before were susceptible of culture. This has robbed no native of his former lands, but it has greatly raised his wages. The former rentals of those lands for pasturage did not exceed 15 cents an acre. Such is the actual robbery of natives' lands by white men.

DEVELOPMENT OF LANDS.

A noble example of the development of formerly useless lands is that of the estate of the Hawaiian Commercial Company on Maui, a vast gently sloping plain of 30,000 acres, which thirty years ago was arid pasture land, worth less than one dollar an acre. A German capitalist—Claus Spreckels—got hold of it cheaply by a trick, and established a large sugar plantation on it. By lack of management the stock of the company fell to a low figure, and was bought in by Alexander and Baldwin, missionaries' sons and able planters. It is now one of the largest and most valuable sugar estates in the world. Ten thousand acres of cane are copiously watered from ditches led from streams thirty miles away at the east end of the island. Perhaps Dr. Kincaid holds that Henry Baldwin has robbed the Hawaiians of those valuable lands, of little value until civilized enterprise took them in hand. It is fitting here to pay due tribute to the remarkable liberality of Mr. Baldwin, who is a fountain of beneficence to native churches and schools on his island, as well as to those for whites and Asiatics. As becomes the son of a noble missionary, he is the self-made rich man to whom every worthy cause looks with certainty for help. Such is one of these hateful despoilers of the Hawaiians.

HOW THE NATIVES ARE MISLED.

It is true that the natives view the Americans with much distrust. And this is just because they are diligently taught to do so, especially by Europeans and a few misguided Americans. When Kalakaua and his sister after him recklessly undertook to overthrow constitutional government and to substitute heathen wizard government the Americans and many others made a revolution and established that republican system which was indispensable and vital. For that strenuous and necessary action we Americans are paying the unavoidable penalty of Hawaiian distrust, and our British comrades, as well as many Germans, make use of that handicap against us. I am sorry that so good a man as Dr. Kincaid should side himself with such a party, and reproach us with such loss of religious and moral influence as has ensued, but which he greatly exaggerates. That alienation is wearing away, as Dr.

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A VIEW OF MOSCOW.

MOSQUITO-EATING FISH.

Captain Paul Smith is taking care of the mosquito-eating top-minnows which were let loose on Mr. Damon's Moanalua ponds. There are six ponds in all and the fish have multiplied so fast that the water is alive with them.

One pond started with 100 fish. There are now fifteen hundred or more,—notwithstanding that supplies for other ponds have been taken out—and they double their numbers every five weeks. Some of the minnows are about the size of a pin; others are considerably larger. All are full of life and vim and don't seem to regret leaving their native Texas. The experiment with the mosquito-eaters began four months ago.

The top minnow derives its name from the fact that it feeds entirely at the surface. It eats whatever is available, and as the larvae of the mosquito is handy it readily attacks these and eats them with relish. Not only that but it attacks with equal avidity the tiny wigglers after they hatch out.

To see the minnows after a lot of the mosquito larvae reminds one of an army in full charge against the enemy. They go at them with true Rooseveltian strenuosity and never stop until they win. At one private place where eighteen of them were installed in a tank of about six feet square, there were thousands of wigglers. Now there is not a wiggler to be found in the pond. Captain Smith takes as much care of these tiny fish as if they were trout for his table. He is an enthusiast on the subject and well posted on their habits. He sees daily that fresh water is supplied, although the ponds are connected with an auwai or water ditch from the Moanalua stream and there is a constant inflow and outflow of water. The Captain dug the five last ponds himself and keeps close watch of his pets to see that they are in health. It looks like wasted time, for nothing could appear to be in better health and spirits, if fish have spirits, than the finny little mosquito-fighters. They dart and jump as though they had so much life they did not know how to get rid of their surplus.

The practical side of the proposition is this. Mosquitoes, it is said, prefer to breed in large basins than in cans or other containers that are liable to dry up. Hence, if a householder wants to have his place rid of mosquitoes, all he has to do is to dig a little pond, three or four or six feet square, according to the size of his lot, and supply it with fresh water daily. The mosquitoes will quickly find it and do all their breeding there. Then he has to but introduce these little minnows and he has the beauty of active life in his pond and the comfort of no mosquitoes around his place.

By the first of the year, it is expected that five hundred of the finny tribe can be sent to Hilo and that thereafter, any householder who will provide a place where the water is changed daily can have a sufficient quantity of the minnows to clean out his mosquitoes.

The mosquito inspector is a busy man. Not only is he attending to the removal of any tin cans that may be gathered for his wagons, but he is weekly oiling the 150 catch basins of the rainwater sewers and setting some fifty or sixty rat traps each night, resulting in a catch of about ten rats per day.

The minnow will thrive in water troughs, in rain barrels or even in house globes, simply providing the water is changed daily. Captain Smith says that

(Continued on Page 11.)

DEATH AT PANAMA OF THE LATE JUDGE G. F. LITTLE

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

PANAMA, December 3.—Judge Gilbert F. Little, formerly a Territorial Circuit Judge at Hilo, Hawaii, and lately in law practice here, is dead.

THE LATE GILBERT F. LITTLE.

FIRE SWEEPS STREETS OF MOSCOW

Incendiarism Aids Revolutionary Plans.

St. Petersburg Shut Off by the Telegraphic Strike.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WARSAW, December 3.—An incendiary conflagration is raging at Moscow.

LONDON, December 3.—Telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg has been interrupted.

STONE THROWN INTO PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—A missile thrown through a window of President Roosevelt's train, which was returning from Annapolis, fell at the feet of Colonel Webb Hayes, son of former President Hayes, who was riding in another car than Roosevelt's. The thrower of the missile is unknown, but is thought to be a boy.

SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT OF PRESIDENT M'CALL

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—State Attorney Vandiver, combatting the Federal injunction to prevent him from canceling the license of the New York Life Insurance company to do business in Missouri, accused President McCall of debauching public morals, corrupting legislatures and looting funds.

ATKINSON AND SARGENT CONFER ON IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Yesterday Secretary Atkinson, of Hawaii, had a conference with Commissioner Sargent over immigration to the Hawaiian Territory.

BRITISH PUBLICIST DEAD.

LONDON, December 3.—Sir Clinton Dawkins is dead.

Sir Clinton Edward Dawkins, K. C. B., was born in 1859 and educated at Oxford. He was under-secretary of state for finance in Egypt, 1895; financial member of the council of the Viceroy of India, 1899; chairman of committee on reorganization of the war office, 1901.

YOUNG AND WADE REPRIMANDED.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Commander Lucien Young and Ensign Wade, of the ill-fated cruiser Bennington, have been formally reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

CANNON FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The Republican House caucus has renominated Cannon for Speaker. It is understood that all the old officers of the House will be returned.

SMALLEST MIDGETS ON THE LOGAN.

The smallest midgets in the world are said to be on the transport Logan. They are Senor de la Cruz and his sister, Senorita de la Cruz, both of Iloilo, Philippine Islands. The little woman is about 30 inches in height and her brother perhaps two inches taller. They are fairly well formed, but are atrociously short. They are returning from the mainland where they have been on exhibition and are in charge of Mark Evans.

The soldiers on the transport have been in terror daily lest they should step on one or the other of the midgets. When a soldier starts down a companion-way, he takes a long look first to see whether one of the little people is on the steps. Senor Cruz is quite a dignified man of thirty years. Last night he strutted about the decks of the transport with his coat off, displaying a man's style stiff-bosomed shirt, suspenders and pantalets, very short in the legs.

Yesterday there was music on the forward deck and the little people waltzed for the entertainment of the passengers.

N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO. | N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO. | N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO. | N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO. | N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO. | N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO.

Sachs is the Christmas Store.

GRAND CHRISTMAS ANNOUNCEMENT

Watch our ads. and Show Windows from now on.

We are ready for Christmas with a gorgeous display of all new Goods.

Santa Claus is now established at this Great Christmas Store

Extra Values — IN — Holiday Handkerchiefs!

Thousands of them, all new designs, the largest assortment we have ever shown and—what is best—the greatest values ever offered in Honolulu.

Ladies' White Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

At 10c. A fine white hemstitched Handkerchief, nicely embroidered all around the border. 25 different styles to choose from.

At 15c. All linen. Hemstitched and finely embroidered in different patterns. Would be cheap at 20c.

At 20c. All pure linen, hemstitched, new designs. Equal to any 25c. values.

At 25c. Extra fine sheer linen, hemstitched, very finely embroidered, fully worth 35c.

At 35c. Extra fine and sheer Shamrock linen, hemstitched, and very finely embroidered.

Still finer and more elaborate patterns from 40c. to $1.25.

Ask to see our new hand-embroidered handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs.

At 15c. or $1.50 a dozen. All pure linen, hand-embroidered, with initial and wreath.

At 25c. or $1.50 a box. An extra fine, sheer linen, with initial and wreath embroidered in corner. Put up 6 in a box.

An Extra Special Box of 6 Handkerchiefs, 50 cents.

50c. An opportunity that came to us and we pass it right along to you. Fine cambric, hemstitched border, dainty embroidered initials with wreath. Put up 6 in a pictured box for 50c.

Children's Initial Handkerchiefs.

At 25c. a box. Colored border, embroidered initial, 3 in box, regular 35c. value.

At 35c. a box. Extra sheer, hemstitched, daintily embroidered initial with wreath, put up 3 in a pictured box.

At 15c. a box. Fancy border Handkerchief, 3 in a pictured box.

Men's Handkerchiefs.

At 25c. or $2.75 a dozen. All linen hemstitched, embroidered initial, splendid value.

At $2.00 a Box.—Extra fine linen, hemtitched, with fine embroidered initial, put up 6 in a box.

Men's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c and upward.

Fancy Border Handkerchiefs.

A fine assortment to select from, at 50c, 65c, 75c and $1.00 per dozen.

Handkerchief Centers

Sheer fine Linen, neat, tiny hemstitched in plain and embroidered patterns, from 20c up.

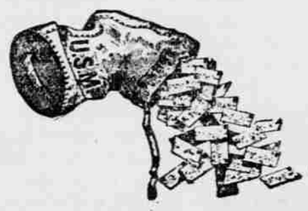
The Telephone Handkerchief Box.

Latest novelty. Just like a telephone, with bell, mouth piece and receiver. Contains 1-2 dozen demstitched Handkerchiefs, 75c a box.

What shall I give for Christmas? Our store is ready with thousands and thousands of adequate answers; and all so attractively and systematically arranged as to make gift-buying easy-buying at the Sachs big Christmas store. Our counters in every department are fairly groaning under the loads and loads of wonderful Christmas goods and no matter which way you turn, countless suggestions make Christmas buying the easiest thing in the world here.

And don't forget to begin the shopping early. You will get better things, avoid the rush, and worry, and make Christmas shopping the real joy it should be.

FROM NOW UNTIL CHRISTMAS SPECIAL PRICES IN OUR RIBBON DEPARTMENT.



MAIL ORDERS.

Out of town patrons will be given prompt and careful attention. Tell us your wants.

Ribbon Department.

Ribbon for fancy work. Ribbon for girdles. Hair Ribbons and Ribbons for general use.

Our assortment is most complete, in solid colors as well as fancy.

Elegant new Dresden Ribbons, Persian effects and Roman stripes, in different widths. Prices? Well, we want your Ribbon trade and we are making a special bid for it, by making special prices on all ribbons from now until Christmas.

Holiday Neck Wear.

A swell assortment of up-to-date neck fancies, in lace, silk and wash neckwear. Handsome lace and embroidered collars. Lace Berthas. The new lace front, and lace sets. We want to call special attention to our wash neck wear at 35c, 40c and 50c. Neck puffs and ostrich feather boas in white, black and natural.

Holiday Leather Goods

An unequalled assortment. No matter how little you pay, you get the newest and best to be had.

Ladies' Hand Bags.

At 75c.—The new Patent Leather, with fittings, in many different styles.

At 75c.—New Leather Hand-bags, in black and colors. Several styles to select from.

At $1.25.—Another better quality Patent Leather Bag, with Extra Purse, entirely new.

At $1.25.—Extra fine Leather Bags, with extra Purse, etc. Several styles to select from.

At $1.50 and $1.75.—A fine assortment of new style Bags, in black and colors.

Silk Opera Bags, in Dresden effects, fine mountings, at $1.25 upwards.

Holiday Fans.

All new, the very latest, at 50c, with fancy handles nicely spangled, two different styles.

At 75c.—With fancy handles, elaborately spangled. Very neat designs.

At 90c, $1.00 and Upwards.—Very elaborately spangled and several styles to choose from.

Also a good assortment of black spangled Fans.

Children's Purses and Bags.

A fine and unique assortment.

Children's Purses in all colors with chains at 15c.

Children's embossed Leather Bags, with Leather Handles, at 25c.

Children's suede purses in solid colors and mottled, with Steel Chains, at $35c.

Children's Buster Brown Purses, embossed, with leather, at 35c.

We feel positive that our Handkerchief values are the best ever offered and we want to convince you of it. In order to get you interested we make the following offer:

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Monday and Tuesday

a handsome Novelty Fan, given away with every dollar purchase of Handkerchiefs.

HOLIDAY HOSIERY.

Space won't allow details, so we mention only a few that are specially very desirable for Christmas gifts.

Ladies' Silk Hose in plain, drop-stitch and lace work, put up one or three pair in box, from $2.00 a pair up.

Ladies' fine Lisle Thread Lace Hose, embroidered in different colors, one-half dozen in a box at $3.25 box.

Holiday Umbrellas.

For men, women and children in natural Wood, Horn, Gun Metal and Silver mountings. Men's Umbrellas from $1.00 up to $10.00. Ladies' Umbrellas, from $1.25 upward to $7.50. Children's Umbrellas, Steel Rods, at 75c upwards. These are special values.

STYLISH MILLINERY.

Our Stronghold Swell Hat for Christmas.

Handsome white Hats, black Hats and colored Hats.

A special assortment of Christmas Hats for children at exceptionally low prices.

READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL.

We take special pride in this department. Garments that are right in style and right in prices. Practical Holiday gifts here that will be appreciated.

Lingerie Waists, the very latest, from $3.25 to $10.00.

Swell dinner Waists in Chiffon and Silk.

White Linen embroidered Waists at $1.50 and $2.00.

Handsome Silk Dress Skirts, Voile Dress Skirts, in black and white, Silk lined; Silk Shirt Waist Suits.

Long Cravenette Coats.

A fine variety. The kind that's guaranteed waterproof.

A handsome Coat for $10.00.

Stylish Coats for Misses and Children at very low prices.

Don't Forget the Little Ones.

We carry everything in infant's wear. Dainty long and short dresses in low neck and short sleeves.

Pretty Cashmere Sacques in a variety of styles.

Hand-crochet infant's Sacques.

Infant's Hats and Bonnets in Silk, Lace and Muslin.

Hand-embroidered French Bibs. Booties in Silk and Worsted.

Infant's Shoes in all colors and sizes.

Infant's long and short Coats. In fact everything in infant's wear.

Our Art Department

is weighted down with Holiday Novelties. Here you will find choice and unique goods. Battenberg and drawn work centers and scarfs. Irish point squares and scarfs.

Embroidered grass linen in squares of different sizes, centers, tray covers, doylies, etc., in strictly Oriental designs. Hand embroidered (eyelet work) doylies and center pieces.

Beautiful tinted and embroidered centers. Pillow tops and pillow bags in new designs. Handsome sofa cushions.

Pin cushions. Boat shape pin holders. Crocheted slippers in all colors. Handkerchief bags. Pen wipers. Towel rings and hundreds of other things that are interesting for holiday gifts.

Holiday Novelties.

New and unique articles, at very low prices. Cash cabinets, new 75c. Writing outfit in fancy boxes 40c. Fancy work baskets in different colors 75c. Latest head and pearl necklaces in all colors from 25c to $1.50.

Work boxes, at 40c, 50c, 75c; cabinet of memo books very cute at 40c. Elegant line of fancy hat pins, etc., etc.

Holiday Table Linens.

Elegant white damask cloths, with napkins to match, in all sizes.

Hemstitched table cloths and napkins in sets.

Elegant hand-embroidered grass linen table covers in round, square and oblong, with napkins to match. Oriental designs.

Tapestry table covers, new designs in all sizes. A fine variety of couch covers and portieres.

New Tapestry by the yard in Oriental designs.

N. S. SACHS Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND BERETANIA STREETS.

Santa Claus Will Pay Us His Annual Visit

Grand Annual CHRISTMAS FAIR

Commencing Tomorrow, Dec. 4.

Honolulu's largest store crammed full of Novelties in every department

Bring the Children To See Santa Claus Come Down The Chimney

Special efforts have been made to make the Christmas trade of 1905 surpass all previous years, great as they may have been. Never before has our stock all round been so complete. Buyers will be delighted with the up-to-date appearance of the goods. There is no need to look further than ALAKEA Street. You can get almost anything you require in wearing apparel here—and at unusual prices, too. The Children, as formerly, have also been looked after.

TOYS

TOYS

Every reason why you should buy early. More to choose from; larger varieties; easier to make selection. The toys you want now may be gone if you delay. We are certainly well prepared this year, but the best things are always gone before Christmas week. Come while the stock is complete and get exactly what you are looking for.

We have Mechanical Toys of every description, Dolls in tremendous variety, Musical Toys of any style, Footballs, Games, Blocks, Rubber Goods, Masks, Tool Chests, Puzzles, Horns, Tops, Automobiles, Wagons, Barrows, Tin Toys of every character, Guns, Drums, Electric Novelties. In fact we have so many varieties YOU HAD BETTER COME AND SEE THEM.

HOLIDAY GOODS IN LADIES' NECKWEAR.

The newest goods showing in the East sent by express to be in time for the Christmas Fair.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

A special line of Imported Hats, the newest creations, for little money.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Nearly every dry goods house make leads of handkerchiefs at Christmas. We have some stunning values on offer this year from 25c dozen to $5.00 dozen. **Special Purchase,** a maker's lot of sample Handkerchiefs, at 50 per cent. off regular prices.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Advanced ideas in Shirt Waists, dainty sheer goods, from $1.50 to $7.50.

WALKING SKIRTS.

The newest in Cloth Walking Skirts, great value, as low as $1.75, and at any price up to $12.50.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Great Values Here During Our Xmas Fair.

Gowns all prices	45c to $5.00
Corset Covers	20c to $3.50
Muslin Skirts	50c to $7.50
Chemises	45c to $5.00

HOLIDAY COMB SALE.

Beautiful New Style Back Combs; Side Combs in endless variety.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS, LACES, BELTS, BAGS WILL BE FOUND HERE IN SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS AT POPULAR FAIR PRICES.

Men and Boys Furnishing and Clothing Departments.

Our exhibit of Men's and Boys' Clothing is far ahead of anything previously shown by us. The line of Men's Suits at $6.50 has the style and appearance of an ordinary $15.00 suit. In Blue and Black Serges and Worsteds we have all sizes, fashionably cut and thoroughly well made, at $8.00, $9.50, $10.00, $12.00, $13.50 and $15.00.

BOYS' SUITS.—Mothers, the feature of our Boys' Clothing is Good Quality, Stylish, Neat Designs and Durability. We have Boys' Suits in Grey and Dark Tweeds, Blue and Black Serges and Worsted, sizes 4 to 16, at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.50.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS.—All sizes, 4 to 15, at 25c, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.00.

Hats, Shirts, Underwear for Men and Boys
Big Value during the Christmas Fair

Shoe Department:

Holiday attractions will be found in profusion in our SHOE DEPARTMENT. **Slippers for Christmas Presents for Little Money.**

SOROSIS SHOES.—There is something in the Style, Fit and Finish of Sorosis Shoes that is not found in other makes irrespective of price. The new shipment to hand for the Fair are the acme of perfection. We can give you any fitting and almost any style desired.

WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN IN ALL LEATHERS, $3.50 and $4.00.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, COMPLETE STOCK, HOLIDAY PRICES.

The Tailoring Department:

Order your Holiday Suit now. Have it made by White Labor; the cost is the same but the build is so much better. **A grand line of cloth to choose from.**

Don't miss the Christmas Fair. Remember, Tomorrow is the Opening Day.

L. B. KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED, Alakea Street.

AT AUCTION BY WILL E. FISHER AUCTIONEER

Telephone Main 424.

At Auction

Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1905,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

I will sell

HOUSEHOLD FORNITURE

AND FITTINGS,

Consisting of Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Washstands, Elegant Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Rockers, Wicker Chairs, Kitchen Tables, China Ware, Crockery, Oak Tables, Matting, Rugs, Glassware, Wardrobes, Meat Safes, Refrigerators, Screen, Door and Window Screens, Shades, Matting, Curtains, Bath Tub, Lamps, Books, of all kinds.

ALSO

SCORE BOOKS OF THE POPULAR OPERAS:

Mignon, by Thomas.
La Figlia del Reggimento, by Donizette.
Locrezia Borgia, by Donizette.
Don Pasquale, by Donizette.
Lucia di Lammermoor, by Donizette.
La Traviata, by Verdi.
Un Ballo in Maschera, by Verdi.
Ernam Ginseppe, by Verdi.
Un Ballo in Maschera, by Verdi.
Il Barbure, by Rossini.
Semiramide, by Rossini.
Lohengrin, by Wagner.
Taunhauser, by Wagner.
Cavalleria Rusticana, by Mascaque.
La Somambula, by Bellina.
Norma, by Bellina.
Roberto el Diavolo, by Meyerbeer.

ALSO

LARGE IRON WOOD TREES, in tubs, suitable for Christmas trees or for setting out.

ALSO

CHICKENS, of many varieties, Etc.

WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER.

Monday

Foreclosure Sale

I will sell
8 lots at Puunui.
1 7-100 acres at Palolo.
Large lot at Leleo.

WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER.

The merchant (to applicant)—"Where did you work last?" The office-boy—"Fer de Gotham Life Insurance Comp'ny." The merchant—"How'd you come to quit?" The office-boy—"One day de president patted me on de head an advised me ter be honest an' never tell a lie, an' I snorted right out in spite of meself."—Brooklyn Life.

"You are always having more or less trouble, aren't you" said the sympathetic friend. "You are mistaken," answered the Czar, with hauteur: "we never have less."—Washington Star.

"Don't the Highflyers live beyond their income?" "Dear me—why, they live beyond the income they wish they had."—Life.

REV. DR. BISHOP ON KINCAID'S TALK

(Continued from Page 1.)

Scudder correctly showed. The sparse attendance on so many of our native Prostestant churches is due largely to the actual decline of population in the last sixty years from 100,000 natives to 35,000. It is also a result of having only five or six white Protestant workers among the natives to cope with thirty or forty white Catholic and Mormon clergy.

EXODUS OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Dr. Kincaid tells of an "exodus of more than 200 American mechanics from Central Union Church." I question whether he was correctly reported because I do not believe that half that number were ever connected with that church at one time. There has in truth been a large exodus of white mechanics and other workers during the heavy business depression of the past four years, especially of carpenters, who meet more Japanese competition than do others. But that depression was caused almost entirely by over-production of beet sugar in Europe. Still, the large number of Japanese laborers who have acquired various forms of skill while on the plantations does constitute a formidable obstacle to the success of white mechanics, who can not possibly live as cheaply as Asiatics, although superior in working ability.

I must confess to a strong feeling of resentment toward my good friend, Dr. Kincaid, for adopting that most unjust war cry here against "Americans," that they have "robbed the Hawaiians of their nationality and their lands." The American missionaries sixty years ago had led the old chiefs of Hawaii, well disposed and benevolent, but ignorant rulers of 120,000 serfs, into endowing those serfs with lands, and into establishing a well-ordered constitutional government, with an able white judiciary. This resulted, after many dark perils, in securing the recognition of Hawaiian independence by England, France and America. Hawaii prospered for forty years, and became productive of wealth. Then arose Kalakaua, a new king of mongrel breed, who undertook to substitute arbitrary autocracy supported by an order of kahunas, or medicine men, which he revived and organized. After a series of outrageous misdoings the Americans and other whites arose and intimidated the king into ordaining a new constitution, a chief feature of which took from the king the appointment of senators and placed that power in the hands of a body of electors, holding a moderate property qualification. This worked well for five years, although "Bob" Wilcox organized a futile revolt against it, and Kalakaua strove to evade its provisions.

But a year after Kalakaua's death his sister, Liliuokalani, openly discarded that liberal constitution and undertook to proclaim an autocratic one of her own invention. This was in January, 1893. For five months previous she had labored, with ill-success for the most part and several changes of ministry, to enact laws legalizing opium licenses and creating a public lottery. The autocratic constitution came last, and was solidly met by an instant uprising of the whites, and the queen's deposition. The whites conducted all the valuable and productive business enterprises of the islands, which were fatally imperilled by the queen's stupid tyranny. The majory of the 35,000 gentle, easy-going natives resented the deposition of the native queen, but did nothing effective. Five years and a half later came annexation, which gave to all Hawaiians universal suffrage as American citizens.

HOLDINGS OF MISSIONARIES' CHILDREN.

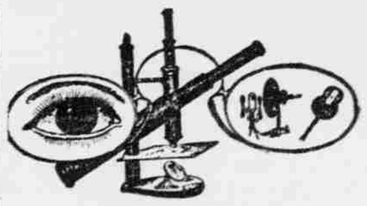
Notable among the contributions to the Hawaiian topic at Mohonk was a highly informed and very judicious paper by Gorham D. Gilman, who has long been intimate with Hawaii. I would offer a slight criticism of one statement of his, that "Most of the investors who have brought the chief industry (sugar) to the prominence it holds, are the children of the missionaries and their connections, born on the islands, and eager for the best interests of their birthland." Now, this is ascribing to these good people far too great a share of whatever of good or of evil sugar-planting involves. The truth, I think, is that they constitute not more than one-third of such investors and conductors of sugar plantations, although they probably exert a larger proportion of influence therein.

To arrive at some accuracy on this point, I have made an inspection of crop records for 1904, and of the agencies handling the crops of the various plantations. I find that there are only two agencies of missionary connection, which handle only 29 per cent. of the whole product. Two other American firms control 27 per cent. One British firm has 8 per cent., and one German firm 19 per cent. of the whole. The balance of 17 per cent. is divided among a large number of small agencies. It is nearly certain that this fairly represents the respective proportion of interest of the different nationalities in the sugar plantations of Hawaii. Missionary descendants and connections undoubtedly hold not over one-third of our sugar interests, and other Americans another third, while British and Germans hold the remaining third. Our missionaries' sons and their relatives have done much toward building up Hawaii and their own interests, yet are much in a minority. The majority of the planters, agents and stockholders belong to quite different classes in the community and have always done so.

KAMEHAMEHA.

The News Letter says: A case in which a San Francisco matron was involved, though to her credit, comes to me from a Rialto friend just back from Honolulu. The commander of a warship, recently prominent in the public eye, was staying at the same hotel this particular lady honored with her presence. During the night sounds of high revelry came through the transom of the galiant commander's room. The guests were disturbed, the San Francisco matron was indignant. The next morning she said frigidly: "Sir, you were entertaining chorus girls in your room last night! The conduct was unseemly; it should not be repeated—and, moreover, you owe us all profound apologies." The Commander drew himself to his full height. "Madam," he said, "I was not entertaining members of the chorus. The guests in my room were Mr. and Mrs. ——, managers of the theatrical company stopping at this hotel."

All parties concerned had up to that time been pleasantly associated. The society matron bit her lip. She disliked precipitating a scene. So she withdrew her charges and graciously gave a luncheon to the little daughter of the theatrical manager's wife. Now that was a specimen of good behavior.



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Sunday Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH : : : : : : : EDITOR.

SUNDAY : : : : : : DECEMBER 3

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

The paper by Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, on "The Modern Conception of Foreign Missions," published in the Outlook and reprinted in the Advertiser, is a masterly exposition of the effect of modern thought and experience. It holds an even balance between the individualistic conception of life, which in the past has dominated religious movements, and the present tendency to destroy or submerge individualism in what is miscalled advanced socialism. "The falsehood of extremes" has rarely, if ever, been more accurately exposed. The unified basis of religious systems remains unchanged, for essential principles are indestructible, but conceptions of fundamental truths have been freed from superfluities, and methods have been graduated to deeper knowledge and to broader purposes. For centuries the forces of Christianity were converged upon the rescue of individual souls. Now, that object remains supreme, but the altruistic element, applied to the social bond, has exerted its proper influence, and man and society are recognized as the two units of progressive civilization, acting and reacting on each other, and seeking to blend the present and the future with an inextricable combination. The result is that religion is brought home to the common mind and transformed into a practical force in earthly life and conduct.

Mr. Gulick powerfully applies his views to the subject of foreign missions, which, in these days, devote themselves to the bodies and to the existing conditions of pagan communities, as well as to the ultimate destiny of heathen souls. The situation, as he recognizes it, however, deserves even a broader consideration, at least from a secular point of view. It throws into sharp prominence the advance towards unity of religious organizations, of which the evidences are becoming stronger and clearer, day by day. More and more it is apparent that non-essentials are not permanently to divide the human race, at least not to the extent of attenuating the power of morality in individual, family and social life. In the inter-church conference, lately held at Carnegie Hall in New York, thirty denominations were represented, and only Unitarians and Universalists were excluded. But the exclusion of these two bodies was temporary and upon a ground, the correctness of which they were the first to recognize, and a modus vivendi has been proposed, with a reasonable prospect of adoption. A place of federation has been formulated, the material points of which are, "essential unity," "harmonious action," "devotional fellowship," "mutual counsel" and "to obtain a large influence for the churches on social and moral questions."

It is worthy of note that, in the conference mentioned, there were Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Moravians and eight delegates from the Episcopal church, headed by Bishop Whitaker of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. The Episcopal delegates were not empowered to vote, except as individuals, but Bishop Whitaker said that the Episcopal church was "in entire sympathy with the objects of the conference." A "federal council of the churches of Christ in America" was established, which is to have its first official session in December, 1908, but will exist for all immediate purposes, so soon as its organization has been ratified.

The tremendous pressure of the ideas which Mr. Gulick has defined in his paper is thus evidenced by a conference, anticipated in England, which will affect not merely the United States, but the civilized world. Here are concerted plans that go far beyond the suggestion of the Advertiser of a moral code for Hawaii, in which all our best citizens either within or without the churches can unite, and which could not fail to secure to this Territory, in relation to the common schools, a distinction that would be unique and permanent.

THE LOTTERY OF DEATH.

Under the heading, "The Lottery of Death," Lieut. James M. Stradling, who was a private in the First New Jersey Cavalry, in 1863, gives in the current McClure's a bit of war history never before published. The writer tells how Lincoln threatened to hang the son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, then a prisoner of war, in retaliation for the threatened execution of two Union officers by the Confederacy. This action of Lincoln's saved the lives of two innocent men, Capt. Henry W. Sawyer of the First New Jersey Cavalry, and Capt. John M. Flinn, of Indiana, who were confined in Libby Prison, and held as hostages for two Confederate Captains executed by Burnside. It was on July 6, 1863, that Sawyer and Flinn were chosen by lot to be hanged. Eight days later, we are told, the matter was in Lincoln's hands, and then—

"He could hardly credit the report that the Confederate Government had determined to execute two Union officers without a trial by court martial, or a judge, or a jury, and yet there was the positive evidence clearly stated in Captain Sawyer's letter. It was a new phase of war which startled him, for it was fraught with dire consequences, and was a dangerous precedent to establish.

"He revolved over in his mind what course to pursue in order to save the two gallant officers from the gallows, and yet not establish a precedent which could not be justly and honorably defended before the whole civilized world. He felt that the Confederate Government had erred, and that it could not maintain such a position, for the two spies who had been executed by General Burnside, were guilty beyond a question of a doubt, and as all nations in time of war give spies but short shrift, he felt confident that the Confederate Government would recede from such an unfortunate position after having given the matter due reflection; but while it was reflecting, some powerful measure must be conceived and resorted to that the lives of Captains Sawyer and Flinn might be saved.

"The next morning when Captain Whilldin and Mrs. Sawyer called, the President informed them, that he did not make up his mind, and did not arrive at a final decision in the case until three o'clock in the morning, and after that time he had slept peacefully and felt greatly refreshed, for he believed his plan would save the two gallant men who were at that moment fighting the rats and vermin in Libby Prison."

President Lincoln's plan, in substance, was that if Sawyer and Flinn were executed, Brig-Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, and another Confederate officer would be hanged in retaliation, and notices to that effect were sent to the Confederate authorities. To quote again:

"Sawyer and Flinn were fed on corn-bread and water in the dungeon, which was so damp that their clothes mildewed. The 16th came at last, and with great anxiety they awaited all day for the coming of their executioners, but the long day passed and they were not molested. After remaining twenty days in the dungeon, they were relieved and placed on the same footing as the other officers. They remained in Libby Prison until March, 1864, when at last the prison doors opened, and they were conducted to a wagon, and thence to a boat on the James River, and then, and not until then, did it dawn upon them that they were to be exchanged. The boat steamed down the river to City Point, the place for the exchange of prisoners, and as Captain Sawyer and Captain Flinn were being assisted from the boat (for they were greatly emaciated and too weak to walk), they met Gen. W. H. F. Lee and Capt. Robert H. Taylor, coming on the boat. General Lee and Captain Sawyer exchanged greetings, and congratulated each other on their escape from being hanged. Gen. Neal Dow and Captains Sawyer and Flinn were exchanged for Gen. W. H. F. Lee and Capt. R. H. Tyler.

"Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in a recent communication, states that when 'Gen. George Washington Custis Lee, an elder brother of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, heard what was contemplated by the Federal Government, and being a bachelor and his brother a married man with children, he sent a communication to the Federal authorities, stating that if they would release his brother he would come down and be shot in his place. Gen. George Washington Custis Lee was then an Aide-de-camp on the staff of Mr. Jefferson Davis'.

"The sad affair had ended. The prophecy of President Lincoln, that he believed his plan would save the lives of the doomed men, had proved true. Captain Sawyer returned to his New Jersey home, but he never fully recovered from the privations he suffered in Libby Prison."

A man went into a drug-store and bought a bottle of some patent stuff, which was advertised thus: "No More Coughs. No More Colds. 25 Cents a Bottle." Three days later he went to the druggist complaining that his throat was stopped up, and that he could scarcely breathe. "I've drunk all that patent cough mixture," he said. "Drunk it!" yelled the man; "why, that's an India rubber solution to put on the soles of your boots!"

THE BYSTANDER

- The Amiable Policeman.
- In Dreamland.
- The Veal in the Hash.
- Johnson's Pilikia.
- As to Jack.
- What Might Have Been.
- Japan's Board Bill.
- A Matter of Discipline.

One of the native policemen stood contemplatively at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets the other day when an anxious little party of tourists, seeing cars running two ways, ran up to him and said: "We want to go to Waikiki." The policeman regarded the strangers with an amused look for a moment and then, waving his hand reassuringly, said: "All right; go ahead; no pilikia."

* * * *

On Thanksgiving night I had a dream which seemed too good to be true. In my astral body I was present at a little dinner party of Hawaiian millionaires who had met to discuss what they should do to make Honolulu more attractive. At the head of the table was Billy Irwin—called Billy affectionately, for it's mighty few rich men who achieve the honor of being generally called by their first names. Seated at the Board were Sam Damon, C. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, H. P. Baldwin, Sam Parker—holding the Campbell estate proxy—Colonel Spalding and Jim Castle. A few sent their regrets, saying that they felt the need of economizing and couldn't afford a hack to take them back from the dinner.

Billy opened the feast of reason, after the black coffee, by saying: "I feel that I owe a bill to Hawaii and I am going to liquidate. It occurred to me that something should be done to give the tourists more to amuse themselves with in Honolulu. Scenery is all very good, but if you go to a theater you want something beside scenery. You want something doing on the stage. A dip in the February surf is bracing, but tourists find that we don't take such dips very often ourselves and so conclude that mid-winter bathing isn't fashionable here. Automobiling makes good. The climate is enjoyed, but the question of what he shall do in the evening is a bit puzzling to the stranger, unless he happens to have brought good letters of social introduction. Now, what I am going to do is to endow the opera house so that it will have an income of $40,000 a year. This will pay passage and salaries of several first-class opera and dramatic companies and enable them to play at the maximum price of a dollar a seat. We can have Richard Mansfield in repertoire, Louis James, Frederick Warde, Beerbohm Tree, Maude Adams, Mrs. Leslie Carter, and some grand and light opera people, providing they are touring the coast. All through the tourist season we'll keep in touch with the best theatricals and in summer we'll have vaudeville or use the income to bring down a circus."

There was tremendous applause from everybody but P. C. Jones. However, Jones made good:

"I don't think much of your theatricals," said P. C., "but I am willing to endow a lecture course. I'll see that it has an income of $10,000 a year, which will be quite enough. There are a lot of big men in the world whom we ought to have a chance to hear in their specialties—scholars and poets and ministers. Perhaps after we had given them a good time here they would go back and say nice things about us. That's better than some of our own folks do. There's Andrew D. White, the presidents of Harvard, Yale and Columbia, Grover Cleveland, District Attorney Jerome, Wm. J. Bryan, Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. Osler, Wm. Dean Howells, Dr. Behring, who is going to cure consumption, Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor Folk, Tom Lawson, Joseph H. Choate, Robert T. Lincoln, Tom Johnson, Senator Foraker, Booker Washington"—

"And Little Egypt," spoke up Sam Parker, enthusiastically, and in the laughter and applause which followed Mr. Jones forgot some remarks he was going to make about the Advertiser and about his grandfather who sprinted at Bunker Hill.

"What are you going to do, Damon?" asked C. M. Cooke.

"Oh," said the genial Sammy, with one of those radiant smiles, "I have arranged all that. I am going to make a pleasure pond of Kalihi bay. I am going to have the place dredged of about twenty feet of mud and put a breakwater on the reef so that all the water will come in and go out of one channel. No navigable connection will be made with Honolulu harbor unless Uncle Sam insists. Thus fixed over, Kalihi bay will be a great place for rowing and motorboating and its islands will be used for picnic grounds."

"Whoop-ee," said the other Sam. "They'll be a bully places for hulas."

"Say, Cooke," said Damon, "what is your stunt?"

"Simply this," replied Mr. Cooke. "I'm going to reduce the rate of interest at my bank to five per cent. That will help the peo— Don't go yet! What's your hurry?" but Mr. Damon, with a hunted look among the smiles, had vanished.

"It's your turn, Mr. Baldwin," somebody said.

"Well," replied Maui's uncrowned king; "I am going to buy up the cheap rookeries, stables, saloons, etc., on the makai side of Palace Square, turn some of the sites into little parks and build a big public library on the best one. There will be 100,000 books to start with and an endowment which will enable us to get all the good books as fast as they come out."

This offer, so characteristic of the man, evoked applause from everybody but Parker, who said that he thought it wise to let the saloon stay where it is for the benefit of those who came out between the acts from Billy's endowed theater. "All the tourists I ever met were a thirsty crowd," added Sam.

It was Colonel Spalding's turn. Rising impressively he said: "If anything, I am a patriot. I shall make it my work to bring white people from America and settle them all over Kauai on small farms where they can raise cane which I will buy at the highest market price."

Applause led by Jim Castle.

"What are you going to do, Jim?" asked Colonel Spalding, affectionately.

"If you will kindly read the newspapers"—

"Dum the newspapers," interrupted Jones.

"If you will kindly read the newspapers," continued Mr. Castle, placidly, "you will find that I am already doing."

A long silence ensued in which one could hear a quid drop. Jones took another.

"Well, it's up to you, Sam," one of the diners remarked.

Sam Parker got up hurriedly and went to the telephone: "Wait a minute," he said, "until I find out."

It was all a Thanksgiving dream, as I say, but sometimes dreams come true.

* * * *

The Veal Croquette wants to deprive Jack of credit for his work at Washington. So does my friend Linc. McCandless. Why? Well, the Croquette is afraid Jack will get to be Governor and spoil the scheme of the Croquette's editor to be Secretary of the Territory and Linc. is afraid Jack will go to Congress, a job he wants himself. Fine weather we're having.

* * * *

Captain Sam Johnson has been the official interpreter for the Molokans, being a Russian himself. Recently he has been the guest of Captain Ginther aboard the Lena. Shades of the Nihilists! Think of that! It is said that during the progress of a dinner party at which Captain Johnson was present, one of the Russian ladies traveling on the Lena looked Sam straight in the face. Her eyes blazed and she suddenly said: "You are a traitor!" If a bomb had fallen in the midst of the company they could not have been more surprised. The lady spoke in Russian. Captain Sam looked astonished at this uncalled-for remark, and for a moment there was silence. Then an officer arose and rebuked the lady, who, however, continued:

"Are you a Russian?"

Captain Sam had by this time recovered his composure, and replied with dignity and firmness:

(Continued on page 11.)

COMMERCIAL

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Cane sugar in New York rose $1.25 a ton on Monday to $71.25 and has not varied from that figure since. There was a drop in the European beets parity of 20c a ton on Tuesday, and another of 60c on Wednesday, then a recovery on Friday of 60c, which was followed on Saturday by a drop to Wednesday's figure of $75.40 a ton, being a decline from one week previous of 80c a ton.

Stocks are in good demand with few offerings. Advances are noted in H. C. & S. Co., Kihei (auction), Pioneer and Waialua. Pioneer bid is $5½ above last week. At Morgan's on Wednesday 100 shares of Kihei were bought at $8.37½, and at the same place yesterday 10 shares of Waialua at $70. Following are the listed transactions for the week, sales in November and dividends:

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

Honolulu R. T. & L. Co. com. ($100), 8 at $65.50; Kihei ($50), 25 at $7.75; Olaa ($20), 50, 100 at $3; Kahuku ($20), 100, 10, 100 at $27; Pioneer ($100), 10 at $130, 8 at $131; Honomu ($100), 13 at $135; O. R. & L. Co. 6s, $5000, $700 at 105; Haiku 6s, $500 at 104.

Sales in November—677 Ewa, 26.50 to 27.25; 195 Haw. Com., 80.75 to 82.50; 287 Haw. Sug. Co., 30 to 32.50; 20 Honomu, 135; 55 Honokaa, 12.25 to 12.50; 115 Kahuku, 27 to 28.50; 290 Kihei, 7.375 to 7.75; 135 McBryde, 5.75 to 6; 110 Oahu, 95 to 100; 155 Ookala, 6; 485 Olaa, 3 to 4; 15 Pioneer Mill Co., 125; 255 Waialua Agr. Co., 69.75 to 70; 97 I.-I. S. N. Co., 113 to 115; 63 Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Com., 65.25 to 66; 20 O. R. & L. Co., 89.50; $5000 O. R. & L. Co. 6s, 105; $1500 Paia 6s, 103; $1000 Pioneer Mill Co. 6s, 105; $8000 Waialua Agr. Co. 6s, 100.75 to 101.

DIVIDENDS.

November 30—C. Brewer & Co., 3 per cent.; Ewa, 1 per cent.; Honomu, 2 per cent.; Kahuku, 1 per cent.; Waimanalo, 2 per cent.; Wailuku, 4 per cent.; Haw. Electric, 1-2 per cent.; Olowalu, 1 per cent.; Hon. B. & M. Co., 1 per cent.

December 1—Haiku, 2 per cent.; Paia, 1 1-2 per cent.; Pioneer, 2 per cent.; Honokaa, 1-2 per cent.

December 5—Haw'n. Com. & Sugar Co., 65c share; Onomea (S. F.), 2 per cent.; Paauhau (S. F.), 1 per cent.

GENERAL REVIEW.

A stir in sugar circles has been caused by cablegrams from Secretary Atkinson in Washington, announcing that President Roosevelt and Commissioner General Sargent approve of the Board of Immigration for Hawaii created by last Legislature, and declare that immigration of labor may be assisted by the Ter-

(Continued on page 11.)

- - LITTLE TALKS - -

JOHN EFFINGER—I'm sorry the Lena went. Her people were great curio-buyers.

E. R. BATH—I have no kick coming, only I can't get a chance to put work into my own house.

J. H. FIDDES—"Socker" is a grand game. I'm seriously thinking of playing again myself this year.

D. L. VAN DINE—I saw several of the Honolulu boys at Stanford and all I heard of were making a fine record.

CHARLES GIRDLER—Manoa is a good enough place for me. I'm going to move back there as soon as I can.

PERCY BENSON—We may not win the football championship this year, but we'll make a mighty hard try to.

WILL SOPER—I think accident insurance policies for football players a splendid thing, provided they can be obtained on reasonable terms.

JOHN EMMELUTH—I don't see anything to warrant me going back into my old line of business. I think that there's more money in pineapples.

JOE COHEN—I tell you that James Neill did not put on "Under Two Flags" at the Opera House as well as Buhler did it. I wish we could keep the costumes and play the thing again.

H. L. HERBERT—I find the tourists very well informed as a rule. They know the difference between an Hawaiian curio and one from the South Seas, in the majority of cases, without having to be told.

HENRY HAPAI, Registrar of the Treasury—Yes, our office is economical. Here's our only hack bill—$4. And that was used to bring about $400,000 in gold and silver from the bank to our vaults. So you see we're not extravagant.

U. S. MARSHAL SHINE—Speaking of counterfeiters, the only way to make those who once start in the business quit it, is to give them prison terms of a hundred years, for just as soon as they get out of prison they go right back to counterfeiting again.

CAPT. CLARKE—The Territory should light up the waterfront. It is one of the darkest and most dangerous sections of the city and it is really strange that there are not more deaths resulting from people tripping and falling into the harbor. The waterfront needs light.

GERRIT WILDER—The poinciana trees in the Bishop estate park opposite the Young Hotel should be "topped." That will make them spread out like an umbrella. But if you have to hold them up with stakes, they will grow up tall and weak and the wind will play havoc with them. It's like bolstering up a drunken man.

A HINT FROM JAMAICA.

The little island of Jamaica has taken a step which, according to some of the English religious papers, should give pause to those who consider religious differences so irreconcilable as to make any other than exclusively secular teaching impracticable in the elementary schools. By formulating an undenominational catechism for use in the elementary day-schools, Jamaica, says the London Guardian, "not only sets an admirable example of united action among Christian workers who differ among themselves doctrinally and attach great importance to the matters on which they so differ," but it also "submits a program, so to speak, which, if it could be effectively carried out in all primary schools, would bring great gain to the moral and religious life of the British Empire." The catechism, we are told, has been prepared in response to a strong desire on the part of many people in Jamaica for effective religious teaching in the schools, a desire strengthened by the consciousness that many of the children would not otherwise be brought under the influence of moral and religious teaching. "Moreover," we read in the preface, "a methodical statement, in the form of question and answer, has by long experience been found to be an effective way of fixing religious truth in the minds of children." The new catechism has won the approval of all the prominent religious bodies in Jamaica except the Roman Catholic. It is formally endorsed by leading lights in Jamaica of the Church of England, the Moravians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists.

The following words from the preface define the scope of the new manual: "While this Catechism frankly recognizes the substantial differences between Christians on some important matters, and does not attempt to explain them away, but leaves those controversial doctrines to be taught elsewhere than in the day-school, it as frankly teaches and emphasizes the large mass of Christian doctrine and moral teaching commonly held by most, if not by all, Christians. The compilers are convinced that it is good to bring this phase of the matter into prominence, and secure for the rising generation the benefit of that unity of opinion and teaching which exists."

The catechism consists of only twenty-five pages. Of the contents of these The Guardian says:

"The Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, and the Lord's Prayer are given in full. The first division of the manual is headed 'God and Man.' The next is on 'Man's Duty.' This is followed by a 'Summary of Commandments.' Then come the Beatitudes. Then 'Prayer,' followed by an 'Explanation of the Lord's Prayer.' The concluding division is headed 'Resurrection, Judgment, and the Life to Come.' The Apostles' Creed is not mentioned, but some of its propositions, largely in its own language, are included in 'a summary of the principal facts and truths of the Christian religion generally believed by Christians everywhere.' In regard to the resurrection of the dead the Revised Version of the concluding words of St. John, v. 29, 'the resurrection of judgment' (not 'resurrection of damnation' as in the Authorized Version), are quoted."

CHINESE ARE THE ANTS OF THE HUMAN RACE

China, the Ancestor Nation--No Race can Compete with the Celestials--Have No Equals in Industry.

CANTON—China is the marvel of the ages. It is the ancestor nation of the world. The wise men of forty centuries have vainly racked their minds to find the secret of its longevity. Other nations rise and fall, which is the way of nature, but inscrutable, mysterious China lives on. Hoary with age and rotten with decay, this ancient, decrepit kingdom refuses to draw new blood from the younger powers, or to die of its own inertia. It seems to possess the secret of eternal life. Its death and disintegration has been prophesied a hundred times, and yet the feeble, tottering "old man of the east" staggers on in defiance of all precedent. What are the qualities of these people who have held together and preserved their nationality while the frost of time his withered all other races? Let us first look at their good traits.

The Chinese are undoubtedly the most economical people who have ever inhabited the earth. Year in and year out millions of them sustain life at an expenditure not exceeding two cents per day per capita. How long would the American hold out if he had to subsist on sixty cents per month? The Chinese allow nothing to go to waste. They gather leaves and straws and splinters for fuel. The smallest bits of cloth are utilized as long as they will hold together. The leaves of old account books are used to paste on windows in lieu of glass, or are made into lanterns.

EXAMPLES OF ECONOMY.

The manner in which the Chinese have put to use the tins in which the Standard Oil Company delivers its kerosene is a marked example of their economy. These tins have a regular market value, not even a scrap of them being allowed to go to waste. They are made into water buckets, lunch boxes, dust pans, and a score of other household utensils. The Chinese laborer does not oil his wheelbarrow because of the cost of the few drops of oil necessary to lubricate it. He would rather listen to its dismal squeak than to spare a penny from his pocket. In transporting cereals or coal the coolies who handle these commodities are held to strict account for every single grain and atom of dust.

The Chinese housewife must prepare the meal for her family in the briefest possible time on account the light and combustible character of fuel she uses. She generally cooks everything at once in one boiler, the bottom of which is exceedingly thin, so the blaze made from leaves and stalks of grain can take quick effect. The Chinese idea of allowing nothing to go to waste is carried so far that all such animals as horses, donkeys, camels, cats, dogs and rats, are used for food. Little attention is given to the cause of death. They are accepted as a welcome addition to the food supply, no matter whether their demise was occasioned by accident, old age or disease. The idea of economy actuates every thought of Chinese life. One foreign resident relates that he once met a very old woman hobbling painfully along the highway. She was sick unto death and stated that she was making her way to the home of a relative who lived near the family burying ground, in order to save the cost of a funeral procession

ANTS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

The economy of the Chinese is matched only by their industry. The merchant keeps account of the number of matches in all the boxes in his stock. Every night he carefully sorts the cash he has taken in during the day, hoping to realize a profit from a chance rare coin. If the dealer in fish finds that some of his stock is about to spoil on his hands he puts it on the roof to dry, and later offers it to his customers as dried fish. In stores and factories the proprietor often economizes on his light bill by making one lamp illuminate two rooms, which is accomplished by placing it in a hole in the dividing wall. Successful business men seldom retire in China, but continue their work as long as they have the strength to look after affairs.

The Chinese farmer applies himself to his calling with an energy that is astonishing. He goes over his little crop picking off every insect and nursing each individual stalk. It is hard to understand how human endurance can be equal to the long hours he devotes to work. Daylight finds him at his task and he works well into the night. Travelers along country roads encounter rural residents at all hours of the night searching for manure. The vendor of vegetables will be found arranging his wares in the market when the sun comes up, although his truck garden may be miles away, making it necessary for him to gather his vegetables and leave home in the middle of the night. Chinese women are seldom without work during their waking hours. One may see them standing about the villages talking with each other, but they invariably have some kind of work in their hands, and their fingers keep pace with their busy tongues.

"FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS."

OFFICIALS ARE OVER-WORKED.

The industry of the Chinese is also shown by the exactions which they put upon their officials. One writer in speaking of the habits of a former ruler, said: "The Emperor was supposed to rise for his day at 2 o'clock in the morning and, after the rites and ceremonies, to hold councils and audiences, receive memorials and reports, and work busily until after sunrise. He turned to relaxation when plebian daylight came, and went wearily to bed about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Audiences were set for the grisly hour just before dawn, and the assembled ministers usually waited sleepily upon the imperial pleasure. Even the foreign envoys were bidden to their audience in the ignoble Pavilion of Purple Light at 6 o'clock in the morning, as to a French military court martial."

An eminent Chinese statesman, who was complaining of fatigue, was asked by an interpreter of one of the foreign legations in Peking what constituted his daily work. He replied that he left home every morning at 2 o'clock, as he was on duty at the palace from 3 to 6. As a member of the privy council he was engaged in that body from six until nine. From nine until eleven he was at the war department, of which he was president. Being a member of the board of punishment he was in attendance at the office of that department daily from twelve until two. He was also one of the senior ministers of the foreign office and he had to be there every afternoon from two until five or six o'clock. These were the regular daily duties. In addition to them he was frequently appointed to serve on special boards or commissions, and these he sandwiched in between the others as he could. He seldom reached home before seven or eight o'clock in the evening.

Almost every official of the Chinese government is over-worked. When the boycott against American goods was declared our Consul-General at Canton was not able to see the Viceroy for ten days on account of the latter being ill. The old man had become exhausted from his arduous duties, but the central government would not allow him to take a much-needed and well-earned vacation. He was permitted to postpone some of his work and rest, but was told that he must not leave his post. The first interview between the American representative and His Excellency occurred while the latter was in bed. American office holders have an easy time of it compared with the hard-worked government officials of China.

WHAT GENERAL GRANT SAID.

One of the chief virtues of Chinese character is perseverance. It goes without saying that in an old land like this, where the population exceeds five hundred to the square mile, a living is hard to get. Great labor must be performed for little pay, but the people work faithfully and without complaint for their meager rewards. Your servant comes and goes from early until late. No matter how many extra duties you may impose upon him he evinces no surprise and makes no remonstrance. No race has ever had the staying qualities of the Chinese. When General Grant returned from his trip around the globe some one enquired of him what was the most remarkable thing he had seen in his travels. He replied that it was the spectacle of a small Chinese dealer wearing down the keen competition of a Jew.

The whole Chinese people have this saving quality of perseverance. The diplomat exhausts the nervous foreigner by his cool, calm resistance, provided there is anything like an equal distribution of the cards in the game, and the beggar hangs persistently about the door of the merchant until he is given the copper he asks for. A former emperor sent an army to quell an uprising in an outlying colony, and his troops became discouraged because there was no forage in the country for them to live upon. He ordered them to plant crops and raise their own food, advancing in the meanwhile, and although it took this agricultural army years to reach its destination, it eventually overhauled the rebels and subdued them.

GRADUATES AT EIGHTY.

Doubtless the most striking proof of the Chinese trait of perseverance is the persistence of the candidates for literary honors. The same applicants will appear at the competitive examinations year after year to write their essays and compete for honors. The governor of one province reports that at the last trial he had thirteen candidates over eighty years of age. This is remarkable when it is considered that the contestants are kept in brick cells in solitary confinement for several days and nights. Numerous instances are cited where grandfather, son and grandson participated in the same examinations for the same degree, as well as instances where men over eighty years of age have won the long coveted honor. The Chinese have great veneration for the scholar. The highest reverence is felt for those who have learning, hence this extraordinary striving after the degrees of knowledge. The old books tell about one immortal student who pored over his lessons by the light of a glow worm, and of another who tied his books to the horns of his oxen and studied as he walked beside them at work in the field.

CHINESE ARE CHEERFUL.

All students of Chinese life elaborate upon the cheerfulness and content of these people who struggle under such a grinding burden of poverty. They seem to bear up under the pressure of all their ills by accepting the spirit of the old adage, "What can't be cured must be endured." The mechanic working in his little shop until after midnight, often in the dark to save a cent's worth of oil, sings as he labors. The coolies, straining at tasks which would break the will of men not made of iron, chat and joke with each other as they pause to wipe the sweat out of their eyes and straighten their cramped backs.

One traveler who ascended the upper Yangtsze hired five boys to pull his boat against the current of the stream. In describing his trip he referred to their pluck as follows: "Our trackers clung on their hands and feet to the jagged rocks, as they pulled the boat up inch by inch. I could not fail to note the cheerfulness of these poor coolies who earned but two dollars for two months' hard work. Their only food consisted of coarse rice, flavored with a little fried cabbage, upon which

(Continued on page 6.)

BROTHER AND SISTER.

A CHINESE STUDENT.

Kona Coffee

8 Years Old

Many users of coffee do not know that the richness of flavor and delicacy of aroma in coffee depends on the aromatic oil, coffeone, which develops in it by the process of roasting.

By prolonged keeping of the green berry it is found that the richness of this peculiar oil is greatly increased and with the increased aroma the coffee yields a blander and more mellow beverage.

The longer the coffee is stored the greater the improvement in quality and the consequent enhancement in value.

We have a small quantity of genuine 8-year old Kona coffee which we offer, freshly roasted and ground, at $1.75 for a 6-pound tin. We will deliver it to your home.

If you would enjoy a really good cup of coffee, try it.

We guarantee its age and purity.

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Is the Real Thing

For the man who likes convenience in the hanging of his **clothes** and having **shirts, collars, cuffs, ties, shoes, underwear, collar buttons** and various articles of apparel where he can lay his hand on them, there is nothing to equal the AUTO VALET.

It is almost human in the way it will take care of your clothes. Here is a side apartment with adjustable coat and trousers hangers. On the inside of the door you hang the ties you are using every day. On the other side is a place for a whisk broom. At the bottom is a place for shoes.

On the other side is the chiffonier arrangement containing drawers for underwear, a drawer for white shirts; one each for collars, cuffs, neckties, etc., all just the right size. Then there's a drawer for collar buttons where the buttons are placed in a little till, like a cash drawer. An adjustable shaving mirror is always ready for use.

Every bit of space is made available for one thing or another and the whole makes a piece of furniture that should be in every man's possession.

Finished in solid quarter-sawed oak with hand-made drawers. Piano polished.

PRICE, COMPLETE, $112.00.

CHEAPER GRADES, FROM $50 UPWARD.

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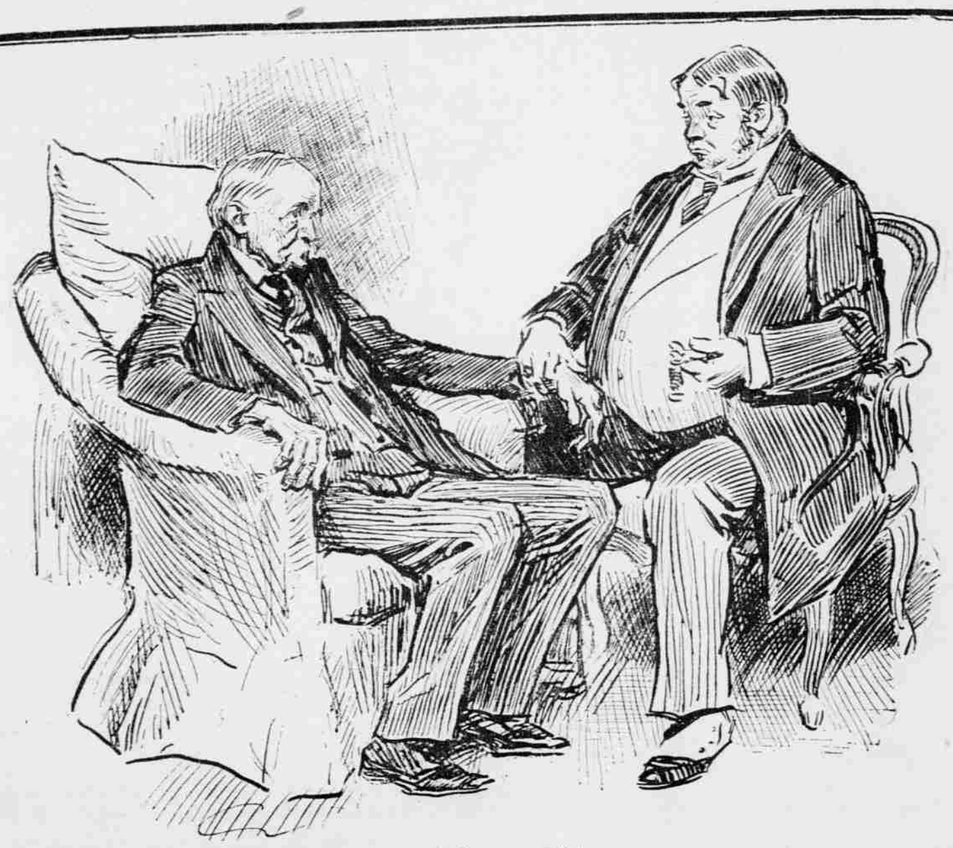
The STARR PIANO has highest awards both from the World's Fair at Chicago and the Nashville, Tenn., Exposition. It has the GOLD MEDAL from the St. Louis Exposition.

We have a full line of other makes.

We cordially invite every one to come and see our stock.

THAYER PIANO COMPANY.



Dr. Probe: It might be wise for you to call in a specialist.
Witherly: Then, for your sake, Doctor, you'd better send in your bill first. —Life.

CHINESE ARE THE ANTS OF THE HUMAN RACE

(Continued from Page 5.)

they were called to put forth their strength from dawn to dark. They were always willing to do their utmost, and never lost their temper."

In searching for an explanation of the enduring powers of the Chinese empire, the foremost reasons are doubtless the physical vitality and the invulnerable individuality of the people. China extends over such a great area of latitude and longitude that it includes within its boundaries almost every variety of climate. But the celestial thrives in either southern or northern extremes, as well as the temperate region between. If there is any place in China where there is no population it is simply because human beings can not live there. While that portion of the Chinese people who emigrate is confined strictly to one or two of the southern provinces, there seems to be no part of the world in which they can not live.

ALWAYS A CHINAMAN.

We hear of the Chinese coolies in India, Burmah, Siam, the East Indies, Pacific Islands, Australia, Mexico, the United States, the West Indies, Central America, and South America and in all of these countries they never fail to withstand the climate and surroundings. In fact they are so adaptable to climatic change, and possess such industry and economy, that the natives of any country in which they settle can not compete with them. And they are not in the least affected by any civilization with which they come in contact. The coolie is like the Missouri mule. Our long-eared friend may go to the Transvaal, to Cuba, or to the Philippines, to help settle some dispute at arms or to assist in some commercial enterprise, but no matter where he goes or what befalls him, he is always a mule.

The Chinese hang to their traditions so stubbornly, and oppose all competition so successfully, that from every land to which they have gone comes the cry "The Chinese must go." Therefore, it is fortunate that as a nation the do not care to emigrate. If all the Chinese were as anxious to go abroad as those in the vicinity of Canton, there would indeed be reason to gravely consider what the alarmists have styled the Yellow Peril.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Editor's Note—Having devoted the foregoing article to the saving qualities of the Chinese, next Sunday our correspondent will discuss their unfortunate traits of character.)

A COMPRADORE.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES COMPARED

A French officer who attended the German maneuvers says in the France Militaire that the German army commands respect, but is not invincible, marvellous instrument of war as it is in the hands of the Emperor. "Let us respect it, but not fear it." What most struck the observer was the fatuity and presumption of the majority of German officers, and particularly of the junior officers. The workers were the exception, and the French officer thinks the general training is inferior to that in the French army, while the German officers are not the equals of their French comrades in modesty and devotion to their duties. They despise the civilian, are imbued with the spirit of caste, and put forward pretensions "which render them extremely disagreeable in private life." Their men obey them, but not with the respectful affection which creates confidence. The superior officers constitute "une elite remarquable," and many colonels are young, but the qualities of the great chiefs of the German army have been exaggerated. The generals are younger in most cases than French generals, but are far from enjoying the military reputation which is sometimes attributed to them. To-day the favorites of William II, have replaced the capable officers of the former time, and court favorites hold the highest positions.

Deficiencies in the French army are counterbalanced by defects in the German army, but that the Germans are far better shots than the French was noticed during their maneuvers, the Germans always taking careful aim before pulling the trigger. The French soldier, on the other hand, fires fast and wildly. But the great superiority of the Germans over the French lies in their spade work. Every infantryman and artilleryman carries a tool of some sort, and knows how to use it, and the officers never disdain the protection which field works can give. In the French army entrenching work is left entirely to the engineers, and, except in the case of semi-permanent works, it is, if employed at all, of the sketchiest description. The infantry soldier is never trained to dig, and carries no tools for the purpose. French inferiority, in these respects, the critic thinks, may be easily and quickly made good, and in the meantime the superiority of the French armament—the quickfiring artillery in particular—makes up the deficiency.—Army and Navy Journal.

A young lawyer received a call from a farmer in need of legal advice. The lawyer looked up the statutes, and told the farmer what he should do. "How much?" said the farmer. "Well, lets call it three dollars," said the lawyer. The farmer handed over a five-dollar bill. The lawyer seemed embarrassed. After searching his pockets and the drawers of his desk, he rose to the occasion and pocketed the bill as he reached for a digest. "I guess, neighbor," he remarked, as he resumed his seat, "I shall have to give you two dollars worth more of advice."

When Ralph Waldo Emerson was sitting to D. C. French, he rose suddenly one day and walked over to where the artist was working. He looked long and earnestly at the work, and then, with an imimitably droll expression, said: "The trouble is, the more it resembles me the worse it looks." After the sculptor had finished the bust, he asked Mr. Emerson to inspect it. "Well,' he said at last, "that is the face I shave."

Lady (hiring cook)—"Are you unattached at present?" Applicant—"Oi think Oi am; Oi dressed in a hurry, mum!"—Puck.

"What do you mean by writing 'Among the prettiest girls at the dance was Captain Andrews?' The captain is a man." "Yes, but he spent most of his time among the prettiest girls there."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mike—"Pat, there's only wan thing will cure th' malaria—that's whiskey an' quinine." Pat (anxiously—"Where kin ye git it?" Mike—"Th' whiskey an' quinine?" Pat—"No; the malaria."—Judge.

Weak Men, Here's Strength.

Sick and weak, I can cure you with Electricity, as I have cured thousands of others. I can make the blood circulate in your veins, the nerves tingle with vigorous life and the spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. I have told you that electricity is "Life," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove it to you; let me show you how my method of applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

Honolulu, T. H.

Dr. McLaughlin—Dear Sir: I will say that since wearing your Belt I have been able to sleep better, I have not had a cramp or pain in the leg affected with varicose veins, my appetite is wonderfully improved, and my nervousness is all gone. Altogether I am greatly encouraged, but the fact that I will really get a cure after my many disappointments is almost too good to be true. The great change in my condition during the short time that I have worn the Belt gives me every hope of your prediction for a rapid cure being verified.

Yours most respectfully,
H. G. FOSTER,
Royal Annex, Merchant St.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Restores the snap, the vim and vigor of youth. Any man who wears it can be a giant in mental and physical development. Men, are you weak, have you pains in the back, weak stomach, constipation, lumbago, rheumatism, enlarged prostate gland, or any of the results of excesses or overwork? My method of applying Electricity while you sleep at night will cure you. It fills the nerves with the fire of life.

I've made giants of lots of men who thought they had passed the best years of their lives. I've taken such men and made regular storage batteries of them, and you can almost see the electric life shooting out of them. If you are going backward, come to me. I'll help you up.

I have a book which every man should read (one for women, also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today, if you can't call. I mail it sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does not burn, though you can feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN,
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Please send me your book, free.
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Special Packages for the Holiday Season . . . . .

"Van Dyck"-Granadas. Havana Cigars,	packed	12	in a box,	$1.50
"Stanford"-Palo Alto. Havana Cigars,	"	12	"	1.50
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"General Arthur"-Holiday Greetings.	"	12	"	1.00
"General Arthur"-Conchas Elegantes Ex.	"	25	"	1.75
"General Arthur"-Panatelas.	"	25	"	1.75
"Robert Burns"	"	25	"	2.00
"Arthurettes"	"	25	"	1.00
"Owl Cigars"	"	25	"	1.00

(We also have the above brands packed in boxes of 25, 50 and 100.)

We have in stock an exceptionally fine line of cigars imported from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

These cigars are all staple brands of the highest grade.

Fine line of imported pipes, single and in sets; also smoking articles of every description.

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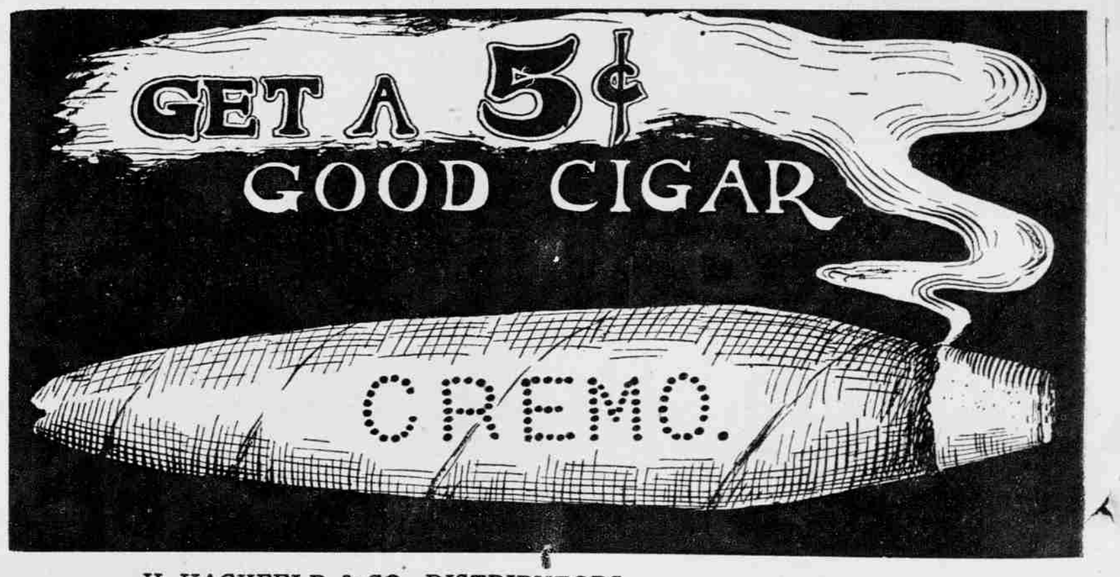
Honolulu



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STERLING SILVER.	LIBBEY'S CUT GLASS.	CLOCKS.
Handsome Designs, Reasonable Prices. From this lot one can choose very pretty pieces at prices that range from 50 cents to $25.00.	The admitted peer of the world's best Cut Glass. We are now sole distributors. A complete line to choose from.	Always useful and valuable. One from our stock makes a gift that is a lasting pleasure. All kinds to be had: The Cuckoo, Hall, Mission, Windmill, French Regulator, Mantle, Alarm, etc.

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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.

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BROKERS
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Members Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange.

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It's just that difference that makes or spoils the otherwise good breakfast or dinner. Some butters are good one time and poor the next—not uniform. This is not the case with our

California Rose Creamery Butter

The famous California Rose Brand is always uniform in quality. We guarantee it to be the best butter sold in Honolulu and we deliver it to your home on ice.

Order your Christmas trees early. They will arrive on the next steamer.

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THE FINEST MEALS, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC. TO BE HAD IN THE CITY.
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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.

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Mrs. E. M. Taylor
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MR. DOOLEY

On the Life Insurance Investigation

FIRST OF A SERIES OF PAPERS ON TIMELY TOPICS, BY F. P. DUNNE.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "it's turrble th' way th' philanthropist an' th' pathrite is bein' threated these days. Pretty soon people won't care anny more f'r philanthropy or pathritism than they do f'r anny other kind iv impydince.

"Ye haven't followed th' life insurance invistygation? Well, I'll thry an' explain to ye what happended. There used to be a fine ol' philanthropist that devoted his whole life to guardin' th' inthrest iv th' widow an' the' orphan. He done it so well that whin he was gathered, as Hogan says, to that burn that no thraveler has come back fr'm th' widow was on th' pay-roll iv th' comp'ny f'r twinty-five thousand a year, an' th' orphan had so much money he cudden't add it up.

"The' fatherless Caleb ralized th' responsibilities that rested on him. He knew 'twas his jooty to guard th' inthrests iv th' hundhreds iv thousands iv people that had been buncoed into makin' provision f'r their fam'lies afther death, an' he faced it with grim detarmination. He made up his mind to masther th' life insurance business, an' he knew th' way to do it was to begin at th' lowest rung in th' ladder, and wurruk up. He immejately appinted himself vice-prisident iv th' comp'ny at a nominal sal'ry iv wan hundhred thousand dollars a year. Nex' month he got a polisman to direct him to th' office where a plain wurrukin' desk, inlaid with mother-iv-pearl, was waitin' f'r him. Afther dispatchin' a messenger boy f'r a bunch iv orchids an' dhrawn' on th' threasury f'r a pound iv caramels, he sint f'r th' head bookkeeper. 'Me man,' says Caleb, 'what is th' meanin' iv this here wurrud Tontine I see used so often?' Th' bookkeeper explained: 'Ye surprise me,' says Caleb. 'I thought 'twas something f'r th' hair,' he says.

"Caleb's devotion to th' inthrests iv the' policy-holders niver slackened. He left his cable addhress with th' chief clerk. He was frequently seen goin' by the office leadin' a bulldog. Nawthin' was too good f'r th' poor people that had been enthrusted to his care be an indulgent father. He aven wint so far as to give a bankit to th' Fr-rinch ambassadure f'r thim. An ordhinry, vulgar man wud've ostentatiously paid f'r th' bankit out iv his own pocket. But Caleb had been tendherly reared an' he was iv a rayfined nature. All he asked was that people shud think he paid f'r th' bankit. That was sufficient f'r this shrinkin' young financeer. It wudden't do to let on to th' Fr-rinch ambassadure that the' groceries was not on Caleb. He might iv been onaisy if he had known that th' twinty-thousand-dollar bankit was paid f'r be Mike Casey, who arns two dollars a day at th' mills an' has a policy in Caleb's comp'ny. Th' Fr-rinch a-rre an immoral people.

PROVIDING DELICACIES FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

"Well, Caleb wint on pro-vidin' all th' dilicacies iv th' season f'r th' policy-holders ontil bimeby some iv his father's dearest frinds begun to object. 'It seems wrong,' says they, 'that so young an' foolish a young man shud have so much money,' says they, 'now that he has no father to protict him,' says they. 'Let us discharge it,' says they, an' they were f'r pushin' Caleb fr'm an eight-story window. But Caleb himself was not without frinds. There were manny loyal capitalists on th' board who loved him an 'they got up an' says they: 'No, gintlemen, this is not right,' says they. 'Caleb may not be much iv a jenius. He is dhrall to look at an' he talks like a bill iv fare. But he has a good mind. If he knew a little more he wud be half-witted. We will not permit ye to deprive us iv him. We will stand by him to th' las' dollar. Caleb, throw up ye'er hands,' says they.

"Well,' what was poor Caleb to do. He was caught between his father's frinds an' his own, a divvle iv a position f'r anny man. They were rapidly closin' in on him whin a poor Irish laad happended by an' rushed to his sucker. This here downthrodden exile iv Erin had spint most iv his life goin' to th' assistance iv those in disthress. He was a man that didn't care f'r money in the ordhinry since f'r what it cud buy. He loved it f'r itself alone. So be bought Caleb out, an' that's th' las' ye'll hear iv Caleb onless ye see him with his nose flattented again th' window iv a gent's furnishin' store. He has retired frim business. Hence forth he will pay f'r his own meals.

"Whin Caleb's father's frinds an' Caleb's own frinds see how their ward had escaped thim, they hurred over to call on th' Hibernyan. They found him settin' on th' flure countin' it up. 'Ar-re we in with ye?' says th' descindant iv Cotton Mather an' Moses. 'Not so far as I can see,' says th' descindant iv Owen Roe O'Neill. 'Th' dhream iv me life has been to put insurance on a stable basis,' he says. 'I've hired Grover Cleveland,' he says. 'What f'r? says they. 'F'r a stall,'' says he with a hearty laugh. An' they started th' invistygation.

"Wan thing I've larned fr'm it, Hinnissy, an' that is I made a mistake about th' life insurance business. I used to think it was simply a matther iv makin' people nervous about their future, and borrying tin dollars fr'm thim without collatheral on a promise to pay thim tin-fifty afther death. I done thim a gr-reat wrong. A life insurance man is no mere money maker. He's on'y a life insurance man on th' side. Most iv his time he puts in as a philanthropist, a missionary, a pathrite or an affectionate son. Listen to th' tistymony iv Gabby George, wan iv th' gr-reatest iv thim fine men that we enthrust our savins too.

"Misther Hughes—'George, tell us why 'tis nicissry to commit perjury in th' life insurance business."

THE LETTER THAT STOPPED THE HOSTILE BOOT.

"Gabby George—'Thank ye f'r th' question. It's a pint I wud like to bring out. Thank ye, Misther Hughes, f'r th' opportunity iv answerin'. In reply I wud say I love me father. Gintlemen, have anny iv ye a father? Thin ye know what it is to have a father? Th' wurrud father brings tears to me eyes. As th' pote says: "Father, dear father, come home with me now." I have in me hand a letter frim th' ol' guy written in th' year eighteen sivinty-five. Gintlemen, I have carrid this sacred epistle nex' to me heart f'r thirty years excipt whin I lent it out to wan iv th' boys who wanted to land a tough customer. Whin I was a poor solicitor I read it to hundhreds iv thousands an' niver failed to projooce raysults. It has saved me life whin I have manoovered into th' bosom iv an unsispictin' family be pretendin' I was a pianny tuner. It has stayed th' hand iv th' angry millyionaire whin I have sint in th' card iv th' Jook iv Argyle be mistake. It has stopped th' hostile boot in mid air, an' relaxed th' grip on th' back iv me neck. It has caused th' ink-bottle to dhrop fr'm nerveless fingers. It has subdued th' fierce bulldog an' th' indignant hired girl. I have read it fr'm a roof where I was chased be a man who had prevyously been interviewed be a book canvasser, a lightning-rod agent, a Salvation Ar-my lass an' a solicitor f'r a charity organization. I have cooed it into th' ear iv a maiden who blushed at th' idee iv life insurance. I have hollered it through th' tillyphone. I have soared it above th' tumult iv battle. I read it to Pierpont Morgan, an' he was so overcome he give me a job. I rayfused it onless he would let me keep th' old wan too. He apprecyated me sintimints. He said he was a father himself, an' he wud consint on condition that I didn't get th' two jobs mixed up. They must be kept apart. As a banker, 'twas me business to sell; as a life insurance thrustee, to buy; no middlemen, ye see.

"'I will now read ye this sacred docymint: "Bucyrus, Ohio, July wan, eighteen sivinty-five—Dear Son—Owin' to th' excessive noises emanatin' fr'm ye'er face, I have decided that ye must go into business. Ye'er mother an' me hasn't had a wink f'r a week, on account iv ye'er talkin' in ye'er sleep. Th' window-sashes is loose, th' dure is off th' hinges, th' clook has stopped an' th' neighbors ar-re complainin'. I can't wear ear-muffs all summer, an' we must part. I didn't know what business to put ye in at first. But whin I heerd ye talk ye'er little sister into savin' up in ye'er own savins bank, I knew ye was cut out f'r a life insurance man. I have got ye a job in a distant city, an' niver again will I hear ye'er artless prattle. May a father's blessing attind ye, me manly little gas main, in ye'er new vinture. Fr'm ye'er affictionate father." An, there, gintlman, in this sainted missive, stained with me father's tears an' me own thumb-marks, is me answer to ye'er question. Gintlemen, me life is an open book.'

"Misther Hughes—'Th' Newgate Calendar?'

"Gabby George—'Thank ye. I'm obliged to ye. I thank ye again. Thank ye. Thank ye. Thank ye. Have a good cigar. Put it in ye'er pocket to smoke afther supper. Thank ye. It has been a very pleasant day. Ar-re ye all insured? Very well, thin', an' he stepped down.

"Nex' come Misther McGaul.

"Misther Hughes—'Misther McGaul, in lookin' over ye'er books I find that most iv th' business iv ye'er comp'ny was bribin' Ligislachures. Will ye have th' goodness an' hardihood to explain?'

"'TWAS A NOBLE JOKE."

"Misther McGaul—'I'm glad to. Gintlemen, what ye so properly but coorsely call bribes was reely a fund f'r th' difinse iv our counthry against its thraitrous inimies. Ye think I arne wan hundred thousand a year invistin' th' money iv th' poor. Ye wrong me. That is a job thousands iv men wud pay f'r th' privilege iv doin.' The' rake-off—but I digress. No, gintlemen, I dhraw me small but sufficient sti-pend as a pathrite. I am an expeerynced, up-to-date, skilled pathrite. I larned th' thrade as a boy. I love th' flag. I wud die f'r it almost. Rather thin see it dishonored, I wud sacrifice ivery dollar in our threasury over an' above salaries, rint, fixed charges, commissions, inthrest, an' cigar money. But I am no dhreamer. I am a practical pathrite. I am no Caseybianca. I'm more like Washin'ton, Lincoln, an'—let us say—Addicks. Does a vicious Ligislachure seek to desthroy th' boolwarks iv our liberty, which is life insurance. We sind thim a bunch iv th' pathriotic leaflets issued be th' Threasury Department, an' they desist ontil their hotel bills comes due again. At Albany, at Harrisburg, at Springfield, at ivery cintre iv sedition I have a glallant little Spartan band stampin' out th' vipers. Th' comp'ny supplies th' stamps. Whin th' Bryan craze ar-rose an' threatened th' very heart iv' our raypublic—th' dollar—who shtud between fair Columbya an' thim that wud despoil her? On'y me. McGaul, that' all. Onaided an' alone with out askin' a cint fr'm anny man, I wint at wanst to th' threasurer iv th' comp'ny. "Bill," says I, "have ye much money in th' dhrawer?" "A good deal," says he. "Does anny iv it belong to ye or me?" says I. "About five dollars," sas he. "Thin," says I, "sind th' r-rest over to th' Raypublican Campaign Comity," I says. "Th' nation's honor must an' shall be presarved," says I. An' gintlemen, th' joke iv it was that half th' money belonged to dimmycrats. Wasn't that a good wan, though? Haw, haw! There they were out West losin' their jobs an' havin' their morgedges

Continued on Page 8.)

THE TATTLE-TALE. —Life.

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

Infringement of Copyright

A JUDGMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL COURT ON INFRINGEMENT ON COPYRIGHT LAW.

The United States of America, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, ss:

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, within and for the Western Division of the Southern District of Ohio, in the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the United States of America, begun and had in the courtrooms at the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in said district, on the first Tuesday of April, being the third day of that month, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and of the American Independence the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

Present, the Honorable Albert C. Thompson, District Judge.

On Wednesday the 11th day of July, A. D. 1900.

Among the proceedings had were the following, to wit:

Alexis F. Burk,, Complainant, vs. Daniel H. Miller, Defendant.—Final Decree.

This cause came on to be heard this day upon the bill, answer, replication, depositions and statements of counsel: upon due consideration whereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the respondent be, and he is hereby perpetually enjoined from printing, selling, publishing, or exposing to sale, or causing and being in any way concerned in the printing, publishing, selling or exposing to sale, of any copy or copies of the whole or any part of the book pamphlet entitled "Articles of Association of the Harrison Mutual Burial Association, A. F. Burk," as mentioned in the bill and answer, unless the right to do so in any particular territory is granted to the respondent by the complainant.

The court finds the allegations of the bill to be substantially true: that the complainant is the author and proprietor of said book or pamphlet, and has secured exclusive rights to the use thereof for the period of twenty-eight years, from the 18th day of December, 1899, at which time a printed copy of the title and contents thereof was duly filed and entered according to law in the office of the Librarian of Congress.

The court find that said title page and pamphlet constitute a proper subject matter to be copyrighted, were intended for general use, and that there had been no previous publication thereof (which was only local and restricted in character), such as to preclude the complainant, Alexis F. Burk, from his privileges and protection accorded his said book or pamphlet under the copyright laws of the United States; the court further find that the respondent through the unauthorized use of the complainant's scheme as outlined in his said pamphlet entitled "Articles of Association, etc., etc.," in the city of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and vicinity, has infringed upon the complainant's exclusive rights, as shown by the testimony filed herein, to the damage of the complainant in the sum of one hundred dollars ($100.00).

Wherefore, it is further considered and adjudged by the court, that the respondent, Daniel H. Miller, pay to the complainant, Alexis F. Burk, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100.00) and the costs of this action, taxed at $39.00, and execution is awarded therefor.

The United States of America, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, ss:

I, Benjamin R. Cowen, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, within and for the District and Division aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing entry is truly taken and correctly copied from the Journal of said court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court at the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1905.

(Seal.) B. R. COWEN, Clerk.

By R., Reputy Clerk.

A SECTION OF THE COPYWRIGHT LAW.

The text of section 4964 is that of the Amendatory Act of March 3, 1891, Fifty-first Congress, second session—An Act Relating to Copyrights.

Sec. 4964.—Every person who, after the recording of the title of any book and the depositing of two copies of such book as provided by this act, shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two witnesses, print, publish, dramatize, translate, or import, or knowing the same to be so printed, or published, dramatized, translated or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such book, shall forfeit every copy of such book thereof to such proprietor, and shall also forfeit and pay such damages as may be recovered in a civil action by such proprietor in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4965. And provided further, that in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a print, the sum to be recovered in any action brought through the provisions of this section, shall be not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 4966. Any person publicly performing or representing any composition for which a copyright has been obtained, without the consent of the proprietor of said composition, or his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages thereof. If the unlawful performance and representation be willful and for profit, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year. Any injunction that may be granted upon hearing after notice to the defendant by any Circuit Court in the United States, or by a judge thereof, restraining and enjoining the performance or representation of such composition, may be served on the parties against whom such injunction may be granted anywhere in the United States, and shall be operative and may be enforced by proceedings, to punish for contempt or otherwise by any other Circuit Court or judge in the United States.

Good Furniture

J. Hopp & Co., furniture dealers in the Young Building, are receiving their new purchases of furniture. All of the new things have been bought direct from eastern factories. Our stock is the best in the city. Our goods are worth the price charged for them. Make your Christmas selections while you have a wide range of goods to select from and we will store the goods until you are ready for them.

J. HOPP & CO.

DEATH OF MAN WHO STARTED EVELESS EDEN

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 25, 1905.—By the death of August Englehardt, news of which has just been received here, the world has lost its queerest crank. He was the last survivor of the little sect of naked, fruit-eating sun worshipers which he established on a tropical island. He sought to regenerate mankind by starting an Eveless Eden. He and his two followers possessed the courage of their convictions and perished rather than abandon their experiment.

Englehardt was no ordinary man. He was a native of Bavaria, a university graduate and an author of considerable merit. He might have made something of a mark in the world if he had not sickened of civilization and its ways. It is said that the failure of a woman to reciprocate his affection was the cause of it, but this is mere conjecture and due to the fact that the fair sex was excluded from his scheme for restoring mankind to an earthly paradise. He believed that where woman came the devil was sure to follow and he didn't intend to run any risk of getting into the same sort of trouble that Adam did.

It was his opinion that the human race originated in the "sun-blessed tropics," and only there could it obtain a fresh start on the right track. In 1901 he came to New Britain in search of a suitable place for the establishment of a community which he fondly hoped would form the first link in a chain of similar settlements that would eventually gird the earth. He purchased the little island of Kabakon, situated in the Duke of York group and about fifteen miles from Herbertshoe, the seat of the German administration in New Guinea. It is 165 acres in extent and cocoanut trees flourish there in abundance. He believed that living in the primitive fashion required of those who joined the order it would suffice to maintain 250 men.

"I have proclaimed Kabakon an open fruit garden and sun grove," he said in a letter setting forth his ideas, "for the purpose of reclaiming degenerate mankind to their true state of existence. I will settle it with fruit-eating sun worshipers to rear great, pure, true sane men by giving its members natural conditions of life. I will send out as missionaries members of the Sun Order who have been tried and found to be true, natural-living men. In this way I shall establish similar colonies round the whole equator. The more people who join me and the greater the means placed at my disposal the quicker will these colonies be formed."

Expecting a rush of applicants he laid down very stringent rules as to the conditions on which candidates for earthly perfection and human regeneration should be taken into his island paradise. Among them were the following:

"(1) Only men of noble and excellent character will be admitted.

"(2) Each applicant must be recommended by two respectable credible persons, approved by the leader of the Sun Order.

"(3) A payment of $250 for such as can afford that amount; for less wealthy persons a sum corresponding to their means; and for the poor sun worshipers nothing at all."

He insisted that his followers should never under any circumstances wear a vestige of clothing. He held that clothes poisoned the system and that by intercepting the rays of the sun "the source of all life, of all mind and all strength," they prevented the attainment of a perfect humanity. Marriage he also regarded as an abomination and strict celibacy was enjoined. Fruit which ripened in the sun was alone to be eaten. Houses were forbidden. He would tolerate nothing that interfered with living close to nature all the time. By going without clothes, bathing constantly in the sun and eating nothing but fruit he declared his followers would eventually be able to subsist without food or drink of any sort and gain the power of transporting themselves at will to any part of the world without having to patronize railways or steamships.

On taking possession of his island, Englehardt discarded his clothing, and armed with a palm leaf to keep off flies, fleas and mosquitoes, confidently awaited a host of regenerating recruits. A lot of folk in Germany had signified their intention of joining him when he got his paradise started, but when it came to the scratch all but two backed out. Some pleaded for the privilege of at least being allowed to wear shirts; others clamored for concessions in the shape of beefsteak, and some base backsliders declared that they would not tackle the paradise job unless permitted to bring their wives with them.

But Englehardt was adamant to all these appeals. He would admit no one to membership in the Sun Order who was not willing to adhere to all the rules and regulations which he had laid down for its guidance and which he faithfully observed himself. The two men who joined him on these terms were Marx Lutzow, a musician, who conducted an orchestra that bore his name in Berlin, and Heinrich Eukens, a native of Heligoland, who had settled in the same city. They consigned their clothing to the sea on landing on Kabakon, and settled down to a course of sun-worship and fruit diet.

But the sudden change to an equatorial climate, exposed to the fierce heat of the sun all day and sleeping on the sand at night with no bodily nourishment but cocoanuts soon reduced Eukens to a condition of extreme physical weakness. In that state he was smitten with malaria. In accordance with the rules of the order he took no remedies, but lay in the direct rays of the sun and fasted for three days. On the fourth day he succumbed to the "hunger cure."

But his fate did not weaken the faith of the two other men. Sceptics might sneer, but they only felt certain that they were on the right track and that through them the human race would ultimately be regenerated. Stark naked and with their skins tanned to the color of leather they wandered about the island and seemed quite happy and contented with their primitive life and frugal fare. The natives regarded them with superstitious reverence, and settlers who visited them occasionally looked upon them as harmless lunatics.

At the beginning of this year Lutzow was carried out to sea in the Methodist mission cutter, which had drifted away owing to adverse currents, and when the boat was recovered some considerable time afterward it contained the corpse of the deluded musician. His loss was a sad blow to Englehardt, but he still refused to leave his beloved sun grove, and still continued to conform strictly to the rules which he had drawn up for the sect. He subsisted entirely on cocoanuts. At last he was stricken with a severe illness.

Learning of his condition the German authorities sent their medical launch to the island, and despite his protests insisted on conveying him to the hospital. At Englehardt's request he was placed in such a position on the little craft that he could gaze upon the island as it receded in the distance. He spoke no word to any one, and by signs rejected the nourishment that was offered him. When at length the island vanished from his sight he closed his eyes in death.

AN ORDER MISTIMED.

A celebrated Continental specialist to whom time was literally money and who was possessed of a fiery temper make it a rule that all patients should undress before entering his consulting room so as not to waste any of his valuable time. One day a meek-looking little man entered with all his clothes on. "What do you mean by coming in like that?" said the doctor, in a rage. "Go and strip at once!"

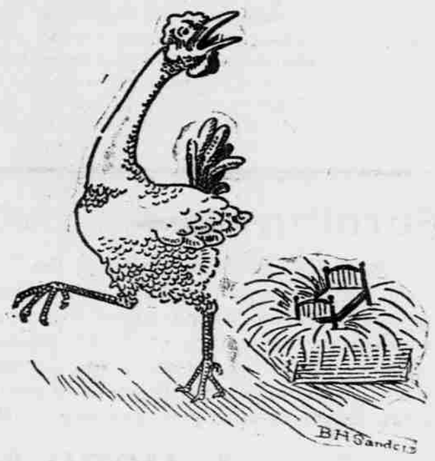
"But I—" faltered the man.

"I tell you I've no time to waste," yelled the doctor, and the poor man left the room in haste. When his turn came he re-entered the room. "Now, then," said the doctor, "that's better. What can I do for you?"

"I called to collect your subscription for the benevolent society."—The Tatler (London).

A traveler in a sparsely settled district in Missouri came at midnight to a miserable little cottage. He knocked on the door to inquire for a place to put up for the night. "Is that you, Tad?" came a gruff voice from within. "No," said the traveler, "open the door a minute, I want to ask you something." The bolt was drawn, and a man looked out sleepily into the darkness. "I thought you was my boy, Tad," he explained, "and, snip my ears! here he is now!" A barefoot youth came panting out of the shadow, with his arms full of shoes of various sizes and colors. "Get any?" asked the man. "Yissar. Seven of e'm to-night, and two of 'em is a pair." "Good!" the man said. "You see," he added, turning to the traveler, "Tad can make a noise that sounds more natural like a tomcat than any cat in this country. He just goes into the village and yells under the windows about this time in the fall." "And you get shoes enough for winter," the traveler finised. "Stranger," said the man, solemnly, "I can see you ain't no fool.'

A discussion on the word hyphen was being held in a school. "Give me some words joined together by a hyphen," said the teacher to the class. Among others came the word bird-cage. "Yes," said the teacher, "and why do we put a hyphen between bird and cage?" "For the bird to sit on," answered one of the boys, promptly.



"SHE LAID A BED."

MR. DOOLEY

(Continued from Page 7.)

foreclosed all f'r love iv Bryan, an' here was their money down east fightin' again thim. They beat thimsilves. An' they didn't know it. 'Twas a noble joke. I can hardly keep fr'm laughin' now to think iv it. An' ther ye ar-re. Gintlemen, on me sacred wurred iv honor—what? That's the same as sayin over th' left? Oh, very well.'

"An' he stepped down an' Misther McCurdle wint into th' dock or took th' stand, whichiver ye like.

"Misther Hughes—'Misther McCurdle, who are th' officers iv ye'er comp'ny?'

"McCurdle—'I am prisident, me oldest son is first vice-prisident; me boy Percy is threasurer. Th' other officers ar-re Bill McCurdle, Mike McCurdle, Lucy McCurdle, Alick McCurdle, Dolly McCurdle, Erastus McCurdle, Si McCurdle, Daisy McCurdle, Emmiline McCurdle, Pet McCurdle, Uncle Jake McCurdle, Aunt Mary Ann McCurdle, Cousin Sam McCurdle, me sons-in-law, me nephews, Baby McCurdle (not yet named), an' our ol' house dog, Towzer McCurdle. They have all been brought up in th' business. I've been careful about that. As soon as wan iv thim is weaned I place a toy rake-off in their hands an' teach thim to use it. Me youngest gran'child has th' penwiper privilege. Me Cousin Maria's baby boy sells pins to th' policy-holders to pin up their policies or take th' place iv buttons. An' so on. That is why it is called a mutual society. Ye catch th' idee?'

A HOME MISSIONARY.

"Misther Hughes—'What d'ye do to arne ye'er sal'ry iv wan hundhred an' fifty thousand?'

"Misther McCurdle—'I don't arne it. I vote it.'

"Misther Hughes—'D'ye know annything about th' life insurance business?'

"Misther McCurdle—'Divvle th' thing.'

"Misther Hughes—'How old ar-re ye?'

"Misther McCurdle—'Ye'll have to ask th' actuary in th' comp'ny. An' annyhow I am not a life insurance man in th' ordhinry or common sense iv th' wurruk. I can hire men f'r fifteen dollars a week to be that, an' I'm goin' to cut thim down to twelve. I'm a mission'ry.'

"Misther Hughes—'An home mission'ry?'

"Misther McCurdle—'As ye like. Life insurance is me rellijon. I worship it. I pray to it: "Give us this day"—an' so on. Me business is to spread th' Gospel among th' haythen. That's why I call mesilf a mission'ry. We follow this system in our onselfish wurruk. In th' first place, we pay such salries as a lab'rer in th' vineyard shud take whin th' owner isn't lookin'. We devote a certain amount to gatherin' in convarts who have escaped th' goold brick game an'other heresies, an' th' rest we put into banks. As soon as we get money enough we start a bank. Th' McCurdle fam'ly in th' inthrests iv th' faith takes all the stock. Thin we deposit th' money iv th' convarted haythen. That makes th' stock iv th' bank high enough to be a safe invistmint, an' we sell it to th' policy-holders or insurance worshipers as we call thim. We ar-re very careful. I make it a rule niver to sell annything to th' policyholders that has not first passed through my hands.'

"Misther Hughes—'Ye want to look out. Th' haythen sometimes ates th' mission ry.'

"Misther McCurdle—'It's th' other way about with us.'

"An there ye ar-re, Hinnissy. I've done an unjustice to thim ile hearts, thim binivolent consciences, thim pathriotic souls. It's th' likes iv thim fine onselfish men that ye ought to be enthrustin' ye'er savins to instead iv hidin' it in ye'er shoe, where thieves or ye'er wife may get it.'

"They'll have no money iv mine," said Mr. Hennessey. "Well ye may be right," said Mr. Dooley. "I asked Father Kelly about it th' other day. 'Well,' says he, 'I don't knnow much about life insurance,' says he. 'Me business is with th' future life an' is more in th' fire insurance line,' he says. 'But if Gabby George, an' Pathrite McGaul, an' Mission'ry Mack come to me f'r a policy,' he says, 'I'd have to put thim down as exthry hazardous risks,' he says."

STRUCK THE FLAG.

A correspondent asks: "When was the American flag ever struck to an enemy?" During the War of the Revolution the British captured fifteen of our vessels, the Lexington, Cabot, Alfred, Hancock, Raleigh, Trumbull, Virginia, Providence, Boston, Delaware, Confederacy, Hague and Ranger. These were captured at sea. The Jersey and Washington, of the flotilla under the command of Benedict Arnold, were captured on Lake Champlain. In 1798 the French frigates Le Volontaire and L'Insurgente captured the Retaliation, command by Lieut. William Brainbridge. In 1812 the Chesapeake, Capt. James Lawrence, surrendered to the British frigate Shannon; the Essex, Capt. David Porter; the President, Comdr. Stephen Decatur; the Argus, Siren, Nautilus, Vixen, Tigress, Somers, Wasp, Rattlesnake, Alligator, Growler, Julia, Scorpion and Ohio were also captured by the British. Thirty-two American vessels in all that have struck the American flag to an enemy.—Army and Navy Journal.

They were newly married, and on a honeymoon trip. They put up at a skyscraper hotel. The bridegroom felt indisposed, and the bride said she would slip out and do a little shopping. In due time she returned, and tripped blithely up to her room, a little awed by the number of doors that looked all alike. But she was sure of her own, and tapped gently on the panel. "I'm back, honey; let me in," she whispered. No answer. "Honey, honey, let me in," she called again, rapping louder. Still no answer. "Honey, honey, it's Mabel. Let me in!" There was silence for several seconds; then a man's voice, cold and full of dignity, came from the other side of the door: "Madam, this is not a bee hive; this is a bath-room!"

The story is told of an old woman—a woman aged and poor, but sunny and serene—whom some one asked what in the world she could find to make her happy, to which she replied: "Well, I haint got but two teeth, but, thank God, they hit."

VICTOR

Give your friends for Christmas—the greatest musical instrument in the world. Nothing will create such unalloyed pleasure or more lasting joy.

The Victor is king among entertainers—a true delight indeed, to hear the most inspiring vocal and instrumental music ever rendered, as well as the funniest comic songs and recitations by high-class talent, without the scrapy, mechanical sound usually heard in talking machines.

For every purse

There's a real **Victor** to fit all circumstances. Beginning with **Victor Z** at **$19** and ranging in price (according to construction and finish) up to **Victor the Sixth** at **$105** every machine has the remarkable **Victor** tone-quality that has made the **Victor** what it is.

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Your friends and relatives away will appreciate a good likeness as a **Christmas** or **New Year's gift** more than anything else that you can possibly send. A picture will make you seem near them and will never allow them to forget.

We are making a greater specialty than ever with fine photographs on special holiday mounts this year. We also have an expert artist to color them if you wish.

Make an appointment early and thus avoid the later holiday rush.

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Extra Pony

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OAK VALLEY DISTILLING CO., COVINGTON, KY.

This celebrated brand of Whiskey is expressly distilled to suit the **Hawaiian Trade.** It is made from the very best grain grown in the most favored regions of Kentucky, best adapted for that purpose. All prominent physicians recommend it for medicinal and **family use on account of its purity and excellence. See that you only buy the genuine article,** to be recognized by the Cork and Bottle being branded with our firm name; put up in cases containing 1 doz. quarts; also sold in barrels and half barrels.

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Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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THE MODISH BOLERO.

There is an extreme of smartness to this little bolero that will make it appropriate for development in almost any material. Milliner's folds of black satin are appliqued to simulate a sectional effect, just as though the garment was made of several overlapping parts. The fitting is accomplished in the side or underarm seams, there being no darts, and the little coat is interlined with a princess haircloth so that it will set well off from the figure and retain all of its smart shape. The sleeve is a puffed model, caught into an upward flaring cuff at the elbow. There is a round shawl collar, likewise trimmed with satin folds, at the neck, and two cord ornaments with acorn pendants make the fastening across the chest.

THIS IS THE APPROVED METHOD.

She runs to the gate as he comes, there to meet him;
The joy that she feels in her smile is expressed.
With wifely embraces she lovingly greets him;
She knows he is weary and needs a good rest.
But, first, it is certain he ought to have dinner,
He'll feel a deal better, she's sure, after that.
The lady is what we would all call a "winner,"
She knows what to do when she wants a new hat.

She wears his pet gown and she's mighty good looking;
She has, which is lucky, his favorite dish.
The coffee is worthy the rest of the cooking,
He seems to have all a mere mortal could wish.
She talks to him gayly, her silvery laughter
Rings out at his joking so ready and pat.
He has his suspicions of what she is after,
But, then, it is cheap at the price of a hat.

She brings his old jacket when dinner is ended,
His slippers and pipe, not forgetting the match,
And when on the lounge he is fairly extended
She gets out her basket to darn and to patch.
Oh, cynics may sneer at the marriage relation,
But what half so sweet as that nice, cozy chat?
And what does it matter if soon conversation
Insensibly turns to a new winter hat?—Chicago News.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Bath, the Church, and Morals.

Though many chapters in the fourth volume (just published) of Havelock Ellis's "Psychology" are somewhat too intimate for discussion in other than medico-lego journals, some parts of the book, such as that which deals with the history of the bath and with perfumes in their general relations, are at once extremely interesting and entirely discussable.

Regarding the bath, Mr. Ellis points out that in Roman days the bath was often associated with moral license. The man or woman who took several baths, hot and cold, each day, and who was massaged, perfumed, and, perhaps, anointed with aromatic ointments, was very liable to be licentious and pleasure-loving. The universality of baths and bathing is shown by the excavations of Pompeii. Three public baths, three private ones, and a dozen houses containing complete baths have been excavated. Even in a little farmhouse at Boscereale (two miles out of Pompeii) there was an elaborate series of baths. It may be added that Pompeii was well supplied with water. All the houses but the poorest had flowing jets, and some houses had as many as ten jets. The cult of care of the body, with its accompanying license, was therefore wide-spread.

When the Christian church took its rise, it was natural and perfectly logical that it should put its ban upon the bath. It considered, and justly, that luxurious bathing was a concomitant of moral laxity, and it took the inevitable step. The church killed the bath. To such an extent did the pendulum swing under the stress of the church that from a personal cleanliness excelling that of any modern nation, unless it be the Japanese, the Romans and their immediate successors became disagreeably unclean. Thus St. Jerome tells us with approval that "when the holy Paula noted that any of her nuns were too careful in this matter she would gravely reprove them, saying that 'the purity of the body and its garments means the impurity of the soul.'" And the monk of Mt. Athos still declares that "a man should live in dirt, as in a coat of mail, so that his soul may sojourn more securely within."

Indeed, under the influence of Papal power, the habit of personal uncleanliness reached a degree hardly conceivable to-day. In the Middle Ages, when the extreme excesses of the early ascetics had died out, and monasticism became regulated, monks generally took two baths a year when in health. The rules of Cluny only allowed three towels to the community; one for the novices, one for the professed, and one for the lay brothers. At the end of the seventeenth century, Mme. de Mazarin, having retired to a convent of Visitandines, one day desired to wash her feet, but the whole establishment was set in an uproar at such an idea, and she received a direct refusal. In 1760, the Dominican Richard wrote that in itself the bath is permissible, but it must be taken solely for necessity, not for pleasure. The church taught, and this lesson is still inculcated in convent schools, that it is wrong to expose the body even to one's own gaze, and it is not surprising that many holy persons boasted that they had never even washed their hands.

So far, Mr. Ellis. A remarkable instance of mediaeval uncleanliness that he does not cite is that related of Michael Angelo by his biographer, Ascanio Condivi: "When he was more robust he often slept in his clothes and with his boots on; and he has sometimes been so long without taking them off that when he did so the skin came off with them like the slough of a snake." And many will recall the remarkable "evidence of personal niceness" that Chaucer gives of the Prioresse:

"Hir over lippe wyped she so clene,
That in hir coppe was no ferthing sene
Of grace, when she dronken hadde hir draughte,
Full seemely after hir mete she raughte."

A considerable amount of opprobrium, continues Mr. Ellis, has been cast upon the Roman church for its direct and indirect influence in promoting bodily uncleanliness. "However," he says, "it is necessary to point out that the writers who have committed themselves to such utterances have shown a lack of historical insight. Christianity was essentially and fundamentally a rebellion against the classic world, against its vices and their concomitant virtues. From the church's point of view, sexuality was the very stronghold of the classic world. There could be no compromise, and the condemnation of sexuality involved the condemnation of the bath. The moral was evident; better let the temporary garment of your flesh be soaked with dirt than risk staining the radiant purity of your immortal soul."

With the decline of the power of the church in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, there came a renaissance of the ideal of bodily purity. The traditions of the classic world quietly reappeared. "At the present day, now that we are accustomed to weave ingeniously together in the texture of our lives the conflicting traditions of classic and Christian days, we have almost persuaded ourselves that the pagan virtue of cleanliness comes next after godliness, and we bathe, forgetful of the great moral struggle which once went on around the bath."

Which is a most extraordinary thing.

Old Lady—"How can you use such shocking language?" Old woman—"Beg pardon, mum, but I be very deaf, and I cawn't rightly 'ear wot I says."—Punch.

Teacher—"Johnny, what happened on July 4th one hundred and thirty years ago?" Johnny—"I dunno, ma'am. I aint but ten."—Cleveland Leader.

HOW DO THESE LINES LOOK TO

YOU?

1
Do they all appear to be the same, or do some seem to be
2
Darker than others? If each group of
3
Parallel lines does not appear
4
To be of the same de-
5
Gree of Intensity
6
You have
7
Astigmatism

AND SOONER OR LATER—IF NOT ALREADY—YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE TROUBLE WITH YOUR EYES.

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Why delay if you are suffering?

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Presbyopia, or failing sight, comes to everyone at a certain age.

Can you read No. 1 type at 13 inches from the eye? If your vision is normal you can do it with ease—if not we can fit you with glasses so you can do so with comfort.

Don't Delay if you need glasses. We have the **best.** There are none too good for your eyes.

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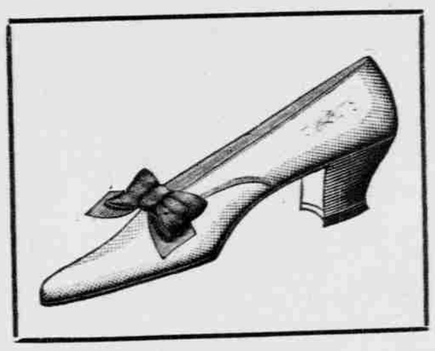

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AGENTS.

You
Can Get
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You Pay for Cheaper Makes.

Consider what this means:

Fountain Soda is made only from pure distilled water. Only pure fruit extracts are used for its flavoring.

Only the best confectioner's A sugar is used for its sweeting. And the place where it is made is clean as the best kept kitchen in Honolulu.

Yet Fountain Soda Water costs only

35c a dozen with ordinary stoppers, or 50c. a dozen with cork and wire stoppers.

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HOLLY FLOUR

MAKES THE BEST BREAD

And a flour that will make the best bread will also make the best cakes and pastry.

TRY IT.

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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.; temperance rally, 7:30 p. m.
CENTRAL UNION CHURCH—Kincaid, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Pier, 11 a. m.; Edwards, 7:30 p. m.
GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—Felmy, 11 a. 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.
SACRED HEART (R. C.)—Marquesville, Clement, 11 a. m., high mass, sermon, collection, Sunday school 3 p. m., rosary.
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.

HAWAIIAN JAP IS LECTURING

KEIKICHI ISHIDA.

Mr. Keikichi Ishida, formerly of Lihue, Kauai and Honolulu, the son-in-law of Dr. Mitamura of this city, is attending the University of Michigan, and is also achieving some prominence by his lectures on Japan.

Mr. Ishida is giving a series of talks on Japan and Her People; the Social and Religious Condition of Japan; The Educational System of Japan. President Angell of the University of Michigan, and pastors of many churches of Michigan, have given Mr. Ishida every assurance that his lectures are well worth while.

QUO VADIS ON ORPHEUM STAGE

That beautiful Christian play, "Quo Vadis," will be produced by the Buhler players at the Orpheum tomorrow night.

This will be a sumptuous production, elaborately staged and scenically mounted. The company have appeared in this play a score of times with great success, and it is one of the strongest bills of the entire repertoire.

This is the original version from Sienkiewicz's great novel made by Stanislaw Stange.

The story of this play deals with the terrible persecutions of the early Christians under the tyrant Nero.

The splendors of paganism are vividly portrayed and the martyrdom of the followers of the gentle Nazarene are pathetic in the extreme. The love-story of Lygia and Venitius and the friendship of Petronius, the arbiter of fashion, for the young lovers is beautifully portrayed.

Mr. Buhler will play Marcus Venitius, the Roman officer. Tom Lowell will appear in his favorite character, Petronius; Harry Earle will play Aulus Plautius, Wm. Gleason will be Chilo, Henry Auerbach will be Nero.

Brenda Fowler will play Lygia and Louise Orendorf will play Eunice. Lillian Hayward will appear as the Empress Poppea and Juliette Chandler and Tess Wharton have also good parts. The bill to follow will be D'Ennery's great masterpiece, "The Two Orphans."

Christian church, Alakea and King streets, services today will be as follows: C. E. Jr., 9 a. m.; C. E. Sr., 6:30 p. m.; Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m., by Rev. Pier of California—"Salvation Vital." and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor—"A Birdseye View of What We as a People Stand For." There will be special music at the evening service rendered by a double quartet from Kawaiahao Seminary. You are cordially invited to attend all services. G. D. Edwards, pastor.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

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PANETELAS
CIGARS

BEAVER LUNCH ROOMS
H. J. NOLTE.

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Pyrographic Outfit B--$2.50

For burning on Plush, Wood, Leather, etc. Includes one fine Platinum Point, Cork Handle, Rubber Tubing, Double-action Bulb, Metal Union Cork, Benzine Bottle, Alcohol Lamp, two pieces of Stamped Practice Wood and full directions, all in neatly designed Bass-wood Box.

Handkerchief Box, No. 688

Size 6¾x5⅝x2¾. Price, 40 cents. Made of clear white Bass-wood, beautifully designed.

The above Pyrographic Outfit and Handkerchief Box together with our 48-page illustrated catalogue of Pyro Outfits and Supplies will be sent to your address by prepaid express on receipt of money order for $2.00.

Our latest catalogue and advance sheets of new and original articles for burning will be sent on request.

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in any position of trust you will at once recognize the advantages of corporate suretyship over private guarantee and, in the former case, you will not need to ask a friend to be your surety.

The Fidelity and Deposit Co., of which we are agents, will furnish you with a good and sufficient bond for any position.

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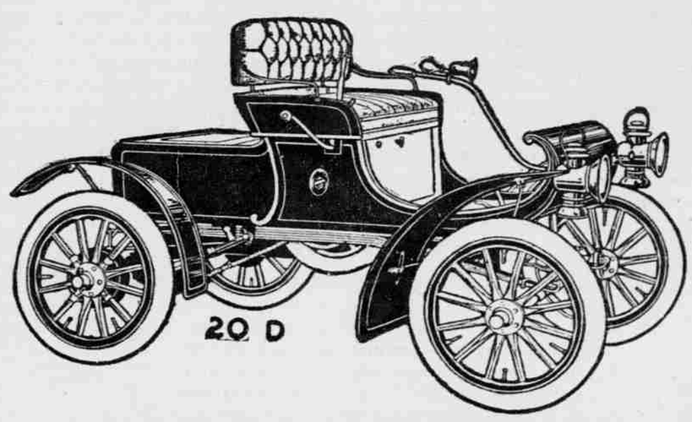

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cars are efficient without being complicated. No car has been more highly tested and none has set a higher standard of quality. The **TOURING RUNABOUT** is Hawaii's favorite car. It has the style, quality, the dependability you want and have a right to expect. It has the advantages of the more expensive cars without their complications. The **OLDSMOBILE** was the only light car awarded a Gold Medal at the St. Louis Exhibition. It is the car to buy.

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Billy: Gentlemen, before we begin to operate, if you will hold the patient's hands and feet, I'll get that four cents out of his right-hand pocket.

MORGAN

Valuable Manoa Properties.

AT AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 16
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, 857 Kaahumanu street, I will sell at public auction the following valuable properties of the HENRY WATERHOUSE ESTATE, situate in upper Manoa valley, in the vicinity of the residences of Mr. E. B. McClanahan and Mr. J. Ena.

LOT NO. 1—Contains an area of 21 8-10 acres and comprises valuable residence sites and pasture and agricultural land. This land has a frontage of about 1300 feet on the new government road in eastern Manoa.

LOT NO. 2—A finely situated tract of 1 75-100 acres, making a lovely home site. Quite a long frontage on new government road.

LOT NO. 3—93-100 acre of taro patches now under cultivation.

LOT NO. 4—Just the property asked for every day. 2 11-100 acres, comprising a good country residence with a large cottage, stables, and bathing pool. The residence portion is well grown with fruit and shade trees, and has a stream running through. There is a good portion of this lot that can be used for fruit and vegetables, and pasture. Frontage on new government road.

LOT NO. 5—6-10 acre of growing taro.

LOT NO. 6—89-100 acre of growing taro.

These are ideal properties for investment or for residence sites in the loveliest of Oahu's valleys and readily reached by a pleasant drive from the city. Maps and further particulars at my office, 857 Kaahumanu street.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

At Auction

Tuesday, Dec 5. 1905
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At Kapiolani Building, corner of Alakea and King streets, I will sell
THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ferns, Palms and Plants

ever before offered. They are catalogued over 400 varieties. NOTHING OF AN INFERIOR NATURE will be offered at this sale.

ALL CHOICE VARIETIES.
Just right for beautifying the
HOME. CHURCH. STORE.
XMAS TIME.

To parties who have catalogued for sale.

Plants must be sent on Monday afternoon—a man will receive them that day—none received Tuesday—day of sale.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

A Fine Chance
—FOR—
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FROM MONDAY, NOV. 27 UNTIL DEC. 31, 1905,

I will sell valuable lots in the Kapiolani tract, King street, near the Kamehameha schools, at very low prices.

The size of these lots are 50 feet by 100 feet, and contain 5000 square feet.

These lots were formerly sold at $500 each, but during the time mentioned above, I will sell them at $250 each.

The purchaser can pay $20 down and the balance at the rate of $10 per month.

The title is good, and agreements to buy, and deeds of sale will be given by Mr. A. Lewis Jr., Attorney.

The first purchaser can have first choice of lots. Call at my office, where maps can be seen.

We will show intending purchasers over the property.

JAS. F. MORGAN.
SALES AGENT,
847 Kaahumanu Street.

What is a SKEET-GO?

It's the most effective device for ridding rooms of mosquitoes. It uses SKEET-GO Mosquito Powder without burning. The SKEET-GO eliminates all disagreeable features of burning powder—no blinding smoke, obnoxious odor, pain in the eyes and throat, caused by using the powder in the old way.

Here's our proposition: Get a Skeet-Go today. Try it. If you are not satisfied, money back. We know it's all right. You will find it all we claim, but if you're not entirely satisfied bring it back.

PRICE, COMPLETE, $1.00.

Hobron Drug Co.
EHLERS' BLOCK, FORT STREET.

FARMERS IN SESSION

Institute Hears Some Good Agricultural Treatises.

The Farmers' Institute of Hawaii held a well-attended and very interesting meeting last evening at the agricultural nursery on King street, Pawaa. Papers were read by F. G. Krauss of Kamehameha Schools; R. S. Hosmer, the Territorial Forester, and Jared G. Smith, the Special Agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, each of which caused considerable discussion and brought out valuable side lights.

BALANCED FOOD.

Mr. Krauss' paper on a balanced food for stock went into the science of feeding horses and cattle, showing the chemical requirements of equine systems and the relative value of various foods. He dealt at length on the value of the algaroba tree and especially its podded seed. Mr. Krauss ventured the assertion that "All of the concentrates needed in Hawaii are furnished by the algaroba tree." As compared with barley, to which it is nearly, if not quite, equal in food value, its cost is as $8.50 to $28.00. As compared with bran, which is valuable on account of its protein, and containing an equal quantity, its cost is as 13c. for bran against 6c. for algaroba pods. Ground algaroba is as good as oil cake, which costs $40.00 per ton. For horse feeding, he recommended 50 per cent. algaroba pods chopped as fine as convenient and equal proportions of wheat bran, sugar bran and oil cake meal. The combined food costing about $20.00 per ton, meaning a saving of $10 to $20 per ton. Mr. Krauss placed the much-advertised patent feeds in about the same category as patent medicines, and denounced them roundly as wasteful and expensive, basing his assertions on bulletins from state agricultural colleges.

Interesting items in regard to the difficulty of obtaining a machine to cut algaroba pods were brought out, one firm of experts on similar machines having been unsuccessfully at work for two years on the problem. A machine which would grind the pods even at the expense of $10 per ton would be a paying proposition, as the great value of the bean in the pod is lost, going right through the animal, unless the pods are chopped, and then only 12 per cent. of the value is obtained.

WORK OF THE BUREAU.

Mr Hosmer reviewed the work of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry of the Territory for the past year, touching on the great necessity for forest reserves and of appropriations to employ keepers therefor, describing the four reserves now on the other islands in addition to the Oahu reserve; the "brilliant prospects" of rubber, which he said had not yet reached a point where he could feel justified in saying its success was assured, as it was too new here for that. He also spoke of the very valuable reference library at "the nursery," as the place is still popularly termed, although it is fitted with up-to-date offices which make the old nursery building look like a transformation scene to one who has not been in it since before the offices were installed. The speaker laid particular stress on the library and urged all who are interested to make the fullest and freest possible use of it at all times.

Mr. Hosmer thinks that commercial timber such as fir, spruce and pine can be grown on the higher elevations, say 6000 to 9000 feet, where the cattle now seldom go. He said the forest reserves should be extended in the interests of all the people. The planters were conserving their forests, but all industries would require water and forest reserves were a direct source of water supply conservation.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

W. W. Hall spoke of the rubber trees now growing on Maui. He says his company planted about 10,000 trees on Arbor Day, which he thinks is the record Arbor Day plant for this Territory. He remarked that his trees were doing very nicely, some planted last February being now fourteen feet high. Asked by Mr. Smith if he could swear to it, jocosely, he gravely replied, "I saw them."

Jared Smith in presenting his paper, which is given in full below, said that he had been at work getting up for the Promotion Committee a list of industries that were practical here and found among them cotton, vanilla, tobacco, pineapples, sugar cane, coffee, mangoes, alligator pears, citrus fruit, rubber, poultry, dairying, sheep and hog raising and many others.

AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.

I have chosen this subject as the title for a paper because agriculture is Hawaii's all-in-all and one may in discussing it safely touch upon any phase of the social or political situation and yet not transgress its bounds. In Hawaii agriculture is synonymous with politics and State policy, private and public business, commerce and the practice of the professions. Every phase of our social life is a part of it, not to be separated from, and absolutely dependent upon it.

Hawaii has always been dependent upon one industry. First, it was sandal-wood, then supplying wheat and potatoes to the California gold miners, next the whaling industry, then a short regime of pulu and coffee, and finally sugar. It has been sugar so long and to such profit that we have almost forgotten that a land which has only one industry is weak and vitally vulnerable. Whatever affects our one industry influences the whole social and political fabric.

When prices rise or seasons are good we are all prosperous, but a shortage of labor, a plague of pests, overproduction of beet sugar by the German growers, or a phenomenal crop of cane in Louisiana or Java react here in Hawaii, so that the very foundations of business are shaken and we live in fear of what the morrow may bring forth. Agriculture has become a complicated problem, not simply here in Hawaii, but the world over. Today's price of flour in London is influenced by yesterday's advices in regard to the wheat outlook in Argentina and India or a snow storm in the winter wheat belt of Kansas.

No country dependent upon other countries for its food supply can ever attain that economic stability requisite to the building up of a self-sufficient commonwealth. No country can stand upon one leg without danger of overthrowal by a very slight displacement of the center of gravity.

Agriculture has been variously defined. At first it was the cultivation of the fields or of the soil; modern scientists say it is the cultivation and care of plants to supply man's necessities; but politically, agriculture is something more, for man's necessities are not simply bounded by hunger and thirst or the desire to be clothed. The field of agriculture has broadened so that States now consider the means employed in production equally with the quality of the product and its cost.

Rich lands do not of themselves, make a rich country, so that the possession of extensive areas of rich land by a State is of less importance than that the land, whether rich or poor, should be well populated. Land capable of growing large crops may be absolutely valueless because the conditions of government are such that a civilized population can not exist. Take a map of the world and one can see that there are on every continent millions of acres of tillable lands absolutely untouched, immense areas almost unpeopled. Nations as well as individuals may be land-poor through the possession of rich and well watered areas. Men are worth more than acres.

Hawaii is an integral part of the United States. Potentially it stands as the western outpost for the defense of the Pacific coast. But until Hawaii is peopled with a citizen population it would cost more to defend than would all the rest of our western coastline. As long as its citizens are few in number, Hawaii would be more of a menace than a protection to the mainland in time of war. A large garrison would have to be fed and would require large naval defenses to keep open the lines of communication and prevent the starving out of the defenders. But establish in Hawaii a hundred thousand white farmers and these islands will become actually what they are now only in a theoretical sense, the western outpost and first line of defense, a country which could not be starved out by simply cutting off or destroying transpacific communication.

It seems to me that we should look conditions squarely in the face. Hawaii is weak because of the poverty of four-fifths of her present population, who have absolutely no resources; on an average hardly enough accumulated wealth to tide over a week's enforced idleness. Such utter dependence of a weak race on a strong one does not tend towards economic or political stability. Substitute men who cultivate and live upon their own lands and while the initial cost of production of raw materials may increase to the detriment of some men's fortunes, the wealth and political health of the whole body politic will become immeasurably greater.

What Hawaii needs most of all is not an abundance of cheap laborers, who, through racial incapacity and stress of daily necessities lend themselves to the indefinite supremacy of a particular industry or system, but a race of men who have faith in both the present and future of these islands. Citizens who will constitute the support of the State in times of peace and its defence in periods of danger are worth more to Hawaii and to the United States, and constitute a greater endowment, than a million acres of government land leased in large areas.

United States Judge Dole arose as soon as the paper was finished and said he wished to most heartily endorse the remarks of the writer of the paper. He suggested that the paper should be printed to be appreciated. Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee spoke along the same line. W. W. Hall moved that the paper be given to the daily press with the request that it be printed, which motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The Institute then adjourned.

A WOMAN KILLED.

A native sailor, named Kaliko, was arrested last night and held for investigation of a charge that he had murdered his wife at Kakaako. Somebody smashed her head during the evening with a blunt instrument, supposed to be a hammer. At an early hour this morning an inquest was proceeding at the morgue.

The Alameda sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu yesterday.

MOSQUITO-EATING FISH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

if the housewives would each have a fish globe and see that no plants with water standing in the pots are allowed in the house, the mosquitoes will go to the globe to lay their eggs and then by introducing a few of these tiny fish, the mosquitoes in the houses will soon entirely disappear, provided, of course, no more get in.

The mosquito campaign, while under the direct supervision of the president of the Board of Health, is supported by private subscription and is a public-spirited enterprise well worthy the money invested in it.

THE BYSTANDER

(Continued from Page 4.)

"Madam, I'm an American at heart; I am an American and am proud to be one."

Captain Ginther came to Captain Sam's rescue and the patriotic Russian lady was compelled to feel the sting of his rebuke. Later it is said she sent an apology to Sam.

* * * *

The Lena doesn't exactly know where she is going, but has coal enough aboard to go anywhere. Before leaving, her officers were anxious to know where the interned ships at Manila and elsewhere went. As I hear the story, the Lena will look into Vladivostok and if things don't seem right there she will "skiddoo" for Europe. Poor Captain Ginther doesn't know whether Russia has a government or not. His letter of credit was pretty well used up when he got here and for the last lot of supplies he paid out paper roubles.

* * * *

Jack went on to get more Japanese. That's what he went for. I saw a document sent to him which said that he must tell the President that more Japanese must be allowed Hawaii or Hawaii would fight the President's Philippine policy.—L. L. McCandless.

Come, come, Linc., that is going too far! I saw that letter myself. Didn't it merely say that such a project was under discussion?

* * * *

A Star writer says he doesn't believe that the reciprocity treaty would have been withdrawn in case of no annexation, nor that Hawaii would have had to pay a cent of duty on its exported sugar. So? It happens that the Republican Senate, just before the Spanish war, agreed upon a resolution abrogating the treaty and as all the Democratic Senators except one or two were in favor of the same course and as President McKinley rarely if ever opposed the Senate's action in such matters, the prospects of the treaty were mighty dubious. If I remember aright, the Star said so at the time.

* * * *

Japan is to get $25,000,000 for the care of 72,000 prisoners. The war lasted about eighteen months and the cost of feeding the prisoners was about thirty cents a day per capita. Most of the Russians were cared for less than a year. Per day the 72,000 cost $21,600; per year, $8,884,000. Add $5,000,000 for any remaining time to their credit, which is a liberal allowance, including incidentals and there is a total of $13,884,000. This leaves $11,116,000 as a solatium—a partial indemnity to the Japanese.

* * * *

It takes a good while to make a thoroughly obedient and disciplined soldier out of an American. That is one reason why, for safety's sake, the United States should not put its main reliance upon volunteers from the disqualifying occupations of civil life. We brag much of volunteer achievements without remembering that in most of the land fights of the revolution and the war of 1812 we were whipped by British regulars and that, but for the help of French regulars, we might never have achieved Yorktown. In our civil war, volunteers fought volunteers, teaching each other how to fight and that made the war last two years longer than it ought to have done. The trouble with the American volunteer is that discipline and obedience are repugnant to him. He is a free-born citizen not accustomed to touch his hat to a man with whom he is on political and perhaps social equality and to do the latter's bidding as a schoolboy is supposed to do that of his teacher.

That ingrained sentiment accounted for a man who dropped into this newspaper office the other day with a complaint. He was a soldier off a transport. His grievance was that while every officer on board could go ashore as he pleased, the same privilege had been denied him. So he had gone without leave. The officers, he said, would not speak to him or to "any of the boys" except to give them some uncivil order. He could get no cabin or decent bed, nor a good home meal. Menial tasks were given him, unfit for a man of his real social position. He had enlisted as a patriot but he did not believe there was a patriot left in the army—not one. Would I hand the editor his letter and get him to publish it after the transport had gone? Yes, he should desert if he got a chance and come here to live. He had served four months.

Now, what that man needed was precisely what he is going to get—stern, unyielding, implacable discipline with frequent terms in the guard house. In two years he might become a soldier. But suppose we had a volunteer army of such fellows hastily raised for the urgency of battle with machine-like regulars? Where would we be then? What would become of the country in such hands? Would we not, in the throes of defeat, curse the bad judgment which had turned over the ark of the covenant to the futile guardianship of men who had no sense of obedience? Would we not wish in vain that we had half a million men who had been trained, year by year, to do as they were told, counting no hardship too vexatious and no danger too great if they could but keep their native land inviolate?

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

ritory through that body without violation of the Federal immigration law. The door is thus shown to be open for bringing in Europeans of a class desirable as settlers and capable of becoming American citizens to furnish a permanent source of labor for the agricultural industries of the Territory.

Through its entomological division the Board of Agriculture and Forestry has discovered that the green scale bug was recently introduced into Kona, Hawaii, in vanilla plants from Fiji. Fortunately a parasite introduced from Australia by the same division had preceded the bug and at its discovery had its advance checked. Infected trees having been uprooted and burned it is believed that this pest, which in seventeen years had destroyed the coffee industry of Ceylon, has been eradicated.

Following the Sugar Planters' Association, the Sugar Chemists' Association has held its annual meeting. The following officers were elected: Ernest E. Hartman, president; Horace Johnson, vice-president; Edmund C. Shorey, secretary and treasurer; Ph. Nicklas (Hawaii), S. Shoemaker (Maui), A. Fries (Kauai) and P. A. G. Messchaert (Oahu), executive committee.

Jas. F. Morgan yesterday sold properties under foreclosure of the H. M. Dow mortgages, S. H. Derby buying a Merchant street lot behind Magoon's for $1786 and a lot on Punchbowl street below Queen for $1600.

Lots in the Kapiolani tract are selling quite rapidly at Morgan's agency, at from $250 to $275 a lot, where, at the opening of the tract formerly, they were $500 a lot. Nineteen lots have been sold the past week and the sales of ten more will be completed tomorrow.

The Court of Land Registration, which has an allowance of $125 a month for expenses, has turned $127.49 of realizations into the treasury for November.

There are tangible signs to indicate that a bank will be started at Kahului, the chief seaport of Maui, backed by Alexander & Baldwin's interests. The harbor there is to be dredged and commodious wharf and warehouse facilities are to be provided by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. in both cases. A large part of the town has recently been plotted in building lots.

Taxes collected for the whole Territory in November amounted to more than one and a half million dollars, being an increase of about $353,000 over the collections for November, 1904. There is no doubt that the financial conditions of the Territory is greatly improved over what it was at the end of last year.

A floral parade is to be held in Honolulu on Washington's Birthday, in which automobiles, carriages and saddle horses will participate. An automobile club is to be organized tomorrow evening.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee is receiving offers of co-operation from leading railway men on the mainland.

Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee has received word that when the line of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway is completed, in one or two years, to Topolobampo, Mexico, Hamburg-American line steamers will ply from the latter port to the Orient, touching at the Islands.

Senator Clark has completed plans for a steamship line from San Pedro to the Orient, calling at Honolulu.

From the report of the Honolulu office of the U. S. Weather Bureau for the week ending November 25 the following items are taken: Young cane is in good condition but growing slowly. Heavy rains have hindered field operations in Puna and Hilo, but have benefited Kau, central Maui and the islands of Oahu and Kauai. Conditions have been favorable to pineapples. Coffee is in good condition and picking of the crop in progress in all sections. Sisal is in excellent condition. Potato blight has appeared on Maui.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Manchuria from the Orient, the Sonoma from the Colonies, the Sierra and the China from San Francisco. Departures have been the Sonoma for San Francisco, the Nevadan for San Francisco via Kahului, the Manchuria for San Francisco, the China for the Orient, the Russian cruiser Lena for Vladivostok and the U. S. N. tender Supply for San Francisco.

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Parties desiring selections in books will find it to their advantage to call early for leisure choice of same before the rush of the season sets in, or the assortment is broken.

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CURIOS

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HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO CO., Alex. Young Bldg.

Captain Ginther, commander of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena, which departed yesterday morning for Vladivostok, was quite popular in Honolulu social circles. His dinners aboard the famous cruiser will long be remembered. He was a delightful host, and his dinners are pronounced by many who were fortunate in being the captain's guests as fine examples of culinary art, while the wines were of just the proper age and vintage. It is quite a coincidence that Captain Ginther and Captain Samuel Johnson of the Hawaiian National Guard should have been brought together on terms of sociability, considering their respective relations with the Russian empire. Captain Johnson, as everybody knows, is a Russian who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States. It was the pleasant duty of Captain Johnson to accompany Governor Carter aboard the cruiser Lena when the latter made his official call on Captain Ginther. In was an expatriated Russian performing an official duty for his adopted country upon the deck of a vessel to whose flag he once gave his side allegiance. Then Captain Ginther gave a special dinner for Captain Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, and Captain Ginther recalled to Captain Johnson his Russian name, which is not known in Honolulu. He was glad to tell Captain Johnson that he knew his family in Russia. A younger officer, too, remembered Captain Johnson's family and the captain also, for both attended the same naval college. And now Captain Johnson says: "Captain Ginther is a prince when you come to know him."

Captain J. M. S. Steuart and wife and Miss Madden arrived from Scotland on the Sierra and are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Herrick, 1416 Alexander street. The ladies are sisters of Mrs. Herrick, and came from their home in Balleihin, near Aberfeldy, Scotland, to spend about seven months in Honolulu. Capt. Steuart is a retired army officer.

Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle and Miss Eleanor Castle, who returned last week from the mainland, are at present stopping with Mother Castle in Manoa Valley. Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle will occupy her College Hills home in a week or two.

The news from Mrs. Henry E. Highton indicates that, if possible, she will return to Honolulu before Christmas, but she may be detained through the long delay in starting up the Kentucky distillery where her patents are being tested on a large scale. In New York several dinners were given in her honor, and among them one by Colonel Church, proprietor of the Army and Navy Gazette, and Mrs. Church, who were here last summer and much entertained. She went to the reception of Prince Louis of Battenberg at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which was a charming affair. She also attended the funeral of Mr. Isenberg, and writes that the floral pieces were beautiful and the service most impressive. Mrs. Highton proposes to come directly to Honolulu from Elmendorf, Mr. J. B. Haggin's place near Lexington, and to leave the cold of the Eastern States to those who enjoy it.

The Women's Guild of St. Clement's will have a sale next week of all fancy and other work not disposed of at the late fair. There are many pretty things suitable for Christmas presents, among which is a very handsome cut-glass dish, donated by Messrs. Shrieves & Co. of San Francisco and also a valuable picture given by Mr. Vickery. All will be offered at reduced prices. The sale will be held in St. Clement's parish house, opening on Monday morning, December 4, at 10 o'clock, and continuing until five in the afternoon. For the rest of the week the sale will be continued only from 10 to 12 each day.

The romance of "The Most Beautiful Woman in Kentucky," Miss Terry, Dr. Purnell, U.S.A., and Lieut. Sayres Rodman, U.S.N., nephew of Commander Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., formerly attached to the Honolulu Naval Station, is revived by the story that Dr. Purnell and his bride, this same Kentucky beauty, will shortly seek a divorce. The romance of their lives began when Lieut. Rodman saw Miss Terry at various watering places in the East. He never learned her name, but knew she was a Kentucky girl. Finally, he wrote a letter, and the envelope bore the following directions: "To the Most Beautiful Woman in Kentucky," and, "Postmaster, Louisville, please deliver." The postmaster was a good judge of beauty, as the story is told, and delivered it to Miss Terry. The young people met and it was thought they were to be married, when suddenly there was a rift in the lute and Miss Terry's affections were transferred to Dr. Purnell, of the army. She married him, and they passed through Honolulu on a transport bound for the Philippines. She was greatly admired here. The Examiner prints a story to the effect that their honeymoon was not all serene. It is said that the husband drove her from their stateroom one evening and that he raged about the steamer like a mad man and threatened to burn the vessel. In the Philippines it was the same story, and the lady has returned to her home.

Miss Ella Wight gave an informal luncheon Friday in honor of Miss Chapman at the Waikiki beach home of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilder. Miss Chapman is here from Los Angeles and is to proceed to Guam with Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Baggs, where the former is stationed.

The Christmas sale being conducted at the residence of Mrs. Harry Couzens, No. 16 Judd street, will be continued next week. The sale is attracting much attention.

Dances were given on Thanksgiving night at the Alexander Young and Royal Hawaiian hotels, following their special dinners. It was a perfect evening and dancing was enjoyed until midnight. The dance at the Young was given especially for the guests of the house and their friends.

News of the marriage of Miss Anna Mighell and Mr. Adrian Splivalo on November 23, arrived on the Sierra. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father, Oxford street, Berkeley, Rev. Dr. Clampett officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Splivalo will occupy a new home, just built for them, near Belmont.

Mrs. Chas. Atherton gave a luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Chalmers Graham. Violets were strewn over the table presenting an effective picture. The guests were Mrs. G. Fred Bush, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Benner, Mrs. Atwater, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. J. W. Dyer.

The Chronicle tells of the following people who are due to arrive on the transport from San Francisco:

An erratic transport schedule has kept the wedding date vibrating of Miss Marie Bull and Dr. Walter C. Chidester, U.S.A. If nothing further intervenes Wednesday evening will see their marriage ceremony at the home of the bride's brother, Alpheus Bull, on Jackson street.

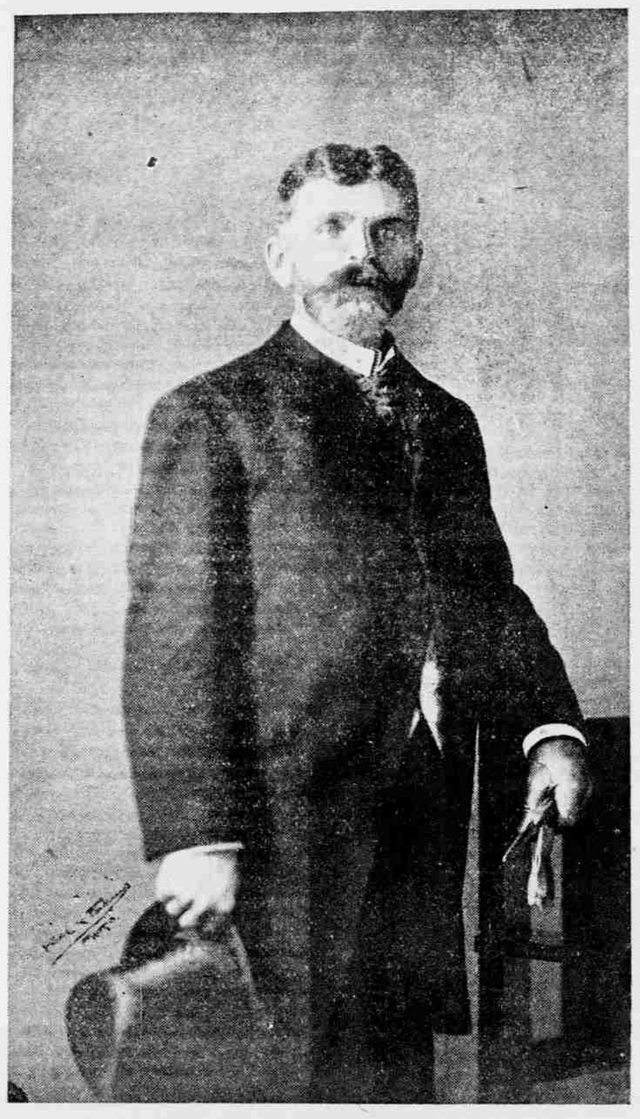
With Miss Kathleen Bull and Dr. Albert Truby the bridal party will be complete, Rev. Bradford Leavitt reading.

Dr. Chidester expects to sail with his bride for the Philippines on the 25th.

Miss Ursula Stone, who is so soon to leave for the Philippines to become the bride of Lieut. Shean, will greet several friends tomorrow afternoon at the home of Miss Mary Marriner, a tea to be held as a farewell to the young bride-to-be.

Among recent prominent arrivals at the Young are Dr. C. P. Baggs and family, accompanied by Miss Anna Chapman of Los Angeles. The Doctor has been assigned to the naval station at Guam, but will spend several weeks in Honolulu before leaving for there.

Mr. Barbour Lathrop gave an elaborate luncheon at the Young Hotel on Tuesday, following the performance of "The Fires of St. John" at the Opera House. The table was decorated with roses banked in the center, and maile and carnations forming an inner oval. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, Paymaster and Mrs. Hagner, Mrs. Percy Benson, Miss Helen Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Capt. Yost, U. S. A.



CAPTAIN GINTHER OF THE LENA.

Miss Plankington of Milwaukee, daughter of J. B. Plankington of hotel fame, and Miss Hilands of Pittsburg, Pa., are registered at the Young Hotel.

Miss May Damon having almost recovered her health during a long absence on the mainland, is expected home about the 22nd, accompanied by Mrs. Samuel Damon.

Mr. Hubert Vos, the Hungarian painter, who married Eleanor Coney of Honolulu, passed through on the Manchuria from the Far East, where he achieved success in portrait painting, one of his subjects being the Empress Dowager.

Mrs. George Lycurgus has returned from the Volcano House.

Mrs. Holloway gave a luncheon on Tuesday at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in honor of Miss Nance O'Neil, following Miss O'Neil's performance at the Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hedemann, who returned on the Sierra, are occupying Dr. and Mrs. Wood's house for the present.

The wedding of Miss Eliza D. Low and Mr. John Maguire of Hue Hue, North Kona, Hawaii, was appropriately celebrated Thursday, November 23, at 11:30 a. m. The ceremony was performed by the Dev. D. Douglas Wallace of Christ Church, Kealakekua, South Kona. The ceremony was at Hue Hue, the house being beautifully decorated for the occasion, and after the service the guests sat down to a delightful wedding breakfast, after which the bride and groom departed for a brief honeymoon trip amidst showers of rice and other expressions of goodwill from their guests, many of whom remained until the following day at hospitable Hue Hue. The table in the reception room was covered with handsome presents.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Fred Bush entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

La France roses gave an artistic effect to the table at the dinner party given by Judge and Mrs. Stanley on Monday evening. Bridge whist followed. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. de B. Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Danford, Dr. and Mrs. Humphris, Miss Higford and Mr. Hartman.

Miss Leland of Worcester, Mass., arrived on the Sierra to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brown for the winter.

Mrs. J. H. Richards, mother of Mr. Theo. Richards, arrived on the Sierra.

Mrs. R. de B. Layard gave an "at home" at the British Consulate on Thanksgiving Day. It was a garden party, partaking largely of the English function. The guests were received by Mrs. Layard and Miss Higford on the lanai, where maidenhair ferns were used with graceful effect. At small tables scattered about the lawn beneath the trees refreshments were served. Miss Annie Parke poured tea and Mrs. Stevens coffee. Hawaiian music completed an afternoon of pleasure. A large number of guests were present.

Mr. Barbour Lathrop was the dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. Cooper on Saturday evening.

Miss Edith Downing, who is to become the bride of Lieutenant Benjamin Jones Edgar, U. S. A., on the 21st, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given in the Palm Garden of the Palace yesterday by Miss Helene Robson. Miss Robson is to be one of Miss Downing's bridesmaids at what will be an elaborate wedding in Grace church.

Miss Robson's guests were those who will be members of the wedding friends of the bride-elect, and they made a party of eighteen seated about a table decorated with bridesmaids' roses.

The hostess wore a gown of gray crepe de chine and a white picture hat covered with white plumes and pink roses. The following were present:

Miss Edith Downing, Miss Lucretia Burnham, Miss Ruth Kales, Miss Gertrude Allen, Miss Elizabeth Cole, Miss Bonnie Downing, Miss Kathleen Finnigan, Miss Florence Cole, Miss Lalla Wenzelburger, Miss Marietta Havens, Miss Elizabeth Mills, Mrs. Malcolm Henry, Mrs. Frank Wakefield, Mrs. Henry Lund, Jr.; Mrs. Thomas Benton Darragh, Mrs. Walter Macfarlane and Mrs. Frederick Spencer Palmer.

Miss Ruth Casey, who is spending the winter with her mother at the Richelieu, made her debut yesterday afternoon at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Frederick Beaver, on Webster street. Miss Casey is one of the prettiest of the debutantes of the season. She was assisted in receiving her guests by the other debutantes, all of whom were gowned in white. The drawing-rooms of Mrs. Beaver's home were decorated with chrysanthemums, greens and the cut flowers sent the young woman in whose honor the affair was given. Besides Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. Casey and Miss Casey, the receiving party was composed of Miss Marguerite Barron, Miss Merritt Reid, Miss Helen Thomas, Miss Emily Marvin, Miss Marie Brewer and Miss Janet Coleman.—Examiner.

Mrs. E. D. Tenney, who was quite ill recently at Lake Tahoe, is greatly improved. She was attended by Dr. St. D. G. Walters.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Knudsen may arrive from Norway before Christmas.

Governor General Luke E. Wright of the Philippines, who passed through Honolulu on the Manchuria during the week, stopped at the Young overnight. The Governor had dinner there with Mr. and Mrs. Tidwell, Mrs. Welborn and Mr. Carl Remington, who were in his party. Covers were laid for sixteen.

The engagement of Miss Jennie Giffard to Justice A. A. Wilder of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, was a pleasant surprise to their wide circle of friends. An engagement dinner was given in their honor on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Helen Noonan. Fruits of many varieties adorned the table. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Alice Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benson, Miss Nellie Kitchen, Messrs. I. Dillingham, Frank Armstrong and H. Walker.

The "At Home" given by Mrs. Henry Ware Lyon at her beautiful home in Nuuanu Valley on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Cushman and Mrs. Hagner, the latest naval ladies to come to Honolulu to reside, was a delightful affair. The function was given to introduce the ladies to Honolulu society, and society turned out en masse to greet them. Mrs. Lyon, gowned in white, received in the drawing room. Mrs. Cushman looked charming in a handsome gown of black net over black silk, Mrs. Hagner appearing in contrast in white. Flowers and palms were an effective garnishment to the rooms, while flags enclosed the lanais. Mrs. Andrew Fuller and Mrs. Van Vliet presided at the table from which tea was served, Mrs. Alexander Scott was in charge of the ices, while Mrs. Rodiek, Mrs. Focke, Miss Schaefer and Miss Neumann assisted the hostess in receiving the guests. Among those present were: Madames Robert Anderson, V. Storne, Ashford, Afong, Adams, E. M. Boyd, Babbitt, Baker, Bissell, Berwick, Ballentyne, Brown, Bush, Bishop, Brock, Benson, Carter (3), Cooper, Chamberlain, Castle, Campbell, Alfred Carter, Church, Couzens, Combe, Dole, Dois, Deering, Derby, Dougherty, Davies, Dose, Du Roi, Andrew Fuller, B. H. Fuller, Fred Foster, Focke, Gartley, Gartenberg, Gaines, Gilman, G aham, Goodwin, Giffard, Gignoux, Hall, Hayes, Hoffmann, Harrison, Halstead, Humphris, Hawes, Hardy, Hocking, Hanneberg, Herbert, Hartwell (3), Holloway, Holt, Humphreys, Hannah, Hastings, Ivers, Jones, E. W. Jordan, Robert A. Jordan, Judd, James, Kimball (2), Klebahn, Lyon, Layard, Lansing, Lees, Locke, Macfarlane (4), McGrew, Monsarrat, McCandless (2), Mays, Niblack, Noonan, Neumann, Pfotenhauer, Parke (2), Pinder, Tenney Peck, Rossiter, Rodiek, Riggs, Ray, Robertson, Schaefer, Stackable, Slattery, Scott (2), Smith, Schweitzer (2), Spencer, Swanzy, Soper, Sachs, Saito, Schoeffel, Shuman, Styne, W. E. Taylor, A. P. Taylor, Vida, Von Hamm, Van Vliet, Walbridge, G. Wilder, S. G. Wilder, Lana Wilder, Williams, Walker, Wright, Wight, Watson, White, Archie Young, Alexander Young, Misses Kathleen Cartwright, Jennie Giffard, Helen Kimball, Irmgard Schaefer, G. Neumann, Walker, Pinder, Carter, Soper, Margaret Higford, von Holt, Marion Scott, Helen Kitchen, Annie Parke, Schweitzer and Bertha Young.

Mr. Francis W. Smith, who for some years was connected, with the Hotel Del Monte and last year managed the Tuxedo in the Santa Cruz Mountains, has taken a lease of the "Cumberland," which has been a very popular hotel for the last three or four years, located at 1076 Bush street. Mr. Smith, with his well known catering ability, will no doubt make this a great success.—News Letter.

TUESDAY'S COOKING SCHOOL.

It will be gratifying to the ladies of Honolulu to learn that Miss Tracy will not leave Honolulu on the twelfth of this month, as was originally intended, but will stay well into January. No diminution has occurred in the attendance of the cooking school, but greater interest is being shown than ever. The lessons are free and a cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend. Tuesday's subjects at lecture will be fruit cake, lamb curry and rice, fried and boiled ham and tea cakes.

Real Laces
—and—
Real Lace Articles

from which any number of most acceptable Christmas presents can be selected.

Nothing imparts that air of distinction to a woman's costume so much as a bit of real lace. Either used in the piece as a trimming or in the finished article as an accessory, there is nothing to equal it.

We are now showing a beautiful new lot of

REAL LACES BY THE YARD.

Point d'Alost, edge and insertion, $2 to $7 per yard.
Point d'Alost, allover, $15 per yard.
Valenciennes, edge and insertion, 50c to $5 per yard.
Duchess, edge and insertion, $2.50 to $12 per yard.

REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Edged in Valenciennes, $2.50 to $5 each.
Edged in Duchess, $3.00 to $15 each.

REAL LACE SCARFS, TIES, ETC.

Point Applique Ties, $2 to $12 each.
White or black Spanish Lace Scarfs, $3.50 to $6.50 each.
Point d'Alost Berthas, $5 to $10 each.
Point Applique Berthas, $6 to $35 each.
Rose Point Duchess Berthas, $15 to $50 each.
Point Applique Fichus, $25 to $35 each.
Point d'Alost Chemisettes, $5 each.
Duchess Lace Scarfs, $35 each.

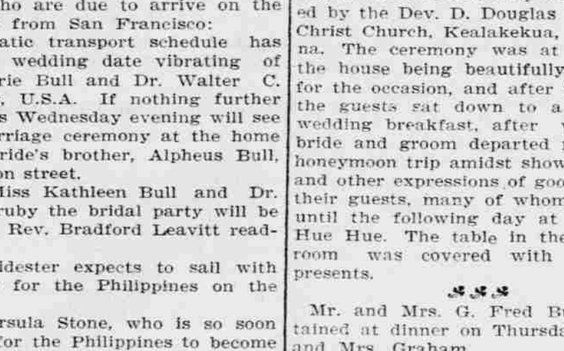
CHIFFON POMPADOUR SCARFS.

These are the very latest scarfs for evening wear, are made of plain and flowered Chiffon in all the evening shades.

Plain, $1.25 to $3.00 each.
Dresden Flowered, $6.00 to $15.00 each.

Ehlers

GOOD GOODS.



"Do you play golf?"

"No, indeed. Ever since my poor brother joined the frankfurter links, I've had a perfect horror of the game."

BLOM'S HOLIDAY DISPLAY

Everything that you can possibly want for Christmas is represented in our big, new Holiday assortment. Whether for grown-up, young people or the babies, we have something that is sure to please and our prices are the very lowest.

For Ladies

We have hand bags, fancy purses, combs, ribbons, handkerchiefs, belts and buckles, neckwear, gloves, corsets and dainty dress materials.

Silk handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen.

Brush and comb sets, fancy ink stands, work boxes, military hair brushes, fancy writing papers.

For Children

Games of all kinds, pretty dresses, bonnets, etc.

Infants' dresses, laces, embroideries, etc.

A. BLOM

Progress Block, Fort Street.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HOLIDAY NOVELTIES Is Now On Display

Ladies Who Are Particular

send their Silk Waists and Dresses to us to be cleaned. Also their Gloves, Ostrich Plumes, Feather Boas, etc.

We have special machinery and facilities for doing dry cleaning and dyeing in the best possible manner and are giving great satisfaction to many who have been unable to have the work done heretofore.

Sanitary Steam Laundry.

PHONE MAIN 73.

SPORTS

DIAMOND HEAD TRACK TEAM WINS A GLORIOUS VICTORY

DIAMOND HEADS—63 POINTS.
KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS—58 POINTS.

NEW ISLAND RECORDS.

	New Record.	Old Record.
Mile walk	8:55 1-5	9:20
120 yards hurdles	:15 1-5	:16 sec.
Broad jump	21 ft. 4 in.	20 ft. 11 in.
Shot put	46 ft. 1 in.	44 ft. 1 in.
Hammer throw	130 ft.	129 ft. 4½ in.

The Y. M. C. A. field day must be written down a great success from every standpoint. The weather was perfect, the attendance very satisfactory and the sport throughout excellent.

It was the first athletic meeting ever held in December and the innovation certainly caught on. The occasion found the baseball and football players in excellent trim for track and field events, as a glance at the times and distances made yesterday will bear abundant testimony.

The track at the Boys' Field on Liliha street had been put in fine shape for the various events and showed great improvement over the last meeting held within the Boys' Field enclosure.

The program was run through without a hitch and great credit is due in this respect to Clerk of the Course Sam Johnson, who hustled the competitors onto their marks in double quick time. There were absolutely no delays between events, and this in itself is sufficient to make the meeting unique in the athletic annals of the islands.

The competing clubs were the Diamond Head Athletic Club, Kamehameha Schools, Y. M. C. A. and the Boys' Clubs. The latter entered the competition at the last moment, as did the 10th Infantry athletes, who competed in the colors of the Y. M. C. A.

Silver medals and other valuable prizes were given to first place men, second prize consisting of a lei. The prizes were gracefully presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Haley.

The winning team was the recipient of a handsome silver cup, presented by the Y. M. C. A., under whose auspices the meeting was conducted.

The contest for the cup was between the Kamehamehas and the Diamond Heads and the fight for points was a stern one. The Diamond Heads established a big lead in the early events, but the Kams came strong at the finish, and when the score was finally added up there was only five points difference between the two teams, and that in favor of the Diamond Heads.

The winning club is the "baby" athletic club of the city and its signal success at its first venture in field sports is exceedingly gratifying to all concerned.

The Kams made their usual brave showing and the meeting proved a valuable try-out of new material. The blue and white threatens to be as dangerous as ever at the next athletic meeting, which occurs in March, and in which Oahu College is expected to participate.

No less than five records were lowered, the times and distances in the walk, hurdles, shot, hammer and shot put being appreciably clipped.

Scharsch proved invincible in the mile run, winning within a fraction of the record time made by Mannis at Kapiolani Park two or three years ago. Akana and En Sue again demonstrated their ability to farm the sprints, taking the 100 and 220-yard events. En Sue also won a heat of the hurdles and was placed in the broad jump.

The quarter fell to McCandless, who is perhaps the best all-round athlete that Hawaii has ever had. Yesterday his record was:

Second heat 100-yard dash—1st.
Final heat 100-yard dash—2nd.
440-yard run—1st.
220-yard dash—2nd.
Broad jump—1st.
High jump—1st.

The Kams scored 8 points in the 880-yard run, Kauhine and Contrades easily disposing of the opposition and finishing in the order named.

The mile walk resolved itself into what was practically a match between Hopper and Ayres. The latter had cut his knee the previous afternoon and warmed up in the mile run in order to work the stiffness out of the joint. Hopper took the lead from the start, closely attended by Ayres, and this order was preserved until a quarter of a mile from home, when Ayres passed his opponent and won without difficulty by some sixty yards in the time of 8:55 1-5. The race, which is the first of its kind held here for a number of years, excited great enthusiasm, the different styles of the competitors creating much amusement. The Kams entered one little fellow who could not have been over four feet tall and who was young for his inches at that. Noah, for that was his name, took the track like a veteran and stuck to his work in the gamest possible manner, winning a round of well-deserved cheers when he finished.

There was nothing to either the half-mile or the one mile relay but the Kams, who simply romped home in both events, netting thereby 10 good points.

En Sue took the first heat of the hurdles, but fell from sheer exhaustion in the final heat, the winner turning up in Sylva, who topped the timber beautifully and clipped three-fifths off the island record, held by Wells, and made when he was running for Kamehameha.

Kaai and Amoy took first and second places in the pole vault for the Diamond Heads and Oliver Jones and Kanae duplicated their performance in the shot put, the former breaking the local record by a beautiful put of 46ft. 1in.

Yet another record was shattered when the versatile McCandless cleared 21ft. 4in. in the broad jump, taking first prize from Amoy.

Kanae took but one throw in the hammer pitching event, but that was sufficient for all ordinary, and for the matter of that, all extraordinary, purposes, for the leaden missile sped an even 130 feet, beating all other competitors and incidentally lowering the local previous best figures for the event.

The high jump was captured by McCandless, with Simeona, another son of Kamehameha, next best.

First place was awarded five points, second place three points, and third place one point.

The officials were as follows:

Referee—P. L. Horne.
Clerk of the Course—Capt. Sam Johnson.
Scorer—W. H. Babbitt.
Timekeepers—Ben Clarke, L. Petrie.
Track Judges—S. Livingston, R. Anderson, R. C. Van Vliet.
Field judges—W. W. Thayer, J. L. Hopwood, C. R. Hemenway.
Announcer—Dr. Monsarrat.
Starter—E. B. Turner.
Marshal—Sam Leslie.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

One mile run—Sharsch (D.), 1st; Bechert (D.), 2nd; Bartels (K.), 3rd. Time, 5:10 1-5.

100-yard dash—First heat: Akana (D.), 1st; En Sue (D.), 2nd. Time, 10 4-5.

100-yard dash—Second heat: McCandless (K.), 1st; Cummings (K.), 2nd. Time, 11 sec.

100-yard dash—Final: En Sue (D.), Akana (D.), dead heat, 1st; McCandless (K.), 3rd. Time, 10 4-5.

440-yard run—McCandless (K.), 1st; Sheldon (D.), 2nd; Mahukona (K.), 3rd. Time, 56 3-5.

880-yard run—Kauhine (K.), 1st; Contrades (K.), 2nd; Clarke (D.), 3rd. Time, 2:21 3-5.

50-yard dash—First heat: En Sue (D.), 1st; Desha (D.), 2nd. Time 6 sec.

50-yard dash—Second heat: Cummings (K.), 1st; Horn (Y. M. C. A.), 2nd. Time, 6 sec.

50-yard dash—Final: Cummings (K.), 1st; En Sue (D.), 2nd; Desha (D.), 3rd. Time, 5 3-5.

220-yard dash—Akana (D.), 1st; McCandless (K.), 2nd; Sheldon (D.), 3rd. Time, 26 4-5.

One mile walk—Ayres (D.), 1st; Hopper (Y. M. C. A.), 2nd. Time, 8:55 1-5.

Half-mile relay—Kamehameha team, 1st. Time, 1:40 4-5.

120-yard hurdles—First heat: En Sue (D.), 1st; Lota (K.), 2nd. Time, 17 sec.

120-yard hurdles—Second heat: Sylva (K.), 1st; Desha (D.), 2nd. Time, 16 1-5.

120-yard hurdles—Final: Sylva (K.), 1st; Desha (D.), 2nd; Lota (K.), 3rd. Time, 15 1-5.

One mile relay—Kamehameha team, 1st. Time, 3:40.

Pole vault—Kaai (D.), 1st; Amoy (D.), 2nd; Robinson (K.), 3rd. Height, 9ft. 5in.

12-lb. shot put—Jones (D.), 1st; Kanae (D.), 2nd; Ewaliko (Y. M. C. A.), 3rd. Distance, 46ft. 1in.

Broad jump—McCandless (K.), 1st; Amoy (D.), 2nd; En Sue (D.), 3rd. Distance, 21ft. 4in.

Throwing the hammer—Kanae (D.), 1st; Robinson (K.), 2nd; Kailihiwa (K.), 3rd. Distance, 130ft.

High jump—McCandless (K.), 1st; Simeona (K.), 2nd; Hopper (Y. M. C. A.), 3rd. Height, 5ft. 2in.

The score by points was as follows:

	Y. M. C. A.	Kams	Diamond Heads
One-mile run	0	1	8
100 yards	0	1	8
440 yards	0	6	3
880 yards	0	8	1
50 yards	0	5	4
220 yards	0	3	6
One-mile walk	3	0	5
1-2-mile relay	0	5	0
Hurdles	0	6	3
One-mile relay	0	5	0
Pole vault	0	1	8
Shot put	1	0	8
Broad jump	0	5	4
Hammer throw	0	4	5
High jump	1	8	0
Totals	5	58	63

The following table shows at a glance the difference between the records made yesterday as compared with the local record:

	Hawaiian record.	Yesterday's record.
880 yards	2:08	2:21 3-5
100 yards	:10 2-5	:10 4-5
One-mile run	5:10	5:10 4-5
One-mile walk	9:20	8:55 1-5
120 yards hurdles	:16	:15 1-5
50 yards	:5	:5 3-5
220 yards	:23 2-5	:26 4-5
440 yards	:54	:56 3-5
12-pound shot	44ft. 1in.	46ft. 1in.
High jump	5ft. 6½in.	5ft. 2in.
Hammer throw	129ft. 4½in.	130ft. 0in.
Broad jump	20ft. 11in.	21ft. 4in.
Pole vault	10ft. 11in.	9ft. 5in.

THE PORTUGUESE BASEBALL LEAGUE

The Lusitana Baseball League game this afternoon at Kapiolani Park will be between the Good Eyes and the Twilights, play commencing at 2 o'clock.

The nines will line-up as follows:

Good Eyes—Carvalho, c.; Bushnell, p.; Pimental, 1b.; Souza, 2b.; Rodrigues, 3b.; Everett, ss.; L. Fernandez, rf.; Travens, lf.; Mike, cf.

Twilights—Soares, c.; Nascimento, p.; Honan, 1b.; Deponte, 2b.; Kea, 3b.; Manuel, ss.; Nelson, rf.; Joseph, lf.; Patrice, c.

Indoor Baseball.

The Diamond Heads were to have played the Kaiulanis last night in the final game of the Y. M. C. A. indoor baseball league.

The Kaiulanis defaulted, however, and the kame went to the Diamond Heads.

The Diamond Heads are now the champions of the present season, there not being a team in the league which has been able to make anything like a close game with them.

"What are money-orders, pa?" "Your mother's letters to me when she is on a vacation."—Ex.

HIGH SCHOOLS CHAMPIONS

"And Ellen won the game." That is the epitome of yesterday's basketball game. A field throw and a free throw in the first half and four free throws and three field throws in the second half, thirteen out of the total of fifteen points that the High Schools made, were scored by this little dart. Backhanded, sideways, anyway at all, seemed to be about the same to her. The Normals had the High Schools beaten (score 13 to 12) when Ellen Dwight landed the ball in the basket from the side, after having just added a two spot to the High School score a few moments before. That put the High Schools just as far ahead of the Normals as they had been behind the moment before and the field was wild with shouts of applause. Shouts of applause for the feat which was a feat indeed. Cries of encouragement for the Normals only temporarily eclipsed (so their supporters thought) and yells of approval for the team now in the lead—and the minute hand almost on the stopping point. When the ball came through the basket and went to the referee the Normals got rattled and on a foul it went to Ellen again for a free throw. And with the full weight of the responsibility of that throw on her mind, she measured the distance carefully with her trained eye and slowly let the ball out of her hands into the air.

The whole field stood in suspense and held its breath. The spectators looked on the flight of that ball as if the future of Russia was hanging in the balance. If Ellen missed, the Normals would probably get the ball and Speckman would surely not miss the chance to score if she once captured the rawhide. If Ellen landed in the basket, it would give High Schools a lead of two points which would be very hard to overcome so close to the referee's stop whistle. Well, after ages, it seemed, the ball landed right in the net and before it had a chance to get out of the resultant scrimmage, the referee's shrill whistle sounded "retreat," and the championship game was over with a score of 13 for the Normals and 15 for the High Schools. The High Schools had won the championship cup put up by coach Ben Clark of the Highs. Immediately the Y. M. C. A. boys had the winning girls covered with carnation leis hardly a shade redder than the cheeks of the victors. And Coach Stewart of the Normals, like a good sport, was in the midst of the congratulating ones. "We put up a good game," said she, "and are not ashamed to lose. We would have liked to win, but we are glad that you won."

And Miss Stewart was right. The Normals did put up a good game. When the first half was finished, Speckman had tossed in a field and a free throw and Amelia Akeo had dropped in two more fields, making the score 7 to the High Schools, 5.

Of the High Schools' 5, Ala Smith had contributed a fielder. But the forwards were well backed up by the centers and the guards attended very strictly to their knitting also. It was a pretty game, there being little disparity in weight or height in any of the opposing groups and the game had to be played by hard work and science. The teams had fewer fouls than were scored the week before. There was none of the roughness to the game, though the ball was kept whisking away from one corner to the other in a manner which made it absolutely impossible to always follow it. Team play was especially strong, the Normals doing some very neat work in the first half, and both teams doing themselves proud in the last half. The centers kept strictly within their lines and not a forward or guard stepped into the space reserved for the centers. It was simply a beautiful game all through and any way you looked at it.

This finishes the champion set, with the ranks of the team as follows: High Schools (champions), Normals, Kamehamehas and Punahous. There was some criticism of the Punahous not playing the final game with the Kams, but what would have been the use? The people wanted to see the championship fight and would have cared very little for who was going to capture the booby.

Tennis.

The final round of the Beretania Tennis Club's Thanksgiving Day men's singles handicap tournament, scheduled to be played yesterday afternoon, failed to come off, W. P. Roth being in favor of the match being postponed until this week.

A. T. Brock was agreeable, and the game was put over until Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

The first annual exhibition of the Hawaiian Poultry Association which begins next Thursday will be one of the most novel and interesting events ever held in Honolulu. Residents of this city will be greatly surprised to see the array of fine birds owned here. The exhibition will be held in the place formerly occupied by the Herrick Carriage Co., on Merchant street, between Fort and Alakea. The price of admission has been put at 25c. so as to encourage a large attendance, and the show is certainly one that no one will care to miss. Entries of fowls can be made with G. P. Wilder at his office.

A school teacher instructing her classes in grammar wrote this sentence on the board for correction: "The horse and the cow is in the lot." No one seemed to know what was wrong with it, till at last a polite little boy raised his hand. "What is it, Johnny?" asked the teacher. "You should put the lady first," corrected Johnny.

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AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
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Every piece scintillating with beautiful cut sunburst and scroll designs. The most beautiful and appreciative Wedding and Holiday Presents—handsomest of House Garnitures.
Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort and Merchant Streets.

The easiest way is the best way. Equip your kitchen with a
GAS RANGE
For sale by dealers and
The Honolulu Gas Co
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For Shortness in Cash
It is natural for every woman, when contemplating the purchase of footwear, to consider well where she can get the greatest value for her money. This problem is best solved at our store. Every precaution has been taken to combine style, fit, attractiveness and durability with moderate price in our newly arrived stock. Many rich values, such as will be worn for fall and winter, are here. The cut represents a new arrival from E. P. Reed & Co.'s factory.
Prices $3.50 and $4.00, according to style of leather.
MANUFACTURERS' SHOE Co. Ltd. 1051 Fort St. Tel. Main 282.

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RED TOP
in Lewis & Company, Ltd. window?
No menu for a Thanksgiving dinner is complete without a bottle of
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Keeps well in hot weather. The cardboard carton in which it is packed helps this and at the same time protects its delicate flavor. We receive a large shipment of this famous butter by the S. S. Sierra and are now in a position to supply all demands. If you haven't tried Crystal Springs Butter, now is the time to become acquainted.
METROPOLITAN MEAT CO.
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Small Steel Receivers or Capsules containing Chemically Pure Carbonic Acid Gas. This Gas is the cause of all Aeration. It makes all Liquids Sparkling.
FOR THE INSTANTANEOUS AERATION OF ALL LIQUIDS:
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Restore life to boiled water. Give snap to still beverages.
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Sunday Advertiser

(Entered at the Postoffice in Honolulu, H. T., as second-class matter.)

Published Every Sunday Morning

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OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.

TIME TABLE

October 6, 1904.

OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku and Way Stations—*9:15 a. m., *3.20 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., ‡9:30 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:?8 a. m., *10:38 a. m., *1:40 p. m., *4:31 p. m., *5:31 p. m., *7:30 p. m.

* Daily.

† Sunday Excepted.

‡ Sunday Only.

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.

W. P. DENISON, Supt. F. C. SMITH, G. P. & T. A.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Saturday, December 2.

Year	Mean Barom.	THERMO. Max.	THERMO. Min.	THERMO. Mean	24 Hour Rainfall	Average Rel. Humidity	Average Cloudiness	WIND Direction	WIND Average Velocity
1900	29.87	80	69	74	.00	70	4	NE	....
1901	29.98	81	68	74	.00	80	5	SW	....
1902	29 85	77	67	72	1.93	94	10	SW	....
1903	29.94	79	66	72	.17	73	1	NE	—
1904	29 85	78	72	75	06	89	10	S	11
1905	30 08	80	70	75	.03	72	5	E	6
Aver	29 98	79	69	74	.34	80	6	VAR	

ALEX. M'C. ASHLEY, Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Day	Nov.-Dec.	MEAN BAROM.	THERM. Max	THERM. Min	Rainfall to 8 p. m.	Humidity	Average Cloudiness	WIND Direction	WIND Av. Vel
S	26	30 03	78	71	.01	66	8	E	10
M	27	30 04	78	69	T	73	9	E	8
T	28	30. 0	81	70	T	73	8	VAR	6
W	29	30.06	80	70	03	70	6	VAR	5
T	30	30 02	79	66	04	76	6	N	8
F	1	30 02	77	70	02	76	4	NE	6
S	2	30.08	80	70	.03	72	5	E	8

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Three men from Dakota are here looking for land on which to settle.

G. Masuda has applied for fifth-class liquor license at Honokawai, Lahaina.

There are nine cases on the calendar for the December session of the Supreme Court.

Miss Bernice Dwight, stenographer in the Public Works office, returned yesterday from a trip to the Volcano.

Kauai has received more water from the clouds the past two weeks than the big reservoir on the plantations could hold.

W. O. Aiken of Makawao invites Secretary Wood of the Hawaii Promotion Committee to make the ascent of Haleakala on the new trail.

Owing to the Logan arriving so late last evening the military hop to have been given at the Moana Hotel was postponed until Monday evening.

Archdeacon Jefferis will speak on "Business in Religion" at the 4:30 meeting of the Y. M. C. A. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew will contribute special music. Tea will be served at 5:30.

The Korea will be due here from the Orient on December 11, and the Nippon Maru about February 2—the latter on her first voyage of peace since serving as a Japanese auxiliary cruiser.

It is reported that the Hawaiian Sugar Factors Co., Ltd., at a meeting yesterday, picked out a man connected with the sugar interests to be the agent of the Board of Immigration for looking up European labor immigrants.

Two new settlement associations formed by native Hawaiians on the island of Hawaii have applied to Land Commissioner Pratt for lands on which to settle. The lands are under lease to Hakalau and Pepeekeo sugar plantations, with three and four years respectively to run.

"Peter's Program of Progress in Christian Character" is Pastor Wadman's subject this morning at 11 in the First M. E. Church. There will be Communion of the Lord's supper and reception of new members. Sunday school at 10 a. m. and Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. A grand temperance rally at 7:30. See program elsewhere. All made welcome.

THE LOGAN BRINGS MAJ-GEN. SUMNER

The U. S. army transport Logan came into port last night about 8 o'clock from San Francisco and docked at Naval Dock No. 1, where she will remain until 11 a. m. Tuesday sailing at that time for Guam and Manila. The trip down from the Coast was without incident.

Major General Sumner, U.S.A., and wife, and Major Lea Febiger, U.S.A., came on the transport and will remain in Honolulu a few weeks inspecting the military district. It is understood that General Sumner will recommend some additions to the buildings now being erected at Kahauiki.

The transport brought companies I and K, Tenth Infantry, which are to be added to the garrison at Camp McKinley, Waikiki. These companies have been on duty at the Portland Exposition. With companies L and M, already here, Camp McKinley now boasts of a full battalion of troops, with Major Van Vliet in command. There are 127 men in companies I and K.

The officers attached to the new companies are Capt. Eugene Jervey, Captain R. E. Ingram, Lieut. John Randolph, Lieut. Chas. F. Conry, Lieut. Rolland W. Case and Dr. James Miller. Besides these are Mrs. Jervey, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Conry, the family of Lieut. Randolph, Mrs. O. F. Goodrich and daughter. There is a large list of through first cabin passengers, but only 110 enlisted men. Eleven marines arrived to join the naval station detachment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, December 2.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, 8:30 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 8:15 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui county and Hawaii ports, 5:53 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from San Francisco, 8 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai, 6 a. m.

Stmr. Kaiulani, Dower, from Hawaii (expected).

Stmr. Maui, Nelson, from Hawaii, 5:30 a. m.

Br. bark Adderley, Berguist, from Newcastle, 9 a. m.

DEPARTED.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient, 6 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, 7 a. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Mahukona and Hawaii ports, 12 m.

Rus. aux. cruiser Lena, Ginthèr, for Vladivostok, 6:30 a. m.

U. S. N. S. S. Supply, Dyer, for San Francisco, 9:30 a. m.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, for San Francisco, 11:45 a. m.

DUE TODAY.

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

SAIL TOMORROW.

Stmr. Maui, Nelson, for Hamakua ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, for Guam and Manila, (probably).

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Likelike, from Maui county and Hamakua ports, December 2.—J. D. McVeigh, David Kahaulelio, Mrs. C. Alapai, Father Joseph, Arthur M. Brown, Ernest Woodhouse, Mrs. J. M. Keanu, and 6 deck.

Per stmr. Kinau, December 2, from Hilo and way ports—Miss B. K. Dwight, Mrs. A. L. Locke, Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Mrs. J. F. C. Abel, child and maid, Mrs. C. J. Schoening, Daniel Thomas, F. S. Holt, M. F. Curran, W. G. Hall, William Thompson, A. Richley, Miss E. Webster, H. E. Gehr, J. A. Thompson, Y. Sasaki, Ernest Bell, Rev. Alfred J. Bell, George T. Kluegel, D. Glass, Miss H. Glass, Mrs. Inove, High Sheriff W. Henry, F. Waldron, C. D. Lufkin, T. Kozaki, H. P. Baldwin, L. R. Crook, Mrs. R. Crook, child and maid, Father Thomas, J. H. Mackenzie, Bruce Cartwright, Jr.

Departed.

Per S. S. China, December 2, for the Orient.—C. A. Graham, Mrs. G. G. Rice, Dr. H. Kozaki, A. H. Coates, S. Painter and wife, Dr. W. Abegg.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(Army and Navy.)

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, from Lahaina, Nov. 20.

(Merchant Vessels.)

Abby Palmer, Am. bktn., Johnson, from Newcastle, Nov. 12.

Adderley, Br. bk., Berguist, from Newcastle, Dec. 2.

Ernest Reyer, Fr. sp., Dieulangard, Newcastle, Oct. 24.

Irmgard, Am. bktn., Schmidt, from San Francisco, Nov. 26.

Kaiulani, Am. bk., Colly, from San Francisco, Nov. 16.

Morning Star, Am. s.s., Garland, Gilbert Is., July 15.

Nuuanu, Am. bk., Josselyn, New York, August 4.

R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, Nov. 20.

Restorer, Br. cable s.s., Combe, Midway I., April 24.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Solace, at Mare Island.

Lawton, to sail for Manila via Honolulu, Dec. 15.

Buford, sails from San Francisco for Honolulu and Manila, Dec. 15

Ingals, at Manila.

Seward, at Manila.

Sumner, at New York.

Logan, arrived from San Francisco, Dec. 2.

Thomas, sailed from Manila for San Francisco via Honolulu, Nov. 15; left Nagasaki Nov. 22, due Dec. 5 or 6.

Wright, at Manila.

Sheridan, at San Francisco.

Sherman, sailed from Honolulu for Guam and Manila, Nov. 15.

Warren, at San Francisco.

Dix, at Manila.

BORN.

PEARCE—In Honolulu, November 27, to the wife of J. R. Pearce, a daughter.

PROGRAM OF GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY

Following is the program of the grand temperance rally in the First M. E. Church this evening at 7:30, to which all are invited:

Opening exercises, P. Tosh; introductory remarks, the pastor; vocal solo, "The Holy City," Harry Turner; "Present Legal Conditions," R. H. Trent; violin solo, Dr. West; "Present Condition of Saloons," Rev. W. D. Westervelt; vocal solo, "Hear Me, Saviour," Miss M. Bell; "An Appeal to the Young Peoples' Societies," Judge Lyle Dickey; vocal solo, "The Red, White and Blue," Mrs. Jensen; "A Mother's Plea for the Home," Mrs. S. E. Damon; choir; "A Call to Duty," John M. Martin; closing exercises. Each speaker is limited to 10 minutes.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Any kind of toy, Kerr's fair.

Read Morgan's advertisements.

New lot of real laces at Ehlers & Co.

Morgan's land sales, specialties. See his ad.

Santa Claus headquarters, Kerr's fair.

Morgan buys, sells or arranges loans on stocks or bonds.

If you want a Torrens title to your land, go to Morgan.

Buy your shoes, Kerr's fair.

Mrs. Kearns requests orders for jellies and jams for the Coast to be sent in at once.

Do you want to rent a house? Telephone to Morgan—that's all. You get satisfied.

Novelties in every department, Kerr's fair.

Blom's holiday display is now ready for Christmas buyers. Come Monday morning.

Whitney & Marsh announce that their entire stock of holiday novelties is now on display.

Make your wife a Christmas present of a sewing machine, best and cheapest, Kerr's fair.

Ask any conductor to give you transfer on Tuesday to Morgan's sale of ferns, palms and plants.

Thos. G. Thrum invites early public inspection of the line of Xmas books, leather goods, stationery and toys.

See Fisher's advertisement for Wednesday's auction sales. There are many things in the list you will need.

It only takes $2000 to buy a house and lot, 50x90, in Makiki district. See Waterhouse Trust Co. for particulars.

Boys' clothing cheap, Kerr's fair.

If you wish to sell your chickens, send them to Will E. Fisher, who has special coops to display them. Sale Wednesday.

Will E. Fisher will sell large trees Wednesday. If you are improving your place and want trees of advanced growth here is your opportunity.

The Globe-Wernicke elastic bookcase makes an ideal Christmas present. It fits any library or any purse. Sold by J. A. M. Johnson Co., Fort street.

M. McInerny, Ltd., has the strongest, smartest line of ladies' pumps in the city. Colors—tan, patent kid, white kid, dove, red, purple and green suede.

Make early selection of toys, Kerr's fair.

Large stock of new Xmas novelties—useful articles that make suitable holiday gifts for women, men and children—on sale at the Pacific Import Co.'s.

See the new sorosis shoes, Kerr's fair.

Mrs. C. S. Blaisdell's delicious pastry cornucopias filled with ice cream are growing rapidly in popularity. Price 10c. each. Try them at your next card party.

Have you seen W. W. Dimond & Co.'s fine assortment of Christmas goods? If not, call at their store this week and see the fine display suitable for gifts for the holidays.

Two thousand dolls in all sizes and styles, dressed, undressed; rag dolls, speaking dolls; will go on sale at Pacific Import Co.'s at prices that you can not duplicate.

If you are in doubt as to what to send to your friend on the mainland, call at Steiner's curio store. Hawaiian curios always make acceptable presents and are easily sent by mail.

Miss Power has just received millinery for the holiday season, and invites the ladies to the opening, Monday, December 4, and following days. Millinery parlors, Boston building, Fort st.

Order your holiday suit at Kerr's.

One of the best Christmas gifts that can be sent from Honolulu to the mainland is a package of McChesney's eight-year-old Kona coffee. It will not only be appreciated by the recipient, but will also show that Hawaii grows coffee equal to the very best Mocha and Java. McChesney & Sons have prepared special five-pound parcels of their guaranteed eight-year-old coffee and will ship it, express paid, to any part of the world.

Kerr's annual Christmas fair begins tomorrow.

FRUIT REPLEVIN CASE.

K. Yamamoto's replevin suit against Alexander Craw, inspector of the Board of Agriculture, claims 498 packages each containing four boxes, besides 130 large cases, all of Japanese oranges. The total of boxes and cases is 2122, a considerable lot of fruit to be ventured in a test of the Territorial inspection law. Some previous importations of Japanese oranges were condemned and destroyed on account of being found infested with a dangerous scale pest. The replevin case is held up by injunction.

H. P. Baldwin, president of the Sugar Planters' Association, arrived in town from Maui yesterday and held conferences with members of that body and Clarence L. Crabbe, clerk to the Board of Immigration. Mr. Baldwin is well pleased with the success of Secretary Atkinson's mission to Washington.

JOHN HUGHES AND CIVIC FEDERATION

The tedious row over rules was resumed at the meeting of the Territorial Republican Central Committee last night, but was made less monotonous than usual by the vigorous talk of John Hughes. Mr. Hughes went for Senator Lane's anti-Civic Federation scheme in these words:

"In regard to the resolution directed against the Civic Federation, I will dismiss it in a few words. That resolution, emanating from honest but misguided motives, is un-American and senseless. The Civic Federation is non-partisan—it stands for civic virtue and progress along American lines. It has the same aims and ideals that this party has or ought to have, and yet in view of this you would disfranchise its members, but I venture to say that the voters who elected this committee never would give it that power.

"I am a member of the Civic Federation. I joined it in good faith and for honest purposes, and at the present time I know of no reason for resigning from it, and I will state that if the voters from my precinct see fit to send me to a convention, you can no more bar me out than you could keep Theodore Roosevelt from being president, Folk from being governor of Missouri, or an honest judge like Robinson from being reappointed."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

James B. Gibson and George W. Knight arrived on the Logan.

J. E. Sheahan, Customs Inspector, returned from the Coast yesterday on the Logan.

Mrs. Jane Lishman More will hold a sale of decorated china at the Women's Exchange on December 7, 8 and 9.

Governor Carter yesterday attended the luau at the Catholic Mission in honor of the return of Bishop Libert from Rome.

Initiation and social at the special meeting of the Honolulu Eagles this afternoon at 8 o'clock in Harmony Hall, on King street.

Commissioner Pratt will offer the remaining lots in the lower Palolo tract at auction in front of the Judiciary building tomorrow.

The Parke residence on Beretania avenue caught fire Thanksgiving day but the blaze was got under control without calling out the engines.

From November 16 to November 30, the only contagious diseases reported in Honolulu were four cases of tuberculosis and one of typhoid fever.

The transport Dix left Nagasaki yesterday with 8000 tons of coal, half of it for the U. S. Government's purposes here, and will be due about the 19th.

The Elks Memorial Day exercises, for which a fine program is prepared, will be held at the Opera House at 3:30 this afternoon. C. J. Hutchins is the orator.

George Lycurgus writes from the Volcano House saying that, three miles from the main crater, heat contraction caused the earth to give way, bringing a high water tank to the ground.

The Spanish-American War Veterans will elect officers at their next regular meeting on Wednesday evening. All members are requested to attend. Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

Grand struggle for supremacy—Punahous vs. Malles in a championship game of football. Game at Baseball Park, Saturday, December 9. Tickets on sale at Hawaiian News Co., Young Building.

After being laid up for repairs two months after going ashore at the Golden Gate, the steamer Alameda sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu yesterday. She will be due next Friday morning with seven days' mail.

In consequence of the recent Supreme Court decision, High Sheriff Henry will notify the jailors of rural lockups that no misdemeanant must be set to work in a public place, unless he agrees voluntarily and signs a statement to that effect.

Yesterday Grant Snow, the negro prisoner who lately attempted to break out of Oahu prison, refused to work in the quarry where he was sent with ball and chain. He was sent back to the prison for such discipline as his case requires.

Roy H. Chamberlain, Collector of Internal Revenue, has been instructed by cable to take no action regarding the taxation of drugstores for selling patent medicines containing a potent admixture of alcohol until he receives a new circular on the subject.

Among those departing yesterday on the steamer China for Yokohama were Mr. and Mrs. Kosaki, who have been on the Pacific Coast and in the Hawaiian Islands for several months investigating religious and social conditions among the Japanese. Mr. and Mrs. Kozaki were sent on their mission by Premier Katsura.

"Hawaii-Documents in Evidence" is a beautiful handbook from the Gazette presses which the Promotion Committee is about to distribute. Its red cover is embossed, it is printed on high grade paper and the illustrations are very taking. Hawaii is told of in bright, chatty letters through which runs a love story. Fifteen thousand copies were printed.

An affray at sea some days ago between a party of Japanese and three Italian fishermen—the latter being recent arrivals in the business—will be ventilated in the police court tomorrow. A Japanese is complainant and the Italians are defendants. It is said the Italians lost their oars in the scuffle and had to call a Hawaiian boatman to their assistance.

The Royal Annex saloon, one of Peacock's, went out of business last night after a run of nine years. It was in the same building with the older Royal under the same ownership. The Royal being a sailors' rendezvous the Annex was started in superior style to attract the skippers as well as a fastidious class of landlubber custom. With the passing of the windjammer sugar fleet on the advent of the steam freighters the trade of the Annex declined.

TENTH INFANTRY HOP AT MOANA MONDAY

Owing to the late arrival of the transport Logan, the dance planned in honor of the Tenth Infantry at the Moana Hotel has been postponed until Monday night, the same general invitation being extended. This evening a special dinner will be served at the beautiful beach hotel, with native music, both during dinner and afterwards on the lanai. Although an eleventh hour suggestion, the popularity of the Moana is well exemplified by the fact that many tables have been engaged by local people for both evenings.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, December 4, 1905, there will be sold at public auction under the provisions of Part VII (Cash Freeholds) Land Act 1895, at the front entrance to the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, the following lots of the Public Land of Pukele, Palolo, Oahu:

Lot No. 4.—Area, 2.01 acres; upset price appraised value, $200.00.

Lot No. 5.—Area, 2.02 acres; upset price appraised value, $190.00.

Lot No. 6.—Area, 2.01 acres; upset price appraised value, $150.00.

Lot No. 8.—Area, 1.99 acres; upset price appraised value, $175.00.

Lot No. 9.—Area, 1.98 acres; upset price appraised value, $175.00.

Lot No. 10.—Area, 2.17 acres; upset price appraised value, $175.00.

These lots are classed as Agricultural Land, are located about one-half of a mile mauka of the Rapid Transit line to Kaimuki, and front on good roads running mauka, from Waialae road, opposite Fifth avenue.

Applications may be filed up to hour of sale at Land Department, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

Plans of the lots and full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants methods of applying, etc., may be obtained at the Land Department, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

JAMES W. PRATT, Commissioner of Public Lands.

Honolulu, T. H., November 4, 1905.

149—Nov. 5, 11, 12, 18, 19, 25, 26, Dec. 2, 3, 4.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given by Fong Hing, acting under authority of Wing Fong Company of San Francisco, California, and Lee Chong Lung Company of Hongkong, China, principal owners in the business known as Kwong Lee Yuen Company of 69 King street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, that from and after December 1, 1905, Yan Kee Gan is no longer authorized to act as manager of said Kwong Lee Yuen Company and is not authorized to sign the firm name of Wong Lee Yuen Company to any promissory notes or any other evidence of indebtedness whatsoever, either as maker or endoser; and said Yan Kee Gan is not authorized to bind or obligate the firm of Kwong Lee Yuen Company in any manner whatsoever.

And all persons are hereby notified that the firm of Kwong Lee Yuen Company will not be responsible, from and after the 1st day of December, 1905, for any act or acts of said Yan Kee Gan, formerly manager of Kwong Lee Yuen Company wherein or whereby said Yan Kee Gan may attempt to bind or obligate the said Kwong Lee Yuen Company, the authority heretofore conferred on said Yan Kee Gan to act as manager for said Kwong Lee Yuen Company having been this day revoked and cancelled.

All persons, heretofore or now indebted to said Kwong Lee Yuen Company, are hereby notified to pay the amount of their indebtedness to Fong Hing, at the office of said Kwong Lee Yuen Company, and not to Yan Kee Yan, former manager.

WING FONG CO., of San Francisco,
LEE CHONG LUNG CO., of Hongkong, China,
By FONG HING, their duly accredited Attorney-in-fact and Agent.

Dated December 1, 1905.

7276

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED sales lady for fancy goods department. Address letter. Department F., c|o Commercial Advertiser. 153

IMMEDIATELY very small furnished cottage, or part of cottage: must be reasonable and in good neighborhood. Address G. M., Advertiser office. 153

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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THE TWO ORPHANS

MATINEE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND,

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THE BEST OF EVERYTHING

All Sorts of Amusement, All Kinds of Recreation, All the Comforts of Home.

Tickets and information at Oahu Railway station and Trent & Co., or ring up Haleiwa Hotel, King 53.

On Sundays the Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train, leaves at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m.

NOW LOCATED IN OFFICES 2 AND 3, McIntyre Building.

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