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The Only Sunday Newspaper Printed in the Hawaiian Islands.

# THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

**YOU CANT START THE NEW YEAR IN HONOLULU BETTER THAN BY ORDERING THE REPUBLICAN**  
 Phone 1111

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HONOLULU, H. T., SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1902—TEN PAGES.

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## HOME RULE REPUBLICANS RATIFY PRESIDENT'S AMERICANISM

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S policy, as outlined in his first message to Congress, received unanimous and overwhelming endorsement at a large mass meeting held at the drill shed yesterday evening under the auspices of the Home Rule Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii.

As an expression of united sentiment prevailing at the assemblage which comfortably filled the large auditorium, a resolution was adopted, in which President Roosevelt's message was considered of incalculable benefit to the Territory of Hawaii and to its future development.

**Resolutions Adopted.**

The resolutions, as adopted, read as follows:

**WHEREAS**, The message of President Roosevelt to the Congress of the United States is replete with recommendations which, while intended for the nation at large, would, if embodied in legislation, be of incalculable benefit to this Territory in its future development; and

**WHEREAS**, The recommendations regarding this Territory are of a character contemplated to develop the highest type of citizenship through a home environment in accord with our claims to civilization and Christianity. **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, That we, the citizens and voters of the Territory of Hawaii in mass meeting assembled, do heartily and loyally endorse the recommendations in the President's message relative to wage-earners, immigration, forest reserves, national control and development of water storage for irrigation, a Pacific cable and an inter-oceanic canal.

**RESOLVED**, That in his recommendations referring directly to this Territory the President has outlined a policy which meets with the unbounded support of all Americans in these islands regardless of race or political affiliations.

**RESOLVED**, That we pledge our united and concerted action in erecting in this Territory such a traditional American system of government as will do credit to the citizens of Hawaii and support the recommendations of our President.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President through our Delegate in Congress.

Seated upon the speakers platform were Senator David Kalanikaʻolani, Representative John Emmeluth, T. Tappan Tannatt, T. McCants Stewart, Senator David Kaunila, D. G. Camarinos, J. K. Kaunila, Hon. John E. Bush, John Wise, Representative Fred Beckley, J. Kanuli and others.

Meeting Called to Order. Shortly after 8 o'clock Hon. J. K. Kaunila as temporary chairman, called the gathering to order. In brief words he appointed Senator David Kalanikaʻolani as chairman of the gathering. Solomon Maheula and James Sims were selected as secretaries.

In fitting and concise words Senator Kalanikaʻolani set forth the object of the gathering. He declared that the people were assembled to ratify the policy of President Roosevelt. He also stated that a united protest was due from the people of Hawaii against the free admittance of Asiatic labor. He bespoke a hearty reception to the resolution which would be offered, and hoped that united action would be taken.

Representative John Emmeluth then read letters from various persons who had been invited to be present and address the gathering. The first three letters were of negative tone, and came from Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory; Territorial Secretary Henry E. Cooper and Territorial Treasurer W. H. Wright. The communications follow:

**Governor Dole's Reply.**

The following is a copy of the letter received by the Committee from His Excellency Governor Dole:

Honolulu, 30 December, 1901.

Messrs. J. Kalanikaʻolani and Carlos A. Long,

Of the Committee on Arrangements

**We are Hawaiians at Heart But are Americanized and Look Forward to the Benefits Which Must Come.**

and Program for a mass meeting of citizens called for January 4, 1902.

Sirs: Your letter inviting me to a seat on the platform at such meeting, and requesting an address from me on that occasion, has been received.

As the object of the proposed meeting is the discussion of matters which have relation to the official discretion of the Territorial executive, I feel that it would be of doubtful expediency for me to take part in its deliberations.

I thank you for your courtesy in affording me an opportunity which I should be glad to avail myself of under other circumstances, and remain, very sincerely yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

**Secretary Cooper's Letter and a Reply**

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Secretary, Honolulu, H. T., Dec. 30, 1901.

Dear Sir:—Please accept my thanks for your courtesy in extending to me an invitation to be present at and address a mass meeting of citizens to be held on Saturday, January 4, 1902.

While your invitation does not so indicate, I am given to understand that the meeting referred to is to be political in its nature and is to be conducted under the auspices of the Home Rule Republican party. Such being the case I must respectfully decline to be present as I believe it to be of doubtful propriety for any government official to take an active part in party politics.

"I am, very sincerely yours," "HENRY E. COOPER," "Chairman on Program and Arrangements, Honolulu."

"Honolulu, H. T., Jan. 2, 1902," "H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii."

Dear Sir:—Your communication of December 30, 1901, in reply to an invitation to attend a mass meeting for the ratification of President Roosevelt's message, etc., is to hand. I am extremely sorry that you are obliged to rest your excuse for declining the invitation on hearsay relative to the political complexion the meeting might have.

"Allow me to assure you that whatever the complexion of the meeting no American loyal to the Administration as it is now constituted need be ashamed to address the same."

"No expression of sentiment except those of fealty to American institutions and forms and the discussion of steps to see them embodied in laws in this Territory will be permitted at this meeting."

"Reiterating my regrets that you were obliged to assume a condition of things not implied in the invitation given you, I subscribe myself," "Yours respectfully," "CARLOS A. LONG," "Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements, etc."

**Treasurer Wright Declines.** Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu, January 2, 1902.

Sir:—I have to own the receipt of your invitation dated Dec. 23, 1901, wherein you request an address on the subject matter mentioned therein and to be given at a mass meeting of the citizens to be held January 4, 1902.

I wish to thank you for the courtesy extended, but I would respectfully ask to be excused.

Very respectfully, W. H. WRIGHT.

From James H. Boyd, Department of Public Works, Honolulu, T. of H., Dec. 31, 1901. Hon. J. Kalanikaʻolani,

Chairman.

Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your general invitation to attend a mass meeting of citizens to be held Jan. 4, 1902, in this city, and inviting my presence on the platform and to have me deliver an address.

In reply thereto I desire to extend to you my appreciation of the honor and courtesy thus evinced and would say that, it would afford me pleasure to be enabled to accept the invitation

and the exigencies of the detail of departmental work at this particular season of the year must be my excuse for not being enabled to comply with your courteous invitation, and you will undoubtedly appreciate the force that pressure of official business alone prevents my presence and assistance.

JAS. H. BOYD, Superintendent of Public Works.

From Judge Estee, Honolulu, Dec. 24, 1901.

D. Kawananakoa, Esq., and Carlos A. Long, Esq., City.

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your request to be present and address a meeting of citizens called to be held at the Drill Shed on the evening of January 4th, 1902, for the purpose of ratifying the suggestions and recommendations affecting the Territory, made by the President in his message to Congress; for which I thank you. But owing to a previous engagement, it will be impossible for me to be present on that most interesting occasion.

Very sincerely yours, MORRIS M. ESTEE.

From Circuit Judge Little, Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 2, 1902.

Hon. J. Kalanikaʻolani, Chairman, Carlos A. Long, Secretary, Committee on Arrangements of Program, Honolulu, Oahu.

Gentlemen: I am most grateful for your kind invitation to be present at and address the Republican ratification meeting to be held in your city, January 4, 1902.

I regret that I cannot be there. Official engagements forbid. But I cannot refrain from sending you a word of good cheer and of my most hearty approval of the moving spirit of this mass meeting.

President Roosevelt is a man of the highest integrity and capacity and possesses a marvelously acute discernment of the condition of the state of the Union. It was his unexpected familiarity with the peculiar political conditions in this Territory which enabled him to tell in a very few words what ought to exist here.

An early application of a system of local government along "the traditional American lines" is imperatively demanded by the industrial and financial interests of our people. This opinion, which has always been strong among the loyal Americans, has grown much stronger since the publication of the President's masterful message.

And it is of the highest importance, in my view, that the deliberations of this convention be marked with wisdom, prudence and resolution, since issues of the greatest moment to this Territory are involved in the President's reference to us; and your action may be of far reaching consequence.

Very sincerely yours, GILBERT F. LITTLE.

From F. J. Ryan, Mountain View, Hawaii, December 31st, 1901.

J. Kalanikaʻolani, Carlos A. Long, Chairman and Secretary, etc.

Gentlemen:—I have received your kind invitation to be present at a mass meeting of citizens to be held at Honolulu, January 4th, for the purpose of ratifying the suggestions and recommendations affecting this Territory made by President Roosevelt to Congress.

It would give me great pleasure, not only to be present but to testify to my appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the President, particularly as to Hawaii and in general as to all the national subjects discussed so ably and fearlessly in that important document.

I regret, however, to say that the expense of a trip to Honolulu is far out of keeping with the income of a farmer in Hawaii at the present time. If it were left to me to select a choice expression from the President's message to serve as a motto or battle cry for this new Territory, it would be this: "The well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands."

To this sentiment it would be difficult to add brilliance or force. I trust every citizen will give it the consideration its merit deserves. The people of this Territory, as it said to their most important step toward "developing the Territory on the traditional American lines" when the duly elected representatives of the people in the last legislature passed a bill for county organization. The country is the corner-stone in the structure of American government.

It is the home-government of the people in their local affairs and only such powers as are necessary to carry on the general government of all the counties, as a group, are delegated to the State or Territory. In like manner the States delegate to the Federal Government only such powers as are necessary for the government of all the States, as a group and which forms the nation. Whenever, through ignorance of these principles or for selfish purposes, any citizen or number of citizens oppose and defeat this theory of government, under any pretense whatever, a stab is made at the foundation aimed at the Chief Executive of the nation. It has been well and truly said: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," therefore, every citizen worthy of the name should guard well his "inalienable rights" for in that way only can the rights of the people, as a whole, be maintained. Before a backward step can be taken in the matter of county government we must first confess that the theory of popular American government is radically wrong and has been wrong for more than a

century. This is not a question of policy but a question of principle.

I am free to say, that in my opinion, no other step can be properly taken "for the early application of the traditional American system of government in these islands," until county government is first established. It is the foundation which must be laid first. Otherwise, it would be like building a house by constructing the roof first and the foundation last. Wishing the Territory and all its people a happy and prosperous New Year, I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours, T. J. RYAN, President American Settler's Association.

From Senator Russel, Mountain View, Hawaii, H. L., December 31, 1901.

Committee on Arrangements of the Citizen's Mass Meeting, Honolulu.

Sirs:—I sincerely regret that the distance prevents my presence at the mass meeting. As an advocate of true annexation and truly American reform and true assimilation of these islands with the great Republic of the United States, with whose spirit and institutions our sugarcroft conditions are inconsistent, I heartily and most sincerely endorse every favorable comment and action in regard to the President's intentions concerning Hawaii. I will state, however, that the United States Government, having granted us the right to make our laws, rightly expects us to do the rest ourselves. Therefore it is neither to the President nor to the Congress, but to our own representatives in our Legislature that we have to look for the change of the present sugarcroft into a more American system.

**It is Not Necessary That Americans Should Sell Their Birthright to Profitably Run Plantations.**

I however believe, with our honored ex-President Harrison, that "to pay taxes and to submit to the laws are far short of the whole duty of a citizen." I therefore decided to accept your invitation, although advised that to do so would be dangerous to one's financial interests; and I stand before you today representing no party, faction, or monied interest, but simply an American citizen, protected in the thought of doing my duty to my country, and ask—Why should we not fully endorse the President's message?

**Traditional American Lines.**

The President in his message says: "In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a tangle of large estates tilled by cheap labor, we wish a healthy community of men, who themselves till the farms they own."

These are no new American principles. The people of Hawaii, when they asked for admission into the United States, knew, or should have known, of these broad American principles. Did they know of them at that time?

Since my arrival here, I have had the pleasure of reaching the answer of the Hawaiian cabinet to a committee appointed by your citizens in 1889 requesting legislation against the further importation of cheap labor. The petition was made, and the answer returned by men whose names stand foremost among those asking for annexation, and in that position and answer they exercise almost the identical American principles that our honored President has laid before Congress.

I would advise every voter on these islands to secure a copy of the answer referred to, and carefully read it. You will not only find items of interest and instruction, but I know of no stronger advocate of restriction than this epistle. It not only shows us our danger, but informs us who are the men most familiar with the conditions.

Our honored Governor, when he took the oath of office, expressed in his inaugural address, as noble American principles on this subject as I have been permitted to read since removing to these islands. Permit me to read a few of them at this time:

**Governor Dole's Americanism.**

"The pressing demands of the agricultural corporations for cheap field labor, together with their great influence, will continue as in the past to be an obstacle to the development of such a citizen population as shall safeguard the political future of Hawaii. The two enterprises are mutually hostile. The one is interested in men as machines; the other as factors in the development of the State."

"As the control of such corporations gradually passes into the hands of those who are without the restraining influences of local or traditional associations, and are not interested in the social growth of the Hawaiian community, this danger may become more threatening than before."

"Every one who is a resident here, not merely to amass wealth but to live and perhaps to bring up children who will necessarily become attached to the country, its climate and its social life, is most vitally interested in having this matter rightly solved. This means that it shall not only be possible but settled beyond all question that no moneyed interest shall be allowed to stand in the way of the development of a pure family life in any part of the Territory of Hawaii; either by the enforcement of unfavorable conditions upon the field laborer, whereby family life is made morally impossible or only immorally possible, or by opposing the settlement of the small proprietor. Indifference of government or employers to the inalienable rights of men, women and children to an ideal home environment must result, sooner or later, in the reprisals of natural justice. "Our shores and mountain slopes offer a fertile soil and an

**J. TAPPAN TANNATT MAKES THE FIRST ADDRESS OF EVENING**

The first address of the evening was delivered by J. Tappan Tannatt. His remarks were pungent and to the point. He was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Tannatt spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: Upon receiving the invitation from your honorable committee, to address this meeting on the question of the advisability of ratifying the President's message, in its references to these islands, my first impulse was to decline the honor, feeling that it should be left to older residents and those more directly connected with the moneyed interests of these islands

infinite variety of landscape, sufficient and suitable for the homes of such citizens and enough of them as shall assure honest capable government and statehood in due time."

Gentlemen, can you ask for a more complete or beautiful endorsement to the President's message than these words of our Governor?

**Governor Dole on Labor.**

However, let us refer to a section in the Governor's report on the labor question of these islands, as made a few months since and compare it with existing conditions and the above reference. I read:

"Much has been said about the employment of large numbers of Chinese and Japanese by the planters. In answer to such criticism, it may safely be said that such action never has, does not now, and never will interfere with either American skilled or unskilled labor, but if an ample supply of desirable labor can be obtained for the plantations it means millions of dollars spent for machinery, building materials, tools, steel and iron, and other supplies of American manufacture."

Gentlemen, is there any doubt in your minds, that deep down in all our hearts, we know that the principles expressed in the President's message are not only American principles but that they are the principles which should be applied to these islands if we are to protect our homes and secure employment for ourselves and children. I do not believe that there is a man in this meeting who wishes to cripple the sugar interests of Hawaii either by lack of labor or through legislation, but I do believe that everyone must admit that our American principles are sufficiently broad to enable us to profitably run these plantations without selling our birthright to do so.

**Chinese Not Desirable.**

On these islands, at the time of the last official report, there were over 70,000 Asiatic laborers employed, and of these but 32,000 were employed on the plantations. We need not look about us to see where the balance, these 38,000 Asiatics are. We find them on every hand, running out our citizens from their legitimate walks in life, depleting our treasuries, corrupting our religion, and making morality almost a matter of impossibility. We also know that of the 32,000 employed on the plantations, a very large number are filling positions that beyond question can be filled by American citizens.

You Hawaiians know this. You men on the water front, working as stevedores know this. You can today see your fisheries controlled by Japanese. Clerks in your stores, carpenters, plumbers, mechanics, barbers, storekeepers of all kinds are rapidly giving place to the Asiatic.

What do you propose to do? These are not American principles which are running you from your workshops, destroying your homes and threatening your land; but anti-American principles; principles prompted solely by the love of dollars and cents.

Principles that must in time prove destructive not only to the Territory, but the plantations themselves.

The plantations require, so they say, these Asiatics to do their drudgery. Suppose we grant this; but let us assist our President, even if it is in nothing more than ratifying his message by demanding legislation which will compel the Asiatic to work in the cane fields or return from whence he came.

**Take the Place of Hawaiians.**

Today these Asiatics are coming to our shores by the hundreds and few are leaving, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary of a writer in the New Year's edition of the Advertiser.

Does it take a prophet to read the future if this continues? Let me ask: Are you Hawaiians enjoying the prosperity that you did two years ago?

Can you find work when you want it? If not, who are the men who are today keeping you out of employment? Are they not the very men the President in his message objects to? Should not all American citizens object to them as well?

You Hawaiians are all American citizens and should attempt to derive all the benefits afforded under our flag. Throw aside every prejudice you may entertain from the past. The working man of Hawaii whether white, black or brown, if a citizen, will meet you more than half way and assist you, not only in demanding the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

# COPTIC SAILS FOR THE ORIENT WITH EIGHTY CHINESE ON BOARD

## Steamer Kinau Arrives From Hilo Races

### Big Cut in Steamer Freight Rates From San Francisco—Sailing Vessels Will Have to Meet the Competition—Largest Tramp Steamer Afloat is Launched.

#### WILDER STEAMER KINAU ARRIVES FROM HILO

#### BRINGS MANY PASSENGERS.

##### Return of the Sports From Hawaii—Fine Weather and Smooth Seas On Trip—Prince Cupid Back in Town—Vessels Arrives at Hilo.

The Wilder steamer Kinau arrived from Hilo yesterday noon and a big crowd was at the wharf waiting for the result of the races. Prince Cupid brought of the newspapermen and brought copies of the Hilo papers containing a detailed account of the races. Mrs. Gunn, W. A. Rowell and Captain J. Ross were passengers on the Kinau as were Miss Mary Ridgway and Miss Maud K. Paty of Oahu College.

The Kinau had a fine trip home, fine weather and smooth seas prevailing. She had 30 passengers and brought the following cargo: 29 cords wood, 2 horses, 19 crates vegetables, 158 sacks corn, 15 sacks potatoes, 21 hogs and 95 packages of sundries.

Purser G. Beckley is still going around with the help of a walking cane as a result of injuries to his foot which he received a few weeks ago.

The Martha Davis, Captain McAlton, arrived in Hilo Bay Monday morning twelve days from San Francisco. The Annie Johnson, Captain Williams of the Matson line sailed into port four hours later. The trip down was a sort of Shamrock-Columbia affair between these two popular captains. The time made was creditable to both skippers. Both vessels brought general cargo.

#### SHIPPING NEWS AND NOTES.

Prince David's horse Weller came back on the Kinau yesterday.

The Aorangi arrived at Vancouver from Honolulu December 25.

The bark Nuanuu sailed from New York for Honolulu December 26.

Several new men have been employed by the Honolulu Iron Works.

Durant's launch lost her propeller yesterday. A diver has been engaged to look for it.

The ship S. D. Carleton is being stripped of her copper and caulked to the water line.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder will sail for San Francisco on Thursday and the bark Albert next Saturday.

Charles Mitchell has been appointed a Custom House Night Inspector, vice Antonio G. Proper, resigned.

The America Maru arrived in San Francisco December 27, 8 days, 7 hours and 6 minutes from Honolulu.

A moonlight cruise of the Hawaii Yacht Club will take place on the evening of January 25 when the moon will be at its full.

The bark Gerard C. Tobey finished discharging her cargo yesterday. She will go into the stream today to fumigate. She will begin taking sugar tomorrow.

Two bodies, supposed to be the steam collier seaman on the missing steamer collier Matteawan, were found by Indians on the Vancouver, B. C., coast.

Courtenay Walter Bennett, who has been British Consul at Bilbao since 1900, has been appointed Consul General of Great Britain at San Francisco.

Wreckage bearing the name "Matteawan" has been found on the coast of Vancouver Island, which is regarded as conclusive proof of the loss of the vessel.

Captain Inman Sealby, well known in Honolulu as master of the steamer Coptic, has been given command of the new British steamer Suevic, of 12,500 tons, plying between Liverpool and Melbourne.

The James Makee arrived yesterday morning from Kauai ports with a load of sugar. Owing to the rough weather at Kilauea and Kapaa, the James Makee was weatherbound at Hanalei one day last week.

Several of the sailors of the British ship Lord Shaftesbury have deserted

her and the captain has offered a reward for their capture and return to the ship. The Shaftesbury will be ready to sail tomorrow for Portland, Oregon.

New rigging is being placed on the schooner Alice Kimball. She is expected to be ready to sail for Kauai tomorrow. Captain Garland, formerly of the missionary packet Morning Star, is now in command of the Kimball.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Sealing Company, at Victoria, B. C., on the 20th, decided that about thirty schooners would be sent out, seven for the Japanese coast and the others for the California and British Columbia coasts.

The Coptic sailed for the Orient at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with two passengers from Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. Lowden. Mr. Lowden was lately manager for the Washington Mercantile Co. The Coptic also carried away 80 Japanese and Chinese steerage passengers from this port.

All day yesterday a regiment of Chinese from San Francisco, bound for China on the steamer Coptic, directed their longings eyes at the beautiful scenery of Honolulu harbor. The Pacific Heights cliffs appealed to the more poetically inclined, and no doubt many an excursion would have been made but for the vigilant eyes of the customs people under Inspector Doyle.

#### CHEERY MERMAIDS JOLLYING NEPTUNE

#### OBJECT TO SUBMARINE ROADS.

Davy Jones' Thermometer Drops Twenty Fathoms—Scale Trust Octopus a Greedy Monopoly—Davy Treads on Delicate Ground.

The batch of news brought by the Coptic afforded much food for discussion to the Waterfront Literary and Debating Society.

"Now, girls," said Neptune, and his voice trembled with deep-sea emotion, "we are up against it for fair."

With one voice the nymphs inquired what the matter was.

"That submarine scheme of the Pennsylvania system. It's a dreadful thing if railroads are to invade our watery domain."

"Oh, I don't know," retorted a pert young mermaid; "all we've got to do is to look out for the locomotive."

"That shows how little you know about the railroad business," replied Neptune, with a sigh. "The most important thing is to look out for the conductors and engineers."

"I see that J. I. Morgan is not included in the new shipping bill," observed a mermaid.

"No, he isn't," replied Neptune; and ever since he bought the Leyland line the anti-subsidy newspapers have been shouting that the new bill would be framed for his benefit."

And the sea king and the mermaid chuckled a few quiet chuckles.

The mermaids were discussing a drop of 20 degrees in the thermometer.

"That's nothing," said David Jones; "I have a thermometer in my shipyard that dropped twenty fathoms."

"Suffering catfish," exclaimed Davy Jones, "if one of the big cable companies hasn't notified Marconi that he is infringing on its rights and must stop."

"I am not surprised," replied a mermaid. "Didn't the Anglo-American Scale Trust notify the mermaids that if we must wear scales we must buy from the Trust?"

"But you wear scales only on the lower part of your body," said Davy with childlike innocence.

The look of indignation which the mermaid flashed upon Davy told him plainer than words that he had entered upon a phase of the subject that was none of his business.

#### NEW FREIGHT RATES FOR THE ISLANDS

#### HYADES IS ON HER WAY HERE.

Hawaiian-American Company Makes Cut from San Francisco—Sailing Vessels Meet Competition and Old Line Rates May Be Lower.

The big steamer Hyades, recently chartered by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company started for Honolulu on January 3.

A net rate of \$3.50 a ton on freight has been established by this company from San Francisco to the Hawaiian ports. This is the rate offered by sailing vessels, and \$1.50 lower than that by the regular passenger steamers. It is believed that the older companies will make a cut on freight in sailing vessels to meet the competition, and there may be a temporary reduction in rates by steamers. The new line will probably be extended to Hilo.

The American-Hawaiian Company, which is to run its freighters from New York to the islands by way of the Straits of Magellan, has chartered the Hyades until the arrival of the Nevada and the Nebraska, big steamers which are now being built in the East. Until the new vessels arrive in April, the Hyades will maintain a monthly schedule, and after the beginning of April there will be a semi-monthly service.

#### Passengers Who Arrived.

Per str. Kinau, from Hilo and way ports, Jan. 4.—Prince Cupid J. Kalaniana'ole, A. S. Mahaulu, J. McAuliffe and wife, R. L. Auerbach, C. H. Leaf, A. K. Nawahi, L. Warren, Annie Aylett, Miss Mary K. Lo, Miss L. Harrison, H. H. Edmonds, Chas. Sutton, Paul Jarrett, W. A. Johnson, Miss Mary Ridgway, Miss Alice Wright, Miss Maud E. Paty, W. McLean, Dr. F. A. Bowman, R. Balleentine, W. H. Campbell, Mrs. Kekawa, Hugh Galbraith, Mrs. Mary Gunn, Carl Leonard, Capt. J. Dowey, wife and 2 children, E. Finn, E. Rooney, H. Rooney, Mr. Cartells, S. Peiser, W. A. Rowell, W. E. Young, Mrs. E. Norrie, Miss Bernice Cook, Miss K. Horner, Miss E. Horner, Miss M. Kaamanna, Capt. J. Ross, Mrs. Robt. N. Boyd, J. L. Fleming, J. K. Hookeale, Mrs. Kaahimaka and 3 children, T. J. Darrelson, T. Katpo and 55 deck passengers.

Per str. Ke Au Hou, Jan. 4, from Kauai ports.—Miss K. Biedel, Mrs. A. Levy and 5 deck.

Per str. James Makee, from Kauai ports, Jan. 4.—Capt. Haglund, C. H. Sweetser, Guy Owens and 4 deck.

#### Passengers Who Sailed

Per S. S. Coptic, for the Orient, Jan. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Lowden and 80 Chinese and Japanese steerage passengers.

#### Arrivals at Honolulu.

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1902. Str. Kailani, from Hawaii. Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports at noon.

Per str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai at 10 a. m. Str. Lehua, Napela, from Maui at 3 p. m.

#### Departures from Honolulu.

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1902. O. S. S. Gaelic, Hamilton, for San Francisco at 8 a. m. Str. Kawaiian, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for the Orient, at 3 p. m. Str. J. A. Cummins, for Waimanalo and Koolau ports at noon.

#### TO ARRIVE.

At Honolulu from San Francisco or Victoria. America Maru, Jan. 11. Alameda, Jan. 11. Aorangi, Jan. 18. Peking, Jan. 18. Ventura, Jan. 22. Gaelic, Jan. 23. Alameda, Feb. 1.

#### MAILS CLOSE MONDAY FOR OTHER ISLANDS

Table with 4 columns: For, Steamer, Mail Closes, Str. Sails. Halawa, Pelekuna, Waitau and Ka-laupapa. Steamer Lehua. Mail Closes 4:30 p. m. Str. Sails 5:00 p. m.

#### COAST AND FOREIGN VESSELS IN PORT.

Table with 6 columns: Arrived, Vessel, Captain, Wharf, Destination. Includes entries for Nov. 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 3.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

Mean Temperature—72.7. Minimum Temperature—69. Maximum Temperature—76. Barometer—30.10; steady. Rainfall—0.01. Mean Dew Point—65.3. Mean Relative Humidity—73. Wind, North-east; 3 to 4. Weather, Fair to light, valley showers and Forecast for Today, hazy. Moderate winds; more or less rain.

#### SUN, MOON, AND SEA

Table with 3 columns: DAY, SUN, MOON, AND SEA. Includes data for Sun, Moon, and Sea for various days.

#### AT DIAMOND HEAD

Diamond Head, 10 p. m.—Weather clear. Wind light, north.

Table listing arrivals and departures from Diamond Head, including dates and vessel names like Hongkong Maru, Sierra, China, Moana, Doric, Alameda, Nippon Maru, Sonoma, Peru, Coptic, Ventura, America Maru, Alameda, Peking, Gaelic, Sierra, Hongkong Maru, Alameda, China.

#### TO DEPART

From Honolulu for San Francisco or Victoria. Hongkong Maru, Jan. 11. Alameda, Jan. 11. China, Jan. 15. Sierra, Jan. 21. Doric, Jan. 21. Alameda, Feb. 5. Nippon Maru, Feb. 8. Sonoma, Feb. 11. Peru, Feb. 15. Coptic, Feb. 25. America Maru, Feb. 26. Alameda, Mar. 4. Ventura, Mar. 4. Peking, Mar. 12. Alameda, Mar. 19. Sierra, Mar. 19. Hongkong Maru, Mar. 29. China, Apr. 8. Alameda, Apr. 9.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded: Recorded December 21, 1901. First Bank of Hilo, Limited, to A. M. Paterkin et al. partial release; lots 12, 14, 15 and 16, block B, Villa Franca, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1400. Book 227, page 468. Dated December 14, 1901.

J. Lehmann and husband to First Bank of Hilo, Limited; mortgage; lots 12, 14 and 15, Villa Franca, Hilo, Hawaii; \$700. Book 227, page 468. Dated December 13, 1901. H. G. Jenkin and wife to First Bank of Hilo, Limited; mortgage; Patent 4296, Olaa Puna, Hawaii; \$2500. Book 227, page 470. Dated December 16, 1901. J. Gamalison and wife to First Bank of Hilo, Limited; mortgage; portions lots 14 and 15 Kukuana 2d, Hilo, Hawaii; \$500. Book 227, page 472. Dated December 17, 1901. M. E. Nott and husband to Estate W. C. Lunallilo; mortgage; portion Grant 1639, Wylie street, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2500. Book 221, page 474. Dated December 20, 1901.

Recorded December 24, 1901. H. Jansen and wife to Hilo Railroad Company; deed; forty foot right of way across portion lot 256, Olaa Puna, Hawaii; \$100. Book 231, page 101. Dated October 8, 1901. F. C. Le Blond and wife to Hilo Railroad Company; deed; portion Olaa lot 14, Olaa Puna, Hawaii; \$100. Book 231, page 102. Dated December 19, 1901. Kealoha and husband to Kealahi; deed; R. P. 6456, Kul. 4463, R. P. 5288. Krl. 3382, Iao, Wailuku, Maui; \$10. Book 231, page 103. Dated August 20, 1901. A. G. M. Robertson to L. L. McCandless; deed; portion R. P. 5688, Printers lane, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1200.

Recorded December 27, 1901. K. L. Vida to Halstead & Company; deed; lots 1 and 2 Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$800. Book 231, page 111. Dated December 26, 1901. A Reliable Remedy for Bowel Troubles. Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

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### Oceanic Steamship Co. TIME TABLE.

The steamers of this line will arrive and leave this port as hereunder:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
ALAMEDA, Sat., Jan. 11	ALAMEDA, Wed., Jan. 15
VENTURA, Wed., Jan. 22	SIERRA, Tues., Jan. 21
ALAMEDA, Sat., Feb. 1	ALAMEDA, Wed., Feb. 6
SIERRA, Wed., Feb. 12	SONOMA, Tues., Feb. 11
ALAMEDA, Sat., Feb. 23	ALAMEDA, Wed., Nov. 26
SONOMA, Wed., Mar. 6	VENTURA, Tues., Mar. 4
ALAMEDA, Sat., Mar. 16	ALAMEDA, Wed., April 10
VENTURA, Wed., Mar. 26	SIERRA, Tues., Mar. 25
ALAMEDA, Sat., April 6	ALAMEDA, Wed., April 9
SIERRA, Wed., April 16	SONOMA, Tues., April 15
ALAMEDA, Sat., April 26	ALAMEDA, Wed., May 6
VENTURA, Wed., May 6	

In connection with the sailing of the above steamers the agents are prepared to issue to intending passengers COUPON THROUGH TICKETS by any railroad from San Francisco to all points in the United States, and from New York by any steamship line to all European ports.

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### WM. G. IRWIN & CO. LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS OCEANIC S. S. CO.

### Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

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

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

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
COPTIC, JAN. 4	GAELIC, JAN. 3
AMERICA MARU, JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU, JAN. 11
PEKING, JAN. 18	CHINA, JAN. 21
GAELIC, JAN. 28	DORIC, JAN. 28
HONGKONG MARU, FEB. 5	NIPPON MARU, FEB. 5
CHINA, FEB. 14	PERU, FEB. 23
DORIC, FEB. 22	COPTIC, MAR. 4
NIPPON MARU, MAR. 12	AMERICA MARU, MAR. 11
AMERICA MARU, MAR. 19	PEKING, MAR. 19
COPTIC, MAR. 26	GAELIC, MAR. 26
AMERICA MARU, MAR. 28	HONGKONG MARU, APRIL 5
PEKING, APRIL 5	CHINA, APRIL 15
GAELIC, APRIL 15	HONGKONG MARU, APRIL 22

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO

### H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. Agents.

### Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line.

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

#### DUE AT HONOLULU

From Vancouver and Victoria for Brisbane and Sydney	From Sydney and Brisbane for Victoria and Vancouver
AORANGI, JAN. 15	MOANA, JAN. 18
MOANA, FEB. 15	

On or about the dates stated above.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from Honolulu to Canada, United States and Europe.

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HONOLULU, H. T., JAN. 5, 1902

HOME RULE REPUBLICANS.

To the Home Rule Republicans of Hawaii must always attach a feeling of respect because they came forward voluntarily to endorse American principles of government, as expressed by the President of the United States.

The object of their meeting last night was to learn in detail what Americanism meant. It is a new subject, a new policy for the Hawaiians to study. It is a lesson that cannot be learned in a day and they may be excused if it is found to be a somewhat difficult one in view of the rather conflicting expressions in regard to labor which Mr. Tappan Tannatt quoted from documents of the American representative, Governor Dole.

The resolutions adopted by the Hawaiian Home Rulers were strong and to the point. They covered such topics as President Roosevelt's message touched upon that related to this Territory: Labor, Immigration, Forestry Reservation, National Control and Development of Water Supply, the Pacific Cable and the Isthmian Canal.

Political enemies of the Home Rulers have tried to misrepresent their intentions, claiming that the meeting was intended to be strongly partisan. There was not a trace of partisanship from the beginning to the end of the proceedings. Here were the representatives of a people whose country had gone from them; who had been deprived of their territory and prestige; who were still Hawaiians at heart, yet Americans one and all, beneath the Stars and Stripes; who had accepted the inevitable with a good grace, and who not only prepared to make the most and the best of existing conditions, had called a non-partisan gathering for the express purpose of declaring to the world that they were heartily in favor of the principles of Americanism as laid down by the head of the nation to which they are now allied.

Here were representative men of Hawaii welcoming, embracing Americanism; shouting for it, cheering for it, and not a single one of the old and self-styled friends of the Hawaiians who ought, by their very birth and education to know something of Americanism, was there to encourage or advise.

Secretary Cooper failed to score. Hon. Carlos A. Long saw the point.

No moneyed interests shall stand in the way of the development of a pure family life in Hawaii was a sentiment that found echo in every heart at last night's meeting.

There was no mistaking the decision of the audience in ratifying President Roosevelt's Americanism. It was unanimous and uttered in no uncertain voice.

Home Rulers cheered the letters of Judge Estee, Judge Humphreys and Judge Little when they were read at last night's meeting. Silence greeted all other correspondence from officials.

Mr. Kanuha, the grand old man of the Home Rule party, made by far the most impressive Hawaiian speech of the meeting last night. He said: "We are still Hawaiians, although in the garb and under the laws of America. Our affections are centered in Hawaii. We are Home-Rule Americans and must have a voice in our government."

Home Rulers Mass Meeting

(Continued from First Page.)

speedy enforcement of American principles as laid down by our President, but he will work with you hand in hand. He has fought not only with his ballot but with his sword, on this very battlefield in the States, and he will join with you in fighting the battle here.

Victories for Labor.

If you are fearful of the result, study the grand victories of labor in our late state elections, and especially that of San Francisco.

Fellow citizens, the power is in our hands, let us not only by our acts ratify the President's message, but pledge ourselves as American citizens to not rest until the principles therein expressed are made the laws of our land not only in letter but in deed.

Gentlemen, I thank you.

JOHN E. BUSH GIVES RINGING TALK TO ALL RESIDENTS

Mr. Tannatt was followed by Hon. John E. Bush. Mr. Bush spoke in both English and Hawaiian. The speaker delivered a ringing talk upon issues of vital interest to the Hawaiians, and in fact to every resident of the Territory. Mr. Bush stated that he was aware of the Government ruling that public officials were not permitted to participate in public political gatherings.

"We are gathered to take a non-partisan part in the matter under consideration," declared Mr. Bush. "I have carefully considered President Roosevelt's message. He has shown that he will not be tied down to party precedent. President Roosevelt was raised to his position of trust by an unfortunate accident, nevertheless he has thus far indicated that he is the right man for the place. I consider the matter before us a weighty one, and one of vital importance to us all. We have in President Roosevelt a man who possesses the courage of his convictions."

Roosevelt's Policy Praised.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bush paid a glowing tribute to the fearless course of the present head of the administration. President Roosevelt's stand on the exclusion of the Chinese also received strong commendation from the speaker. He greatly deprecated the fact that those advocating the importation of Asiatics have marked out a policy which will drive others to the wall.

SENATOR KANUHA PROUD OF HOME RULERS' WORK

Senator Kanuha was then introduced to the meeting and was given a hearty and noisy welcome. John E. Bush interpreted for the Senator, who said:

"I am before you this evening at the request of the committee which has this great mass meeting in hand. I am tempted to speak much in the same strain as the previous speakers, for I agree with what they have said and am heartily in favor of the principles advocated in his message to Congress.

"We are now under the eyes of American authority; we are now a part of the American people. We are here to support the views of our President. (Cheers.) In his marvelous message to Congress President Roosevelt has mapped out the policy for the nation's future. I strongly urge upon you a unanimous approval of his message.

An Old Hawaiian.

"I am a Hawaiian. I am an old Hawaiian. I am old enough to have watched the many changes through which the government of Hawaii has gone, and I know the meaning of those changes and how they came about. I have stood on the ground where the different conditions met and where they commenced to change. (Cheers.)

"I approve of the message of President Roosevelt, especially if he will carry out the principles which he has laid down; especially if he will do something for the Hawaiians who are now allied to the American nation, and who are now a part of it. "Although we are Hawaiians at heart we are Americanized and look forward to the benefits which the

change will bring about. (Cheers.) "Notwithstanding the fact that we are Hawaiians we have consented to become Americans. (Cheers.)

Must Remember Home.

"We must not forget that we are Hawaiians, however; that we are Home Rule Republicans, and as such must wish for the best things for our home, Hawaii. Tonight we all meet here on a common ground, with one accord to ratify the message of our chief head, our President. I am proud that the Home Rule Republican party is the first to put in the opening wedge in starting this movement of approval of the message of our President. I am a member of the Home Rule Republican party, and I am proud that we have the honor of taking the initiative in this matter.

"We have been called here tonight to take a non-partisan view of things which are for the benefit of Hawaii. Had we been called here for a purely political purpose; had we been called here to talk on politics and discuss the differences of politics, I would stand here all night and talk to you on the principles of the Home Rule Republican party. (Continued cheering.)

VIGOROUS WORDS OF STEWART CALL FORTH APPLAUSE

When T. McCants Stewart was presented to the gathering by Chairman Senator Kalanokalani, he was given a most enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Stewart was loudly cheered throughout his address. Fred Beckley interpreted, and not only faithfully translated the words but threw into his interpretation as much vim and enthusiasm as if it was his own speech he was making. Mr. Stewart's speech, in full, was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee, and Fellow Citizens of all Political Parties. We have met tonight to express our approval of the message of President Roosevelt, and to study the underlying principles of Americanism, especially with reference to political government. The majority of us in this Territory have only recently begun to study the great national chart, which was given to the world a century and a quarter ago by Washington and Jefferson and Adams. We hold in our hands the great book entitled, "Government of the people, by the people and for the people." We turn its pages with interest and delight; but when asked, "understandest thou what thou readest," we answer promptly, "How can I, unless some man guide me?" And so, we gather tonight, with these words in our ears: "In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the Islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average homemaker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the Islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system." With these words before us, we desire to learn what are those traditional lines.

Regrets Estee's Absence.

I regret that because of his judicial position, and because of his present engagements, this meeting is deprived of the presence and voice of Judge Morris M. Estee. Born sixty-seven years ago, he has seen the American system of government grow to its present perfection, and has helped for nearly half a century to cultivate the soil in which Washington and Jefferson and Adams planted the Tree of Liberty, the Tree of Self Government. The ripest product of Americanism among us, the venerable jurist could speak from this platform upon the subject of Americanism as never man spoke before.

But other exponents of American principles there are, and as one of the least of them, I hope that I may strengthen your allegiance to the American nation, and stimulate your enthusiasm for the principles which it represents. In accepting the invitation of your committee to appear on this platform, I wrote these words: "Understanding that the meeting is to be non-partisan, and that I am invited as a Republican to aid in the study of the principles of 'Americanism,' I have much pleasure in accepting your courteous invitation." And now that I am here, I deem it an honor to have my address interpreted by your brilliant and eloquent leader.

Reference to Territory.

Our special interest in President Roosevelt's message arises out of the fact that he makes the reference to our Territory which I have just quoted, and which is so full of significance to our people. That is to say, the President favors (1) homesteads as against "a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor;" and (2) development of the Territory "on the traditional American lines." Now, let us consider these propositions in the order in which I have stated them.

Her former Majesty, Queen Liliuokalani, and every thoughtful subject of hers have decided that further discussion looking to a restoration of the Monarchy is utterly useless. The issues of the conflict have been referred to the recording angel of history. We all have accepted the inevitable, and have settled down to the fact that this is American territory, and that it will remain American territory forever, unless in the course of time and events it is wrested from the United States by the strong arm of some superior nation. And, so, we meet tonight, Americans, one and all, whether born in liberty loving Massachusetts, in patriotic Virginia, in fiery South Carolina, in the great West, or on these shores, made immortal by the military genius and statesmanship of the Kamehamehas.

Land and Homestead Laws.

As we are Americans on American soil, we must square our life by the rule of conduct regulating American life. We cannot expect to be politically half American and half European, or Asiatic. Now the people who originally came from Europe to America came seeking a new home; and they settled down and established homes, for which they fought until they conquered the right to keep their home free from all outside interference. They presented the glad hand to all persons coming in to settle down and build up homes; but they gave the marble heart to those who came for other purposes. Land acts and homestead laws were of comparatively early origin. "It would tax your time and patience to go minutely into this subject. The purpose of the people of the nation to save the public land for homesteaders, which was early felt and expressed, was voiced by them in a special manner in 1884 in the conventions of both the Republican and the Democratic parties, they being the two parties with which the people of the nation affiliate.

Heritage of the People.

The platform of the Republicans was reported to the convention by William McKinley, Jr., who was then a Representative in Congress, and who has recently been enshrined in our hearts. He was then noted for his carefully considered views, and all his utterances were regarded as mature and conservative. He reported this plank: "The public lands are the heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations, or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants, which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants."

In the same year the Democratic National Convention made this declaration: "We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands, heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party, should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land should be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees."

Preaching No New Doctrine.

Now these declarations have guided the statesmanship of the country for a quarter of a century, and President Roosevelt is preaching no new doctrine in announcing his policy towards the public lands of Hawaii. When we sought annexation to the United States, we certainly knew that Americanism is opposed to large estates and is in favor of homesteads. No thoughtful person, therefore, can claim that the President has given us a surprise; and no thoughtful person will combat the claim that homesteads are the strength, the glory and the salvation of a nation. Somewhere I have read, that it is a mistake to suppose that the present system of land tenure in England is to be regarded as the type of that which prevails throughout Europe and the other civilized parts of the world. Every considerable portion of the land in England belongs to the large estates of the aristocracy; and is rarely cultivated by its owners. The farms in England are generally large. They are almost entirely cultivated by hired labor, and the social condition of the farm laborer is far below that of the continental laborer.

Not an Enemy to Sugar.

I am not an enemy of our plantations. I would not advocate a policy of destruction. We must remember that our present industrial and commercial life depends upon sugar and the plantations. Our prosperity is wrapped up in them. But I believe that we should gradually diversify our industries. We should not put all of our eggs in one basket, for if the basket should tumble and fall, we would lose everything. We have thrown our entire energy into sugar, because large fortunes have been made out of it; but other industries can be carried on here. Man may not get rich out of them; but they can raise hardy sons and industrious daughters, and grow on this soil a new population of healthy and intelligent men and women, who will fear God and do righteousness. I do not think for example, that coffee should be abandoned. In 1897 we exported 288,288 pounds of coffee, valued at \$89,813.36; in 1900-1901 we exported 2,630,149 pounds valued at \$312,125; and I find that on our export list in recent years are such articles as bananas, pineapples, fruits and canned fruits, honey and beeswax, and other things showing a growth of smaller industrial enterprises than our sugar plantations.

Need Small Farms. We should, therefore, pursue such a policy slowly, gradually, carefully as will diversify our industries, as will place small farmers in fee simple in the hands of actual settlers. It is a mistake to suppose that this can not be done, because of past failures in efforts by sugar plantations to establish small farms. These efforts have failed for several reasons, the main one being that the families brought here could get no fee simple title to the soil, and because the plantations looked out for their own interests both as to water and grinding, and the small farms suffered in consequence. Let groups of farms gather round a co-operative mill, and there will be success.

Cheap Labor a Menace. The experience of mankind teaches that we can not keep up large estates without cheap labor, and that cheap labor in whatever form is an incubus upon the body politic, and a menace to the prosperity and life of a nation. Knowing this fact from a wide and deep study of the economic history of the ages, President Roosevelt wrote these words: "We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way, and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But we should aim to exclude absolutely all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. We should also protect our labor so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers, and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective."

In expressing these views, the President voices what has been the settled policy of the nation over a quarter of a century. Faith of the Pilgrims. And now let us ask, what does the President mean by the words, "our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines." He meant nothing more nor less than that this new possession, receiving now for the first time its baptism of Americanism, should be brought up in the faith of the Pilgrim Fathers, the faith of the Revolutionary heroes, the faith of the defenders of the constitution and the Union. The early settlers in America were deeply imbued with the love of liberty, and with the belief in the right of every community to govern itself. When this right was challenged, they fought for it, and secured their independence. In 1776 Jefferson wrote these immortal words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," and he further declared that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Upon this Rock our nation is built; and, if that foundation is maintained, the bulwarks of national peace and prosperity will stand forever.

Following in this Territory "traditional American lines," we shall maintain the equality of all citizens before the law. There will be no privileged class in whose hands the power to rule shall be placed, but every man, and in time it may be every woman too, shall have a voice and a vote in deciding questions of public policy and in selecting the agents to carry it out. For generations the native residents of these islands have all taken part at the ballot box in the conduct of the Government. The bal-

lot now in their hands under the Organic Act is not a gift. It is the continuance of a right which has been theirs since the days of the Kamehamehas.

Government of the People.

But in a sense, this problem of universal suffrage is on trial. The President of the United States with the whole nation at his back is watching to see how well this problem will be solved by us. If we use the ballot intelligently, fearlessly, wisely, showing ourselves to be above the reach of bribery, of intimidation, of flattery, we shall hand down to the generations to come a government, which shall be "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." We shall choose for our public officials men of courage and honesty, and we shall hold them to strict accountability, and reward or punish them as their official conduct shall merit. We shall draw no color line in our political parties, but we shall gather under our party banners, men of all colors, of all creeds, of all conditions, and harmonize them in the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

AT THE ORPHEUM

ERNEST HOGAN'S FUNNY FOLKS. GRAND REVIEW -of- VAUDEVILLE.

A STRICTLY VAUDEVILLE BILL.

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15 ACTS--ALL VAUDEVILLE.

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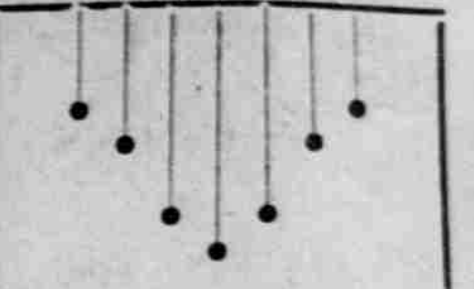
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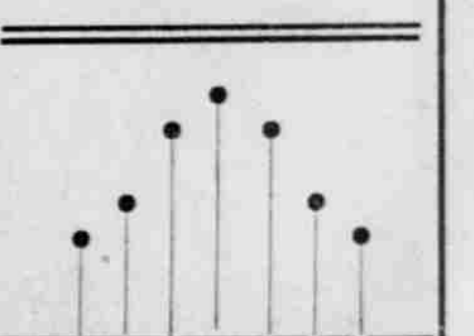
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Just Arrived.

All Varieties

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J. OSWALD LUTED, PHONE 74, MANAGER.

# Newspaper Comments on the First Message of President Roosevelt

**BOSTON GLOBE (dem.):** Vigorous is a good word to apply to the message. No one will deny that President Roosevelt makes a strong argument in favor of national irrigation in the arid regions of the west.

**Chicago Tribune (rep.):** President Roosevelt's message is like the man—practical, businesslike, straightforward, earnest and strenuous. Though a literary man as well as statesman, there is no attempt at fine writing in it.

**Philadelphia Ledger (ind.):** It is a formidable state document, but it is readable throughout. The message is thoroughly American. It departs altogether from the stereotyped form and one looks in vain for the ordinary arrangement of topics. Every American ought to read it.

**Minneapolis Journal (rep.):** It is the message of a man so intent upon the affairs which tradition compels him to discuss in a formal manner, that he has little time to consider the literary form of the statement. To put it in homely fashion: He says what he has to say and quits.

**New York Post (ind.):** Except in a few features President Roosevelt's message is lacking in definite recommendations, but these few are of first-rate importance. As instances of vagueness in the message we may mention the paragraph which relates to reciprocity and the one in reference to ship subsidies.

**Chicago News (ind.):** President Roosevelt's message to congress will strengthen the public confidence in him as a man of broad outlook, high purpose and common sense. His language is notably clear and direct. It has the accent of personal conviction, but it is everywhere temperate and restrained.

**Minneapolis Times (ind.):** As to the reception of the message with the people there need be no doubt. It will not suit the billionaire, nor the radical populist. It will please, unreservedly, almost, that vast majority of citizens who occupy the planes between those of the mighty rich and the discontented agitator.

**Kansas City Star (ind.):** No document ever put forth by a chief executive of the United States has been more thoroughly balanced or conservative. The president insists upon the most absolute efficiency in the conduct of public affairs and the firm repudiation of everything in the shape of doubtful policies as expedients to the end of partisan success.

**Indianapolis Journal (rep.):** The American citizen who cannot feel pride, even exultation, in the utterances of the president must either be a very dull man or lacking in that patriotism that is the foundation stone of all good and lasting government. It will be read with keenest interest and approval by millions of Americans, and is certain to attract much attention abroad.

**New York Tribune (rep.):** If there are persons who have been sympathetically awaiting an impassioned de-



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

nunciation of trusts addressed to a low order of intelligence and mischievous propensities, they will be greatly disappointed in the president's utterances on that subject. He discusses it in a thoroughly temperate manner, with clear discernment of the natural causes which have made combination the most conspicuous feature of modern industrial development.

**Chicago Chronicle (dem.):** If we were to select the best sentences in the message they would be those in answer to the intolerable populistic cry that the country and the people are worse off now than they ever were before. "It is not true," he says, "that as the rich have grown

richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wageworker, the farmer, the small trader been so well off as in this country and at the present time." It is an answer to the calamities which is truthful and conclusive.

**Detroit Free Press (dem.):** It is a message which every American citizen can read with pleasure, even when he cannot agree with all the Chief Executive's recommendations, and it is a state document for which no citizen need apologize—a virile, common-sense message from a man who obviously means all he has said, and perhaps a little more.

**Boston Advertiser (rep.):** The style of the message is eminently Roose-

veltian. That is to say, it is fluent, breezy, vivacious, and, in places, epigrammatic. It is characteristic of the author also in the confidence with which he tackles all sorts of problems some of which have been puzzling the profoundest intellects for a long while, and solves them to his own satisfaction.

**Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.):** No President's message, except the war messages of Lincoln and McKinley, was ever looked for with greater interest than the message of President Roosevelt, read before Congress yesterday. Knowing the man and appreciating the circumstances under which he took up the duties of his office, public expectation was high, but the message more than meets it.

**Chicago Record-Herald (rep.):** Those who feared a volcanic eruption in the first message of President Roosevelt will be surprised, and, we trust, gratified by the deliberate conservatism of this thoroughly discreet document. It proves that his three months in the White House has removed Theodore Roosevelt as far from the rough rider of San Juan hill as the office of President is above the petty thoughts and tricks of ward politics. It presents a calm, consistent and reassuring review of our national affairs.

**Indianapolis Sentinel (dem.):** On the whole the message gives the impression that it is the utterance of a man who would like to do the best he can for his country, and that is about as much as can be asked of any President with whose views on matters of policy you do not agree. If Mr. Roosevelt lives up to any such policy he will cause consternation among his party associates.

**St. Louis Republic (dem.):** President Roosevelt's message may be commended even by those who differ politically with the President, there being a basis for criticism rather in what is left unsaid. The general tone of the message is dignified, patriotic and conservative.

**St. Louis Globe Democrat (rep.):** Those who have been accusing the President of "imperialism" will be surprised that he takes ground against any increase of the army at this time, but he says its efficiency must be put and maintained at the highest possible point. The continuance in our policy of extending the navy is commended on the ground that this is not only necessary for the preservation of our own power and for the defense of the Monroe doctrine, but that it is absolutely essential in the interests of peace. The message is comprehensive, vigorous, pointed and eminently satisfactory. It is the expression of a sane, public-spirited and virile American.

**Milwaukee Sentinel (rep.):** The dominant strain of earnest conviction which runs through the entire composition, as well as the comprehensive grasp of all important national questions, shown by their treatment, is calculated to strengthen the faith of President Roosevelt's friends in their leader.

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STREET HATS	TAFFETA

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## Some Short Stories Culled From Many Quarters.

**A** COMMERCIAL traveler well known in the cycle trade on both sides of the Atlantic adds this to the collection of jokes on newly-made-happy fathers: The hero is the manufacturer of the wheel which the narrator sells. Being compelled to go away on a business trip about the time an interesting domestic event was expected, he left orders for the nurse to wire him results according to the following formula:

If a boy: "Gentleman's safety arrived."

If a girl: "Lady's safety arrived."

The father's state of mind may be imagined when, a few days later, he received a telegram containing the one word "Tandem."

Late one Saturday night one of the Washington newspaper offices was put in telephone communication with the residence of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, where the senator's dinner to male friends before going to Paris to get married, was in progress.

"Is this — —?"

Peals of laughter came thick and fast over the wire.

"Can you tell me — —?"

More laughter.

"Will you please — —?"

Nothing but laughter.

"Funny, isn't it?"

"Very." It was the senator's voice at the telephone at last.

"Was it yours?"

"Oh, no, it was the president's. He's here. Not very good, but we all have to laugh, you know. Besides,

I have not had a new one for a year."

Two young men sat through the first act at a Boston theater, then adjourned to a neighboring tavern for refreshment. The acting was bad, and would have excused the use of stimulants by any but the players. When about to re-enter the building only one could produce his return check.

"It's all right," said he of the check airily. "You remember him. He's with me."

"Yes," answered the gatekeeper, more doubtful than polite, "but he may have given his check to some other person."

"But he didn't," was the convincing reply. "He's a stranger here and hasn't an enemy in the city."

The gate opened wide.

Colonel R. C. Kerens of St. Louis tells a campaign joke in connection with Attorney General Edward Crowe and the recent Missouri elections.

Mr. Crowe is an unusually good speaker and singularly free from oratorical errors. However, at a political meeting one night last fall he overlooked the similarity of his name and that of the bird with the harsh note, and in an effort to win his hearers exclaimed:

"Fellow Citizens: Hear me for my cause!"

The laugh that followed broke up the meeting.

Now that Ambassador Choate has returned from "near the court of St. James" the following story, among many others about him, is put in circulation by the Brooklyn Eagle: A semi-state reception was given at the residence of a certain lord and Mr. Choate, in his "court dress" of plain broadcloth, was inconspicuous in comparison with the gold laced and in-

signia decorated representatives of other countries.

When the night was waning one of the departing guests, whose indulgence probably made him forget that English lackeys on such occasions were the liveries of their office, approached Mr. Choate and requested him to call a cab. The response was a blank stare. Upon his repeating the request, "Won't you call me a cab, please?" Mr. Choate responded: "Certainly, you're a cab." Imagine the indignation of the insulted Englishman, who, upon making complaint to the host, was asked, as a favor, to point out the offender.

After a search through the crowded salons the Englishman was quite at the elbow of Mr. Choate when he exclaimed: "That's the man!" The whispered reply, "Why, that's the United States ambassador," was heard by Mr. Choate. Then a representation and explanation of the unfortunate mistake. Mr. Choate, in his characteristic way, said: "My lord, the gentleman need not feel at all disturbed. I remember the circumstance very well. If the gentleman had just been a little more polite I should have called him a 'hansom cab.'"

"Sitting one night in Chamberlain's hotel in Washington," said Amos J. Cummings, who has just resumed his seat in congress, "were John Allen, the Mississippi wit; Senator Vest and several other men of more or less national distinction, when the conversation turned upon violin music. Vest is noted for his skill with the horse-hair bow, and the upshot of the discussion was that he challenged me to a duel on the violin.

"I sent a servant around to a pawnshop and got an instrument which looked as if it had been used to bail out a boat. Vest had a 'Strad' or a

Guarnarius or an Amati, and he played a selection by Vieuxtemps. It was highly classical and beautifully done.

"I tucked my old fiddle under my chin and scraped away at 'The Arkansas Traveler.' I had not been playing for a minute when twenty feet were keeping time to the noise and several negro waiters were doing Jubas. Of course I won the prize, but Vest said:

"You're no violinist, Amos; you're nothing but a measly fiddler."

It is related that on the last tour of President McKinley in the south Andrew Carnegie was in the party, and all were asked to attend a negro church in Thomasville, Ga., where a very fervid colored minister officiated.

It is said that whenever a lull came in the services the deacons took up a collection, but through hospitable motives avoided passing the box to the white visitors. The old pastor arose at last and preached a sermon that was at the same time eloquent, earnest and ridiculous—preaching right at the white folks, and his description of the poverty of the church was so impressive that when the deacons passed the contribution boxes around for the third time Mr. Carnegie intercepted one and dropped a \$50 bill in the box.

The old preacher counted the contents. When he had finished he placed a handful of small change on one side and a crisp greenback on the other. Clearing his throat he said:

"Brethren, we has been greatly blessed by dish yer contribution. We has heah fo' dollahs an' fo' cents dat is good, an' if de fifty-dollah bill put in by de white gemmen wid de gray whiskers is also good, we is blessed a whole lot moah," and he looked suspiciously at the giver of libraries.

# Varied and Exacting Duties that a Minister's Wife Must Perform

**T**HE MINISTER'S WIFE? Well, she is a convenient piece of church furniture, an uncomplaining machine for getting things done, in the mind of the public, anything, in fact, but an independent, forceful agent in important affairs. Yet if ever the wisdom of the serpent, the mildness of the dove, and the patience of Job met in one being, it is in the person of the ideal minister's wife. Running a nation, and harmonizing its different elements, of course, is difficult, but it is child's play compared with reconciling the dissimilar units that gather in one church fold. To the shepherd's helpmeet, usually, falls the task of dealing with the female members of the flock.

"You have to be sure you're right, then go ahead," said a prominent minister's wife the other day, who has reduced the management of captious parishioners to a fine art. "But sometimes the initiation is a bitter one. I shall never forget my first afternoon of church work in a country parish. It was just after I was married—I had come from a city, and I felt full of missionary zeal, and a little superior. I am afraid. I lost it then." The minister's wife smiled a gentle reminiscent smile.

"I shouldn't forget that afternoon to my dying day. I started off by taking a glass of jelly to one of the female pillars of the church, who was shut in with a hard cold. I was ready and primed to be servicable and comforting, perhaps just a trifle patronizing.

"But she eyed the jelly severely, cast a stern eye over my city clothes and then read me a lecture on mortifying the flesh that made my heart quake. Finally she advised me on sick visits thereafter to carry trays instead of jelly, so that the patients might use their leisure preparing themselves for the kingdom of heaven.

"Next I tried one of the society leaders. The conversation turned up on the sermon of the Sunday before. It had really been a masterpiece. I had been thrilled with it from head to foot. But my society leader slipped a little, shook out her lace handkerchief, smoothed down the black silk she had exchanged for her calico while I waited a half hour in the freezing best room, and said, confidentially, 'If I was you I'd just speak to my husband about that sermon. It was a little mite too long, and you want to train 'em while they're young. Take your watch and time him. I actchely had to eat peppermints to keep awake. But perhaps it was because I was up so late the night before, she said importantly. 'I entertained

the club and they never went home till 11 o'clock.'

"I walked away, feeling like an animated firebrand at the criticism on John, and at the next place I kept carefully away from the sermon, but the precise old lady I was visiting wouldn't let it go. Finally she hemmed and hawed and screwed about in her chair a little, and then taking my hand in a firm grasp she said: 'Now, my dear, I really don't want to criticize. I know it's hard for you two young things in a church where everybody most is older and wiser than you, but that sermon Sunday wasn't long enough. It broke off abruptly, just as I was gettin' really interested and settled down. It don't seem just right to say it, but I don't feel as if I got the worth of my pew rent when the sermon's as short as that.'

"After that I tackled the public-spirited woman of the village. She was very affable at first, and told me she really liked the sermon quite well, only she did expect something a little more literary from a college man. Then she saw the bird in my hat and froze stiff. They were just beginning the bird agitation then, and she pointed out my thoughtlessness and cruelty in buying a murdered bird until I felt like a Herod to the feathered tribes.

"Last I went to see the mother of five children, whose kindly smile in church had given me a warm feeling all the week. She took me into the cozy sitting room, where she was darning a great basketful of stockings, and made me feel at home in a minute. Then she told me that my husband had preached the greatest sermon the Sunday before that she had heard in years, and that he was surely destined for the highest places in the ministry. I threw my arms around her neck after that and just cried like a child, and told her all my hopes and the trials of the afternoon and she comforted me as if I had been one of her own daughters, and sent me home with more Christian grace in my heart than I had learned in all the 29 years of my life.

"In country parishes there are trials enough for the minister's wife. Even 'The Ladies' Guild,' 'The Sewing Circle' and the entertainments of the 'Golden Sunshiners' might appear as discipline to an intellectual woman less thoroughly inoculated with altruism, and even as it is, it takes a large mantle of charitable humor to cover them. A minister's wife, too, who cannot do as the Romans do in a country 'desert' might much better go out of business.

"Inexperienced people believe that country ministers' wives have a monopoly of trials, and that their city sisters have scarcely enough to keep them humble. But it is a mistake. Nobody will deny, of course, that the

wife of the man who ministers to one of New York's great city churches is in a fortunate position. The minister's wife is busy. But she is not called upon to be statesman, financier, business manager, teacher, nurse, mother and woman in one. The minister's wives in the numberless smaller parishes of the city are. Specialization has not yet worked its leaves there, and they must meet all the trials incident to the profession, where pay is smaller and demands larger than in any other. The strange part of it all is that these devoted women would not exchange what they are doing for anything else in the world.

"Of course I wouldn't. What could compare with it?" the hard-worked little minister's wife exclaimed indignantly, when she had just come home about 4:30 on a wet, cold afternoon, drenched to the skin. She had begun her day at 6 in the morning, dressed the four children and sent them off to school, helped the one incompetent maid with the dishes, done her marketing, tidied up the house, written the minister's notices and sent them to the paper, stretched a piece of bread and a cup of tea for her lunch, and made 18 calls about a rummage sale on the East Side, where they hoped to make \$200 for a fortnight's work of 25 women or more.

Before she had stood over the register five minutes Johnny came in with a jagged rent in his coat, which she mended while she talked. A little later Jennie came down with papa's coat that "needed sponging before prayer meeting in the evening." Willie jammed his finger and had to be comforted. Then Mrs. B. ran in to say that Mrs. A. had been sick 24 hours and felt terribly hurt that she hadn't been called. The minister's wife promised to see her on the way to prayer meeting. Biddy's despairing wail came from the kitchen as soon as Mrs. B. had completed her lingering goody, and the minister's wife with a graceful excuse disappeared into her domain, and did not emerge until she was ready to sit down and serve the soup with a cheery face to the minister, the four children and the visitor within her gates.

After dinner she took a rose to Mrs. A., appeared at prayer meeting and played the hymns, and talked rummage sale afterward with the eloquence of a Demosthenes. The day was not an unusual one, she said, and being what she was, when she said her bedtime prayer that night the burden of it doubtless was this: "For what we have received the Lord make us truly thankful." And yet, her husband's salary, on which she fed, clothed and educated the whole family, was scarcely as much as a fashionable society girl spends on a year's wardrobe.—New York Commercial Advertiser.



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TIME TABLE  
From and After January 1, 1901

Stations.	OUTWARD				
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Honolulu	8:30	9:15	11:00	1:15	5:30
Pearl City	8:58	9:43	11:28	1:43	5:58
Ewa Mill	9:30	10:15	12:00	2:15	6:30
Wahiawa	10:00	10:45	12:30	2:45	7:00
Waikeolu	11:00	11:45	1:30	3:45	8:00
Kahuku	11:30	12:15	2:00	4:15	8:30

INWARD  
Stations. Daily Daily Daily Daily Daily

Stations.	INWARD				
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Kahuku	8:30	9:15	11:00	1:15	5:30
Wahiawa	8:58	9:43	11:28	1:43	5:58
Ewa Mill	9:30	10:15	12:00	2:15	6:30
Pearl City	10:00	10:45	12:30	2:45	7:00
Honolulu	11:00	11:45	1:30	3:45	8:00

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WHISKIES from \$2.50 per gallon and up. in bottles of \$7 per dozen and upward.

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4:20 p. m. is Stockton, Merced and Fresno local. Corresponding train arrives at 12:30 p. m., daily.  
8:00 p. m. is the Overland Express, with through Palace and Tourist Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars to Chicago; also Palace Sleeping which cuts out at Fresno. Corresponding train arrives at 6:00 p. m., daily.  
7:20 a. m. is Bakersfield Local, stopping at all points in San Joaquin Valley. Corresponding train arrives at 8:40 a. m., daily.

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## ENGLAND NOW HAS SUCCESSFUL SCHOOLS FOR WILD ANIMALS

**U**NDoubtedly the very queerest school in all England is situated in the St. John Hill district of London. It is neither an academy for young gentlemen or a seminary for young ladies. Monkeys, and monkeys only, are taught there.

The monkey pupils are of the variety with which we are all more or less familiar—after they have completed their education—because we have seen them, cap in hand, begging for their Italian organ-grinding masters.

Most of these queer little animals come originally from Morocco and cost at the East India docks about half a crown apiece. After having gone through a course of deportment at the school in question, however, their selling value is increased by some 200 per cent. Hence it will be seen that the difference in value between an uneducated monkey and an educated one is almost as great as that existing between an educated and an uneducated man.

Two months is the usual duration of a course of instruction at the St. John Hill monkey school, during which time each pupil is taught to wear his clothes becomingly; to doff his little cap whenever presented with any coin, no matter how small; to mouth, gibber and chatter at too intrusive gutter children; to order himself lowly and reverently to those better dressed juveniles from whom pennies may presumably be

## Bank Teller and Black Cat

shrunken, tortured gnomes and maniacs, they labor on till their doom is happily cut short by death's welcoming hand. One or two, or at the utmost, five years of this living death prevails over the most vigorous vitality; more often long before that time the miserable wretch ends all by suicide.—Leslie's Weekly.

## While eating his luncheon in the cosy corner of a downtown restaurant last Friday the teller of a Broadway bank told an interesting experience that he had had the day previous.

"I never had such a fright in my life before," he said. "When I left home in the morning I planned to have my wife meet me at the bank at four o'clock, when we were to start on a little spree—have a dinner at the Waldorf and attend the theatre at night.

"I took a dress coat and wore a silk hat, so as to be all ready to start when she came. The hat was placed on a shelf above my window, and from the beginning I planned to be all ready when my wife called. I kept tab on my checks and my cash in such shape that but little time would be required to balance my accounts when we closed at three o'clock.

"Matters went along as usual, excepting that a black cat kept in the bank came to visit me shortly after luncheon, jumped on the shelf and knocked my hat down on my checks and cash. You know that black cats are supposed to bring bad luck.

"Well, three o'clock came, and I hurried with the closing of my accounts. As fate would have it, for the first time in weeks there was an error. I was \$10,000 short. Then I was frightened. I went over everything again with the same result. Four o'clock and my wife came, and I could not account for the \$10,000.

"I saw trouble, with a probable accusation of embezzlement. There was no leaving the bank with matters in that condition, so at it I went again—with the same result. Then I told the president of the situation, and he sent one of the keepers to assist me. We went over everything, and yet the \$10,000 could not be accounted for.

"My wife was patiently waiting for me, and when six o'clock came I decided to go with her to dinner, and come back afterward to renew the search for the error. I reached my hat from the shelf, and as I was placing it on my head out of it fluttered a check for \$10,000. The black cat was responsible for all of my trouble."—N. Y. Herald.

## RUSSIA'S PENAL SYSTEM

The total number of convicts at present quartered on Saghalin is estimated at nearly 10,000, and one cannot ponder over the lot of these miserable people without a mingled shudder of gloom and horror. The prisoners, so soon as they are landed, are sorted according to the rigor of the punishment to which they have been condemned. The lesser criminals, chained and logged to guard against possible escape, are given occupation above ground as tillers of the soil or prison attendants, subject to the petty whims and cruelty of subordinate officials. Unceasing toil, curses, semi-starvation, the "plet," a terrible loaded whip, is henceforth their daily lot; but it is a bed of roses compared with the future condition of the more unfortunate deportees, those guilty of real heinous crimes, and those whom Russian officialdom fears even more, political malefactors.

These prisoners, so soon as they are landed, are assigned to a distinctive number, and huddled pell-mell, like a horde of wild beasts, into one of the gaping holes in the mountain sides. From that day, until death fortunately relieves their sufferings, they are condemned to a life of the most abject misery, degradation and hardship. The vast subterranean channels become populous avenues of wild-eyed, frantic maniacs. The most brutal immoralities are prevalent; children are born, but no distinction is made for their condition: the steel-hearted wardens give them a distinctive number if they survive to a proper age; infanticide is encouraged and abetted, and henceforth, although guiltless of all crime, they suffer the fate of their parents.

Down in the dark bowels of the earth, denied even a pittance of sunshine or fresh air, these God-forsaken unfortunates toil on endlessly, until first flies spirit, then reason—hideous.



ADDRESS BY REV. TORREY BAPTIZE WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT

EVANGELIST MAKES AN EARNEST SPEECH IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

By His Eloquence, Fervor and Great Knowledge of the Scriptures the Visiting Preacher Created a Great Impression on His Hearers.

On account, no doubt, of the inclement hour and the short time for giving notice, less than one hundred persons gathered at the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday morning to listen to an address by the Rev. R. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, who is a passenger on the Coptic.

In his opening remarks Mr. Torrey said the first mistake of his trip was in not having arranged for a longer stay in Honolulu, and it is certainly to be deplored that more of our people did not avail themselves of the opportunity to listen to the eloquent and inspiring address by this gifted evangelist.

The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn "The Son of God," and Rev. Dr. Williamson offered prayer, after which Mr. Torrey was introduced by Secretary Brown.

Baptism of the Holy Spirit.

For more than an hour Mr. Torrey held his audience spellbound while he spoke of "The Baptism of the Holy Spirit." He said that if you were to ask many people if they were baptized of the Holy Spirit, the answer would usually be a vague and indefinite "I hope I have." Some hesitate to be positive, although they have received the Holy Spirit. There is nothing vague or indefinite in the Bible on this subject, and it is our privilege to know it. To be born again is one thing and to be baptized by the Holy Spirit is another and additional blessing. Every Christian has received the Holy Spirit in one sense, but not every Christian has received the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

To Receive Power.

It is one thing to give a room to a guest and another to have the guest take possession of the whole house. The baptism of the Holy Spirit is not the eradication of the carnal nature, it is not to make us happy, neither is it to make you or me worthy; its prime purpose is to give you and me power. "Ye shall receive power," the Bible promises. Many believe that if they receive baptism of the Holy Spirit they will have power of evangelists. Not all are called to be evangelists, but if you are called and receive this baptism you will get the power of evangelists. We have no right to choose some gift and then ask God to give us power. This is presumption.

Error of Indifference.

Another error is indifference. The mother may not think she needs this baptism. Her calling is to bring up her family, not to go out and speak but if she is baptized in the Holy Spirit she receives the power necessary for her special needs. This power is not manifest to everyone in the same way, but there will be power just as sure as any one receives the Holy Spirit.

Here Mr. Torrey gave examples of lives transformed in a single day by baptism of the Holy Ghost. There could be no mistaking this power; no guesswork. It is a reality. "Sit down and you are endowed with power," was said by Christ to his apostles, and if it were said today many of us would have to sit down. Even Christ himself did not enter upon his work until he was anointed by the Holy Spirit, and it is very little short of blasphemy for you or me to undertake our work of evangelism without having been baptized by the Holy Spirit.

All Can Receive Baptism.

Who can be baptized by the Holy Spirit? Thank God, there is not one here who cannot receive this baptism. It is for you, for me, for "all that are far off, even to as many as the Lord shall call unto him." If that can be we must be willing to pay the price of that baptism. A most dangerous thing is to preach orthodoxy without the power of the Holy Spirit.

If a man asked me what must I do to be saved right now, I could probably tell him, but if he said "What must I do to receive the Holy Spirit, I would answer repent. "Repent and ye shall receive the Holy Ghost." Repentance means a change in your mind from a Christ-rejecting to a Christ-accepting state. We have hundreds and hundreds of people in our churches that have not accepted Christ, though they think they have.

Are You Saved?

Are you saved? What are you resting your hope on? If you are basing

hope on works you are not saved. You must rest your hopes on what Christ did for us. Yours is not a religion of two letters—Do—but a religion of four—Do-n-e—what Christ has done. The second thing necessary is a change of mind to renounce. We cannot have the Holy Spirit and hold on to sin. We are not honest with ourselves. We pray and do not receive and the one thing that stands in the way is sin.

Then we must have obedience. The heart of obedience has surrendered to God. We must place ourselves on the altar as a whole burnt offering to do as he wishes. Men are afraid to make the complete surrender. Afraid to surrender to the God of Love. When we have made this complete surrender to the will of God he will, like an earthly father, bring into play all the resources to fill our life with sunshine. He may take out of our life things dear to us but if our surrender is perfect our hearts will rejoice in perfect happiness.

We Must Ask.

If we would receive this baptism we must ask for it. One ounce of believing experiences is worth tons of unbelieving exigencies. Nothing is more certain than that God gives the Holy Spirit in answer to prayer. "Believe and ye shall have."

Qualification for Preachers Only.

I spoke about people who thought that a baptism with the Holy Spirit would qualify them to be preachers. As a great argument in favor of preachers who have received no theological education it is advanced that the apostles of Jesus Christ were all ignorant and uneducated men. There can be no greater fallacy than this. They took a theological course, three years long, in the greatest theological seminary which has ever existed with the Lord Jesus Christ as their teacher and seeing daily the wonderful works and miracles wrought by him. Truly there could be no better theological education than that and still after all this Jesus bid them wait for there was one thing which they had not received yet, and that was the baptism with the Holy Spirit, and before they had received this they could not act as preachers for mankind.

Jesus Christ himself never entered into his work before he had been anointed with the Holy Spirit which descended upon him upon the time when he was baptized in the river Jordan. Jesus Christ was the son of God, but he was also man and when he himself never entered upon his work before he received the Holy Spirit, how is it for you or me to do so? Many people do it unknowingly and in consequence their mistake does not count so much against them, but to do it knowingly is something very little short of blasphemy.

Must Renounce Sin.

The first step is repentance and that means to change one mind about sin and to renounce sin. Then you must accept Jesus Christ as your Saviour. What does that mean? Many people think that it only means to accept that doctrine, but it means to put your every hope in Jesus Christ. Do not depend on your own Christian works for your salvation. If you do that you can not be sure. For your salvation you must depend on the work which Christ has already done for you.

Must Renounce Sin.

Mr. Torrey spoke much longer with great fervor and detail on his topic and emphasized his arguments with

A fresh lot of flower and vegetable seeds of every variety has just been received by the Hollister Drug Co. Take your pick now and get your choice.

A good second hand wheel wanted. Cheap for cash. Apply R. W. Republican Office.

All day Monday Jan. 1, Iwakami & Co.'s store will be closed for stock taking. They will be open as usual on Tuesday.

The consumption of Primo Beer has doubled itself during the last three months, the reason is not hard to find. It is a pure hop-brewer beer, no acids used to fortify "the clear thing" consequently it sells.

The von Hamm-Young Co. handles Union Gas Engines both stationary and marine. Call at their office Queen street for figures.

Some great bargains in Chinese jewelry and carols to be had at the Pheng Fat Co.'s store 33 King street.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL WORK

PUPILS STUDY ART PRESERVATIVE BOYS AND GIRLS VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN PROWESS WITH THE NEEDLE.

Gratifying Reports from Kealohou School Regarding Manual Training—Miss Nape's Resignation Accepted by the Board of Education. Appointments and Resignations.

Manual training and educational work along industrial lines were the theme which held the attention of the Board of Education during the greater portion of its regular meeting yesterday morning.

Printers and Carpenters.

Reports from Kealohou school proved most gratifying. A carpenter shop and small printing office have recently been established at the school, and the pupils are said to be making rapid progress in the "Art Preservative."

A dozen pupils in the carpenter shop have turned out a number of useful articles. They have also made pickets and prepared planks for a substantial sixty foot fence that has been erected on the premises.

From a typographical standpoint the specimens of printing submitted by the scholars are cleverly executed. The resignation of Mr. Hore at Waialua on account of the illegality of holding the two government positions of tax assessor and school teacher was accepted and the thanks of the board for long and satisfactory services will be extended to him.

Miss Margaret Nape's resignation was accepted. The gift of a handsome piano from Miss Nape to her school was accepted and an acknowledgment will be forwarded to the donor. Miss Nape is soon to become a bride.

Normal inspectors were authorized a rubber type outfit supplied has been found very useful for primary charts which have also been ornamented in colors.

Sewing classes were reported as being composed of boys and girls, each vying with the other in their prowess with the needle.

Appointments and Transfers. Appointments and transfers authorized by the board included the following: Mr. Eli Snyder to Huapalukua, accepted. Rosencrans, recommended; W. McClusky, transfer; Miss Kimball,

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS OFFERED BY DIFFERENT BUSINESS HOUSES

Horses at the Hotel Stables are well fed, well taken care of and at reasonable prices. Jas. Brown, proprietor.

Our telephone numbers are 22, 24 and 92 if you are thinking of changing your grocer call us up. H. May & Co.

For only thirty cents you can obtain a pound of Lewis' celebrated coffee, the very best on the market today. Try it. Lewis & Co. Fort St.

The proper way and the best of carrying chairs is in a case, our line of clear chairs is the most varied in town, in all kinds of leather, with initials or name stamped on the Hollister Drug Co.

Our work is clean and well done. All instruments washed in antiseptic baths before and after use, our guarantee covers anything we may do and is good. The New York Dental Parlor, Elite Building.

There is very little known about steel work in town today and where to get it done, if you wish a steel die made, go to the Motor Carriage & Machine Co. Union street.

A well dressed man is judged by his footwear, for all dressing men see their feet are well shod and they are if they patronize the Melnery Shoe store, Melnery Block.

The See Yup Benevolent Society has elected its officers for the present year. See notice.

All passengers intending to sail by S. S. Moana on the 15th and S. S. Aorangi due to sail on the 18th inst. must apply for passage not later than Monday, January 6, and Thursday, January 9th inst.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION FIXED MONEY RATIO

MANILA, Dec. 26.—It was publicly announced today that the ratio for the first quarter of 1902 will be \$2.10 Mexican silver to one American gold dollar. General Wright, the acting Civil Governor, says that, though unsatisfactory, this is the only solution of the matter the Philippine Commission thought possible. He hoped for early action by Congress on this subject.

Pain-Killer

The old and well-known remedy has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, indigestion, cramp or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, diarrhoea and dysentery. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

A Cure for Lumbago.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., U. S. A., says: "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I tried Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do."

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the See Yup Benevolent Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

- Chu Gem, President. Lam Tai, Vice President. Chung Leong, English Secretary. Chang Tong Chang, Chinese Secretary. Woo Wan, Treasurer. L. Dan Yen, Auditor.

A Straw Hat YOU KAN

Get any style, shape or quality made to order to suit your bill of head.

G. DOH'S Straw Hat Manufacturer.

Tramways Time Table.

KING-STREET LINE. Cars leave Waikiki for Town at 5:45, 6:15, 6:45 a. m. and every 15 minutes thereafter till 10:45, 11:15 and 11:45 p. m. from Waikiki go to the Punahou Stables.

Cars leave Fort and King streets corner for Palama at 6:10 a. m. and every 15 minutes after till 11:25 p. m. Cars leave for Palama only at 5 and 5:30 a. m.

Cars leave Palama for Waikiki at 5:45 a. m. and every 15 minutes till 9:45 p. m. then at 10:15 and 10:45 p. m. The 11:15 p. m. from Palama for Punahou only goes to Waikiki on Saturdays.

Cars leave Fort and King streets corner for Riffe Range at 5:20 and 5:50 a. m. Cars leave Fort and King streets corner for Waikiki at 8:05 a. m. and every 15 minutes till 10:05 p. m. then at 10:35 and 11:05 p. m. The 11:35 p. m. goes to Waikiki on Saturdays only.

BERTANIA STREET AND NUUANU VALLEY. Cars leave Punahou stable for Town at 5:30 and for Town and Valley at 5:40, 5:50, 6:10, 6:20, 6:40, 7 and 7:20 a. m.

Cars leave Oahu College for Town and Valley at 6:30, 6:50 and 7:10 a. m. and every 10 minutes till 10:10 p. m., except the even-hour and half-hour cars which run from the Stable.

Cars leave Nuuanu Valley at 6:10, 6:30, 6:50 a. m. and every 10 minutes thereafter till 10:50 p. m. Cars leave Fort and Queen streets for Punahou College at 6:05, 6:25, 6:45 a. m. and every 10 minutes after till 9:45 p. m. After that the cars run to the Stable up to 11:05 p. m., which is the last car from Town, reaching the Stable at 11:30 p. m.

On Monday, January 6th, our store will remain closed all day for stock-taking. We shall open our doors as usual on Tuesday morning at 6:30 a. m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that intending passengers per Steamship "MOANA," due to sail for Vancouver on the 15th inst. and per Steamship "AORANGI," due to sail for the Colonies on the 15th inst., must apply for passage by the former boat not later than Monday, the 6th inst. and for the latter not later than Thursday, the 9th inst.

Dividend Notice

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, corner California and Montgomery streets.—For the six months ending December 31, 1901, dividends have been declared on deposits in the Savings Department of this Company, as follows: On Term Deposits, at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum, and on Ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum free of taxes, and payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1902. Dividends unclaimed for are added to the principal and bear the same rate of dividend as the principal from and after January 1, 1902.

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

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the powers of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated October 30th, 1899, made by Cecelia N. Arnold of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagor, to C. Bosse, formerly of Honolulu, aforesaid, but now of San Francisco, State of California, as mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in Liber 196, on pages 263 and 264, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of the interest on the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars (\$2500) the principal sum secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at Public Auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Auctioneer, Queen St., Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of January, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that piece or parcel of land situated on the Waikiki side of Makiki Street near Wilder Avenue, Honolulu, aforesaid, and comprising:

All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of forty-two hundredths (42/100) of an acre situate at Makiki, Honolulu, aforesaid, and being the piece or parcel of land described in Royal Patent 3690. Land Commission Award 11918 to Washie.

Together with all buildings, improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. Terms—Cash, United States Gold coin; deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to HOLMES & STANLEY, Attorneys for Mortgagee, C. BOSSE, Dated Honolulu, December 23, 1901. By his attorney in fact, J. M. DOWSETT.

Phone White 911

For Some GENUINE HIRE'S ROOT BEER or GINGER ALE

ARCTIC Soda Water Works

Have Just Opened

SILK GOODS IN PIECE, SHAWLS, PAJAMAS, HANDKERCHIEFS, CUSHION COVERS, TABLE COVERS, GRASS LINEN EMBROIDERED, CARVED IVORY WARE, SANDAL WOOD BOXES, JEWELRY and NOVELTIES.

Phong Fat Co., 33 KING STREET.

ENCORE SALOON

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The OLIVER TYPEWRITER. Simplicity, durability, speed and manifold power are conceded to be the four great essentials in a typewriting machine. We present to the public THE OLIVER as the latest and most striking embodiment of these features, and the most radical departure from other methods of construction. Examine this up-to-date machine before deciding upon a purchase of an inferior make. Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd. Agents for Territory of Hawaii.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. SUGAR FACTORS. IMPORTERS OF General Merchandise COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AGENTS FOR Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Lloyds, British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. Northern Assurance Co. (Fire and Life). Canadian Pacific Railway Co. PIONEER LINE OF PACKETS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Best Roofing on Earth. Alpine Plaster Herring-Bone Expanded Metal Lath AND Building Specialties. Hawaiian Trading Co., Limited MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS. 1142 Fort Street Love Building.

NEW ARC LAMPS. RECEIVE HEARTY ENDORSEMENTS. The new enclosed type of Arc Lamps we are now installing receive the hearty endorsement of all who are now using them. Mr. T. Rosenberg, of the Globe Clothing Co., says: "You may say for me that I am highly pleased with these lamps and would have no other. They meet every requirement, are soft, brilliant and steady, and so far as I can see, are absolutely without fault." These lamps we will install at a very small cost. They will give five times the amount of light of the incandescent for the same money. Burn eighty hours with one trimming, and give a soft, penetrating, evenly distributed light, without fluttering or noise. For further information, send us a postal, or ring up Main 390, and we will be pleased to call at your office.

Groceries! Sun Wing Lung Co. K. YAU TOUNG, Manager. Corner Alakea & King Sts. FRUITS and FRESH OYSTERS by every boat. KONA COFFEE, KONA BUTTER, GUAVA JELLY. Goods Delivered Free. FRANK AVEIRO'S Beretania Street near Alakea.





# FOOTBALL AT MAKIKI YESTERDAY

## Mailles Win Close Game From the Honolulu Club Players.

### BOTH SIDES SEW FAST PLAY SOME FINE INDIVIDUAL PLAYS MADE BY MEN OF BOTH THE TEAMS.

Game Very Exciting on Account of Same Standing From Previous Games—Honolulu File a Protest. Unusually Large Crowd Turns Out to Witness a Very Fine Game

The game of association football played at Makiki yesterday afternoon between the Maille lmas and the Honolulu Athletic Club team was by far the best game of the season, and was won by the Mailles. The fact that the score in previous games was even for the two teams, each having won two games or four points, added zest to yesterday's sport and made the playing throughout both periods fast and furious.

#### Mailles Start the Score.

The Maille lmas team won the toss and decided to defend the makiki goal thus playing against the wind during the first period. Boyle kicked off and after hardly two minutes playing the ball was put through the Honolulu's goal by Lansdale. The goal was poorly defended.

On the merry war with McWhirter of the Honolulu putting up a fine game as outside right. The Maille lmas gained a corner kick and Bob Anderson with another placed the ball right in front of the Honolulu's goal. A sharp scrimmage ensued with the result that Munro of the Maille lmas made the second goal for that team.

#### Honolulu Score Two Goals.

Again the ball vacillated between the two goals. Feddes had an open goal but failed to score. The Honolulu obtained a free kick on a foul play and the ball was kicked for the Maille lmas goal but missed it. The Mailles obtained a corner kick which was splendidly centered by McWhirter. A curious scrimmage followed which ended by ever present McWhirter scoring a goal for the Honolulu.

A fine kick from Soper cleared the Honolulu's line. Goudie made a fine shot resulting in a corner kick by the Honolulu which was well placed by Feddes. A free kick for the Honolulu was well placed by Soper. McGill of the Mailles in trying to clear the goal headed the ball right through his own goal, the Honolulu thereby obtaining another goal, leaving the score for the first half-time: Honolulu, two goals, and Maille lmas two.

#### Fast Game is Played.

In the second half the Maille lmas team was seriously hampered by the wind which seemed to have increased in strength. Nevertheless a splendid, fast game was played on both sides, the even score of the first half acting as an incentive and making the plays full of interest.

Craik of the Maille lmas made a well-placed kick from a corner, but the ball was immediately down at the corner on the other side of the goal. Craik again centered the ball with a fine kick from the corner and it was cleverly headed through the Honolulu's goal by Boyle, making another goal for the Mailles.

#### Last Part of Game.

The last part of the game was especially fast and furious. Soper did splendid work for the Honolulu's clearing the goal several times by clever kicks. A sharp scrimmage occurred in front of the Honolulu's goal resulting in a leg. A foul throw out on the Honolulu's part gave a free kick to the Maille lmas. R. Anderson kicked it and placed the ball well. Boyle kicked for the goal but the ball passed a little over the cross-bar. Craik placed the ball well in a corner kick for the Mailles and Boyle headed it for the Honolulu's goal but again the ball passed over. Soon after the Honolulu got a corner but the ball was soon down in their territory again. Munro missed chance for a goal by kicking the ball with a clear field. It was a good shot, the ball nearly passing through the Honolulu's goal, but it would probably have been better play to have passed the ball on. Soon after this the time was up, the final score being: Maille lmas, 3 goals, to Honolulu's 2 goals.

#### Honolulu Enter a Protest.

Several of the players on both teams distinguished themselves by brilliant individual playing, among them, on the Honolulu team, being McWhirter and Soper, and on the Maille lmas team, R. Anderson, Craik, McGill and Munro. The line-up of the teams was as follows:

Honolulu: G. Gason; b. Soper, Harvey; h. b. Hitz, Parish, McMichael; f. McWhirter, Ray, Goudie, Gliss and Feddes. Maille lmas: g. Fenwick, b. McGill, R. Anderson; h. b. J. Brown, Craik, J. Anderson; f. Munro, Lansdale, Boyle, Blister, Chamberlain.

D. W. Anderson acted as referee while R. Murray and J. H. Catton were the line-men.

The game was witnessed by an unusually large and enthusiastic crowd. After the game a protest was filed by the Honolulu on account of the fact that one of the Maille lmas players is registered to play on the Wanderer's team.

## YESTERDAY'S POLO GAME

### HORNETS DEFEAT BUSINESS MEN

GOOD WORK DONE BY DOLE, PERRY, ANGUS, IRVINE AND HANCOCK.

Hornet Team Had to Undergo Some Changes as Judd and Carter Were Absent—Game Rather a Slow One—Large Crowd Turns Out.

Owing to a misunderstanding upon the part of some of the players as to the hour at which the polo game should take place yesterday, three o'clock saw few players with their ponies on the field in Kapiolani Park, the others for a time being conspicuous by their absence. Some of the players failed to show up altogether so that finally when the game began at about 3:45 the Hornets' team was altered on account of the absence of A. F. Judd and A. W. Carter whose places were taken by Waterhouse and Lieutenant Hancock. This made the line-up of the teams as follows:

Hornets—Waterhouse, 1; Hancock, 2; Perry, 3, and Dole, 4. Business Men—Irvine, 1; Erdman, 2; Dickey, 3 and Angus, 4. Teams Are Even.

As the handicaps of the players were as follows: Waterhouse, 1; Hancock, 3; Perry, 2, and Dole, 4, making 10 for the Hornets; and Irvine, 2; Erdman, 2; Dickey, 3, and Angus, 3, making 10 for the Business Men, the teams played on an even basis.

G. Potter acted as referee while E. A. McSmith and Mr. Ricker were the time keepers.

The game was rather a slow one although good work was done by some of the players. Dole played his usual brilliant game and Angus, Perry, Irvine and Hancock also took a share of the laurels.

#### Hornets Win Big Victory.

The game was played in four periods of which the two first were fifteen minutes long, and the two last of ten minutes' duration. The scores during the game were as follows: In the first period Dole exhibited some fine playing carrying off two goals for the Hornets.

In the second period Dole again made two goals for the Hornets, Waterhouse another for the same team, and Perry still another for the Hornets.

In the third period Waterhouse made a goal for the Hornets while Irvine made the first goal for the Business Men, adding another one to it later in the period.

In the fourth period Hancock, Perry and Waterhouse each added a goal to the score of the Hornets' team. A safety made by Dickey of the Business Men in the first period gave one-fourth of a goal to the Hornets making the final score stand: Hornets, 10, 4 goals to the Business Men's 3 goals.

#### Large Crowd Present.

The game was witnessed by a large number of people. Polo is rapidly becoming the fashionable game of this city, and one can always find a number of fine carriages carrying the elite of Honolulu every fine Saturday afternoon when polo is played at the park. Among the spectators at yesterday's game were the following:

Mrs. Grace Waterhouse, Mr. Dickey, Dr. and Mrs. Monarrat, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Miss Macfarlane, Mr. South and Hoffman, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Miss Scott, Mrs. Chillingworth, Miss Chillingworth, Miss Rose Davidson, Miss Smith, Mrs. Mathewman, Mrs. A. D. Larnach, A. M. Brown, C. Chillingworth, Harry Wilder, Miss Jean Angus, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Perry, the Misses Perry, Mr. Widemann, Miss Lady Macfarlane, Miss Mae Colburn, Miss May Damon, Miss Nina Adams, Mrs. Edgar Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. M. M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. McBryde, Mr. E. Tenny, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Damon, Mr. Allan Judd.

#### HAWAIIAN BAND.

Captain Berger and Musicians Have Busy Time at Hilo.

The Territorial Band under the direction of Kappelmeister Berger did hard work during their first two days in Hilo. They started on Wednesday morning at 9:45 with a concert at the Hilo Hotel. Then from 12:30 to 5:30 they played at the races. Another concert at eight in the evening and then the ball until midnight, made the day one of toil for the musicians. Thursday the program was much the same.

Since then, each evening the band has given concerts at the Hilo Hotel grounds at 7:30 o'clock.

## BURNED TO THE GROUND

### FIRE LESLIE RESIDENCE IN ASHES

MOSQUITO NET CATCHES FIRE FROM LAMP WHILE SAM READS.

Fought Desperately to Extinguish the Flames But was Forced from the Room—Others in the House. Valuable Furniture Lost—No Water to Be Had.

The Leslie residence in Palama, a little on the town side of the Kanehameha Schools, was burned to the ground between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. The fire department was unable to render any assistance as no water was to be had nearer than King street, about half a mile away. Samuel Leslie, lieutenant of the mounted police patrol, together with his two younger brothers and his uncle were in the house at the time the fire started. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Sam Leslie's parents, are in Kona, Hawaii.

Sam Leslie went home last night from the police station about 10:30 o'clock, arriving shortly after 11 o'clock.

The house was a two-story frame structure, large and handsomely furnished. Sam Leslie occupied a room on the east side of the house upstairs. As has been his custom upon arriving home from his day's police duties, Sam Leslie last night, after a bath, went to bed and left the lamp burning near at hand so that he might read. The mosquito net was down and the lamp was close enough to give a good light for reading. The window was open and a pleasant wind entered the chamber.

#### Lamp Ignites Curtain.

Leslie had read for about two hours when a puff of wind suddenly causing the lamp to flare, the flame caught the flimsy mosquito net and wrapped it in a sheet of fire. Leslie had scarcely time to get out of bed. He made a desperate attempt to tear down the net and extinguish the flame but without avail.

The flames soon drove Leslie from the room and seizing his trousers which were lying on a chair, he rushed downstairs to notify his brothers and his uncle that the place was afire. Then commenced a brave attempt to save some of the expensive furniture. Fine koa sets and costly bric-a-brac were to be rescued if possible. By this time numbers of neighbors, attracted by the flames, arrived on the scene and lent a hand at dragging out furniture. But little could be saved, however, the flames were too quick.

#### Heap of Glowing Embers.

A hose cart and the chemical engine then put in an appearance, but it was impossible to do anything. Within thirty minutes after Leslie left his flaming room the house was a heap of glowing embers. Leslie does not know whether the house was insured or not. If possible he will notify his parents of the fire by wireless message.

A goodsized crowd and a large number of hacks went out to the fire, which presented an ominous spectacle as seen from the town. The alarm was turned in by a mounted patrolman on King street.

This is the second fire the Leslies have had. Fifteen years ago their house burned to the ground on the same spot.

#### BURGLARS AT WORK.

But Few Valuables Taken From Offices of Drs. Howard and Nichols.

The police department was notified yesterday of the visit to the offices of Drs. Henry W. Howard and Albert E. Nichols by burglars. Entrance was effected through Dr. Howard's office. Once inside the marauders ransacked every drawer in the desks, in their search for valuables. The only articles taken from Dr. Howard's office were a spatula, a half dozen cigars and two silver handled paper cutters.

From Dr. Nichols the thieves secured a number of gold crowns as used by dentists. They were valued at \$20. Footprints showing marks of bare feet were plainly evident when the medical men reached their offices yesterday morning. There is practically no clew for the police to work upon.

#### NEW POLICE ALARM.

Call Boxes Being Placed and Wires Strung for the New System.

The work of installing the new Gamewell police alarm system in this city is progressing at a gratifying rate. Superintendent Coffey, assisted by a number of electrical experts, is now engaged in placing the call boxes and stringing wires with which they will be connected with the central police station.

The new system is metropolitan in every detail. The switch board here by Colonel Coffey and placed on exhibition during the last session of the legislature will be placed in position. Forty boxes will be installed for the police station. Private calls will also be established in various banks and some of the Territorial offices. The system is expected to be completed by the first of April.

## STIFF SENTENCE FOR ONE WIFE BEATER

### WOMEN TESTIFIES IN COURT

Old Familiar Figure Removed From Honolulu Thoroughfare by the Incarceration of an Aged Chinese Charged With Street Begging.

The penalty administered for assault and battery was considerably increased in the case of Sidney Jackson who, in an intoxicated condition, administered a severe beating to his wife, Ana Maille. At the conclusion of much testimony, from each side, Jackson was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Oahu prison.

The case was an aggravated one and the evidence submitted to the court showed that the defendant had beaten and dragged the woman about the house, and in several instances had administered kicks which caused her great bodily suffering and pain. The woman failed to put in an appearance in police court on Friday, but was enabled yesterday to tell a convincing story of her abuse at the hands of Jackson.

A fine of \$25 was assessed William Meyer, who, while laboring under the influence of an overripe jag, severely beat his wife.

Ah Sau, a Chinese vagrant, who has been in the habit of holding up the philanthropic citizens of Honolulu, and asking alms, was given three months' term and board at the reef. An old familiar figure will be missed by the tender hearted from the downtown streets.

Ah Chow was also proven a vagrant. It was alleged that he attempted to bribe Patrolman Gumpers with ten cents silver. The officer could not stand the Ah Chow work and took him to the station house. The Chinese was sentenced to three months at the Oahu prison.

Ah Sau, charged with gambling, was fined \$25 and costs; George Kaeo, booked upon the same charge, was given a like penalty.

John Sylva was granted until Monday to prove that he was not guilty of heedless driving.

Mannole forfeited \$5 bail and did not answer to the charge of drunkenness.

## FAMOUS SINGER, MRS. BISHOP, TO ARRIVE

### TO TAKE PART IN THE MESSIAH

Will Sing Mezzo Soprano Solos of the Magnificent Work When the Philharmonic Society's Big Concert is Given.

Professor Ballaseyus announces that the Philharmonic Society will resume its rehearsals of Handel's "Messiah" on Thursday, January 9. The professor expects a much increased chorus as many musical ladies and gentlemen have promised their assistance.

Mrs. Bishop has gained much recognition for her singing in the States. The New York Journal says about her: "The mezzo voice effect last night was effective," and the Milwaukee Sentinel, "Mrs. Bishop did superb work in the Messiah and received spontaneous applause from the audience without stint."

The professor further announces that the orchestral division of the Philharmonic Society will hereafter meet on Mondays at 8 p. m. at Panahi hall, Panahou.

## NEW ICE CREAM PARLORS.

D. G. Camarinos has recently opened up a dainty and neat ice cream parlor, corner of Alakea and King. Everything clean and tasty. Ice cream, cool drinks, etc. Don't fail to drop in.

## Read Whitney & Marsh's announcement of what their first great sale will consist of. Their "ad." is on page 5, right hand corner.

# Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

Served at state dinners at the White House.

Used by Royalty and the reigning Princes throughout the world.

A beverage fit for "the gods" and within the reach of mortals.

Beware of Substitutions.

For Sale by MACFARLANE & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Tennis Rackets  
Foot Balls  
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Goods

Guns, Revolvers,  
Ammunition  
and  
Sporting Goods.

## Juvenile Bicycles

FOR SALE



# WHITMAN & CO.

91 KING STREET.

Hardware  
Tin Hardware  
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Carving Sets  
Knives Scissors  
and  
General Line Cutlery

## NEWS FOR THE NEWSPAPER BOYS

TO THE MOST Enterprising News Boy, who disposes of the most papers of . . .

The Honolulu Republican during the month of January . . .

## A \$20.00 SILVER WATCH WILL BE GIVEN

All News Boys are eligible and the contest starts on WEDNESDAY MORNING . . .

JANUARY 1st, 1902

## Come and see the Watch, Boys!

It's a Daisy—Stem Winder, Hunting Case, Sterling Silver, \$\$\$ Standard Movement \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$

JOHNNIE HICKEY won the GOLD WATCH for selling the most papers up to Christmas Day.

## Japanese Novelties

SILK FANS, PLAIN, PAINTED and GILDED LACQUERWARE CABINETS, HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

JEWELRY SAFES, TEA TRAYS, POWDER CASES, CHINA WARE, TEA SETS.

HOTEL STREET. AT HOTEL STREET.

# Iwakami & Co.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!  
Drink no substitute for

# KOMEL

the pure juice of the grape fruit.

Carbonated only by the

## CONSOLIDATED Soda Water Works Co., Ltd.

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii

601 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.  
Tel. 71 Main. Island orders solicited.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!  
A. C. LOVEKIN'S STOCK and BOND BROKER

...402 Judd Building...

SEATTLE BEER  
On Draught or in Bottles at the "CRITERION"

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified Advertisements in this column will be inserted at 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line second insertion; 25 cents per line per week; 35 cents per line two weeks, and 50 cents per line per month.

WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand man's wheel, must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address R. W., care of Republican.

WANTED—Japanese couple wish situation; man can cook and do general work, wife house work. Apply P. O. Box 598.

WANTED—To sell, some fine white Diamond rings; also fine opal rings; reasonable prices. Watches repaired on time. G. Dietz, watchmaker and jeweler, Fort St., near Hotel in Prescott's store.

WANTED—Girls to do laundry work. Apply Sanitary Steam Laundry, Kawaiahao and South streets.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Helen's Court, Private Hotel, off Adam's Lane, near Elite Building. Phone White 3461. H. M. Levy, manager.

TO LET—Delightful roomy bath tubs, with either hot or cold water, and every improvement and convenience known to the modern age.—At Silent Barber Shop.

TO LET—Newly furnished double parlors; also rooms, Beretania ave., cor. Keaumoku.

FOR RENT—An eight room cottage on Young street. Apply J. A. Magoon, Magoon building.

FOR RENT—Two (2) story house at Kekaulike Pt on Young street, containing 2 bedrooms upstairs, and 2 bedrooms, 1 double room, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath room and patent water closet down stairs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES ON the premises of the Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Marmion and South streets. The cottages contain 4 rooms, kitchen and bath room. No extra charge for hot and cold water and electric lights. Rent reasonable. Apply on the premises to J. Lightfoot, manager.

Dividend Notice.  
The German Savings and Loan Society, 528 California street.—For the half year ending with December 31st, 1901, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1902.  
GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

If you have anything broken We can repair it.

## BICYCLES

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C. A. COWAN.


1188 Union Street.  
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IT COSTS NO MORE



EUREKA WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES  
Sold with a Guarantee

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FORT STREET.

Business men will tell you that an ad in The Republic an brings good results because the people read it.