

HALEMAUMAU SHOWS SIGNS OF GREAT ACTIVITY AND THE FILLING UP OF THE IMMENSE PIT PROGRESSES

Lava Outburst From the Side of the Well Falls in a Cascade to the Lake.

(Special to The Advertiser.)
VOLCANO HOUSE, June 13.—The volcanic conditions in Hawaii have not changed radically from those existing in February last.

Whether there has been any action at the summit crater is uncertain. Manager Waldron of the Volcano House states that he has seen neither fire nor smoke from that quarter; but a number of others, including E. D. Baldwin, the chief engineer, state that they saw smoke issuing from the top of Mauna Loa as late as yesterday. There may be some slight activity there, but as yet the evidence is insufficient to assert it positively.

At Kilauea the outer crater is unchanged, except that the hot cracks on the side toward the Volcano House and extending north and south some 400 feet, are hotter than they were on February 14, when I last observed them. The rocks are a rosy red to within six inches of the surface, and a stick inserted into a crack bursts into flames in a few seconds. The indications are strong, judging from past experience, that a lake will form at this point.

The process of formation of a lava lake is a simple one. The molten metal beneath gradually melts the rock with which it comes in contact, eating its way upward and outward as the subterranean pressure pushes the lower column upward. When the lava column nears the surface, the gases escaping through the surface cracks carry with them small "spatters" of lava, which fall and congeal around the opening, forming a "spatter cone," from six to thirty feet high. Eventually the eating away of the bank from beneath and the increased weight of the cone through constant accretions of spatter lava from above, overcome the resisting power of the crust over the top of the lava column, and the crust, cone and all, falls into the molten cauldron and a lake is formed, with a diameter of from ten to fifty feet. The process still continues, molten lava being thrown upon and, congealing, weighting down the banks which meanwhile are being melted away from beneath, causing a succession of "cave-ins," which eventually widen the lake to a quarter, a half, and even a diameter of a mile.

The chief scene of present activity is in the main central pit of Halemaumau, which was formed by the subsidence of a great lava lake in 1884. This is still between 800 and 1000 feet deep, and approximately a quarter of a mile long, but gives evidence of a great commotion within its walls since February last. The flat floor of recently formed black lava then visible at the extreme bottom has disappeared. The debris slopes from the perpendicular walls to the center of the pit have radically changed their shape, and look as though they had been violently churned up. There are frequent slides and falls of rock from the walls and slopes of the pit, which echo up through the smoke with a sharp metallic sound, producing a weird, uncanny sound which makes one unconsciously move back from the edge of the pit.

There is an immense volume of smoke and sulphur vapor pouring out of the extreme bottom of the pit and from two spots about a third of the way from the bottom. This smoke column was plainly visible from off the Hamakua coast, 70 miles away, and could be seen as easily a hundred miles. There is molten lava visible in the pit, but it is fluctuating in quantity, about two-thirds of the way to the bottom, by reason of the great quantity of smoke, visible only intermittently. When it first appeared it ran down to the bottom of the pit in a magnificent cascade some 200 feet high, forming a lake. This has entirely disappeared under the falling walls and debris slopes, and only the molten lava on the side of the pit was visible.

The normal condition of Halemaumau is the filling of a pit, the building of a cone over it, the formation of one or more lakes about the base of the cone or over the space previously occupied by the pit, followed inevitably by a collapse of the whole structure, forming a new pit. Since 1868 this has happened four times. The last collapse occurred in 1894. The filling up process, delayed longer than usual, has now begun, and the normal production of lakes, blowholes, flows and falls from the pit walls may be expected until the pit is once more full and overflowing.

Meanwhile the sight, while not particularly exciting one to a person who has seen the stupendous lava fountains of Mauna Loa, or the greater activity of Kilauea in former days, is one of intense interest to any one who desires to observe at first hand how

volcanoes work, as well as to the tourist seeking merely the wonderful and the curious.

ERUPTION LONG AND EXTENSIVE

The Hilo Herald says: Conditions at present existing at the crater are so very different from anything in the history of that wonder that scientific men are at a loss to explain them, though they admit that Hawaii's volcano may be affected by the recent disturbance at Martinique. Old residents are free in saying that the present heated term indicates the near approach of a lava flow from some one of the weak spots in Mauna Loa, and that Kilauea may be active for a few weeks before the flow starts.

Manager Waldron is satisfied that the present eruption will continue for some time and will grow in extent. Parties who were down to the crater Sunday night could see no lava, but when a mile away, as they were re-



VIEW FROM VOLCANO HOUSE.

—Photos by Davey.

turning to the Volcano House, they noticed a distinct glow in the smoke. In the day time it is impossible to see the fire in the lake.

Alec Lancaster, the well-known guide at the crater, has made a trail to a ledge of pahoehoe, a distance of 200 feet from the brink, and takes down to that point those visitors who desire to make a closer inspection than can be made at the edge. So far not many have shown a willingness to accept Alec's invitation. There is still a large quantity of steam escaping through the cracks in the vicinity of the Volcano House and many new fissures have opened. On the Kau side of the crater more steam is seen than has been visible there for many years. In Puna there is still considerable steam issuing from the cracks and the heat in that district is intense. Changes in the conditions at the volcano are taking place every day; where heat is greatest one day the earth becomes cool the next, only to be warm again within the next twenty-four hours. This peculiarity is said to have extended to the beach at Reed's bay. A gentleman who has a house there makes the statement that on going to his bathing pool one day he found the sand uncomfortably warm, but the following day it was again cool. On the third day he visited the place in company with a friend and found the sand very warm. In support of his opinions that the change was caused by the changes at the crater he says that particular part of the beach is always in the shade.

Crowds continue to visit Kilauea; on Sunday there were more guests in the dining hall than at any time since the outbreak on Mauna Loa three years ago. Everyone as far as seen by the Herald reporter expresses the opinion that the trip is worth taking, for though the lake may not be what it has been in years gone by it is a wonderful sight. One gentleman who made

three visits to the crater in as many days says the lake appears to him to be slowly filling up, and if it were not for the dense smoke he believes the bottom of the crater would prove to be molten lava.

G. R. Gray of Honolulu made the trip last Saturday and went down into the crater several times. He says that on Saturday night the glare from the fires was exceedingly bright and that there was a "swash" like water dashing along the beach. The sound of falling stones and rock could be frequently heard and he believes it to be the sides of the crater caving away under the enormous pressure of the lava surging behind it. All around Halemaumau there is sign of fire; the cracks glow brightly at night and the work of scorching postal cards does not consume more than thirty seconds. He believes there will be a grand eruption in Halemaumau in a short time.

VOLCANOES ARE NOT EXPLOSIVE

Volcanic activity in the craters of Kilauea and Mauna Loa may be expected on or about July 4th and 5th, according to Professor Lyons, the Government meteorologist. The influences which he believes acted upon the craters of the West Indies are likely to manifest themselves on the Island of Hawaii, but as neither of the volcanoes there are explosive, as are those of the West Indies, the most that can be expected from them is a flow of lava as in former times. The influences he refers to are those caused by the sun and the moon.

Professor Lyons outlined to an Advertiser reporter yesterday his theories as to the present volcanic activity in various parts of the globe. He does

not believe that it is settled yet as to whether the interior of the earth is molten or solid. Some people accept it as a fact that it is solid but he cannot yet regard it as such. There were four theories advanced by him respecting this phase of the question leading up to the cause for volcanic disturbances. One is that this is a molten globe with a crust; another that the interior is solid and that the pressure is so great that the heat is greater still; another theory is that there is between the crust and solid part a layer of molten matter; still another is that there is a reservoir of molten matter in the region of a volcano.

"What we seem to be concerned about now," said Professor Lyons, "is what starts a volcano to action? The question comes up, Does this molten matter arise simply because of its accumulation, do gases force it up, or is some other pressure exerted? Is it a gas pressure or a mechanical pressure? If so, in either query, what determines it to come at any particular time? I might say that it is reasoned that the molten matter rises up in ducts or tubes connecting the volcano with the interior of the earth. It has been generally regarded as a fact that when the mountains become full of molten matter the volcanoes break out.

"There seems to be some reason why a number of volcanoes break out at the same time. There is one very curious circumstance in craters like Kilauea and Mokuawewe, which is that lava comes down, not in the crater, but upon the land outside the crater. This has occurred both at Kilauea and Mokuawewe. Here is something that may shed light on the subject. You bend a wire back and forth repeatedly and you develop heat. Take a piece of cube sugar and break it in the dark and you will see a flash of light. The force used in doing it is changed into heat in one case and electricity in another. Now it is known that the crust of the earth is more or less plastic, and it would be likely in that case to feel the

force of attraction of the sun and moon. This force of attraction varies as the earth turns on its axis and thus produces a stress upon the material of the earth's crust. Well, now, even if the earth was solid this stress would produce heat, and of course, with the sun and moon together the effect is greater, and we would naturally expect to find more liability of earthquakes and volcanic action at such times.

"In the eruption of 1880-1881, when the lava was flowing from Mauna Loa toward Hilo, and the front end of the flow was many miles from the source upon Mauna Loa, it was noticed that the stream would sometimes come to an entire standstill and then break out with renewed vigor at intervals. These were intervals of about a month. Well, I noticed that they also came about the time of the new moon, and people laughed at me to think that such a thing as the moon had anything to do with it, and considered it impossible. However, I wrote up to Hilo, saying that I expected an advance in a part of the flow at such and such a time, with relation to the moon. Well, the flow came as predicted and that was also the last flow. Whether it was my prediction or the incantation of the Princess Ruth, according to ancient Hawaiian rites, that stopped further flows, I have not yet determined.

"That was what set me to thinking about the effect of this gravitation. I am inclined to attribute the precipitation of volcanic action very largely to this 'stress of gravitation,' as I call it. If the earth is molten it would certainly cause flows of lava, and if solid, the heat developed might be sufficient to make lava, as well as to change solids into gases and cause explosions.

"Kilauea and Mauna Loa are not explosive volcanoes; that is, in their main characteristics. I don't think the sea water gets under Kilauea, and certainly such outflows as come from Mauna Loa cannot be produced by gaseous action.

"The volcanoes in the West Indies, and especially the one on Martinique, might be connected with an influx of sea water through a broken stratum. I think also that there are periods when the earth is more susceptible to volcanic action. There is some reason why the great flows from Mount Etna and from Mauna Loa have been more or less synchronous. I don't say that these two volcanoes are connected, but the same influences which cause outbreaks in one part of the earth are liable to cause outbreaks in another. In 1875, while visiting Kilauea, I went over the intervals of the great lava formations on Hawaii, and it struck me that eleven or twelve year periods would coincide more or less; that is, counting the flows of the 50s as one group by itself. It was not for many years afterwards that I found any correspondence between these and the sun spot periods. When I found a table of sun spot periods, I was surprised to find there was such a correspondence. I make the distinction between mere crater activity of the volcano and an actual flow of lava. We who have lived on Hawaii are best able to judge about the relative importance of eruptions, and not those who simply pick up a miscellaneous list from the encyclopedia and strike an average period in that way.

"There is one other significant thing. The only sun spot period when there was no flow here was in 1812. In that year there were terrific outbreaks in the West Indies and South America all at the same time. St. Vincent's volcano broke out then, I believe. Since then I have found that scientists elsewhere grant that volcanic activity and earthquakes are more common at the time of the new and full moon. It is worth noticing that the present period

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Prof. Kellogg Sees New Fires in Crater.

Professor V. L. Kellogg and Professor E. E. Allardice of Stanford University returned last Saturday evening on the Kilauea from a visit to the volcano. Professor Kellogg secured several excellent views, one of which takes in the lava lake bed of the old flow, in the foreground, shows the volcanic cliffs of 600 feet in height, and in the background exhibits the active crater from which a heavy, thick cloud is seen escaping. This cloud overhangs the whole scene and ascends into the air for hundreds of feet. Professor Kellogg has taken a full series of pictures, beginning with the one above mentioned, focussed from a distance of three and one-half miles, and by gradual stages has reached the active crater itself. The pictures show the cracks and fissures in the old lake and bring out very clearly the conformation of the upper surface.

In an interview Professor Kellogg stated that the lava bed, which must be traversed before arriving at the smoking crater, is very hot and at no greater depth below the surface than three feet, fire is present. From the outer edge of the old lava lake to the foot of the crater (about three and one-half miles) there is a gradual rise amounting to about 300 feet, and this area is crossed and intersected by crevices formed by the irregular cooling of the lava.

Arriving at the very edge of the burning mountain's mouth, Professor Kellogg and others of the party were enabled to get a good view into the volcano, for as favorable winds blew away the strong, sulphurous steam issuing forth, the internal action was clearly visible. Professor Kellogg states with the assurance of an eye witness that fire was visible. The burning flow of lava in sight was accompanied by a sound of sizzling or like a sound of the waves of the sea dashing against rocks. There seems to be little doubt that Kilauea is on the eve of a violent outbreak, and Professor Kellogg further believes that the whole lava surface of the old lake holds beneath it a vast sea of fire.

The past eruptions of Kilauea taken into consideration, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the expected outbreak will be the greatest on record. While Professor Kellogg would offer no definite prediction, he said he would like to be here for the next two or three weeks. He says that the reports brought by the various ships' officers he can willingly affirm.

Mr. Frank Davey, the well-known photographer, was also one of the passengers returning from a visit to Kilauea per S. S. Kilauea, who went for the purpose of securing photographs of the volcano in action. This is Mr. Davey's third trip and each time he has carefully observed the attendant occurrences and he stated that it seemed to him that the anticipated eruption would certainly occur within a few weeks and that it would probably, in his estimation, exceed in violence those of the past.

He says that by thrusting a stick into the outer crater's bed the part entered is consumed by fire, showing clearly that not far below the surface an intense heat is present. It is extremely probable that the whole under surface of this lake is like one immense fiery furnace. Fire was seen from the edge of the crater and though no flowing lava was viewed, from the rushing, swishing sound heard it would tend to indicate that mighty floods of molten matter are internally flowing.

McKenzie's Ambitions.

The rumor that Geo. S. McKenzie has gone to Honolulu to procure the appointment as sheriff of Hawaii to succeed L. A. Andrews is not given much importance by persons well acquainted with McKenzie. He has frequently stated that he was tired of politics and came to Hawaii to get away from the annoyances incidental to a political career. In view of the fact that the citizens of Hawaii are not urging him for the place, and as Sheriff Andrews has not been asked to resign by any one in authority, and as he has no intention of resigning of his own volition just now, it is not likely that McKenzie will be sheriff within the next few days.—Hilo Herald.

Big Crop at Kealia.

KEALIA, Kauai, June 13.—Makee Sugar Company finished grinding the crop for the season of 1902 at 3:30 a. m. June 11. Manager George H. Fairchild announces the crop as a little over 11,200 tons, being 1000 tons over the estimate, and the largest crop the company ever harvested by 1250 tons.

CYCLONE GOES WRONG

Big Black Bursts Blood Vessel Racing.

WITH seven races and a walk over the track for the purpose of saving entrance money, the second day's racing closed the meeting under the auspices of the Honolulu Jockey Club Saturday, a meeting which has been of the very finest and which, barring accidents, would have been productive of the very highest class racing ever seen here. As it was there were records broken, wins by a head, and one dead-heat race, while on the other hand there were disclosures of fine form and some upsets for the talent which displayed the true running of the entries.

Of Saturday's events perhaps the most startling error of the players of races was picking Mollie Connors to make a winning against Del Vista. The animal carried a lot of stable money and some of the best posted men on the track speculated upon a winning of at least one of the two races in which the little animal was entered. But it was not to be, for the Walker mare was too fleet, and could not be enticed when making strong bids for the races in the stretch. Another was the winning of old Boswell, Jr., the name horse of the Lihue ranch. Although 19 years of age, this old pacer went out and beat a field of three, cutting out the King entries, Madeline being looked upon as having a good chance.

The sport was marred by the breaking down of Cyclone, the black wonder, which was uncovered on the first day by Quinn. The horse was being warmed up before the races started, when upon letting down the check at the return to the stables, the blood began to run from the animal's nostrils. There had been a burst of blood vessel and the danger of an accident through loss of blood or straining the horse, caused him being taken from the two races in which he was entered and being kept in the stable during the day. The horse was his race on Wednesday, but there was little money wagered upon the event, while there was quite a bundle of money in sight for his owners and followers in the event of his having won the 2:14 class race Saturday.

Another feature which caused a loss of interest at the close of the day, was the scratching out of the last race, the mile for runners, of Nullah, which was followed by the withdrawal of Nullah, and Carter Harrison had to be walked over the track alone to save entrance. The weights for the race were changed by the executive committee before the race, and without the knowledge of the judges, and this caused such a feeling against making the run at the penalties that Weller was found to have brought up lame after the bruising one and one-half miles, with its hard finish, and so was scratched out. McKenzie had Nullah in at 104 and Harrison had 120 pounds in the original placing, but when the horse was put in at 116, Nullah was declared out, owing to the fact that the owner was not consulted, and so the race, as such, was off. For a time there was a chance that there would be an exhibition mile, the Jockey Club being willing to give \$100 and a cup to Harrison if he went the mile better than 1:42.5. But the horse could not be got to go at top speed without a running mate, and so the exhibition was off.

The first race of the day was the five furlongs. Mollie Connors was made favorite at 2 to 5 to 1, but after a good start, and a lead of a furlong, Del Vista took the Ballentine mare off her feet, winning in a drive down the stretch by three lengths. Time, 1:03 4-5. Rejected also ran.

With Cyclone out of the 2:14 class, Wayboy and Abidine had a duel. Wayboy was favorite at the post, with much Abidine money placed over night. Abidine could not be kept on his feet and Wayboy, driven by the former owner, won the two heats, the first being in 2:26 1/2, the other 2:23.

The mile and a half found only Weller and Cronje at the post. The start was made after some trouble. Weller acted badly as usual and this time it was his salvation. Cronje was worn out somewhat by the scoring, and though he ran a consistent race could only reach Weller's throat latch in a drive down the stretch. The time, 2:42. Weller was not fast, but the pair ran like a team most of the way, the local horse not trying to draw away until at the half, where McAllister began his drive. The most he could do was to open two lengths at the turn, which the Hilo animal closed up down the straight.

The fourth race, for Hawaiian bred animals, was full of interest, though the victory of the old Kauai horse was hollow. It took a long time to get away the field of four, but the way in which Boswell, Jr., opened out showed the speed was still there. Madeline would not act and Edith R. was not up to the pace. Leahi was seemingly short of work and though the horse did well enough to take second place he was never really dangerous at any stage. In the overnight betting Boswell could be had very cheap and there was plenty of money against in the stands, but he found some supporters at that time. The heats were done in order, the sorrel leading all the way. The time was 2:34 1/2 and 2:39.

The fifth race found Mollie Connors and Del Vista out again, and some speculators bet on the idea that Del Vista had run herself out. This proved fallacious, for the Walker mare won in 1:16, with lengths to spare, drawn up at the wire.

With Cyclone out of the 2:24 it looked like Sambo, and even money was the rate at which the black shavetail went against the field. The first heat demonstrated that the horse has in him a few heats at a good rate, though

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THIRTEEN TRUE BILLS

A Week's Work of Maui's Circuit Court.

MAUI, June 14.—The Second Circuit Court has been in session all the week with the exception of the two holidays on the 11th and 12th. The grand jury was discharged by Judge Kalua on the 9th. They brought in thirteen true bills and recommended that a man be stationed at the railroad crossing near the Wailuku Sugar Co.'s mill to warn people of the approach of sugar trains, and also suggested that the high flume which crosses the road in the vicinity of the mill should be covered to prevent pieces of cane from falling upon the heads of passers-by. Both the flume and the railroad crossing are thought to be places of danger to the public. The trial jury probably has still two weeks' work ahead of it.

MAUI'S SPORTING TRIUMPH.

All Maui people who have sporting blood in their veins are rejoicing because of the overwhelming victory of the Maui Athletic Association nine over Hilo at baseball at Weller Park on Kamehameha day. The score of 18 to 2 tells the story of how much Hilo was outplayed by Wailuku. During the ninth inning Cornwell of the M. A. A.'s, at first base, while leaping up to catch a high ball, was bowled over by the base runner and badly injured at the hip. If it had not been for this accident the score would have been one less for Hilo.

As this game was the only celebration of the 11th in Central Maui, a great crowd of people assembled at Weller Park, filling the grand stand to overflowing.

After the game a fine luau was given by the Athletic Association to the Hilo baseballists at the residence of T. B. Lyons. During the feast, at which more than 100 guests were present, speeches were made by L. M. Baldwin, president of M. A. A.; by Captain W. H. Cornwell, Jr., and by Messrs. Brown and Easton of Hilo. During the same day, at Lahaina, the Morning Stars of Wailuku defeated the Lahaina nine by a score of 18 to 12.

Though the Hilo people are desirous of having a Wailuku nine visit Hilo on July 4, the Wailuku athletes prefer a contest on their home grounds with some crack Honolulu club. They have now a fine ground, a new grandstand, and are playing "good ball," and naturally wish to contest with some of the skillful players of the capital. There is reason to believe that a Maui nine might win the baseball championship of the Territory.

MAKAWAO LITERARY SOCIETY.

The June meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place Friday evening, the 20th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair, Hamakua-poko. The operetta, "Barber of Bath," will be given again.

MAUI'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

The selection of Messrs. A. N. Kepokai, D. D. Baldwin and R. C. Searle as a committee to have charge of Maui exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is decidedly a good one. A. N. Kepokai is the attorney for the H. C. & S. Co. and can well represent the sugar interests; D. D. Baldwin is the owner of the largest pineapple plantation on the island and an authority in educational matters and on Hawaiian land shells and ferns, and R. C. Searle is a partner in the largest coffee plantation on Maui and the manager of an extensive cattle ranch as well. Thus are most of the local enterprises well represented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday night, the 7th, at Paia, and Tuesday night, the 10th, at Hamakua-poko, the Indian jugglers, Mahomet Khan and his brother, gave exhibitions of their skill to large audiences. These two Hindoos have visited Manila, Japan and various places in Hawaii, and are now on their way to the mainland.

By Wednesday's steamer Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith and U. S. District Attorney Brockton arrived on Maui and have been the guests of H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua-poko. Mr. Smith returned to Honolulu per Mauna Loa on Friday.

The evening of the 11th an "at home" was given by Mr. C. B. Wells at his Wailuku residence. A large number of Wailuku and Kahului people were present and much enjoyed dancing on the new lanai.

Miss Cora Culbert of California is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. M. Church of Kahului. She is the twin sister of Miss Carsey Culbert.

Today Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Zumwalt and four children depart for Honolulu, intending to take the Sonoma for the Coast. Mr. Zumwalt will engage in some mercantile business in California.

By the steamer Tampico, that sailed from Kahului on the 12th, Mr. and Mrs. William Coffee and two children of Spreckelsville departed for San Francisco. They will join Mr. W. J. Lowrie in Porto Rico. Mr. and Mrs. John Decoto were also passengers by the Tampico.

Last evening the Makawao Debating Society discussed the question, "Resolved, That the Leper Settlement Should Become a Federal Institution." No vote was taken on the merits of the arguments submitted.

The Maunaloa Seminary will hold its closing exercises on Wednesday, the 18th.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin will be present at the wedding of his son Arthur, which will take place on the 17th, at Glenview, O.

Dr. R. I. Boote of Wailuku is recovering from his illness.

Miss Maria Forbes of Honolulu is visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. O. Aikea, of Makawao.

A most brilliant afterglow was wit-

COWBOYS IN FINE RACES

Waimea Makes the Holiday a Feature.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WAIMEA, June 12.—The great Hawaiian holiday was duly celebrated at Waimea, Hawaii, with a race meeting, the usual event of the year. Waimea is the town of the big Parker ranch, where the finest horses and the "real" cowboys of Irish and American descent can be found. The jockeys in the brilliant colors of the Lindsey and Purdy clans compared favorably with the professionals on the Honolulu track in riding, taking advantage and using strong and expressive words in the English-Hawaiian language spoken on all our local tracks. Colonel Sam Parker, the lord of the manor, was in Honolulu and missed the fine exhibition of the horses from his ranch. The weather was calm and somewhat sultry, owing to the recent antics of Madam Pele, and a goodly crowd was present, evidently enjoying themselves in true, noisy Hawaiian fashion.

The cowboys were on their good behavior, owing to the strict temperance rules of the ranch management, and the gathering had the resemblance of a Sunday school meeting, which would have greatly surprised the progenitors of the inhabitants of what once was "wild" Waimea. The following is the program:

Race 1—Thomas Lindsey's grey horse Prince defeated Sam Purdy's buckskin, Hamalet. Time, 27 seconds.

Race 2—Sam Spencer's bay pony defeated Dan Darg's grey mare Mary and Sam Purdy's sorrel Claudine, the latter not getting steam up in time.

Race 3—The starters were Thomas Lindsey's Keonaula, Sam Purdy's Fitzsimmons, George Lindsey's Nioi, and James Fay Lindsey's Halekalewa. Keonaula was a handsome winner in 29 seconds and took the glory and the purse.

Race 4—In this race the Lindsey family was well represented, the following horses starting: Sam Purdy's Lalakika, J. F. Lindsey's Wahineau, George Lindsey's Mikilun and Thomas Lindsey's Uue. The last mentioned won, time 28 1/2 seconds, and the Lindsey clan cheered with a will.

The fifth race had four starters. They were J. T. Lindsey's Upalioali, W. Spencer's Maunahi, George Lindsey's Panawa and Sam Purdy's Mokee Island. Panawa won in 29 seconds. Who ever heard of "Mokee Island" racing, anyhow?

The starters in the sixth race had names which would make any ordinary horse weary. They were Kupu'e brown Ueu-o-ke-ko, A. Kaana's buckskin Hikiiki-ai-lau, Amo Koki's brown Unknown, and W. Lindsey's sorrel Joe Snow. The "Indian-who-eat-medicine," which is the translation of Kaana's horse's name, gave the other starters their medicine and won in 27 seconds.

The event closed with a match race for \$— a side, which was won by Thomas Lindsey's Prince in 28 1/2 seconds. The real amount is omitted as gambling is strictly prohibited in Waimea.

After the meeting the crowd dispersed. The clans gathered at Akona's hotel, where a banquet was held, and dispersed at a late hour after having celebrated the eleventh in a true Hawaiian fashion. A few of the boys who objected to Japanese "sport" in general, and to some of that race at the hotel especially, were accommodated by the Sheriff with sleeping quarters in a public building until their excessive "steam" had evaporated.

The exhibition of the horses at the track shows the excellence of Hawaiian bred horses, which in size and speed are especially adapted to the climate and to ranch work.

EDMUND NORRIS.

WIRELESS SYSTEM WAS INSPECTED

The wireless telegraph station at Wailaie was inspected yesterday morning by S. S. Dickinson of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., F. A. Schaefer, C. M. Cooke, F. M. Swamy, J. B. Castle, E. E. Paxton, H. A. Isenberg, E. F. Bishop, W. M. Giffard, W. H. Hooks and C. J. Hutchins under the direction of Manager F. J. Cross. The system was operated between Wailaie, Molokai and Lahaina, and the visitors expressed themselves pleased with the exhibition. The party started from the Hawaiian Hotel at 9 o'clock in surrises.

At the telegraph station Manager Cross made a detailed statement of the workings of the system. The instruments for receiving and the new coherent were examined and found satisfactory. A message for a downtown firm was received from Molokai while the party was present. H. A. Isenberg sent a message to Bookkeeper Barkhausen of the Hackfeld company at Lahaina, asking how many bags of sugar were on hand at the Pioneer Mill. A quarter of an hour later a message came saying that the bookkeeper was in the plantation somewhere and could not be communicated with. Mr. Giffard sent a similar message to Olowalu and a reply was received in six minutes. The quickness with which messages were sent back and forth was commented upon favorably. There was no operator at Mahukona and therefore no communication could be had with Hawaii. It is stated by the manager, however, that the station there was receiving messages in about a week and that a private line of telephones will be established to Hilo and other points, to insure prompt delivery of the messages.

***** nessed during the evening of the 10th. John Fleming of Alexander & Baldwin of Honolulu made a flying visit to his parents at Grove Ranch on the 7th.

Weather—Very warm, volcanic, winds, light and southerly; the thermometer registered 96 degrees in the shade at Paia Plantation office during the 7th.

F. AUSTIN'S MISSION

His Plans Suffer a Noteworthy Change.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The last is found. Franklin Austin is still in the flesh, and in San Francisco. His plans are changed. He will not sweep over the country in his planned campaign against the "Missionary" party, nor will he endeavor to drive the Doleites over the Fall. A great wave of conviction has come over him. Whereas he had intended to loose the hounds of forest speech and denounce the "Missionaries" from school to breakfast, he now will write a book.

Calmly and dispassionately he will set down the political story of Hawaii, point the moral, and adorn the tale with half-tone pictures of leading Home Rulers, toss in, mayhap, a poem or two, or a word painting about the hours of the islands, and publish all these facts and fancies in a neat volume at 50 cents per volume.

"It has been always a debatable question with me," said Austin yesterday, as he lit the initial leaf of a fat book of cigarettes, "as to whether my forte was oratory or writing. True, in speech I am able to fortify the uttered word with personal magnetism and power of gesture, while with the pen I am limited to the effect I can create by the mere printed sentence. This lacks the flashing glance of the eye, the subtle intonation and the force of the whole corpus which I make the most of when on the rostrum, but still to one skilled in the art of use of written language, there is perhaps an even greater and more permanent impression made by the logical and sequential argument received through the eye alone.

"As I informed you a fortnight ago, I had planned to lecture in all the important cities and towns of the country. I had engaged a manager and was to begin my tour in San Jose. The manager was no good. He went to San Jose but spent his time swimming instead of arranging for my reception and lecture. I went to San Jose and spoke for 10 minutes in the Unitarian Church.

"But the San Jose papers said nothing about your appearance," I interposed.

"Yes, they were so busy with local politics they overlooked me. But it doesn't matter as I have determined to change my scheme. I had started out on a very radical course, but I have had several talks with friends—Republicans of California, who are very rich and influential—and they have persuaded me to change the campaign I had intended to make would injure the Republican party."

"But you are not a Republican?" "I'm not a Republican? I'm the strongest and most influential Republican in Hawaii. My whole life has been given up to the Republic. I have made two campaigns for it in California when I had my chain of papers in Southern California, and I have always been a consistent believer in the great principles enunciated by Lincoln and McKinley. Even now I am planning making of the Home Rule party into the real Republican party."

"It is wrong to suppose that I would not have gone to Washington in time to see President Roosevelt before Dole arrived there, if I had thought I could have prevented his being endorsed. Old Franklin is a man of many resources, and I would have managed to arrive on time if I had thought it would avail. I did express surprise at Roosevelt's action on my arrival here but I know now it would have been useless to try to have Dole ousted. It would be like butting against a stone wall. I have nothing personally against Governor Dole and would not injure him. It was only my deep consciousness and patriotism that urged me to advise Roosevelt not to retain him in office.

"By the way, I met Dole in the street car awhile ago. I entered the car and sat opposite him. At first he ignored me, but when we went outside to smoke a cigarette he could not avoid noticing me. I saluted him and asked after his health. He was very chilly and gave me a really glassy eye. I said nothing more, as I felt that if he did not appreciate the broad spirit which actuated me, he was the loser and not I. This is not like Dole, for he usually does not carry the asperities of political feelings into his private life. I felt that I had done my Christian duty and could not blame myself.

"I understand that Dole believes and has said that the Republicans are growing in strength in Hawaii, and that there is a very good chance for them to elect a delegate to Congress. This is so palpably foolish I don't care to dilate on it. Robert Wilcox will be elected to Congress sure, and at least two-thirds of the Senate and House will be Home Rulers. We are organized more strongly than ever."

"Who's we?" asked I.

"Where's your Republicanism?" "There you are," said Austin, "in your course, unseeing way, the Home Rulers are the majority in Hawaii. The majority here are Republicans; a fortiori and by the eternal, the Home Rule party is the real Republican party of Hawaii. I shall contend in my forthcoming book that the Home Rule party should be allowed to reorganize the Republican party of Hawaii, and to have the sole right to that name. Mind you, not to have the Republican party organized for them, or for any haoles to try to boss them. We will accomplish this some day.

"My book will contain about 20,000 words and will be neatly but not gaudily bound. I will send one to every editor in America and will put them on sale in Hawaii."

"But you won't make much money by giving them away and selling them only in Hawaii," said I.

"I am not after money. I am enunciating principles. If I aspired for money I would have devoted myself to commerce and not to literature. I have always held that brain power is the superior of money. When my big scheme failed in the eighties, I resigned all but for gold. In the last few days I have been thinking that perhaps I might make a million or two just to show these rich Hawaiians who just at me that I can amass wealth if I direct my talents that way. I wouldn't make it in sugar either. How? I don't care to tell. Suffice it to say that I don't desire, I may write 'millionaire' after my

SHALL WE DISPUTE

The Opinions of Scores of Our Fellow Citizens

Residents of Honolulu, like other American citizens, in making an investment want to be sure of getting the worth of their money. They want to know all the ways and wherefore, and in a direct ratio to the value of the investment they burrow and ferret until satisfied with the collateral. Take an instance in the realm of proprietary articles. If we know of a friend who has been cured we have some faith in the preparation; if we know of two or three our faith increases. If the cures reach scores all well known citizens, anyone who still maintains that there is nothing beyond ordinary merit in the said preparation, can safely be left to the care of his fellow taxpayers. If he wishes to pick a quarrel with them on the question of their judgment and veracity, he has ample opportunity in Honolulu to do so. Begin with this case.

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Drivers Out of Date

CHICAGO, June 6.—The packing houses of Chicago are preparing to introduce more modern methods into their system of meat delivery for city trade. They will use the railway lines. During the recent strike of the teamsters, the scheme it is said, was given a thorough and successful test. Once in effect, the packers will require but one-fourth of the present force of drivers. So antiquated is the use of teams and drivers, the packers say, that they placed each of their distributing depots in the city near a railroad switch on some line connected with the Belt system. But until forced by the strikers to use the railroads the packers had not attempted seriously to carry out their plan.

Americans Win Everything.

PARIS, June 5.—American jockeys won every race at the Bois de Boulogne meeting today. W. K. Vanderbilt's Bright was not placed in the contest for the Prix Malleret.

***** name, instead of "publicist and litterateur."

"My book will be out in a few weeks. I am living at the Russ House with my wife, child and mother-in-law, and am writing. I will not disclose the name of my publisher. I am not at liberty. However, let me make it plain that my book will not be filled with gall. It will be a forceful exposition of political causes and effects in Hawaii, and I expect it to revolutionize thought on Hawaii in this country. The Democrats would like me to lecture against the missionaries as they could make capital of the fact I would elucidate. But I am too good a Republican. I shall go East soon, probably, and may begin a lecturing tour there and come West. Let my countrymen know though that their best interests are always in my mind and heart. The times are pregnant with possibilities, and Franklin Austin's career is opening broadly. Let the wealthy classes of Hawaii have no fear that I shall rouse a storm against them. I shall not. My life is devoted to my cause. Aloha!"

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

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WORK FOR FIRST YEAR

Jared Smith Notes Agricultural Progress.

ANNUAL Report of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station for 1901, by Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in Charge.

INTRODUCTION.

The establishment of the present agricultural experiment station in the Hawaiian Islands had its inception in the appropriation made by the Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, when the sum of \$10,000 was granted to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the field and establish an experiment station in Hawaii as has been done elsewhere. In pursuance of the act of Congress, Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, was sent to Hawaii during the summer of 1900, and the results of his inquiry are given in a report transmitted to Congress in January, 1901, and published as House Doc. 368 (Fifty-sixth Congress, Second session), and afterwards as Bulletin 95 of the Office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Stubbs was instructed to investigate the agricultural conditions of the islands, with special reference to organization and system of an experiment station. It was recommended by him that the station be established under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture and independent of local institutions. A station for the study of all matters pertaining to the sugar industry has been maintained for a number of years by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and as it will continue to prosecute its work upon problems relating to the sugar industry it was believed best that the station be established under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. After conferring with the local authorities, the tract known as Kewalo-uka, adjoining the city of Honolulu, was recommended as a site for the station. This tract had been set aside by former officials for experimental purposes, the necessary formalities were never fully carried out. Subsequently 20 acres was reserved by Presidential proclamation as a site for a hospital for the Navy Department, and seven acres for the same purpose for the Marine Hospital Service under the Treasury Department.

Acting upon suggestions made in the preliminary report, Congress appropriated \$12,000 for continuing the work during the current fiscal year, and immediate measures were taken to establish and equip a station in accordance with the above recommendations. Accordingly the writer was transferred to the Office of the Experiment Stations from the Section of Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture, and was charged with the responsibility of beginning the work of organization of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. In carrying out my instructions I left Washington, D. C., March 21, 1901, arriving in Honolulu on April 5, and at once began active operations to carry out the desires of the honorable Secretary of Agriculture as I understood them.

DETAILED REPORT OF WORK.

The period from April 5 to May 15 was occupied in making preliminary surveys of the land which had been set apart for the use of the station, the Kewalo-uka tract in Makiki valley, adjacent to the city of Honolulu. The tract, containing 154 acres, lying along the southeast slope of the Punchbowl and Tantalus ridge, is nearly two miles long and has a maximum width of about 300 yards at its lowest portion, nearest the city, and about 100 yards at the upper end. The elevation ranges from 125 feet nearest the city to 1550 feet on the end nearest Mount Tantalus, the height of that peak being 2013 feet.

Although the preliminary arrangements had been entered into in September, 1900, between the governor of the Territory and Dr. Stubbs, yet the formal transfer did not take place until June 10, 1901, when two tracts were reserved to the Territory, one of 10 acres as a stone quarry and a second of 52 acres on the slopes and within the crater of Punchbowl Hill, which was reserved for a public park. By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy this Department was granted the temporary use of the naval hospital site for experimental purposes. The work of clearing the land and erecting buildings was begun with as little delay as possible. Twenty-four acres, comprising all of the Naval Hospital Reservation and land adjacent to it, was cleared of a dense growth of guava and lantana bushes, prickly pear, and algaroba or mesquite bean woods. The contract under which the work was performed called for the removal of all tree stumps and roots and plowing the land to the depth of 20 inches. This work was not completed within the period agreed upon, but was carried out in an extremely careful manner, reflecting great credit upon the contractor. The cost of this work amounted to \$20 per acre. About 30 cords of wood, worth \$10 a cord, were obtained from this land and are now on hand subject to sale.

Thirteen acres of 15-year-old planted eucalyptus or Australian gum forest was also cleared at the upper end of the tract at a contract price of \$60 per acre. The trees were very dense in this forest, and the cost of removal of roots and stumps much greater than in the open algaroba and guava woods at the lower elevation. This contract was carried out by Japanese labor and was not as efficiently performed as the previous one, given to an American firm. About 400 cords of wood were secured by the station, valued at \$3 to \$5.50 per cord.

Contracts were also let for the erect-

ing of a building and a residence building. The building contains two rooms and is intended to be only one wing of a building, the remainder to be completed at a later date.

The residence contains six rooms. Both office and residence occupy a commanding position on the heights above the city of Honolulu, at an elevation of 150 feet above sea level. These buildings cost \$2000, the contract not including the painting.

A battery station, 15 by 32 feet, with three stalls, carriage room, tool and harness rooms, was planned and built by the special agent in charge. In connection with the stable are a 2000-gallon tank, weighing trough, and manure shed, and there are feed bins and chutes at convenient locations.

A 5-room hut or cottage was also built to serve as quarters for the laborers employed. A poultry house and poultry yard inclosed by wire netting has been built, also a small house in which to store dynamite, considerable amounts of which have been used in blasting and grading operations necessary in grading and making roads around the station buildings.

A seed bed was prepared and covered with a 2-inch layer of soil. A canvas covered propagating house. The location of the station buildings having been made above the level to which city water is at present supplied, a water system had to be installed by the station. A line of 1-inch pipe was laid 300 feet to connect with the city water system, and a 10,000-gallon tank was placed at an elevation of 250 feet, that being the maximum height above sea level at which city water is now supplied. Another 10,000-gallon tank was erected back of the residence, at a height above the floor line to give enough water pressure in both office and residence.

A 1½-horsepower gasoline engine and double-acting pump were installed at the 250-foot level, and the water is pumped through a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe into the upper tank. A 4-inch check valve was placed between the pump and the upper tank to relieve the engine from the longitudinal vibration resulting from the alternating rise and fall of the 2-inch column of water in the discharge pipe. The working pressure is about 47 pounds. All out-letting water connections, including the installation of the pumping plant, were made by station employees and not by contract, this having proved the only satisfactory way of getting work done, and at the same time the cheapest.

A work room for photographic work and the storage of chemicals has been built in one of the office rooms, and a water-closet is also being added. About 200 feet of board walks have been laid. All station buildings have been painted at least one coat by workmen employed by the station, this having been found to be the cheapest and most satisfactory method for all work. A garden has been prepared by trenching the soil and adding lime. About 20 acres on the slope above the station buildings has been roughly cleared of guava and lantana to allow the grass to grow up for pasturage. Tools required for the large force of laborers employed have been purchased from time to time, so that there is now on hand a very satisfactory supply, including the ordinary farm, blacksmith, and carpenter's articles. A blacksmith shop is planned and will shortly be erected, so that repairs and breakage may be attended to without delay and at little cost.

A fire plug with 50 feet of fire hose has been connected with the main discharge pipe from the pump to give needed fire protection. Other connections will be installed at each of the principal buildings. The large tank has been connected with the one beside the stable, and this in turn with a smaller one at the laborers' quarters, and connections have been made where easy access in the garden for irrigation, on a moderate scale.

On the upper clearing where the blue gum forest was cut away, about 1½ acres have been dug over and terraced, using some of the cord wood for buttresses. Here also a two-room hut, erected for laborers' quarters, at an elevation of about 1075 feet. This cottage has a corrugated galvanized-iron roof, made with a 4-foot overhang, the idea being to collect as much rainfall as possible. Besides the two living rooms there is a large supply and tool room. The water from the room is stored in a 3000-gallon tank; pipes are laid from this so that the water can be used on the terraces. A 2000-gallon tank and lumber for the construction of a small stable are now on the ground and will be put up some time this winter. These buildings were considered necessary because of the elevation above the main station buildings. The upper clearing is more than a mile from the office by the most direct route, along a narrow and steep bridle trail, or fully four miles by the winding Tantalus wagon road.

This comprises in brief the constructive work on the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station for the period from April 5, to November 1, 1901, seven months.

The correspondence has been rather large, the station having already given assistance and information to many farmers in all the islands of the group. Some poultry experiments have also been inaugurated. These could be undertaken immediately without great expense, and it is hoped that they may lead to results of immediate practical usefulness. Largely because of the great number of diseases with which barnyard fowls are afflicted in the Hawaiian Islands the supply of poultry does not meet the demand. Live chickens sell in Honolulu for \$15 a dozen and eggs at from 40 to 50 cents a dozen.

If the station can demonstrate a practical way for the economical production of chickens and eggs it will add largely to the resources of the small farmers on the islands. The ravages of the disease known as sore head are so severe as to almost prevent the raising of domestic fowls. An article on Chickens and their diseases in Hawaii has been prepared by my assistant, Mr. T. F. Sedgwick, and published as Bulletin No. 1 of the Hawaiian station. This treats of sore head, as well as of several other common diseases, and gives simple precautions and preventive measures which, if adopted by poultry growers, will do much toward enabling farmers to fight disease.

As soon as possible experiments will be begun in animal husbandry and dairying. Owing largely to an insufficiency of forage, meats are very expensive. In the markets of Honolulu hogs sell for from 10 to 17 cents per pound live weight. To remedy this difficulty it is intended to undertake an early day feeding experiments with various roots and tubers and with the common papaya as food for swine.

As soon as possible experiments in dairying should be undertaken upon a carefully planned system. Dairying and cattle feeding are now being carried on on a small scale with some measure of success, but the supply of milk and butter is insufficient to meet the demands of the home trade. Island butter retails for 60 cents per pound, milk is 12 cents a quart, and Hawaiian-made cheese is almost unknown in the Hawaiian markets. A few of the dairies are managed on a scientific basis. There is, moreover, widespread ignorance of the best combinations of

feeds and too great dependence on imported ration both in feeding dairy cattle and in fattening animals for the slaughter. The use and necessity of leguminous forage plants are not recognized. Enough by-products of the sugar plantations are turned every year to feed all the beef, pork, and mutton consumed on the islands, and sufficient forage plants are not recognized. Experiments should be conducted in the utilization of the waste cane tops in the form of silage for feeding dairy cattle and beef steers, and with the waste molasses for fattening sheep, cattle and hogs. On the same plantations the work horses and mules are fed cane tops and molasses to good advantage. The practice can be extended to other branches of animal husbandry with profit. But it is of even greater importance that extensive experiments be carried on with forage plants rich in protein, the clovers and beans, to supplement and fully utilize the best and fat-making constituents of the cane top, and sorghum rations generally used. The Hawaiian Islands can grow and fatten more than enough animals to supply the home demand. At present, considerable importations of cattle, beef, mutton, hogs and pork are made from the mainland, Australia and New Zealand. Because of the location of the group, Hawaii ought to be able to command a superior market for all her surplus dairy and meat products in the Orient.

HILO PROGRAM FULL OF LIFE

Fine Events Which Will Fill Two Days With Sport.

The great event of the Hilo meeting promises to be the mile between Del Vista and Weiler. The mare will go down with McKenzie's string on Tuesday and will have special preparation. The match will come on the day to be set by the owners, but probably will be on the second day. The events are as follows:

- Fourth of July—1. Half-mile dash; purse \$125, \$25 of purse second money.
2. Trotting and pacing, 2:38 class; \$125 purse; \$25 of purse second money.
3. One-mile dash, Hilo track cup and \$100.
4. One-mile dash, Hilo mercantile cup and \$100.
5. Trotting and pacing, 2:18 class; Holmes cup and \$150.
6. Three-fourths mile dash; \$125, \$25 of purse second money.
7. One-half mile Japanese owned horses; \$50, \$15 of purse second money.
8. One mile gentlemen's driving race, owners to drive, 2:35 class; purse \$100, \$25 of purse second money.
9. Three-eighths mile dash; \$100, \$25 of purse second money.
10. Japanese race; \$25, \$5 second money.

- JULY 5TH.
1. Half-mile dash; purse \$100, \$25 of purse second money.
 2. Half-mile exhibition race for ladies; Purse of \$20 to best groomed, equestrienne, \$10 to second; \$5 to third.
 3. Trotting and pacing, best 2 out of 3 2:20 class; \$125, \$25 of purse second money.
 4. Five-eighths mile dash; \$100, \$25 of purse second money.
 5. One mile dash; \$125, \$25 of purse second money.
 6. Half-mile dash, Japanese owned horses; \$40, \$10 of purse second money.
 7. Three-fourths mile dash; \$125, \$25 of purse second money.
 8. One and one-fourth mile dash; \$100, \$25 second money.
 9. Consolation race; \$100, \$25 second money.

Conditions—Ten per cent to enter; entries close 8 p. m. Tuesday, July 1, at Volcano Stables office; scratches close at 10 a. m., Wednesday, July 2.

CYCLONE GOES WRONG

(Continued from Page 2.)

There was nothing to make him extend himself. Edna G. was not in a humor for work, and though she went out and tried the trick at the start, Gibson sent the black along and rated him so that he did the first mile in 2:21½. Los Angeles was a factor for second place. The next heat showed the black in the lead practically all the way, he winning in 2:21. The features were the bad action of Directress and the failure of Oak Grove to come up to expectations.

With the regular seventh out the Beer stake was called with ten horses in the event. There was lots of sport in this event, for the men in the sulkeys were all friends of the spectators and there was plenty of gentle joshing all during the warming up. Tom Ryder was favorite, the crowd overlooking Luster and Nettie H. After plenty of scoring the field got away, with W. H. Allen, behind Nettie H., fully ten lengths to the lead. Dick Davis sent Luster out in the lead and kept him there from start to finish. The race then was for second place. W. E. Bellina was hot after the leader with Wisteria, and Faro Bank was close up. Grandfather, Charles Bellina up, was in the ruck, while along behind the field came Nettie H. From around the first turn Allen began to gain on his field. Walter P. would not act for Prince Cupid, and Telephone was out of order, and Richardson could not make any time. The bunch entered the stretch with Luster leading, Wisteria second and Faro Bank next. Away on the outside came Nettie H., and the drive down the stretch was excellent. Nettie came fast and was close after Wisteria, taking third money, while on the wire, Grandfather nipped fourth from Dr. Monarrat and Faro Bank. Later Prince Cupid and Vivian Richardson went another mile, the latter winning. Summary:

The gentlemen's mile driving race for untrained horses for a \$50 silver cup and one barrel of Lem's beer, was won by Luster, driven by D. H. Davis, in 2:31. The next four horses in order each won a barrel of beer. The following were the entries and order of finish: 1. Luster, driven by D. H. Davis, owned by G. P. Kluegel.

2. Wisteria, driven by W. S. Bellina, owned by F. J. Turk.
3. Nettie H., driven by W. A. Allen, owned by W. A. Allen.
4. Grandfather, driven by C. H. Bellina, owned by C. H. Bellina.

TROOP OF CAVALRY Mounted Squadron for National Guard.

A squadron of cavalry to be attached to the National Guard of Hawaii is in the process of formation and a number of young men of Honolulu who are expert horsemen, polo players and perfectly at home in the saddle, are behind the movement. The matter has been brought to Col. Jones of the First Regiment, N. G. H., and he is quite in favor of the addition to the regiment.

It is proposed to recruit the troop from among the riders prominent in the various polo clubs and those whose business will permit of their being able to respond to a call for a drill or series of maneuvers without interfering too largely with their interests.

Just what the status of the troop will be in relation to the regiment and as a part of the National Guard defense of the islands, is yet to be determined. The men who are laying the plans for the organization of the troop are opposed to the squadron being enrolled as a parade feature, and desire only to associate themselves as a part of the Territorial militia for the purposes of acquiring a complete knowledge of the cavalry tactics of the United States Army. The cavalry maneuvers are exceedingly interesting not only to the beholder, but to those actually participating in them.

The squadrons in nearly all the large cities of the Union are composed of men from among the wealthiest classes or those in high social position, and always attract considerable attention. The squadrons of New York and Philadelphia have splendid records for maneuvering and drill, and the Honolulu boys believe that when it comes to horsemanship they will come quite up to the mark.

1. Faro Bank, driven by Dr. W. T. Monarrat, owned by P. McDowell.
2. Hoopa, driven by R. Ryecraft, owned by R. Ryecraft.
3. Telephone, driven by C. Holt, owned by William Holt.
4. Tom Ryder, driven by F. Vida, owned by F. Vida.
5. Billy, driven by V. Richardson, owned by H. Armitage.
6. Walter P., driven by Cupid, owned by David.

One of the features of the meeting was the small gate money taken in for the number of people in the stands. It was a case of saving for many visitors and their plans were peculiar. The price for the quarter stretch was only 50 cents, while the stand was \$1.50, so many scores of people went out in carriages and then slid across the track to the stand. The club received only \$1250 for Wednesday's gate money, when there looked like twice that sum in the enclosure.

The dependence upon the Hilo folk for a fine meeting is shown in the fact that the races would not have filled in hardly any event but for the presence of the horses from the big island. McKenzie and Walker sent their horses for all in sight and won much. The local horsemen see this and it is certain that the compliment will be returned and as many animals sent to Hilo as possible. The racing contingent here have only praise for McKenzie and his following for their assistance.

Bloiting in Illinois Town.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Granite City, Ill., says: A riot broke out this morning at Granite City, Ill., between several hundred striking molders and non-union employees, and as a result five men, two negro non-union workers and three white strikers, were shot, two of the latter fatally.

MEN! WAKE UP!

Is Your Back Weak?
Have You Dragging Pains?
Are You Easily Tired?
Have You Varicocoele?

Have you lost the fire and strength of your youth? Have you "come and go" pains in your back and shoulders? Are you growing old too soon?

If you have these symptoms or any other sign of breaking down of your nerves and vitality you will find new life in Electricity as applied while you sleep.

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is made for you. It is the best way to use electricity. It pours a gentle stream of life into the weak parts continually for hours every night. It refreshes the nerves, expands the vital powers, enriches the circulation and makes you feel bright, active and vigorous in one night's use. You get stronger each day, and in a few weeks you are a new man—stronger and younger in the fire of youth. It is grand, the method of mine, and every man who has ever used it is praising it.

TRY IT NOW!

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now, and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know if you tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and your vitality. If you will call I will give you a free test of what I can do. If you can't call send for my beautifully illustrated book, telling about my method. I send it sealed free. I have 50,000 cures. Call or write today. Send this ad.

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Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

The Champion Gets In.

NEW YORK, June 6.—In the coronation procession, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, F. S. Dymoke, who claimed the right to appear in Westminster

Read what Mr. Paul Isenberg says:

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR:—The presence of the horn-fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So-Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours,

PAUL R. ISENBERG.

So-Bos-So Kilfly Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Honolulu, H. I., Second-class matter.

WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign, \$4.00
Per Month, Foreign, \$4.00
Per Year, Foreign, \$48.00
Per Year, Foreign, \$48.00

—Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY JUNE 17

UN-AMERICAN METHODS.

The army does not gain by the efforts of some of its officers to extenuate the "water cure." Nothing excuses torture as an instrument of law and order, and the American people, far from anticipating their own need of re-buke, have never thought to excuse it in others. The war that gave us a footing in the Philippines was widely heralded as a war of humanity. Spain's cruel treatment of the Cubans was held to justify it. How is it possible, then, for us, in trying to govern a population which we have rescued from Spain to outdo Weyler himself in harshness and barbarity? How is it possible for us to do this and still find excuses that either calm the conscience or convince the judgment?

General Charles King is one of the defenders of the "water cure" and this is part of his plea:

"Do the exigencies of Philippine warfare ever justify acts which to citizens at home seem unwarrantably cruel?"

Often from a whole string of houses in East Pao they fired on our wounded and attendants the day of Santa Ana, and those smiling homes went up in smoke. From the walls and towers of a church far within our lines, and one we had guarded against possible of aggression, they fired on our people for hours. That church was burned. At the battle of Santa Ana, to escape our charging line, a battalion threw down its arms on the bank of the Pao, and was safe. Other insurgents threw arms and failed to reach the shore. Certain papers made furious outcry at this, saying we "slaughtered helpless natives in cold blood." We didn't. We were following strictly the laws of war the world over.

General King begs the question. When houses or churches are used to conceal a firing line, the laws of war say they shall be burnt. That is not objected to; it is not the point at issue. Nor is there any reason why an escaping enemy, in or out of the water, should not be fired upon. Nobody in America, entitled to a serious hearing, differs much from General King's opinion in this respect. But what have these matters to do with the "water cure?" In what way do they extenuate the forcible injection of a half-barrel of fluid into a man to make him tell, at the point of bursting, where arms are hidden or an enemy concealed?

General King says:

Finally, be patient enough to remember that neither Indian nor Malay was ever successfully handled with gloves; that despite all the trimming and humanizing in the course of centuries of the laws of war, war is still what human nature makes and Sherman called it.

Weyler might have made that excuse for the horrors of reconcentration but it would have been met in America by an outcry for war in which General King would probably have joined. Let it be admitted that Indians and Malays are barbarous, but is it not our business to set them a civilized example? Must we show that we are worse barbarians than they? If so what is to bring about the chief end of the war, namely, to win them over and transform them into contented, industrious and loyal citizens of the United States? Surely they cannot have hope of justice from a people who, when they want to get the testimony of an unwilling witness, subject him to an ordeal of torture which would have almost shamed the savages of the Spanish Inquisition. Against barbarity such as that they are quite justified in bearing arms.

OCEAN SUPREMACY.

The question of whether Great Britain is going to lose her ocean supremacy to the United States is not one of sentiment or pugnacity but one of cash. The people who have the most money to invest in trade and commerce will do the most business both on sea and land; and if the United States, which has long since passed Great Britain in the race of material wealth, finds that good returns can be had by investing money in ships—a conclusion to which J. Pierpont Morgan is leading the way—then there will be so many Yankee ships and merchants afloat that no nation of smaller capital can hope to match them either in numbers or enterprise.

The case has been put in a nutshell by a leading economic writer:

Capital will go where it can get the best returns. If these returns happen to be found on the ocean capital will go there; and if that capital happens to be in the hands of any one people that people will get control of the ocean.

This was once the case with the Dutch. They held the surplus capital of Europe and got the bulk of the carrying trade. When their money ran out the sea power passed to the then richest people, who were Englishmen. By the same process it may be expected to go to the Americans, who have more money than they know what to do with, and are amassing greater capital than was ever seen on earth before.

No volcano is less likely to blow off its head than that of Hawaii. There are so many vents and fissures that the pressure is relieved by degrees and no catastrophe like those of Krakatoa or Martinique seems possible.

Hilo need not spend any money for fireworks for the Fourth. According to Prof. Lyons the volcano bids fairly, about that time, to respond to the moon with a special show of red fire and rockets.

If some of those Central American earthquakes would stop shaking down cities and split the isthmus in two for a canal, they might be worth their gas bill.

If one Democratic leader pays \$500 for a heifer, would the starting of a dairy by a boss furnish a clue to the \$300,000 missing from the Tammany campaign fund.

TERMS TO THE BOERS.

In chasing out the South African war the British have been wise enough to give generous terms. They know that, if the Boers are to be made over into subjects of the King as the needs of South Africa require, conciliation must be the first and the best word. The status is not unlike that of the victorious North at the conclusion of the Civil War. The way was open then to reprimand and to a South unreconstructed for a century. It was also open to magnanimity and its sequence, a Union restored in spirit as well as in law and geography. Abraham Lincoln chose the part of good will and when the war came the soldiers of the North fought in the same rank and under the same flag. Between that example and the one set by the Germans in their treatment of the French the British have chosen the one most likely to secure peace and to induce the men to lay down their arms and to accept the new order of things.

The terms granted are as follows:

First—The burghers in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition in their possession to the British, to be distributed to the British forces. The burghers will, on duty, acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha, assisted by General De la Rey and Chief Commandant De Wet.

Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers will, on duty, declare their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, the British King, and their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

Fourth—No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendered or returning for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which have been notified by the commander-in-chief to the burghers, and which shall be tried by court martial after the close of hostilities.

Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, the better and more effectual administration of justice.

Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license according to law.

Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and, as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced.

Eighth—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

Ninth—No special tax will be imposed on land property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

Tenth—As soon as the conditions permit it a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the supervision of a magistrate or otherwise for the purpose of assisting people to their homes and for those who are not able to provide for themselves, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations. His Majesty's government will place at the disposal of those in command of the three million pounds sterling, and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African Republic and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the Government, and if such notes and receipts are found by such commission to have been duly issued, in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the first named commissions as evidence of war losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given.

In addition to the above named free grant of three millions pounds sterling, His Majesty's government will be prepared to make advances or loans, for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterwards repayable over a period of years, with 3 per cent interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause.

The terms, in some of their aspects, are even more generous than those accorded the South by Lincoln. The money grant of \$15,000,000, unprecedented in a case where the defeated people had been warred upon as rebels, Civil government is promised soon and it is indicated that the Boers will enjoy the same franchise as the rest of His Majesty's subjects. No wonder John Bull, M. P., in commenting on this kindly settlement said: "We are a great people when we behave ourselves."

It is a rather curious fact that the men of Hawaii have never taken kindly to helmet hats. Elsewhere in the tropics such headgear is in common use. There is no more comfortable, light and sanitary hat in the market than the helmet and the price is reasonable. One special advantage is in the benefit the eyes get from the green lining of the visor and another is the good effect upon the hair of the air space in the crown.

Payment of bounties on beet sugar has been discontinued by Germany, that power having ratified the program of the Brussels conference. The effect of this important move upon sugar prices here will have a healthful influence on the market.

Oom Paul Krueger will find small enjoyment in South Africa. With his wife dead of grief, his honors and authority gone, with old age and illness weighing on him, life even on his native veldt can possess few charms.

Porto Rico will help Hawaii in the coffee fight. That is good. Porto Rico, it will be observed, is much more desirable to have with us than Porto Rican.

Lipton will challenge again. This will be the third time. Meanwhile the sale of Lipton's teas has increased enough to pay all the bills and create a thirst for more advertising.

The Indiana State Democratic Convention met and adjourned without mentioning Bryan. It didn't even read the Commemorative speech. As a political back number Mr. Bryan seems to be occupying a place on the high shelf.

FIGHT OVER NAVY YARD.

With nearly 100,000 in the navy yard, the fight over the navy yard is a long one, has often before been nearly won, only to fall through at the last stage. Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, has introduced a bill to build the navy yard at a cost of \$25,000,000. The bill will continue to make a strong bid for building the pride of the navy.

Of the many elements of fighting value in the bill as it was last before the Senate was the striking out of the clause that one-half of the new construction must be carried on at navy yards. The fight for such a provision has been a long one, has often before been nearly won, only to fall through at the last stage. Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, has introduced a bill to build the navy yard at a cost of \$25,000,000. The bill will continue to make a strong bid for building the pride of the navy.

The objects of the use of the navy yards for construction is that the government could be satisfied that the work done by the yards costs the government no more than the work done by the private contractors. It is not fair to presume that with the concentrated staff of the navy yard, it is not possible to do work as cheaply and well in navy yards as in private shipyards. The profit of contractors should represent not more than the difference in the class of work and rates of pay. Once reach such a point in the yard and the government would be in a position to build a matter for congratulation. The contractors would see that they dare not expect too much and so our Uncle would get his vessels at a fair price.

There is yet another feature. Give to the navy yards construction work and the government could be satisfied that the work done by the yards costs the government no more than the work done by the private contractors. It is not fair to presume that with the concentrated staff of the navy yard, it is not possible to do work as cheaply and well in navy yards as in private shipyards. The profit of contractors should represent not more than the difference in the class of work and rates of pay. Once reach such a point in the yard and the government would be in a position to build a matter for congratulation. The contractors would see that they dare not expect too much and so our Uncle would get his vessels at a fair price.

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MOVABLE SIDEWALKS.

One of the improvements of the future, of special value and interest to crowded cities, is the movable sidewalk—an American device which was first exploited at the Chicago fair and is now being put to practical use in Paris. Such a sidewalk is building between the Place de la Concorde and the Place de la Bastille, a distance of six miles. According to the Electrical World and Engineer, the platform will consist of three parallel parts running with speeds of 2, 4, 5 and 7 miles an hour, respectively. A passenger walking on the platform could thus attain a speed of 8 to 10 miles. The promoters are contemplating even a quadruple platform, making the higher speed as great as 12 to 14 miles an hour. Stairs would be installed every 50 feet, one set for going in and another for going out of the shallow tunnel of the running platform. The maximum distance to walk to a station would therefore be 325 feet. The uniform fare proposed is two cents.

Sidewalks of this kind may be set down among the commonplace experience of the twentieth century. In great cities where the glut of humanity is so marked that rapid transit lines have not only covered the available surface but have been carried high in air and underground, the movable sidewalk must be an ultimate resort. In all cities, one of these days, it will solve the problem of rapid transit for the masses and may be made a source of municipal revenue.

It is the fashion to take a melancholy view of the prospects of the young King of Spain, but after all he is not so badly off. One of the burdens which his country weak—the ownership of colonies which were always in a state of rebellion—has been more than they came to—has been shouldered upon the United States; and Spain, freed of war, is able to adapt her expenses to her income. Carlism has gone to sleep with its stolid leader, and army and navy expenses can be cut down. The people show good will to their young king and his mother, and his policies, guided as they are by ministers of skill, are not likely to alienate them. If there could be a revival of industry in the country, which is still one of great resources, comparable in that respect to China, the young king's reign should be happy and prosperous.

The black pig and the white rooster ought to be at a premium now on the big volcano island.

HALEMAUMAU SHOWS SIGNS OF GREAT ACTIVITY.

(Continued from Page 1)

of moon is nearest the earth, and therefore the new moon has the greater effect. I also took a list of the scattering earthquakes on Hawaii for a year and I find that 75 per cent of them came within a couple of days of the new and full moon.

"There is a new moon about July 5. I don't want to be classed with the cranks who are always predicting something great, but it is my belief that on that date, or thereabouts, we will hear of more volcanic activity."

It is also worth noting that during the early part of this year the earth was in a very peculiar position with respect to the solar system. For example, draw a line through the earth at right angles to the direction of the sun and you will find that every planet excepting a few asteroids would be on the same side of the line as the sun, so that the earth was really in the extreme limit of the solar system. Whether that has anything to do with the increased disturbance of equilibrium I will leave it to the scientists to determine.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The afternoon last evening was prolonged and brilliant.

The public schools close for the summer vacation on June 20.

It was four years ago today that the United States raised its flag on these islands.

At a meeting of Company C. N. O. H. held at the clubhouse last evening, Capt. J. A. Gonzalez was re-elected to serve one year.

United States District Attorney Breckons has thanked Deputy Sheriff "Chillingworth" by letter for his services in the Vierra okoleh case.

Fifty Hawaiians were procured from the Kaibii detention camp yesterday by the Rapid Transit Company for work on the King street extension.

A Porto Rican girl who has been a inmate of the Salvation Army Rescue Home for a few weeks, quit the institution recently, taking all her clothes, and has not yet been found.

After July 1 Jared Smith, Director of the United States Agricultural Station, will have money to carry on its work, the new fiscal year beginning on that date. Twelve thousand dollars will then be available.

Andrew Weir, the soldier who has given important testimony before a committee of Congress in regard to the "water cure," formerly lived here. His mother is a teacher in the local schools. He is a brother-in-law of Alden Keech.

It is said that Col. McCarthy has sent a letter to the Democratic Executive Committee offering his resignation as chairman, and that the same will be considered at a meeting to be held next week. E. B. McCallanahan and Prince David are mentioned as probable successors in case the resignation is accepted.

F. H. Loucks, who for several years past has occupied a position as clerk in the offices of the Hawaiian News Co., has been appointed clerk of the Third Circuit Court by Judge Gear.

Mr. Loucks was born in 1872 in Baton Rouge, and later removed to San Francisco. Three years ago he came to Honolulu to accept the situation he now leaves on the first of the month. Mr. Loucks succeeds A. G. Kaulukou, who has resigned.

Charges preferred by members of the Bow Wong Wui against Chinese Consul Yang Woe Pin, alleging that the latter was a party to and was cognizant of the wholesale smuggling of opium into Honolulu, are said to have been under investigation of Collectors of Customs Stackable. The charges originally went to Secretary Hall, and were turned over to the Treasury Department, which requested Collector Stackable to make an investigation. Allegations are to the effect that 14,000 lbs of opium have been smuggled.

(From Monday's daily.)

Gorham D. Gilman of Newton, Mass., who was consul general for Hawaii in Boston, on May 29, celebrated his 89th birthday.

The afterglow in the evening continues as brilliant as ever. At 5 a. m. sunset is also a splendid exhibition of afterglow.

A passenger on the last north-bound Australian boat who had a volcano trip coupon got it cashed. "The volcano being active I don't care to go there," he said.

G. M. Cooke, for the past year night manager of the Club Stables, is no longer at that post, as last night closed his period of service. W. E. Bellina will succeed him.

The Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. held a joint picnic on Young Island Saturday afternoon. Games and other amusements were enjoyed, the party breaking up about 8 p. m.

Manager Fairchild of the Mahee Sugar Company, Kealia, Kauai, reports the season's crop to be about 11,500 tons. This exceeds by 1250 tons the largest crop the company has ever had.

Albert M. Webster, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Hawaii, formerly stenographer of the Circuit Court, will be married June 23. They will spend their honeymoon on Tantalus.

In the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry may be seen a fine specimen of the mangosteen, a rather rare fruit. There are also two onions, each weighing 18 ounces, grown by Mr. P. Bultholtz, Kona.

The employees of the hardware department of T. H. Davies & Co. gave a dinner on Saturday evening at the Hawaiian hotel for George Angus, who is to be married on Tuesday evening. Those present were C. V. Sturtevant, A. S. Robinson, D. B. MacMonchie, G. M. Donoham, R. C. Lydecker, T. Kelly, E. Woodward.

E. R. Hendry, United States Marshal, has returned from Eleale.

Mrs. A. G. Hawes gives a bathing party at Waikiki for Miss Freda White.

Mr. A. Lewis leaves on the Mauna Loa today for a business trip to Hawaii.

Princess Kawananakou has discontinued until further notice her receptions on Tuesdays.

L. K. Pearson will leave on the Kinohiwa for Hilo. He is going into the hardware and saddlery business there.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart has returned from Hilo, where he represented the government in criminal cases.

Side Lights, the June issue of which is out, is so good a publication of the kind as to deserve a wider field than Hilo can give it.

E. S. Boyd, Land Commissioner, leaves on the Kinohiwa today for Hilo to allot various homestead tracts which have been recently approved by the Executive Council.

The sixth commencement of the Kamehameha School for Girls will take place next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The commencement of the Boys' School will be held next Tuesday evening.

Miss Maud Gillet and Mr. A. A. Young will be married tomorrow evening in St. Andrew's cathedral. There is to be no reception afterwards, the cards merely being for attendance at the church.

Twenty workmen are engaged in constructing the lanai for the Fourth of July ball on the Waikiki side of the capital building. It will be 50 by 100 feet, and has supports underneath to hold up any number of people who may crowd into the structure.

A committee from the Builders' Exchange called upon Supt. Boyd yesterday to tender the assistance of that body in securing a stricter conformity to the building laws. The laws on that subject are at present very meagre, and the Builders' Exchange proposes to frame a new statute for submission to the next legislature.

Pains in the Back.

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. N. PERRY, care H. S. Copeland, Pike Road, Ala.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamships from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin.

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN.

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Exchange proposals to frame a new statute for submission to the next legislature.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS.

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 61 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

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

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS.

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company.

Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$600,000.00

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

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AN ISLAND RESOURCE

Oloha Fiber Gets An Official Report.

JARED G. SMITH, special agent in charge of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station, has received from Dr. N. Russell of Mountain View, Hawaii, an interesting sketch of the Oloha fibre, its growth, characteristics and manufacture into fish nets.

The article, with samples of the fibre, is to be forwarded to the Washington Department of Agriculture for a scientific analysis, and for information in regard to a suitable mechanical extractor, which Dr. Russell says is needed before the cultivation of the fibre can become a success financially in Hawaii.

The following is the article furnished by Dr. Russell, which will be forwarded to Washington:

OLONA FIBRE.

Botany.—Olona is a native Hawaiian name of a single botanical Hawaiian species of plant of the Urticaceae family. In Hillebrand's "Flora of the Hawaiian Islands," we find (page 415) the following quotation from Gaud. Bot. Voy. Ron. Feb. 94, D. C. Prod. 16, Sect. 1, pp. 225-13:

"Touchardia latifolia. A shrub, 4-8 ft. high, with a viscid juice, sparingly dividing into stout branches, the youngest hispid but soon glabrate. Leaves on petioles of 3-8, ovate, 5-10 x 5-9, acute or acuminate, obscurely serrate, rounded at the base, chartaceous, dark green on both faces and glabrous, excepting a few hairs on the nerves, tripl-nerved, the lateral nerves not reaching the middle of the margin, pinnal nerves higher up, with rectangular areoles. Stipules 2, acute. Glomerules of flowers generally arranged in repeatedly forking cymes, with one branch suppressed and the middle glomerule sessile. The male cymes longer (3-5) and broader (5-6) than the female which are also more crowded. Male glomerules 6-8 in diameter. Pericarp 1 1/2 to 2, the lanceolate segments hooded and obtuse or tuberculate below the apex. Stamens shortly exerted, anthers large, white. Rudiment of pistil glabrous. Fem. glomerules 4-5. Pericarp 1, orange colored when mature. Style as long as the anthers. Wied. Bot. Voy. Ron. Feb. 94, D. C. Prod. 16, Sect. 1, pp. 225-13.

This quotation is accompanied with the following foot-note by Hillebrand: "In deep ravines on all islands, but by no means common. It is the 'Olona' of the natives, which yields a fibre highly prized for tenacity and durability, and is chiefly employed for making fishing nets. The species, as a rule, is dioecious."

History.—Some 50 years ago about 1000 natives were living on the margin of the virgin forest and pahoehoe rock along the trail connecting Hilo with the coast. At the time of the arrival of the missionaries, the natives of Hawaii, in a spot corresponding to the present 22-mile point of the Volcano road. Making of "kapa" (native cloth) out of "Mamake" bark (Pipturus albidus, Urticaceae), of Olona fibre for fishing nets out of Touchardia latifolia, and capturing "Ahi" birds in the shade of the wings of yellow feathers under the fangs of which luxurious royal garments were manufactured—these were the industries on which they lived.

For reasons common to all the native population of the islands, namely, the introduction of new germs of disease, syphilis, leprosy, tuberculosis, smallpox, etc., this settlement gradually dwindled away and in 1862 the few surviving members migrated to other localities. At present only patches of wild bananas, taro and heaps of stones are scattered in the forest. In the places of former habitation and industry, I have heard, however, that as late as the seventies Kalakaua still levied a tax in Olona fibre from the natives of Puna and Olua districts, which fibre he sold at high prices to Swiss Alpine clubs who valued it for its light weight and great strength.

Conditions of Growth.—Touchardia grows abundantly in Olua forests, presenting a kind of a natural plantation. It very successfully holds its own in competition with ferns and other elements of the undergrowth. The seedlings of "Olona" trees (Metrosideros polymorpha). The deep shade, very porous soil, considerable moisture with a yearly rainfall of 180 inches, pretty evenly distributed, are the natural conditions. By removing some of the undergrowth, scattering the seed, and probably by planting cuttings, the number of plants on the same area would be greatly increased with but very small expense. Since plants of medium age (about 18 months old) supply the best fibre, native, in gathering, used to turn down the elder ones with the foot, laying the whole plant on the ground to force new shoots and sprouts.

Manufacture.—I was familiar with the plant and its properties for years, but did not pay any further attention to it as a possible object of industry, for the reason that to all appearances the same difficulties in mechanical extraction of fibre will be met as in the case of Rume, for which no satisfactory machine has been found so far. Recently my interest in the matter was again aroused by Mr. Jared G. Smith of the Hawaii Experiment Station. Considering the Touchardia fibre to be free from resinous matter, upon his suggestion I decided to examine the subject more in detail. For this purpose an old native, born and raised in the settlement above mentioned, was interviewed. Together with him I proceeded into the forest along 22 miles side trail, in my pocket I carried the plants, stripped them of the bark, and with his own old tools manufactured the sample of fibre, which I beg to convey for examination as exhibit N1.

My object was to ascertain exactly: 1. What kind of plants he selects; 2. To see the primitive method of manufacture with the idea that this method might furnish some suggestions for the construction of the machine.

We hardly made a few dozen steps in the woods along 22 mile trail when a rich harvest of Touchardia was found. We found both male and female plants, that could be distinguished only by indifference. Whereas male flowers are situated on relatively long, repeatedly forking cymes, growing out of the base of the leaves, fe-

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



THE AGNEW-WIEDAY PIG-FIGHT



BOERS AND BRITONS MAKE PEACE

PEACE

PING PONG WAS STRUCK THE TOWN



QUITE A LITTLE MONEY CHANGED HANDS

HAWAII AS AN OUTPOST OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION

THE following is the substance of a brief address given in Central Union Church by Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop in the morning service of June 15, on the occasion of the annual presentation of the work of the Hawaiian Board. Short addresses followed from Pastor Kincaid and Hon. J. B. Atherton, the president of the board:

HAWAII'S INHERITANCE OF SERVICE.

I desire, fellow Christians, to make clear before you the peculiar greatness of our call to work for the Kingdom of Christ. It seems to me that never, before any people, was a greater task set more plainly before them for God and humanity than this task which rests upon us in Hawaii of evangelizing and elevating these multitudes who are with us from many races and lands.

We find ourselves in possession of a very precious and noble heritage of moral, spiritual and social well-being—a highly advanced Christian civilization growing from and dependent on the light and piety abiding in these churches founded and handed on from our fathers. We also find devolving upon us as a part of our privilege and inheritance a great and pressing duty of so administering our heritage as to illuminate and elevate the myriads of strangers among us, so that they may promote and not destroy this high condition, and may co-operate in increasing and spreading this light.

Our position in Hawaii is a wonderfully central and strategic one in relation to the extensive continental island of this ocean. This is the one central and solitary outpost of American civilization and Christianity, pushed far out in mid-ocean towards Asia. America has grown into the mastery of the Pacific, and here by a wonderful succession of Divine Providences is found planted in Hawaii Christian America's strong advanced outpost already possessed by a saint and aggressive Christianity. We, Christian brethren, stand at the forefront. Upon us devolves the task of administering the duties of our responsible position, wisely, alertly and strenuously.

Permit me first to recall to your thoughts and memories an outline of that wonderful series of Divine Providences which the God of the nations successively gave for the result of planting here in such great strength and in advance the church of Christ, and a powerful American Christian civilization.

1. The first of this series after the long-postponed discovery of the Hawaiian group, was the raising up of the powerful and wise chief Kamehameha, who should abolish the anarchy of warring islands and kings, and weld them into one well-ordered and peaceful nation, enjoying substantial justice and order, so that the coming Gospel light should not be obstructed by savage violence and anarchy.
2. The second was the landing and gathering into a school in Cornwall, Conn., of a very interesting group of Hawaiian youths, including Oloakali (or Opukahala), who aroused and directed attention to the spiritual needs of Hawaii to such a degree that in 1819 a band of missionaries, led by Bingham and Thurston, were sent to carry them the Gospel, at the precise time most favorable to their object.
3. The third was the timely removal by death before their arrival of the aged Kamehameha, who was tenaciously wedded to the ancient idolatry and its tabus, which formed a leading part of his political system. On their arrival in April, 1820, the missionaries

found not only that the King was dead, but the whole system of idolatry and the tabus had been forcibly and completely abolished, leaving free opening for Christianity to enter.

4. After a hospitable reception and the conversion of several prominent chiefs, a great danger was removed by the death in 1824 of the sensual and vacillating young King Liholiho, and the establishment of Kaahumanu as Regent. This powerful and capable woman had become a most humble and zealous Christian, and devoted herself to the strenuous propagation of Christianity among all the people, who throughout the islands became nominal adherents of the faith and very many of them true converts.

5. Another formidable obstacle was removed in 1830 by the death of Governor Boki, who had become hostile to the missionaries. During the height of his opposition he embarked on a sandalwood expedition to the Southwest Pacific, where he perished, and Kaahumanu had full sway.

6. To crown the work of Christianizing the people, already most prosperous and developing with schools and churches, there came an extraordinary outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the great revival of 1837-8, which swept the masses of the people into an eager and enthusiastic allegiance to Christ and the Bible, so that the Hawaiians became at once a strongly Christian nation, and a Protestant one, just when Romanism became most active and threatening.

7. Evidently moved by the same divine influence, there ensued a period of twelve years, during which the hitherto despotic chiefs and their King most willingly and kindly set their people free from bondage and conferred upon them liberal and constitutional government with full equipment of laws, judiciary and parliamentary legislation. All this was stimulated and consolidated by a succession of attacks, especially from France, in all which America proved a staunch and watchful friend.

8. All these providences having wrought in favor of American influence and Christianity, a mighty determining force followed in the rush of Americans to possess California and its gold in 1848-9. The United States then taking possession of their inheritance of the Pacific Coast, the way became prepared and made sure for Hawaii to glide into alliance and union with America. It was God's will that to America and no other power should fall the duty of holding this Pacific center.

And so it is, brethren, that, led by such a wonderful succession of manifest divine activities, we find ourselves here in Hawaii, fallen heirs to great privileges, great honors and most imperative duties. An urgent and noble work is placed in our hands as the favored successors of those who have gone before. It is ours to carry on their work—to develop and advance it—so that it does not retrograde, but that Hawaii becomes more and more a shining light and a leavening power for Christ in this mid-Pacific.

Now elements have come in. Changed conditions have arisen. The slowness of the past has been exchanged for intense commercial activity. Poverty has given place to exceptional wealth. Our gentle and inactive native population, sadly wasted in numbers, has been reinforced by a multitude of active toilers both of Latin and Mongolian races. Our dominant evangelical Christianity has been invaded and contested by other forms of religion, both sacerdotalist and Oriental. Our liberal American Protestant light and culture faces boldly and confidently its great task of

enlightening and assimilating these new and adverse elements, and converting them into aids for evangelizing the races from which they came. We hold the best heaven of the Christian world, and these other races pour in upon us to be leavened by us. Thus have we in our charge a mighty beneficent force, to be distributed to the nations of the great Pacific.

The Latin and Catholic peoples of Latin America are largely represented here by the cognate race of the Portuguese, an able and serviceable people who prove receptive to the better light. From the other side of the Pacific come our 90,000 Chinese and Japanese. They, too, prove most accessible to the Gospel light which we are laboring to direct upon them. All these are being effectively leavened by our Gospel leaven.

Not less essential to our work is the care to continue the enlightenment and elevation of our Hawaiian brethren who have been so generously elevated by America into the fullest privileges of citizenship, and who form so important a part of our evangelized churches. Among them it is needful to maintain the light of Christ in unimpaired power.

To carry on such work with all vigor is our noble opportunity. It seems to me, fellow Christians, that when we reach the blest shores beyond, we shall be hailed there as those who were privileged above most others as having enjoyed a wonderful call to a great work. May it then be found that we met our obligations with fitting zeal and devotion.

MOHICAN WILL SOON BE HERE

The United States training ship Mohican will probably arrive in port Friday of this week from Yokohama for a stay of two weeks.

The Mohican was in Honolulu several months ago on her annual summer cruise, coming here from Pago Pago and then to the Philippines, after which there was an extended cruise in Oriental waters. The Mohican sailed from Yokohama on May 18th for this port, and should arrive here, according to advices from Japan, about the 20th of this month. According to her itinerary she was not due in Honolulu until June 23, but having sailed from Yokohama three days earlier than scheduled, she should arrive that much sooner.

The Mohican will make the longest stay of the trip in Honolulu upon her next arrival. The cadets aboard her will celebrate the Fourth of July in this city, and on the following day she will set sail for Bremerton, from there she goes to Victoria, then to Port Angeles, and will wind up her cruise in San Francisco on September 10th.

CHOLERA MORBUS A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

In many instances attacks of cholera morbus terminate fatally before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. The safe way is to keep at hand a reliable medicine for use in such cases. For this purpose there is nothing so sure as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. W. E. Bosworth, of Lafayette, Ala., U. S. A., says: "In June, 1900, I had a serious attack of cholera morbus and one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gave me relief in fifteen minutes." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A large number of passengers are booked on the Kinau today for the volcano.

PLANS FOR WILDOCK

Work Will Begin In the Early Fall.

As soon as the timber which is now ordered from the coast arrives at Hilo work upon the construction of the new docks will be pushed. The limit of time for the completion of the work is January 1, 1903, and if there are no delays because of failure of lumber to arrive, there will be no difficulty in completing the wharf and the work connected with it within the space.

V. J. Amweg, who is at the head of the Hawaiian Construction and Engineering Company, which has taken the contract for the work, will leave for Hilo today for the purpose of looking over the ground. He will make all arrangements for the contract and in addition to the ordinary plans will pass through some special features if possible. Mr. Amweg, as one of the most competent engineers of the islands, he having laid out and constructed the main line of the Rapid Transit road, and been in charge of some of the most perfect modern construction in the city since, will have immediate control of the job and will make it one of the most acceptable in the Territory.

One of the features which Mr. Amweg proposes to introduce, if it is possible, will be the use of electric power for the purpose of driving the motors of the dredging machinery, which he will build for use on the contract. There is a deal of dredging to be done and if the prices of power are fair, which is expected owing to the fact that water power is used in its generation, then the engines of the suction dredge will be connected with electric motors, the current being carried down the wharf and out to the dredge as it progresses. This will be a novelty in power transmission, but if once installed will make a considerable saving over coal, which would cost for a two-shift at least \$75.

There will be in the wharf something like 50,000 lineal feet of plank and nearly 700,000 feet of lumber. The wharf will be 800 feet long by 100 feet wide, and though at the present time there is not contemplated a wharf shed, it will come in time. The construction calls for eleven piles to each bent, and two fender piles, making thirteen to each section. The floor work will be of the heaviest planking and the contract calls for the best timber and the highest class workmanship throughout.

The dredging for the vessel berths alongside the wharf will follow the work of building the dock. The Bowers type of dredge will be worked, the material taken out being used to fill in the flats. There will be provided thirty feet depth alongside the wharf and the entrance will be made wide enough to permit any number of vessels possible alongside the wharf, to come up to it at low tide. The tracks of the Hilo railroad will be laid out on the wharf to its end, so that the loading and unloading of vessels will progress with dispatch. The wharf dredging will cost close to \$125,000.

"I am of opinion that the construction of a sea wall will make the Hilo harbor one of the finest possible," said Mr. Amweg yesterday. "There is a reef which would furnish the base for the wall, and once completed there would be an enclosed harbor sufficient to hold all the commerce that Hilo will have in many years. As it now is there is considerable swell and this may prevent the use of the wharf except on the mauka side when there is any sea on at all."

"There will be plenty of room for the ordinary shipping and later, to the event of the construction of the wall, the wharf will furnish an admirable center for the business of the port. The dock itself will be a great advantage to commerce and will make it possible for any ship to lie there during heavy weather. I expect that we will begin work by the first of September, but it may be later, if our timber does not come to hand."

Once Ruler of Japan.

YOKOHAMA, May 25.—It is reported that Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns, will have the Senior highest Court Rank and the decoration of the highest order conferred on him shortly. From the time he restored the reins of the Government to the Emperor 35 years ago with wisdom and modesty that will command the attitude of the nation for ever, he did not see the Emperor until 1893 when he was invited to the Court by T. M. the Emperor and Empress. After that time he paid visits to the Imperial Palace and has been one of the most respected persons there. The nation will receive the news of the coming decoration with gratitude and sympathy.

Dedicated to Patriotism.

STERLING, Ill., June 6.—The will of the late Judge John D. Crabtree of the appellate court of this district, has been filed with the probate clerk of Lee county. After dividing his personal and real estate amounting to \$200,000 among his eight children, he says: "Enjoin upon my son John, and all of my sons, that should the occasion arise (which God forbid) when our country requires their service, that they be as ready to devote their lives to her defense as their father was in the dark days of 1861 and 1865."

Veteran of Perry's Cruise.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Dr. William R. Armstrong Nelson, grandson of William Nelson, who took an active part in the siege of Yorktown and son of a family prominent in colonial Virginia is dead at his home in this city. Dr. Nelson was appointed in 1890 Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy and accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to Japan. He resigned shortly before the civil war and on the outbreak of that conflict joined the Confederate army.

SIN SOCIETY



Two events during the coming week will be of special interest to society circles. These are the wedding of Miss Maud Gillet and Mr. A. A. Young and the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Grace and Mr. George Angus. The Gillet-Young wedding takes place on the evening of Wednesday, June 14, in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The bride will be given away by Dr. J. S. McGrew. Miss Alice Gillet, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and Mr. B. Griggs, Mr. Holt will attend the groom. The ushers are J. T. McGrew, R. W. Shingle, William Williamson and R. E. Wright. After the wedding a reception for the wedding party will be held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. McGrew. The couple will leave for the coast in the steamship China to spend their honeymoon.

Miss Eleanor Phillips of Oakland, and William N. Patten were married in the Catholic Cathedral last Saturday evening just after the arrival of the Miowara from Vancouver. Miss Phillips was a passenger on the steamer, having been away from the islands for several months.

The Seniors of Oahu College and a few friends were entertained by Miss May E. Patey assisted by her cousin Maud E. Patey at the home of her parents on Anapuni street on Saturday evening, June 10th. Progressive fishing, ping pong, and music by the Oahu College Quintet Club, helped the time to pass pleasantly and quickly. The company departed and quickly. May may have happy birthday. Those present were: Misses A. Clark, E. Horner, P. Hall, E. Amweg, M. McCandless, E. Wolfe, F. Crozier, D. Sorensen, A. Gribble, S. Lyman, H. Hapal, P. Hill, A. Hill, C. Stewart, C. Dodge, F. Yarrow, N. M. Dorff, I. Fisher, M. Peterson, B. Ashby, A. Marshall, C. Marshall, J. Eamon, A. Peiker, M. Turner, L. Cunningham, J. Winne, K. Hamstead, Messrs. G. Canavaro, R. Johnson, A. Robinson, M. Robinson, G. Malott, P. McKend, C. Sawyer, K. Brown, P. Shingle, J. Young, Edgar Young, J. A. Walker, Judge L. A. Dickey, C. Tracey, H. Hoffman, W. Dean, E. Young, C. Blaco, C. Allen, G. Hapal, W. Young, H. Young, N. Crabbe, F. Lowrey, S. Lowrey, A. Jordan, M. Nevin, H. Sturtevant.

Miss Mabel Wilcox of Lihue, Kauai, was a graduate in music at New York school, 323 West 77th street, New York city, on Wednesday, May 21st. Miss Wilcox, who has devoted the winter to studying music, rendered two very fine piano solos, first "Grillen" by Schumann and second the "Columbine Minuet". She was so loudly applauded that she rendered as encores, a waltz by Chopin, and "Moonlight" by Mac Dowell. In the evening the young ladies of the school gave an informal farrowed dance to their friends. In the afternoon Miss Wilcox wore a charmingly simple white gown and in the evening an exquisite ball gown of blue chiffon. Among the guests were the most distinguished members of the New York society set.

The picnic of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Y. M. C. A. will take place on Young Brothers' island in the harbor this afternoon and evening. The launches leaving Brewer's wharf next the boat landing, near foot of Nuuanu street at three and four p. m. The secretaries wish all who intend accompanying the expedition across the harbor to notify them not later than noon today. Already a large number have signified their intention of going. Everyone is expected to bring lunch but the Y. W. C. A. will put up lunches for ten cents each for those who leave word with Mrs. Brown before noon. As music is to be one of the pleasures of the outing it is desired that as many as have musical instruments can play them, should bring them along. There will also be games and bathing. Bathing suits and towels are to be brought.

Mrs. Frank Jordan has invitations out for a reception to be given Monday, June 16 from 8 to 10 p. m. in honor of her sister, Miss Josephine Asberry.

Mrs. Royal D. Mead accompanied by Miss Ruth Beckwith of Los Angeles will return by the China July 15.

Wentworth Buchanan and Donald Ross leave on July 1 in the steamship Moana for Victoria whence they will go to Banff for a couple of weeks' stay. They will then go to Montreal and hope to reach Newport by the end of July where they will remain during the summer.

A complimentary dinner will be given this evening at "Halepau" 1533 Makiki street, in honor of Mr. A. A. Young whose marriage to Miss Maud Gillet takes place next Wednesday evening. The hosts are Robert W. Shingle, A. Lewis, Jr., Griggs, Holt and William Williamson. The former was associated in "Bohemia." Covers will be laid for fourteen.

The "Order of the Billy-Goats" will give a complimentary dinner on Monday evening for George Angus, whose marriage to Miss Elizabeth Grace takes place on Tuesday evening next week.

The nuptials of Miss Wildinell and Byron Baird are to be celebrated in August.

A luncheon was given on Wednesday by Mrs. W. F. Allen for a number of ladies among whom were Mrs. W. G. Irwin and Mrs. Patric.

The picture hat has never been more beautiful than it is today. Yet in a measure it has fallen on evil days for the simple reason that it is so often donned by the wrong woman. There is a terrible type of would-be artistic lady who imagines that she possesses all the qualifications necessary for the successful wearing of the picture hat by reason of her knowledge of art. But unfortunately this lady has no knowledge whatever of dress, and she professes to be above the vanities of this world, apart from art. The result is always disastrous, as can easily be proved by a "look in" at a studio.

Echoes of the Ping Pong tournament: "It was a glorious meet."

"It was so thoughtful in the genial

PLANS FOR A HOLIDAY CORONATION TO BE OBSERVED

Will Push Plans for a Fair in July—Progress in Coffee Fight.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THE Merchants' Association went on record yesterday afternoon as favoring a half holiday on Saturday and an observance of Coronation day. In addition to this the association declared that the Merchants' Fair should go on and that clean streets must be secured very soon.

The meeting of the association was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and was a well-attended gathering. Those present were: F. W. Macfarlane, W. W. Harris, L. E. Pinkham, J. F. Humburg, H. F. Wichman, M. Phillips, G. W. Smith, W. W. Hall, F. J. Church, John F. Soper, J. G. Rothwell, F. L. Waldron, C. von Hamm, W. H. Babbitt, J. M. Wakefield, J. G. Spencer, Robert Catton.

Reports from the street paving committees were first in order and they came in quite rapidly. M. Phillips said that there was but one reply from the lower block of Fort street, that the Judd building would pay a pro rata. Neither the Campbell estate nor Irwin & Company had answered the committee's letter. L. E. Pinkham said that in case of the block below King street the Austin estate and J. O. Carter were the only ones who objected, the others wanting the improvement. Mr. Wichman said matters were in statu quo in the block to Hotel street, owing to the fact that the Campbell estate was not inclined to do anything, according to reports, and as the trustees had not answered the request of other committees, his committee had kept quiet. The committees were continued with instructions to get together with the Superintendent of Public Works and find what that department would do in the premises.

The committee which had in charge the sending of W. C. Weedon to the Coast reported having secured a pass for him. The chairman said he would have to have more time for the preparation of the income tax report, owing to the absence of W. O. Smith from the city.

The first communication read was one from A. Barnes, setting forth that what was needed badly here was a credit bureau, and following his suggestion with remarks from various associations in the United States showing how they did the work of keeping tabs of the dealers worthy of credit. The report was considered of such value that the matter was sent to the committee of trade and finance for a special report.

The subject of coffee came up and a letter from Captain Williamson, saying he would make an investigation as to what he could do, was read. This was followed by some interesting correspondence showing the interest aroused in Porto Rico in favor of a tariff on coffee. The letters are as follows:

Honolulu, June 12, 1922.
The Merchants' Association,
Honolulu, H. T.
Dear Sirs:—Having opened up correspondence with some of the coffee men of Porto Rico, relative to having the coffee industry protected, I beg to submit to you my personal two letters of A. A. Jones, dated May 21st and 26th respectively, and a copy of a letter from President of Chamber of Commerce of San Juan to R. A. Macfie in regard to this issue.

The tenor of these letters indicate, that combined and constant action by both Porto Rico and Hawaii at Washington be taken up, and as the future welfare of the territory must be of first importance to our commercial bodies such as you are, I should like to enlist your co-operation in this vital measure, as well as have you interest our Chamber of Commerce, of which many of you are members, in regard to this measure.

The combined efforts of Porto Rico and Hawaii ought certainly to bear tangible results in time to come, and I should like to have you take the matter up with the Porto Rico people, by correspondence, or by other means you may find suitable.

Trusting that you will lend your assistance, as well as arouse the support of our Chamber of Commerce, I am, yours most respectfully,
A. L. LOUISISON.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, 21st May, 1922.

A. L. Louisison, Esq., Honolulu.
Dear Sir:—I duly received your letter (carbon copy) of 14th April about protection for the coffee industry of Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico.

I showed it to Governor Hunt who quite approved of your suggestion.

I have sent copies to various newspapers and to the Chamber of Commerce, from whom I have just received a letter in Spanish, a translation of which I will send you by next mail. The chamber seems very favorable to your suggestion.

Please excuse this short note as the mail is just leaving.

Yours very truly,
R. A. MACFIE.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, 26th May, 1922.

A. L. Louisison, Esq., Honolulu.
Dear Sir:—Referring to my last letter of the 21st inst, which I beg to confirm, I take now pleasure in handing you enclosed a copy or translation of the letter I received from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Juan regarding your proposition for protection of Hawaii and Porto Rico coffee.

I shall report to you any further communication I may receive on this matter and remain, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
R. A. MACFIE.

(Translation)
Chamber of Commerce,
San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 26, 1922.
Mr. R. A. Macfie, Honolulu.
Dear Sir:—The Chamber of this Chamber of Commerce to which I presented your interesting letter, as well as the copy you enclosed, took it as a duty and decided to answer you stating that all our and Mr. Louisison's proposals in regard to protecting the coffee industry in the sense of obtaining a duty to be paid on foreign coffee imported into the United States is very reasonable, as a protection to the two colonial countries of the Great Republic.

The council is also of the opinion that the combined and constant action of both Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands can obtain a satisfactory result in this matter.

Having this in view, it is its intention to interest the planters of the island and especially the coffee growers in Mr. Louisison's plan.

I shall not fail to report to you the outcome of our endeavors should they be favorable, and remain,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) M. PANIAGUA,
President.

The matter of the Merchants' Fair came up on the report of the special committee as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., June 16th, 1922.
To the President and Members of the Merchants' Association.
Gentlemen:—The committee appointed by you for the purpose of inquiring into the proposed Merchants' Fair, which it has been suggested be held in conjunction with the Agricultural Fair, beg leave to report as follows:

At a conference between Acting Governor Cooper, Mr. Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, and your committee, we were assured of the hearty co-operation of the government, and their hope that the proposed action be taken.

Owing to public notice having been given early in the year that the Agricultural Fair would be held the last of July, and that the planting had been going on in accordance therewith, it was deemed inadvisable to, at this time, change the date of the Fair, and your committee feel that it is to the best interest of all that they concur in the date originally set.

Our two Inter-Island transportation companies (H. W. S. Co. and the I. S. N. Co.) have offered a 50 per cent reduction in fares, making a one fare round trip rate, tickets good for one month, for passengers from the other islands. They still further offer to carry free, products and goods to be exhibited at the Agricultural Fair.

Some of the hotels offer special reduced rates to the island visitors during the fair.

The Jockey Club has signified their willingness to arrange a race meet during that week, they only asking that the fair promoters guarantee a portion of the purses.

Your committee feels that the fair can be successfully and creditably carried through, provided a proper location can be obtained and would suggest that a committee be appointed to wait on Governor Dole, requesting him to get permission from Capt. McWilliamson, one U. S. resident quartermaster, for the location of a pavilion in front of and between the Drill Shed and Hotel street, for the housing of the Merchants' exhibits and such other uses as may be deemed desirable.

Your committee has secured an estimate that the probable cost of a suitable building will be between \$250 and \$300, and that probably \$150 would be realized from the sale of the building after the close of the fair, making a probable net cost of about \$150.

Respectfully submitted,
P. R. HELLM,
W. W. DIMOND,
GEO. W. SMITH,
J. G. ROTHWELL,
F. L. WALDRON,
R. CATTON.

Committeeman Smith said that the cost of the building would be some \$250 and the salvage from the lumber \$1200. However, there would be a source of revenue in that the space could be rented and thus some money raised. W. W. Dimond said there might be formed a company to erect the building and take all charge of the affairs in this connection, the association standing the loss. On motion of Secretary Harris the committee was increased by the addition of three members and given all power to carry through the fair idea. The three members are: J. G. Rothwell, R. Catton, F. L. Waldron. There was some talk of limiting the committee in its expenditures, but this was not put into concrete form, as all the talk had been along lines that made it possible for the people to see just what the committee might spend.

A letter was read from L. Marks saying that he was ready to aid in the carrying out of the plan for clean streets and wanted to meet the association. This was followed by a suggestion from the committee on the subject that Mr. Marks would give it later a report upon costs and what he could secure, which would form the basis of a report; also that there seemed every reason to believe that the plan would go through very soon.

A letter from C. D. Chase embodying a suggestion for the maintenance of San Francisco of a bureau of information, and other plans of advertising for the securing of tourist trade, was referred to a special committee composed of J. G. Rothwell, J. F. Humburg and W. Lishman, for the committee will look into other plans for advertising.

Mr. Weedon sent a letter asking if the association would assist in securing his outfit of lantern slides and views and offering to distribute literature, and the secretary will answer that he was engaged to lecture in the belief that he had all the supplies.

James Gordon Spencer wanted to know what the association would do as to the buying of some copies of the book to be issued by Secretary Cooper, for the purpose of advertising. The Territory has some money but it will take more for the purpose of printing all that are needed. The amount desired will be from \$500 to \$600. The Chamber of Commerce was interested and sent Mr. Spencer to see the sister organization. The matter was placed in the hands of the committee on publicity.

President Macfarlane brought up the matter of a half holiday on Saturday and asked for opinions as to what should be done in the matter of such action during the summer months. Several spoke, some agreeing and others finding reasons why the stores must be kept open. One member said the Kinan mail had to be handled before the men went home, and this kept them about for several hours. Finally it was decided that the association pro-

(Continued on Page 7.)

MEET AND NAME MEN Republicans Are Lined Up Ready.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

REPUBLICANS opened their fight, the mere formal throwing out of the skirmish lines, last evening at the meetings of the precinct clubs for organization, by the nomination of officers to be chosen on Friday, June 27. In most instances in the city there were fair gatherings and the foundations were laid for some hard work.

There were some districts in which there is no record of there having been held any meeting, and in at least one of these the president of the club alone showed up. There was a healthy desire manifested at most of the meetings for the perfection of the party organization, and in almost every instance there were formed special committees for the purpose of perfecting the precinct registers.

The meeting of the First precinct of the Fourth district was held at the Government nursery, where Superintendent Austin had arranged a table and seats for the fairly large crowd which gathered. In the absence of the former president, Townsend, Charles Hopkins was chosen chairman of the meeting. The nominations made were as follows: President, C. L. Hopkins; vice presidents, W. Roe, W. L. Eaton, D. Pikel, O. K. Joseph, Luahua; secretary, E. S. Boyd; assistant secretary, Isaac Harbottle; treasurer, P. R. Helm; judges of election, J. Kalama, S. Kamapiohi, J. Kidwell, Joseph Luahua; executive committee, J. Vivichaves, E. Towse, Solomon Kaula, J. W. K. Keiki, J. Kalama, D. A. Kaloie, Kalamau.

After the nominations had been made there was a discussion of the registration of the voters and it was decided that the captains of the various sub districts of the precinct should secure rolls and proceed to list every voter in the precinct. This work will begin at once so that when the meeting for the election of the officers nominated last evening is held there shall be on the rolls a full representation of the voters of the district.

The meeting of the second precinct was held in a tent pitched at the corner of Pikel and Lunallo streets. The tent was new and was secured for the use of the club during the campaign which is now coming on. There were present many voters, both haole and native, and the enthusiasm was fairly evident, for the reason that when there was called a subscription for the purpose of paying all the preliminary expenses, the contributions netted close to \$50. Owing to the new rule that no person shall be a member of more than one committee, J. H. Fisher was not renominated for the position of president. The list of officers as named is as follows: President, J. H. Soper; vice presidents, W. Kalomoku, M. A. Gonsalves; secretary, T. H. Petrie; assistant secretary, Patrick Gleason; treasurer, C. H. Atherton; judges, C. L. Beale, G. B. McClellan, C. B. Wilson; executive committee, J. H. Craig, R. Ahuna, R. D. Mead, George Kawai, Charles Crozier.

The meeting adjourned until Friday two weeks and there were taken no steps for registry, as it will be taken up at that time.

There was a fair meeting at the drill shed where the voters of the Fifth precinct were gathered. After some little talking over plans, the following were nominated for the officers of the club: President, O. C. Swen; first vice president, L. J. Nahora; second vice president, J. Keolokiki; secretary, G. Rose; assistant secretary, Charles Costa; treasurer, E. P. Chapin; judges of election, A. F. Cooke, J. Mahoney, E. Devanchelle; executive committee, A. F. Cooke, William H. Coney, Samuel Johnson, J. Mahoney, J. Bisell.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The meeting of the Seventh precinct of the Fifth district was held in the Reform School premises, with Judge Wilcox presiding, and Isaac Sherwood acting as secretary. The following nominations were made: President, W. L. Wilcox; first vice president, G. H. Huddy; second vice president, E. C. Winston; secretary, J. H. Sherwood; assistant secretary, J. L. Holt; treasurer, K. R. G. Wallace; judges, William Henry, Captain J. C. Cloney, John Inch; executive committee, C. H. Clark, J. Kalama, Fritz Rowald, Sol Mahelona, S. K. Paulo, William Henry, E. C. Winston, J. Borgess, George Farr, Isaac Cockett, B. P. Zablan.

The meeting of the club of the Tenth precinct of the Fifth district was held at the home of Charles Broad, as the school house was closed. There was a fair assemblage for the occasion and the discussions brought out a degree of enthusiasm. When there was a motion for the appointment of canvassing committees it was amended so that each person present was constituted a committee for the purpose of getting members for the club. The next meeting will be held at the residence of President Kaulukou. The nominations made are as follows:

President, J. L. Kaulukou; vice presidents, Enoch Johnson, Chang Hun; W. H. Crawford; treasurer, D. L. Ah Kwal; judges, Charles Broad, Abraham Bolster, Antone Richards; executive committee, Charles Nottley, David Kana, C. K. Al, G. H. Kawai, Jr., Levi Olelo.

When the members of the club of the Ninth precinct gathered at the school house in School street there was a complete shut up and they had to hold their meeting in the street. There were few persons present and the result of their labors was something like this: President, W. W. Neely; vice presidents, M. Da Costa, Herman Meek, H. Baranaba; secretary, C. W. Dickey; treasurer, S. K. Kane; judges, Alexander D. Larnach, M. T. Marshall, John Opio. The meeting was almost informal and it was decided that there



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

And you will declare it "the best friend in the world" if you will use it for an irritable throat or weak lungs. It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up the throat, giving tone to the relaxed tissues, and greatly strengthening the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40.

These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1922. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED,

55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

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Northern Assurance Company.

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.

Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS.

shall be something done before the next meeting to arrange that there shall be a room for the club.

WEATHER FOR MAY

The Thermometer Went as High as 82 Degrees.

Temperature mean for month, 72.4; normal, 74.2; average daily maximum, 78.6; average daily minimum, 66.4; mean daily range, 12.2; greatest daily range, 17 degrees; least daily range, 4 degrees; highest temperature, 82; lowest, 59. The first week in May was unusually cool.

Barometer average, 30.032; normal, 30.025; highest, 30.14; lowest, 29.87; greatest 24-hour change, 1.27, from any given hour on one day to the same hour on the next, 0.07; "lows" passed this point on the 5th and 20th; "highs" on the 11th and 24th.

Relative humidity average, 70.7; normal, 70.3; mean dew point, 61; normal, 64; absolute moisture, 6.37 grains to cubic foot of air; dew on the grass, 4 days.

Rainfall, 1.34 inches; normal, 2.65; rain record days, 15; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.83 on the 15th; total at Lualaba, 12.14; at Kapiolani Park, 0.60.

The artesian well level fell during the month from 34.10 to 33.85 feet above mean sea level. May 31, 1901, it stood at 33.20. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 0.76 feet on the scale, 10.00 representing the assumed annual mean.

Trade wind days, 31 (5 of NNE); normal, 24; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 3.4; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.7; normal, 4.4.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal, Hilo, 150 per cent; Hamakua, 400; Kohala, 250; Waimea, 160; Kona, 85; South Kona, 45; North Kona, 130; Puna, 110; Maui, varying from 100 to 200; Oahu, 50, except Ahuimanu, 200; South Kaula, 60; North Kaula, 150.

Mean temperatures, Pepee, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 76.0; average minimum, 68.5; Waimea, 2730 elevation, 73.4, and 62.4; Kohala, 521 elevation, 75.4 and 65.9; Waikoloa, Kula, Maui, 2700 elevation, 81.7 and 68.5; United States Magnetic Observatory, 50 elevation, 85.5 and 65.7; Ewa Mill, 50 elevation, 81.4 and 68.7.

Mr. Fleming at the Magnetic Observatory reports 9 a. m. dew point, 62.5; relative humidity, 57.6; 9 p. m., 62.3 and 72.5. Ewa, mean dew point, 64.4; humidity, 70.5 per cent; Kohala, 65.9 dew point, 60 humidity.

Heavy surf, 3rd, 15th and 24th. Earthquakes reported, none. Snow fell on Mauna Kea 3rd and 4th; thunder and lightning, Oahu, 12th. Marked haze 10th. "After-glow" (with solar haze), probably from the smoke of the Martinique eruption, reported from Hawaii, 21st; first seen on Oahu, 22nd, and continued thereafter, red for first two or three evenings, then more gray-green and yellow-green effects. Solar haze at day tinged with violet ray, afterwards white.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist, Honolulu, T. H., June 13, 1902.

RAINFALL FOR MAY, 1902, Stations—(Ft.) (Inches) Elev. Rain.

HAWAII.

Hilo	50	12.35
Waialeale	1250	21.74
Kaunakakai	100	12.55
Pepee	200	18.67
Hakaha	200	19.02
Honolulu	590	29.99
Lanipahoehoe	590	29.99
Hamakua		
Kukui	250	17.51
Panauhau (MHI)	300	11.90
Kukuihaele	700	16.24
Kohala		
Niuli	200	11.48
Kohala (Mission)	521	10.84
Kohala Sugar Co.	521	11.66
Waimea	2730	4.45
Puuhi	1847	4.48
Kona		
Honolulu	1350	4.40
Koalakakua	1580	5.32
Napooopo	25	4.43
Kaua		
Honoupo	15	0.53
Nalehu	650	0.71
Hilea	210	0.50
Kahala	850	1.05
Maui	1790	1.05
Puna		
Volcano House	4000	4.22
Olaa, Mountain View	1690	15.81

MAUI.

Waipae Ranch	700	0.00
Kaupo (Mokulua)	285	2.88
Halea	700	8.14
Kula (Waialeale)	2700	1.93
Puuomalei	1400	10.33
Haleakala Ranch	2000	3.29
Wailuku	200	1.84

OAHU.

Panauhau (W. Bureau)	47	1.24
Makiki reservoir	120	1.35
U. S. Naval Station	9	0.24
Kapiolani Park	10	0.00
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	285	7.63
Manoa, Rhodes' Gardens	300	11.33
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.05
Inaane Asylum	200	1.09
Kalihi-Uka	20	7.92
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	0.85
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	2.50
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850	12.14
Waimanalo	25	0.64
Maunawili	300	4.91
Ahuimanu	250	12.90
Kahuku	25	1.11
Ewa Plantation	60	0.24
Waipahu	200	0.00
Moanalua	15	0.45

KAUAI.

Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	2.93
Lihue (Mokulua)	300	1.71
Lihue (Kukua)	150	5.37
Kaula	15	1.00
Kihuna	25	5.75
Hanalei	10	14.92
Hanalei	15	14.95
Eleele	200	9.12
Wailua Mt.	2100	12.28
McBryde Res., Eleele	550	1.96
Lawai	450	3.21
East Lawai	10	2.81
West Lawai	200	1.56

Too late for last report—Kalihi. 1.30

Mr. E. O. Hall is especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

During a week given over in great part to celebrating and preparations for the holiday, there were no features in the market which make the record of intense interest. The total volume of business was small and the stock dealt in kept the range limited. Altogether, weakness may be reported all along the line and the bottom, while not touched, is all the nearer.

Perhaps the most notable decline was that in Hawaiian Sugar, where the stock went down to \$70, an against \$80 for Makawili at San Francisco. This showed the inside was forecast at San Francisco first, for there the price has been declining steadily, the rate being 1/2 there while it was three points higher here. There was felt in this market a strong belief that there would be paid a dividend on this stock very early. However, the information that the dividend would be passed seems to have gotten out in San Francisco first, for the rumor here is that the time for payment of profit on that stock will be out of the next crop and not from this. However, there are being made such extensive improvements that the plantation will be one of the most valuable in appointments that there is.

The Oiaa price was marked down, by a sale yesterday of 100 shares, to \$2. This means just half the value of the plantation represented in the price of stock as shown in the sales. The sale of this stock does not mean that the bottom has been reached in the opinion of some of the insiders, but the very fact that the drop continues is indicative that there could be strong support if any one wished to give it. The fact seems to be that there is no desire on the part of the people who are deep in this stock, to give any support just now. They see in the present weakness only the getting out of the men who can not pay the remaining assessments, and to purchase at the present would mean only paying more than they will have to in the event of a month's wait. There is money to take in Oiaa, but it will come out only when the exact bottom is reached, and then it will come into the market in a flood.

Wailuku is weak at \$60, there being only \$57.50 bid, and some stock is reported as sold outside the exchange at \$59. This means only lack of funds, as all the reports are just as good as before. Oahu is a little weaker, though there has not been a new quotation made for the shares. Kahuku is still at \$24 asked, but there is a rumor current that the crop will be a little short this campaign. The story is to the effect that there are some fields where the cane is off its real value, and will not be cut, but allowed to go to the next campaign, furnishing an opportunity for an early opening. This will mean only the transfer of the sugar from the present year to the next.

During the week there was recorded a sale of Wailuku, the price being \$300. The last previous sale of this stock occurred several months ago and the price then was \$170. Hawaiian Electric is now at \$85, and strong, owing to the presence of some good orders for it. The plant of the company is a good one and makes an impression. The fact of the completeness of the plant makes it a show place and gives confidence in the stock. There is nothing doing in bonds other than those of the Oahu R. R., which are selling at the same old price, \$104.50.

The week's sales were: Five Wailuku, \$60; 8 Oiaa paid, \$10.50; 25 Hawaiian Sugar, \$22; 100 Oiaa assessable, \$2; 25 Wailuku, \$300; \$1100 O. R. & L. Company bonds, \$104.50.

REAL ESTATE.

Again inquiry is the rule in the real estate market, there having been during the week only one other feature, the filing of the McChesney suit against George Paris, in the matter of the Waikiki Land & Loan Association. This matter will have no effect upon the new deal in this land but there will be a settlement between the two parties.

There is an increased inquiry for lots in the suburbs, the amount of land that might be sold in the districts out by the park being limited only by the acreage, if the people felt that they would have close by rapid transit. They know that the line will come near them, but just how near is still their question. Meanwhile the determination of the members of the Kaimuki syndicate to secure the rapid line is all the more pronounced and the fund is growing by leaps. There promises to be little more to add for a few days, but it will develop later that the fund of \$40,000 will be in hand not later than the end of the month. There will be a substantial sum added by the trustees of Gear, Lansing & Co., as soon as they see that there will not be a falling down of the scheme.

There is now on foot a plan for the building of a pleasure resort at the end of the Rapid Transit line. The land recently passed into the possession of Mrs. Buffandeau, but it is understood that it will be sold very soon and that a restaurant and dancing pavilion will be erected upon it.

There is considerable building in the Kalihi district and the outlook is for more in the line of small residences.

The rates of loans are the same and there seems to be an increased demand for small sums of money.

CHRONICLE'S SENSATIONAL YARN ABOUT LOCAL PERIL

THE Chronicle's picture of Honolulu lying under the threatening shadow of Punchbowl—an essay in sensationalism which will hardly edify Mr. Dillingham—is accompanied by the following lurid text:

HONOLULU, May 27.—The terrible destruction of life by volcanic activity on Martinique and St. Vincent has made people in these islands uneasy. There has been no volcanic action on any of the islands of this group, except Hawaii, within historic times or even within the times of tradition, except that there is a legend that Haleakala was in eruption in early times, and there are evidences on the east side of Maui of a lava flow from Haleakala in time much later than the period of its great activity.

On Hawaii, however, there has been much volcanic activity ever since the islands were inhabited, and some of it has been terribly destructive. In 1800 there was an outbreak near the summit of Mauna Loa, which lasted three weeks, though it did no damage to either life or property. The last great eruption which threatened danger was the lava flow of 1880-81, which came within half a mile of the town of Hilo. The last activity accompanied by loss of life was when Mauna Loa broke out on the southern side in 1868, when between sixty and seventy people lost their lives.

It is held by many scientists that the volcanic system of Hawaii is connected in some way with that of Guatemala and the West Indies, and this fact has led many here to believe that it was a mere chance that the present outbreak took place in Guatemala and the West Indies instead of on Hawaii.

Activity at the volcano of Kilauea, which a few weeks ago would have been hailed with delight by nearly every one in the Territory as affording an opportunity of witnessing a grand sight, or because it would attract tourists, would now be received with dread and foreboding, and probably by something of an exodus from the islands. Even in spite of the fact that there has been no volcanic activity on this island within the time of tradition, which extends back to 500 A. D., the proximity to Honolulu of Diamond Head and Punchbowl, extinct volcanoes, is a cause of apprehension to many, they fear that, long extinct as these volcanoes have been, they might suddenly flash up into activity and overwhelm the city. The red glow in the morning before the sun rises and at night after the sun sets, which were first noticed some days ago, suggesting comparisons with the similar phenomena following the eruption of Krakatoa, in Java, in 1883, still continue. So far as can now be ascertained these were first observed at Wailuku, Hawaii, on the morning of May 25, though they were not observed in Honolulu until the evening of that day.

The circle of haze which surrounded the sun during the day was observed several days prior to the red glows, and still continues to be observed.

There are some slight manifestations of activity at Kilauea, though not more than have been observed several times since spectacular activity ceased in 1882.

The Hawaiian National Guard has not yet succeeded in arranging for the orator of the day and other speakers, but it is practically decided that Frank Thompson will read the Declaration of Independence.

For the ball a laul will be erected on the Waikiki side of the capitol, which will be much larger than that used on Admission Day in 1900. It was decided to have no aquatic sports.

The suggestion was made to increase the outlay for fireworks, but the committee decided that it could not go to additional expense for this feature.

The Hawaiian National Guard has received from the War Department upward of 100 cases of arms and ordnance stores, as well as general quartermaster's supplies.

ABUSED A PRIVILEGE

No More Bronzing of U. S. Postal Cards.

United States postal cards which have been treated by bronzing, enameling or other processes of coloring, have been taken from the United States postal department at Washington, and parties having them on hand anywhere in the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, must dispose of them before August 1 next.

Mr. Madden, postoffice inspector in charge at the Honolulu postoffice, stated yesterday that the general interpretation of the order was that the regulation United States postal card cannot be used except in its original condition plus original printing. Formerly the department permitted parties who had printed announcements on the backs of the cards to bronze over and thereby conceal the original printing and print new announcements over this coating. For instance, a firm desired to send out thousands of postal cards announcing a sale of this or that article. Quantities were printed with this announcement, but not all of them would be used. The parties having them on hand had so much "dead" material. The department allowed these cards to be subjected to a process which placed a coating of bronze or enamel over the printed announcement so that a firm's losses would not be great. The cards were then in condition to be printed upon again.

In time, however, this privilege was abused. Some firms accumulated quantities of them, but never took advantage of the permission to coat them over. Enterprising firms made offers for the surplus cards, often getting them at a large discount, and in this manner made money out of them, a feature which is not allowed under the postal regulations.

The regulation covering the matter which was recently received by Mr. Madden is as follows:

"Under the postal laws and regulations, edition of 1892, effective April 1, last, United States postal cards treated by bronzing, enameling or other process, thereby lose their postal value. "In order to give owners of such cards reasonable time to dispose of those on hand, it has been determined by this office not to enforce the provisions of Section 416 until August 1st, next. Therefore, postmasters will, as heretofore, accept for mailing, until that date, United States postal cards which have been bronzed, enamelled or otherwise coated prior to the date of this order.

"This order, however, does not authorize the acceptance of such cards when the enameling or other treatment obscures any part of the stamp or original government print. Where any part of the stamp or government print is covered or otherwise obliterated the card is valueless for postage, and postmasters at office of mailing or delivery, respectively, must require prepayment by stamps affixed, or fullest postage due at the rate chargeable according to the classification of the message. "When arrangements are completed, uncollectible United States postal cards will be redeemed from the original purchaser."

This regulation in no way concerns the private postal cards sold by newsdealers, which require a two-cent stamp for mailing. The cards bear glimpses of cities, mountains, buildings, all manner of scenery, half-tone photographs and practically anything pictorially, which make them souvenirs of the place where sold. These are not issued from the postoffice department, and therefore require letter postage to get them through the mails. The German government issues them for revenue, the amount accruing to the government in 1901 being in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

Old Advertiser Files.

The Herald is indebted to Mrs. R. A. Lyman for files of the P. C. Advertiser for 1859-1863. At that time H. M. Whitney was the editor for that paper, which consisted of but four pages. For foreign news it depended upon files of mainland papers brought to Honolulu on sailing vessels. Communication between Honolulu and this island was by schooner, the Liholilo being the regular passenger and freight boat to Hilo. Among the advertisements as far back as 1859 will be found the names of firms in business today. The budget or appropriation for the biennial period 1862-1863, is exceedingly interesting, that for salaries of officials especially. In June, 1857, a paragraph announced the expected arrival of the bark Yankee, with the note from the editor that "this vessel should bring news of the first battle." This shows that even in far off Hawaii the prospective civil war in the States was of keen interest to the residents.—Hilo Herald.

The Hawaiian Indemnity.

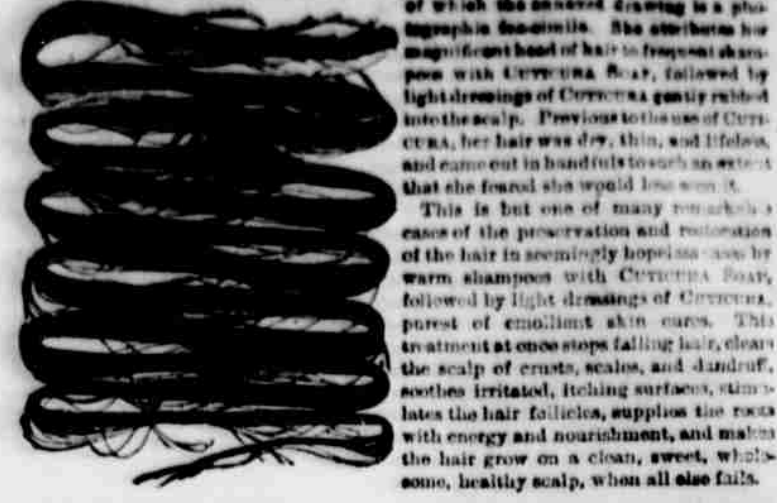
The investigation into the losses incurred by Japanese subjects in connection with the burning of their houses and stores for sanitary reasons, was concluded in Hawaii on the 6th instant, but the result is not definitely known. The sum originally estimated and allotted by the Hawaii Parliament was a million and a half of dollars, but the investigating committee is understood to have put the figure at about two millions. There is no money in the Hawaiian Treasury to satisfy this claim, and the only plan will be to issue notes for the amount. The idea is to induce the United States Government to guarantee the redemption of the notes, and measures to that end have been commenced by Mr. Pratt, of the Investigation Committee, and by Mr. Wilcox, representing Hawaii—Japan Mail.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia, but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.—H. J. Strickfaden, editor World-Herald, Fair Haven, Wash., U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Hair 55 inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS BROWN, of London, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. P. Rowley & Son, 25 and 26, Chancery Lane, London, W. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the enclosed drawing is a photographic facsimile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA Soap, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.



MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

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