

Hawaiian Gazette.

J. S. WEATHER BUREAU, October 5.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 72. Weather, overcast.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.98c. Per Ton, \$79.60.
88 Analysis Beets, 5.54c. Per Ton, \$79.60.

VOL LI NO. 80

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1908.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3048

REPUBLICANS RALLY AT AALA EUROPE DETERMINED

Straight Ticket Shunned by Nearly All the Speakers—Cathcart's Name Was Not Even Mentioned—Gambler Kaea Very Much in Evidence—Successful Meeting.

The campaign for the straight ticket on the part of the Republicans was begun last night at a meeting at which good attention was given the speaker. When they were called for, and to the platform standpoint the whole thing was "satisfactory." For a night-ticket whoop-up the meeting was a failure, however. Very few of the speakers even called for a straight ticket support. Possibly the fact that in the Kaea appeared bright and held down a prominent place at the platform, sitting close to Cathcart until the latter shifted early in the meeting, may have dimmed the light of the straight-ticketists, and the refrain of other days of "Vote the straight ticket from top to bottom" was missed, while not one speaker mentioned Cathcart by name nor referred to the fight for the county attorneyship.

It was the regulation gathering of the Park that greeted the candidates, good crowd, twenty-five hundred strong, and ready to enliven if the occasion offered, as the spontaneous applause and laughter that greeted the Rev. Stephen Deeba's stories proved. Kaea's musicians helped out the occasion, and the occasional fiery jabs made by some of the orators at Achi and his record helped keep the crowd expectant. The majority of the speakers made their addresses in Hawaiian, and there were no interpreters.

Owing to the illness of A. L. C. Atkinson, the meeting was called to order by Senator W. O. Smith, who introduced the chairman of the evening, Jack Lucas. Mr. Lucas was received with cheers, which became louder as he announced that he was present to work for and support the man who had defeated him in the convention as the party candidate for Mayor. At various times during the evening the chairman reiterated his loyalty to the party, his contempt for backsliders and his horror of independents. He called for cheers for Kueho, cheers for Lane and cheers for the Republican party, and was rewarded by cheers for himself, called for and led by Charley Chillingworth at the conclusion of the rally.

John Hughes, the First Speaker.

ALL CHINESE INCLUDED IN COUNTY BLACKLIST

No one can work for the County of Oahu who is not a citizen, but all who are citizens can not work for the county, according to a decision arrived at by the members of the Board of Supervisors, who held a special meeting in Kaneohe on Sunday, over which meeting Chairman Charley Hustace presided. The decision arrived at and duly recorded on the minutes is that no Chinaman, whether a citizen and a duly qualified voter or not, can be employed.

The Supervisors journeyed to Kaneohe to investigate charges made against Road Supervisor Gere, who is one of the three bosses the county employs to look after the fifteen road workers of the district. Gere was accused, among other things, of employing a Chinaman, and over his employment the discussion developed which resulted in Chinamen of all classes being put on the county blacklist. Ah Fat, the cause of the rumpus, was present at the meeting, produced his certificate of Hawaiian birth, and showed his right to do anything that any other citizen had a right to do, but this did not save him and will probably not save Gere, who hired him.

The investigators heard a bushel of testimony concerning the shortcomings of the three lunas, and bills for hog feed and other things were scrutinized. A report will be presented at the regular meeting of the board tomorrow evening, when it will be learned whether Gere's head is to fall into the basket or not.

is as good as his bond and no backslider," was the first speaker. Mr. Hughes said:

"Fellow Citizens: Two years ago, with my Republican colleagues, I stood upon this platform, a candidate for Representative, asking for your vote and influence. We promised you then that if elected to office your rights and interests would be protected, your money economically administered, and your business transacted in a business way."

"Relying on our promises, you honored us with your confidence and elected us, and tonight we come before you to render to you an account of our stewardship, and because we have been faithful to our trust we again solicit your suffrage."

"The Republican Legislature of 1907 marked an era in the legislative annals of Hawaii for business, honesty and efficiency from the moment of the opening ceremony until the Speaker's gavel fell for the last time. There was not one moment of unnecessary time lost, not one unnecessary cent of money wasted, your business was transacted in a business way, and within the specified period. The expenses were \$29,000 less than the Legislature of 1903, \$11,000 less than the Legislature of 1905. The number of bills passed, bills beneficial to every interest in the Territory, exceeded by at least 20 per cent. that of any previous Legislature. The Legislature of 1907 did its full duty to you; its members fear no honest criticism."

"I believe that every citizen here this evening prizes the boon of self-government and holds his vote as a sacred trust, to be cast only for the men and party with an honest record. If I am right, then you will cast your votes for the Republican party, for that is the only party that has a record; that is the party that has made our country great; that is purifying public life, building homes for working men, and giving peace, plenty and security to all citizens. The Republican party is the friend of the working man; it is the champion of the poor and oppressed; it is a champion of the oppressed and a protest against reactionary democracy that it came into existence fifty-eight years ago."

"For fifty-eight years on opposing principles Democrats and Republicans have battled for supremacy, and in fifty of those years Republican hosts have carried their banners to victory. Those were years of unprecedented progress and prosperity, prosperity such as the world has never known, and which was due, and due only, to Republican policies."

"During eight of those years our friends the Democrats were in power. They had full control of the executive and legislative branches of the government, and what was the result? Abroad a vacillating policy, at home riots, strikes and stagnation. To quote a writer, 'And then came Coxey's Army, when the tramp of the unemployed reverberated throughout the length and breadth of the land; free soup houses had to be established in every section of the country; the distress of the people was complete and thorough.'"

"There is no exaggeration here, but stubborn facts that can not be contradicted. Those events are not only matters of history, but are within the memory of all, and in the face of this it is not natural to suppose that the success of Democracy would again bring about the same results? Democracy is the same today as it was yesterday, and will be tomorrow. Like the Bourbons, it neither learns nor forgets."

"The policy of the Republican party here, as on the mainland, has been clean and progressive, and our title to supremacy is clear. Our candidates' record and platform must appeal to all men who love a square deal and have the welfare of our Territory at heart, and I affirm that the only safe, sound and sane policy for citizens to follow is to vote for the Republican party. The leader on our ticket, Prince Cupid, is deserving of your unqualified support, for I am sure that in your hearts you must feel that no one you could send to Washington will protect your interests more than he."

"The Delegate by honest and persistent effort has earned the good will and respect of every public man in Washington from President Roosevelt down. He should be reelected; his defeat would be disastrous to every interest in this Territory."

"Our candidate for Mayor, John Lane, is fully qualified to fill that office. He is deserving of your support. His advocacy of the Municipal Act—which were it not for him would never have become law—his intelligent, indefatigable efforts in your behalf at all (Continued on page 2.)

VOLCANO SCENES ARE REALISTIC

Bonine's Moving Pictures Are Wonderful Photographic Achievements.

R. K. Bonine has just finished a set of his moving pictures of the Volcano, ready for shipment by the Alameda to Burton Holmes at Chicago. A view of them was given by Mr. Bonine at his studio in the Oregon building to a few friends last evening. These are one of the finest sets of pictures Bonine ever made, and they ought to make a hit in the states.

The views begin with the Volcano House where a party is preparing to go down to the pit. The horses and donkeys are brought out and some of the party mount while others start afoot. The start from the Volcano House is shown, and then the party, which numbered about thirty, is shown starting down the trail toward the floor of the crater. The party is shown again about half way down the trail and again just before it reaches the floor of the crater. Then it is shown again as it crosses the bridge over the big crevasse a short distance after the floor of the crater is reached.

The party is then shown twice on the trail across the floor of the crater, in each case a point being chosen which shows well all the character of this great field of lava, and the well marked and well worn trail. One of the important things about these pictures is that it makes clear the accessibility of the crater. In the party are men, women and children afoot, there being more afoot than mounted.

The arrival and dismounting at the stone corral is shown and then the whole party afoot, after leaving the corral for the pit. Then the party are shown scrambling postal cards in the hot cracks. This is very vivid, the pictures showing the change of coloring in the postal cards as they are held near the heat in the cracks.

Following this the moving pictures show the pit itself at midday, the lava moving and Old Faithful spouting up. A panoramic view is presented showing the violent action going on in the pit and the crowd of spectators at the edge, protecting their faces from the heat with masks and pieces of cardboard as they look at the wonderful spectacle. Another view shows where a cascade of lava has broken over the built up margin that holds it in, and is spreading out over the whole area of the pit. This is a wonderfully realistic piece of photography.

But the triumph of the whole series, however, is in the succession of night pictures. Mr. Bonine has secured a series in these wholly sui generis. There is nothing like them in the world. They give a vivid picture of the great molten mass as it appears at night. There is the surface quickly blackening over to be broken by welling fountains of red liquid lava or in cracks that zigzag everywhere with the movement of the molten mass.

It is a wonderfully realistic series of pictures and cannot fail to arouse interest wherever shown.

MATSON'S SCHEME FOR A SERVICE WITH THE SOUND

The following circular letter has been sent out by Secretary Petrie, of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., for the purpose of bringing local importers and shippers in contact with Captain Matson to discuss Matson's new steamer project between Honolulu and Sound ports:

"You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the various importers and shippers of this city, to be held at our office on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of meeting Captain William Matson, president of the Matson Navigation Company of San Francisco, for which company we are the local agents, to discuss, informally, the inauguration of a proposed new branch of our present service, to operate between Sound ports and ports here in the Hawaiian Islands."

"The matter of rates to be adopted for this service will also be informally discussed, and the policy of the Matson Navigation Company, in this connection, will be outlined to you at that time."

PRINCE AND ADMIRAL ENTERTAIN AMERICANS

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

TOKIO, October 5.—Prince Fushimi yesterday entertained Commissioner Francis B. Loomis, who is here as a representative of the United States to arrange for the part America is to take in the proposed Tokyo Exposition.

TOKIO, October 5.—Admiral Togo entertained at dinner last night in honor of the wives of the officers of the American Atlantic fleet, who are here awaiting the arrival at Yokohama of the battleships from Manila.

MANILA, October 5.—The Philippine Product Company's warehouses were destroyed by fire yesterday, the property loss being \$200,000.

MANILA, October 5.—Ten cases of cholera developed yesterday, among those attacked by the disease being two Americans.

EDINGS ON LEGAL ETHICS

What Cathcart Is Doing Certain to Lead to Corruption, He Says.

What Judge Edings, the Democratic nominee for the county attorneyship, thinks of the manner of Cathcart in combining his official business with private practice—a sort of combining business with pleasure—is shown by the following editorial which appeared in the County Beacon eighteen months ago, when Cathcart was new in the saddle, just beginning to reach out and exhibit signs of the thing that is now so virulent with him. The editorial was written long before Judge Edings had any idea of becoming a candidate for office. At that time there was a bill before the Legislature forbidding the Attorney General or his deputies taking any private business, a bill condemned by the Advertiser as being too sweeping in its restrictions. A portion of Judge Edings' article defended the bill against the Advertiser's criticism, the concluding paragraphs foreseeing such a condition in the County Attorney's office as now evidently exists. The paragraphs are:

"That the expenses of the office are augmented and the efficiency of its officers diminished by the present system are established facts in the minds of a large majority of the legal fraternity of this community."

"At the disposal of these officers are clerks and stenographers paid by the government and used by them without hesitation for their own private work whenever occasion requires, whose services we believe could be dispensed with did the private practice of these gentlemen not increase the clerical work of their department."

"The number of deputies we believe, and the opinion is not confined to ourselves, is excessive and the primary inducement to appoint this surplus force is to relieve some of them at a time of a portion of the work that they are paid to perform, in order to enable them to have more time to devote to their own interests."

"While the fact that private practice takes just that much time away from the public service the greatest evil of all in permitting prosecuting officers to try civil cases indiscriminately is that it induces men to bring civil work to prosecuting officers that is connected with criminal work, or likely to be connected with criminal work. When an unscrupulous or designing man sees that he has a civil case that may develop a criminal side to it, there is a strong temptation to engage the prosecuting officers of the government on his side to attend to the civil matter, knowing or feeling that by so doing he can tie the hands of the prosecuting officer as to the criminal side of his case. We do not charge that the prosecuting officers of the Territory have in fact been so engaged. We merely point out that the inevitable tendency is that way and sooner or later will develop corruption."

"Let him get more pay if he does not get enough now, but do not have him serving two masters."

NOT TO ALLOW WAR IN BALKAN STATES

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PARIS, October 6.—France has determined to mediate between Turkey and Bulgaria. It is announced that Russia, Great Britain and possibly Italy will be invited to unite with the French in preserving peace in the Balkans and call a conference of the signatory Powers to the Berlin treaty.

BELGRADE, Serbia, October 6.—The proposal on the part of Austria to definitely annex the Province of Bosnia and Herzegovina has aroused the Servians. In this city the mobs have taken possession of the streets and are demanding that the government take steps to resist the Austrian movement.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, October 6.—Prince Ferdinand has been declared King, and the independence of Bulgaria has been announced at Tirnova, the former capital, the cabinet attending in a body. It is reported that troops are being mobilized.

LONDON, October 5.—There will be a conference of the Powers to propose the preservation of peace in the Balkans and to revise the treaty of Berlin.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, October 2.—Physicians here report the cure of a leper by injection of the leprosy bacillus under the Nasitin treatment.

MANILA, October 2.—Lieutenant Evans, son of Admiral Bob Evans, must face a court-martial. Young Evans is on board the battleship Georgia of the Atlantic fleet, and his trial will take place October 5. He is charged with being absent from his station while officer of the deck, with profanity, disrespect to his superior officer, and intoxication.

Lieutenant Charles Burt will also face court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer.

MANILA, October 3.—Lieutenant Evans denies the charges against him and will make a strong contest.

HYDERABAD, India, October 3.—The known deaths from the floods total fifty thousand. The damage done amounts to 200,000,000 rupees. Six hundred bodies were found in one spot.

MANILA, October 3.—The battleship fleet is coaling and will resume its voyage at 9 a. m. There has been no communication with the shore.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Attorney-General Bonaparte states that the investigation of U. S. Attorney Breckons of Hawaii will proceed in the absence of the accusing witness, Rev. E. W. Thwing, who is going to China as secretary of the Reform Bureau, but who has prepared affidavits upon which the investigation will be based.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The statement was issued today that the Atlantic battleship fleet under Admiral Sperry will leave Manila December 1. It will spend the month of January and a part of February in various parts of the Mediterranean, sailing from the European ports in time to arrive home at Hampton Roads February 22.

NEWPORT, October 4.—The submarines Outfish, Octopus, Viper and Tarantula left here yesterday on a race to Philadelphia.

LE MANS, France, October 4.—Aeronaut Wright succeeded in remaining in the air forty-five minutes and thirty-seven seconds in his dirigible airship yesterday, thus establishing a record for passenger-carrying air-machines.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Pittsburg has jumped to first place in the National Baseball League, the standing of the three leading National League clubs at the conclusion of yesterday's games being: Pittsburg, .641; Chicago, .638; New York, .633. In the American League series the Detroit still hold their lead by a margin of ten points. The standing now is: Detroit, .593; Cleveland, .583; Chicago, .577.

BRIGHTON BEACH, October 4.—A twenty-four hour automobile record was established here yesterday in a contest, a Simplex car being driven for 1177 miles in that period. The Lozier car went 1127 miles and a Thomas entry 1115 miles. The previous record was 1107 miles.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, October 4.—Ninety-eight persons have been indicted here on a charge of false registration, it having been shown that they repeated their registrations in different precincts.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The Customs Collector for the port of Port Huron has been removed from office for collecting political contributions toward the campaign fund contrary to the order issued forbidding such.

TOPEKA, Kansas, October 4.—Taft has begun his tour of Kansas, making fourteen speeches in the State yesterday.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, October 4.—A mass meeting was held in this city last night over which William Jennings Bryan presided.

EL PASO, Texas, October 4.—Hearst has renewed his attack upon Senator Bailey of this State, in an address here yesterday reading letters addressed to Bailey from Pierce, the oil magnate, of the Waters-Pierce company, the Texas branch of the Standard Oil company.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, October 5.—It has been announced that Taft will stay on the stump until the day before the election, his plan being to conclude his campaign in his home city on November 2.

CHICAGO, October 5.—Chicago defeated Pittsburg in the National Baseball League game here yesterday, this victory giving the locals a good lead in the pennant race and eliminating Pittsburg from the contest. The race is now between Chicago and New York, with Chicago three games to the good.

DETROIT, October 5.—The fight for the American League championship is still close, the Detroit team being ahead by only six points, with Cleveland, the second team in the list, only nine points ahead of Chicago.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, October 5.—Fifteen thousand Mormons yesterday foreswore all intoxicants and pledged themselves to work for candidates pledged to enact prohibition legislation for Utah.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, October 5.—It is declared here that President Roosevelt is about to take the stump in Taft's interest, his plans being to make six speeches in important points across the continent, beginning on the Atlantic coast and finishing his tour at San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES, October 6.—William Randolph Hearst made an attack upon Kern, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, in his meeting here last night. His remarks failed to please a part of his hearers, who left the hall.

CHEERBOURG, France, October 6.—The French submarine Eneide made a trip of six hundred and ninety-three miles submerged, remaining under water for eighty-one hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—The contest for the pennant in the American Baseball League has narrowed down to a fight for first place between Chicago and Detroit. The Cleveland team, which held second place until yesterday, has dropped back to third, without a possibility of catching up.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, October 6.—The strike of the shop machinists against the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, which has been on for some months, was officially declared off yesterday. This is a complete victory for the company.

SEATTLE, October 6.—Senator Beveridge delivered a speech here last night, in which he declared himself in favor of the stationing of a greater navy in the Pacific.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE ISLANDS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
What growing interest there is in Southern California in Hawaii and things Hawaiian was spoken of yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Promotion Committee by Lloyd Childs, who has been for many months the Los Angeles representative of the committee and who is now here to take charge of the preparations for the Hawaiian exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, to be held in Seattle. Mr. Childs has been a hard worker for Hawaii and has so long identified himself with promotion work for the islands that his reports from the tourist center of the Pacific Coast were of great interest and encouraging.

A great part of Mr. Childs' address had to do with the arrangements under way for an excursion this winter or next spring from Los Angeles to Honolulu. The matter of an excursion, reports Mr. Childs, is simply one of a steamer. If a good comfortable steamer can be secured there is no question about the crowd to come or the success of the affair. Just prior to the recent financial troubles on the mainland an excursion had been arranged, the plans having progressed so far that it was simply a question of signing the charter, the boat secured at that time being the Oceanic S. S. Sierra. The troubles in the money market settled that excursion for the time being, however, but now those promoting the excursion have a tentative charter on the Sierra again, with business men in Los Angeles ready to put up the \$42,000 guarantee with the company, while efforts are also being made to secure either the Governor or the President, the two new vessels of the Pacific Coast company, which will be laid up from the Alaska run for the winter. As there are no better or newer boats on the Coast than these, an effort will be made to secure one of them if possible.

Mr. Childs suggests that the company might be glad to charter both steamers, one to bring an excursion here from Seattle and Spokane, the other to run from San Pedro.

The people of Los Angeles are working hard in an effort to secure direct steamship connection with Honolulu. There is no question about the passenger traffic that can be secured and none concerning the Hawaii-bound freight cargo. What is holding back the scheme now is the question of return freights. Southern California cannot handle sugar and the matter of fresh fruits has not been worked up enough to induce capital to take the risk in the matter. Los Angeles is ready to provide freight from her end and passengers for both ways and if Honolulu would guarantee freight one way the matter of steamship connection and the doubling or trebling of the tourist travel Hawaii-ward would be settled.

Mr. Childs told of the interest manifested in the work of the Promotion Committee at the Los Angeles branch. Every day the Chamber of Commerce rooms there are visited by an average of fifteen hundred people, many of whom visit the Hawaii Promotion Committee rooms in the building. The lectures given there each day, illustrated with moving pictures, attract big crowds and the inquiries of the visitors show that the work is having a good effect. As proof of the effectiveness of the work, Mr. Childs stated that on the Alameda this time there were five passengers whose attention had been attracted to Hawaii, so they had told him on the way down, through the work of the committee in Los Angeles. It was suggested that there was a good chance to make the Los Angeles branch self supporting in many ways, through the sale of Hawaiian goods, pineapples and poi.

Many Interesting Letters.

Secretary Wood read a large number of interesting letters from all over the world, showing the growing interest in the islands. George Meyer, of New York, wrote asking for information about vanilla and castor beans, stating that the market now was supplied from Mexico and suggesting that Hawaii ought to capture this trade. Mr. Meyer also asked if samples of Hawaiian tobacco could be supplied him, stating that he was in a position to do business in tobacco if the samples proved favorable.

James Conser Bartholf, editor of Dick's Magazine, asked the publicity bureau of the committee to supply that magazine with an article for their Christmas number on "How Christmas is Celebrated in the Hawaiian Islands," to be one of a series concerning "Christmas Around the World." He also stated that the magazine would publish an article on Hawaiian pineapples, the number to be "The Orchard Bountiful" one.

Charles T. Duke, of Arkansas, who spent what he refers to as "the pleasantest two months of my life," in Hawaii last winter, wrote asking for the annual crop report of Hawaii in order to prove to his neighbors that he was not the "colossal liar" they think he is after hearing him tell of what he saw in the islands.

P. W. Luce, editor of the New Westminister, B. C. Daily News, wrote acknowledging and thanking the committee for the matter sent on the press bureau news sheet, which the News is using regularly. He stated that a large number of the Canadian papers are using the news bureau material and appeared to be glad to get it, the service from Hawaii being the best received from any source. The writer asked for information on a number of subjects for the benefits of the New Westminister promotion committee, which is new and does not know how to go at its business. He did the Hawaii committee the honor of stating that he asked for information here because he thought the Honolulu committee's work the best of any.

The Mark Twain Mantel.

The following letter from John M. Howells, the architect who planned and built Mark Twain's new home, wrote as follows to the secretary:

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of September 7th and am looking forward with the greatest interest to seeing the mantel for Mr. Clemens. He, I am sure, will be more delighted than any."

FOURTH MAN MAY BE OUT

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
An independent candidate for the mayoralty is promised to add to the gaiety of the local political situation. From a responsible source comes the information that a white man, politically ambitious, has secured the necessary signatures to a nomination paper and has the twenty-five dollars ready to deposit with County Clerk Kalanokalani to permit his name going on the official ballot along with the names of Lane, Fern and Achi. Who he is will not be announced until the nomination paper is filed.

Such was one of the reports in circulation on the street yesterday. It may be correct. Anything may be so these times, except one of Cathcart's refutations.

Another story had to do with the request made to W. R. Castle that he be one of the speakers at the Republican ratification meeting on Monday night. Mr. Castle agreed to make one of the addresses and the County Committee was greatly pleased to hear his answer. Then it suddenly occurred to one of the members of the committee to ask Mr. Castle what subject he preferred to speak on.

"I think that government by commission would be a timely subject," Mr. Castle is reported to have said.

"In favor of it?" asked the committeeman in incredulous amazement.

"Why certainly, in favor of it." That accounts for the fact that Mr. Castle's name is not among the ones who are to make the straight-ticket-possible-under-the-circumstances talk on Monday.

These speakers are to be Delegate Kalaniano'le, Charles Chillingworth, Solomon Kaleiopu, W. T. Rawlins, Stephen Desha, E. A. Donthitt, John C. Lane, John Wise and John Hughes. This list includes all strong speakers and the Monday night rally ought to be a great one in point of attendance and oratory.

The name of John Wise among the others is attracting a great deal of attention on account of the question that has been raised regarding his fidelity to the straight ticket. What he will say on Monday will place him definitely with one or the other of the candidates for the mayoralty.

One of the most widely discussed questions of the day yesterday was whether George Beckley really dug that thousand for Achi or not. Both Beckley and Achi deny it, but a prominent worker on the Republican side has stated "seven persons saw the money pass, so I don't think there is very much doubt about it."

Beckley, it is understood, regards his chances as so bright that he will not have to do any canvassing. He has therefore agreed to leave next week for the other islands to drive Governor Fernald and party around on their tour of inspection.

Carlos Long filed his candidature papers yesterday, thus putting a stop to the absurd report that he would perhaps drop out of the fight. His chances for election are growing brighter every day and those supporting him would be greatly disappointed if for any reason he had seen fit to listen to cheap sneers and others and withdrew.

The joint ratification meeting of the Home Rulers and Laborites will be held tonight at Aala Park, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. D. Kalanokalani Sr. will preside and the principal speakers will be Chas. K. Nottley, candidate for Delegate to Congress; W. C. Achi, candidate for mayor; J. M. Poeppoe, Chas. Broad, George Beckley and others. About half an hour before the appointed time, the Kahili-lani glee club will furnish music for the benefit of the audience.

A LONG FELT WANT

It is Supplied at Last in Honolulu.

Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Spells your temper, nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief and cure if you will follow this advice.

O. E. Collar, superintendent of the Alameda lumber mills, Brunswick, Ga., says: "I can recommend Doan's Ointment very highly. I used it for itching piles from which I have been a great sufferer. A constant burning and itching existed which not only caused intense agony but was very annoying and mortifying, as I was scratching and digging almost unconsciously to get relief. I used many number of remedies but nothing had the slightest effect until I got a box of Doan's Ointment. The first application gave me relief and the burning and itching soon stopped. Doan's Ointment is all that it is claimed to be."

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

body, as he is so pleased with his new home that he is giving up the lease of the city house and intends to live wholly in the country one.

"The billiard room is already hung with most interesting pictures and mementoes, and the new mantel-piece will be its crowning glory."

"I hope within a few days to have some photographs of the house to send you, according to your letter of August 5th. The fact is the house is only just now in condition to photograph or you should have had them before."

"I hope possibly some day to get to Honolulu myself, and, as at present our largest work is all on the Pacific Coast, I feel as if I were well on my way. Yours very truly,

"J. M. HOWELLS."

COURT RECORDS REFUTE WORDS OF CATHCART

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"In regard to the attack made upon me in the morning paper, I would say, in reference to the Ah Chee matter, that at no time while any criminal charge was pending against Ah Chee did I appear for him in a civil action."—Statement made in writing by John W. Cathcart, County Attorney, for the Star and Bulletin, on Thursday.

John W. Cathcart, the man who is looking for the votes of the electorate to retain him in the present responsible position which he holds, the one in whose hands lies the power of discretion whether criminals are to be prosecuted or not, who may nullify all the work of the police if he should see fit, has deliberately and with consideration prepared a "refutation" of the charges made against him by the Advertiser of flagrant misuse of his official position, which statement of refutation begins with the words quoted above.

The statement, from beginning to end, is untrue. The court records show it to be so, and the peculiar audacity which prompted Cathcart to make such a statement can only be accounted for in one way—that Cathcart was not responsible for what he said when he made it. It hardly seems possible that he would lie deliberately when the means of detecting him were so easy.

"At no time when any criminal charge was pending against Ah Chee did I appear for him in a civil action." The criminal charge referred to by the Advertiser was that of conducting a blind pig, and while this is not technically a criminal charge, it is what Cathcart refers to as such. What are the facts, facts borne out by the records of the courts?

In May last a raid was made by License Inspector Pennell on an alleged blind pig in Waiwala, conducted by a Chinese storekeeper there, Ah Chee. The case dragged through the district court until July 9, when the trial took place. Deputy County Attorney A. M. Brown was the prosecuting officer, Archie Mahauli being the judge. One month and seventeen days after the trial judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant, and it was stated at the time and no contradiction made that A. M. Brown was prevented from pressing the case, as he wanted to, through the direct orders of John W. Cathcart.

What interest did Cathcart have in not pressing the case against Ah Chee? What reason actuated the paid official of the county to fall short of his sworn duty in the prosecution of an alleged violator of the law?

From the day Ah Chee was arrested until this very day, Cathcart and Milverton, his deputy, have been in the pay of this same Ah Chee. On June 10, at the very time that the trial

against Ah Chee was being delayed by the County Attorney's office in the district court, the County Attorney himself appeared before Judge De Bolt as Ah Chee's attorney in a civil action for trespass, brought by J. E. Kaili against Ah Chee. On the papers filed in the suit on behalf of Ah Chee the names of Cathcart and Milverton appear as attorneys. That case ran before Judge De Bolt for five days.

"At no time while any criminal charge was pending against Ah Chee did I appear for him in a civil action," says Cathcart for the benefit of his candidacy.

Prior to the arrest of Ah Chee on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors without a license, a suit was brought in the circuit court against him by H. Hackfeld & Co., a suit to secure the payment of money alleged to be due. On February 17 an answer was filed by Ah Chee in the suit. The attorneys named in the answer as those retained to represent Ah Chee are John W. Cathcart and F. W. Milverton, County Attorney and Deputy County Attorney. That suit is still pending, and Cathcart and Milverton are still bound by a retaining fee to represent Ah Chee.

"It is true that about six months before any charge was made, he retained me to defend him in a civil action of trespass. The case was tried and disposed of long before any criminal charge was made against him," says Cathcart, in his astonishing "refutation."

The truth is that the arrest was made in May, and the trial had not even come off when Cathcart appeared as his attorney in the circuit court.

"In the Will case, the adultery charge was publicly withdrawn against my client," says Cathcart, further.

Samuel F. Chillingworth, the attorney for Mrs. Will, stated that the charge had not been withdrawn, but would not be pressed. He had evidence to back the charge, but had decided that other evidence was sufficient for his case. In the progress of the trial there was evidence brought in to prove the crime against Cathcart's client.

Cathcart says one thing; Judge De Bolt says another. Who is stating the truth is easily judged.

Can the County of Oahu and the City of Honolulu afford to have a man in the responsible office of County Attorney like Cathcart? Can a man whose rumors are known to be hand-in-glove with law-breakers be expected to prosecute law-breakers as it is his sworn duty to do? Is a man who accepts fees for private work from men charged with criminal offenses in a position to fulfill his duty to the public?

Can honest men afford to vote for Cathcart?

THE NEW GEOGRAPHY AND SOME QUEER THINGS IN IT

A few advance copies of the new geography of the Hawaiian Islands prepared by C. W. Baldwin, now principal of Kaula school, and approved by the Board of Education, have just been received. The book is published by the American Book Company and is copyrighted both in America and Great Britain.

It is undoubtedly the best handbook of Hawaii that has ever been gotten out. The Promotion Committee could not do better than to see that it is readily obtainable by tourists, and there is no resident of the Islands, but will find it a convenient and interesting reference book for the very many things that everyone who wants to feel well informed concerning the Islands ought to know, but which unfortunately he finds he is not quite sure of.

The maps have all been prepared especially for this work and are the most up-to-date maps of the Islands in existence. In addition to the ordinary style of maps, photographic reproductions of Dean W. T. Pope's relief maps of the several islands have been introduced to advantage.

The illustrations have been well chosen and well reproduced and so far as illustrations can within the scope of such a work as this, they give comprehensive and accurate ideas of conditions and scenery.

In the preface Principal Baldwin thus states the principles that have guided him in the preparation of the geography. "The author has had to rely on teaching experience in determining the general nature and scope of the work. * * * In view of the fact that there has been a lack of accurate data on the Hawaiian group, it has seemed necessary to conform the text to the interests of the teacher as well as to the requirements of the pupil. The book is designed primarily as a source of information whereby the subject may be presented topically."

It is as a source of information that the book is of pre-eminent merit. This information is given in compact form.

A reading of the book convinces at once of Mr. Baldwin's thorough equipment for this work along the lines of the geology and the topography of the Islands, and these subjects lie naturally at the foundation of such a work as this. Mr. Baldwin knows the geology of the Islands thoroughly because he has studied it on the ground; and he knows the topography because he has been almost everywhere in the Islands and given attention to the subject. On the historical side, too, he is well equipped. But the book would have benefited if it had been read in manuscript or proof more carefully for forms of expression, and matter of style, and accuracy of statement in other phases of the subject. In one or two cases also what is either an unconscious slip of statement or a mistake of the compositor has been allowed to go through by the proof-reader. Of this class is

the statement on page 23, in describing the engineering feats accomplished in the construction of irrigating ditches, that "the big ditches have a daily capacity of from 30,000 to 80,000 gallons a day."

Of inaccuracies which though not serious or important are nevertheless blemishes in such a work are the statements on page 30, that "the district justices are appointed by the governor," and that "the Federal Government maintains a circuit judge," etc. styled, but "district magistrates," or colloquially "police judges," and are appointed by the Chief Justice of the Territory. The title of the Federal judge is United States district judge, not circuit judge, though the court over which he presides has some circuit jurisdiction.

On page 18 the sugar crop of the year is understated by more than 30,000 tons.

More serious probably than any of these however, because it involves an error in physics, is the statement regarding artesian wells that "the water rises in the boring through the pressure of the incoming sea water, in Honolulu it does not rise higher than 42 feet above sea level." The application of the simplest laws of physics to the subject will make it clear that the pressure of the incoming sea water could not make the artesian water rise above its own level, except by action on the principle of the hydraulic ram, and then it would be intermittent and not constant as is the flow of the artesian wells.

It will be noticed that none of these slips are on the side of geography or topography, where the author is particularly well fortified, nor even on the historical side in which also he seems exceptionally well equipped.

In the matter of expression and style, while Mr. Baldwin has, in general, clearness and a compact, didactic style, he is occasionally obscure, most frequently by using terms which are really provincialisms with making clear their meaning either provincially without making clear their meaning either by definition or context. For instance the word "Pali" which is purely local in its meaning and use is nowhere defined in the book, and is used locally in two or three different senses sometimes within the compass of a single paragraph. On page 107, speaking of Makawae it is stated that "a well equipped foreign church is centrally located etc." This can convey no clear or concise idea to anyone not intimately familiar with our island colloquialism, and the use of the word "foreign" in the sense in which it is used in this place is fast being abandoned as we get farther away from the conditions that made it a convenient term.

The almost universal use of the term Chinaman or Chinamen throughout the book instead of Chinese can hardly be approved in a school text

SCHOOL POLICE MAKE CAPTURE

The police bureau of the city government of Kaahumanu school effected the capture of a real offender yesterday after laying plans for his capture, and then, as a last resort, so that the real law of the Territory would hold good, they called in the detectives of Chief Kalakiela. The prisoner, a young white fellow named C. Piper, is now held at the police station and will probably appear before Judge Andrade this morning.

For several weeks, but principally in the last six days, girls going home from schools have been subjected to annoyance by a man whom they described as having yellow hair, a beard, a face and was apparently young, a man who rode a bicycle. He appeared to wait for the girls near street corners where he would not be easily observed by householders near by, and would then make a nuisance of himself. In some instances he laid hands on girls, who ran away. At times he would appear near the Kaahumanu school, and at other times near the Normal school.

Brothers and other male relatives of the girls were told of the actions of the stranger, and the matter was laid before the police bureau of the city government of the Kaahumanu school. The amateur policemen threw out skirmishes and saw enough to convince them of the truth of the tales, and they began to close in on the fellow. On Wednesday some boys and men caught sight of him near Prospect street where he was accosting girls, and they gave chase. The fellow, having a bicycle, easily got away.

Detective Madeiros was detailed on the case by Chief Kalakiela, to whom the school police chief and officers reported the facts of the case. Madeiros instructed the boys in their duties as sleuths and a whistle was agreed upon, but yesterday the offender failed to show up. Acting on the description given him, Madeiros found the man in a little shop down town, and took him to the station. He was identified by the school police, and then a couple of dozen school girls came down, and recognized him at once.

Even the Susanna Wesley Home had not been neglected by the young fellow and he made a nuisance of himself in that neighborhood. The people of the Home also recognized young Piper. The latter denies that he has been in the vicinity of the schools or that he did any of the things accredited to him.

SPEAKERS AT THE MOHONK CONFERENCE

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Arrangements are practically completed for the twenty-sixth annual Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples, to be held here October 21 to 23. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education, will preside.

On the first day Indian affairs will be discussed by Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice President; the Rev. George L. Spiving, of California; Superintendent Friedman of the Carlisle Indian School, and about twenty officials of the Indian service.

The second day will be devoted to Philippine affairs, with addresses by Major General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; W. Cameron Forbes, member of the Philippine Commission; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, ex-Governor of the Philippines; Senator Pablo Ocampo, Filipino Commissioner to the United States Congress; John T. McDonough, formerly of the Philippine Supreme Court; Mason S. Stone, formerly superintendent of Manila schools; E. J. Hill, member of Congress from Connecticut; Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of The Hartford Courant; Captain J. E. Bloom, U. S. A., and others.

Hawaii and Porto Rico will be discussed on the last day, the speakers including Edwin G. Dexter, Porto Rican Commissioner of Education; George Cabot Ward, Auditor of Porto Rico; Senator Martin Traviere Jr., and Senator Rodriguez Serra, of San Juan; Charles Hartzell, formerly Secretary of Porto Rico; ex-Governor George R. Carter of Hawaii and W. A. Bryan of Honolulu.

Other leading men who will attend include Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, John Crosby Brown and Henry M. Leipziger, of New York; Colonel Hugh L. Scott, commandant at West Point; Rear Admirals Samuel W. Very and George C. Remy, U. S. N.; Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration at New York; John W. Alling, of New Haven; Dr. Charles F. Meserve, of Raleigh, N. C.; the Rev. John Timothy Stone, of Baltimore; President James M. Taylor of Vassar College; John A. Schleicher, of Leslie's Weekly; William Hayes Ward, of The Independent; William V. Kelly, of The Methodist Review; the Rev. Dr. John B. Devins, of The Observer; A. E. Dunning, of The Congregationalist; John B. Drury, of The Christian Intelligencer; Thomas O. Conant, of The Examiner, and H. L. Bridgman, of The Brooklyn Standard-Union.—N. Y. Tribune.

book; and the statement that the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company's mill at Puunene "is the largest sugar mill on earth," though true, is not the way a stylist would say it.

Even some of the geological statements may arouse controversy. Mr. Baldwin has adopted Dr. S. E. Bishop's theory of the short duration of the outburst that created Diamond Head and Punchbowl and similar cones. And it is almost certain that the opinion that there was an outbreak on the slopes of Haleakala a hundred and fifty years ago will be controverted.

But all of these minor inaccuracies and others that there may be, can be easily eliminated in revision, and in any event will not detract from the real value of the book. As a school text book the test of use will determine its exact merits. As a handbook of the Islands it is far and away the best that has been written.

CATHCART'S CLIENT W

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
Yesterday Judge Lindsay rendered his decision in the Will divorce case, which has been brought into prominence by reason of the fact that the libel of the wife, sworn to by her husband, while his answer and cross-charges her with the same offense, a that County Attorney Cathcart appeared for the libellee thus charged with criminal offense.

Judge Lindsay refused the woman a divorce, but granted the divorce to the husband. At the same time he gave the mother the custody of the three children though there was no order requiring him to contribute to their support. In deciding the case Judge Lindsay said:

"This is a case that would need a Solomon with all his wisdom to come to a really just and proper verdict upon. I am frank to confess I am very much in doubt just what my decision should be—not my decision upon divorce question, but as to the care and custody of these children. It is said that once upon a time Burns was walking in the country and he was entertained over night in a house, and the inmates of this house were such a fine family, father and mother, brothers and sisters, that the poet was very much impressed, and before he went in the morning he left a souvenir of the kindness shown him, by writing a poem, expressing the hope that after their lives were over they would all be united in heaven. He certainly was not thinking of this family, for I don't think I ever had occasion to try a case where all the members of the family were tarred with the same brush. It has been disgraceful and disgusting to listen to the case, and have the father and brothers tell of their sister's shame and disgrace. I don't want to think in saying this that I am of any great respect for his conduct. We have no showing at all of him, ing to keep his wife straight, or seeing to do the right thing for his wife. It is a pretty poor outfit, the lot, and as I say, in the matter of divorce alone I would not have much hesitancy in granting. It is poor children I am thinking of. I don't think that Mr. Will has very lavish in his support of children, at the same time from all evidence I cannot come to the opinion that he has failed to support in a legal sense. He evidently done something. I am not able to say that he has not supported the children from the evidence. I am convinced that the wife has been guilty of adultery with this Cathcart. I had no doubts, still have some doubts as to whether the husband was cognizant of this, whether by his actions he condoned the offense. I say this show that my mind is not altogether clear on that point, but I am going to give him the benefit of the doubt. I will decree a divorce—I will dismiss the libel for divorce and grant the cross-libel. That is, granting Will divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery."

"Then comes the question of the care and custody of the children. When a woman has been guilty of adultery the question immediately arises, whether such woman is fit and able to take care of her children. The authorities are not altogether reconcilable on this point. And it does not always follow, according to the authorities, because a woman has been guilty of adultery, the children, especially if they are at all of a tender age, should be taken away from the wife. Mr. Will has not convinced the court in any degree that he is a fit person to take care of these children. His neglect of his children has been shocking; the poor frail mother, if she has been sinful, has at all events convinced the court that she is more fit to look out for these children than the husband. It is a good thing that the court can retain jurisdiction of the children. I want to impress upon Mrs. Will that I am going to let her keep the children, but I am going to make it my business to see how she looks out for them, and if she sees anything amiss I will make it my business to take the children away from her and put them in some institution. They are still very young and there is some reason for them, so that while the prayer grants the libellant a divorce, the libellee is granted the care and custody of the children."

The effort has been made to make it appear that Judge Lindsay in this decision justified Cathcart in defending a man in a divorce case who was charged with a criminal offense which it would be his duty as public prosecutor to investigate and prosecute. But it will be observed that Judge Lindsay says nothing that can be so construed. The libellant's attorney did not press the illicit cohabitation charge against the libellee, hence it was not an issue in the case and Judge Lindsay expressed no opinion as to it. The fact remains, however, that the charge was made under oath, the libellant's attorney, Samuel F. Chillingworth, says he has witnesses to testify to it, and there was some testimony given tending to prove it.

Divorces Granted.
Among the minor cases in the divorce mill yesterday Louisa Kaholemeaw was given a divorce from Kupa for non-support.

Hatsugo Kunimizu was given a divorce from Tsumi of the same family name on the ground of desertion.

Guardian Appointed.
The Hawaiian Trust Company was yesterday appointed guardian of the estate of Helen Pau known also as Ueia. This was done at the request of the girl's aunt who has been guardian of her estate in the past.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.
The great mortality resulting from dysentery is due to a lack of proper treatment. Not one case in a thousand will prove fatal when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is given at the first onset of the disease. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

DNEY'S GREETINGS TO FLEET

Entertainment
By Our Colonial
Brothers.

By Mary H. Kront.

The Sydney newspapers, the Morning Herald and Telegraph especially, with its illustrated journals, The Sydney Mail and Town and Country Life, acquitted themselves brilliantly during the visit of the American fleet. Not only was the writing admirable, as writing, "leaders," reports and so on, but the spirit manifested was of the most friendly and appreciative nature. Even the advertisements were influenced by the occasion. All sorts of commodities were specified as "Fleet Week Attraction," while in the large kangaroo with the head of an eagle, and the eagle with the head of a kangaroo, courteously exchanging salutations might be described as high inspiration. Another represented John Bull standing between the metamorphosed creatures mentioned with a hand on the shoulder of each, wearing a hybrid costume in which stars and stripes and the Union Jack were cleverly combined.

An advertisement announcing the arrival of Teddy Bears, which arrived simultaneously with the American ships, was also characteristic, the popularity of the toy in the United States being set forth at length, in truly Johnsonian English—graphic, but a little heavy!

One evidence of the rapt attention given the arrival of the fleet was the long column of lost articles advertised the next morning. There were bracelets, brooches, watches, walking sticks and dogs. One gentleman announced the loss of an upper set of false teeth, probably dropped out as the fleet entered the harbor.

The colonial cousins both in Sydney and Auckland apparently had a good deal of trouble in pronouncing the names of the American ships. Consequently, especially being a poster, the difficulties were soon mastered, in the reports, excellent and more in fair as they were, one comes across familiar "wa'al," without which Antipodean or English journal would not have faithfully reproduced our peculiar. The hoary "I opine," heard by actual Americans, has mably lived its day and ceased to be used by neither officers nor seamen seem to have used the term.

As to the impression Australasian ships made upon the American sailors following from the Sydney and Auckland, the fleet was there, is amusing; it is disconcerting to find that our own upsets their gravity. One does think of the Australian accent as English. They do. It led a into one of the many hairbreadth escapes from fights he experienced during the day. "The man there in the beard (he called it paws card) shop," said, "asked me what I was laffing out. I said I was laffing at him. He under looked sickly, so I said I was the sort of man that was amused at the things I saw. I said I daresay he was amused at the way I talked; waal I was amused at the way he talked; and we Americans when we're amused don't mind showing it. Say! New Zealand had the biggest advertisement this week I reckon it ever had. I guess postcards have gone to every little town in the States; sent over 100 myself. I s'pose the officers knew the sort of place New Zealand was, but I reckon we didn't. Most of our chaps thought if we climbed a hill we would see over the other side. We reckoned we were

coming to a little island. I have not heard one man say anything against New Zealand yet. Australia! We had most heard of Australia. Australia is more advertised.

"New Zealand's a young country, too. I saw on a newspaper office that the paper was established in 1862. That's not long, is it? But I reckon New Zealand's 'bout discovered now."

The buying of postcards in Auckland, Sydney and Melbourne was prodigious, and the correspondent quoted makes this comment concerning it: "Probably what he (the sailor) said was perfectly true: A whole flood of postcards is pouring through the Post-office. It is quite possible that many an American farm, hamlet, or little wooden home in the deep pine-clad Rocky Valley will hear of New Zealand now for the first time. Our friend said he had two sisters—two little sisters—whom he was keeping at school in Florida. His pay was 40 dollars a month, and he paid 20 dollars a month for their schooling. He had engaged for four years; then left the navy, and paid them a visit in Florida."

"Fleet week" in Sydney was a memorable event for both hosts and visitors, one which must be given an important place hereafter in Australasian history. For the first time since the settlement of Sydney armed men of another nation paraded its streets in festival array.

The great battleships anchored within that incomparable harbor, bristling with guns, fighting machines of the highest efficiency, supplied with every appliance of modern warfare, were there by cordial invitation on an errand of amity and peace.

The city itself never presented so brilliant an appearance, its great natural beauty enhanced by countless flags, pennons, garlands, mottoes and flowers.

It is somewhat remarkable that more money was subscribed to do honor to the fleet than for the visit of the Prince of Wales—then Duke of York, some years ago. The only discordant notes that were heard in the almost universal welcome were the dissatisfied comments of a few trades unionists of the so-called labor party, and the suspicion of a gentleman from Adelaide who thought that he detected some undercurrent, not wholly friendly, in the speeches of Admiral Sperry and other officers of the fleet—a suspicion as absurd as it was stupid.

It is pleasant to know that this comment was printed in small type and not conspicuously placed, so that it escaped general notice.

As to oratory, whatever benefits the officers may derive from the cruise—and they will be many and varied—they certainly must become proficient in the art of oratory, before they again cast anchor in Hampton Roads.

Apparently, the commander-in-chief did not step ashore, but that he was booked for a speech. The other admirals were just as much in demand, and when the supply of captains and commanders ran low, the tame and necessary paymaster was pressed into the service.

The great functions of the week, the receptions on board H. M. S. Powerful, and on board the Connecticut, the official dinner and ball at Government House, the official dinner given by the Lord Mayor, the garden party at Cranbrook, the residence of Sir Harry Rawson, an admiral of the British Navy, now Colonial Governor, at which his charming daughter officiated as hostess.

There is a disposition in Honolulu to judge all Australians by certain tourists who pass through this port, who, like most tourists of other nationalities, are somewhat unprepossessing and disheveled.

For this reason, its great social assemblages would surprise those who have never participated in them. The occasions above mentioned must have been unsurpassed in brilliancy, what with the many vice-regal and state officials, consular representatives, soldiers and naval officers in full uniform, contrasted with the brilliant toilets of beautiful women—many of the gowns the handiwork of Paganini and Redfern, imported for the occasion, with a dazzling display of jewels.

One remarkable incident occurred during the street parade of marines and blue-jackets, which should touch every American heart capable of feeling. As they came into view, the colors were greeted with an outburst of cheers and every hat came off.

Of the column as a whole this fine description was given:

"As the procession swung out from the Domain gates into Macquarie street a ripple of excitement ran the length of that beautifully-decorated thoroughfare, and when the admirals and the leading marines were well into the roadway, a great cheer arose, which was caught up by a thousand throats, and rolled in a mighty wave of sound along the avenue. Above the two big, dark banks of humanity on either side there broke a fluttering foam of flags and handkerchiefs, while balconies and windows became a blur of widely-waving red and white. It was the beginning of a great warm personal welcome from the citizens, that was to continue till the whole route had been covered. Jacky and his officers were entering upon a veritable triumphal march through the heart of Sydney."

"Headed by the great band, squad after squad of the United States Marine Corps wheeled into Macquarie street, and each, as it came, was greeted with fresh cheering. Where had one seen those men before? The kit was perfectly familiar—the dark round cap with a short stationmaster's peak; the sober, dark blue coats, fitting the body like a glove—fastened in even around the hips, below the buttons, by some arrangement of hooks and eyes; the trousers green blue—a real Liberty blue—with a thin red piping; the long buff gaiters, such as children wear in winter, shaped to the shins and strapped under the heels; the square chin, the high cheekbones, the brown clean cut boyish faces—where had one seen them before? And then came memories of Vicksburg, pictures of white bell tents, and fierce fighting over hill-sides—grey, half-tone pictures and exciting letterpress—and one had it. They stepped out of the full pages of the American magazines, these men; out of tales of the marches and blockades of the Civil War, and all the other

short stories that call back month by month a great quarrel forgotten and forgiven."

The sprightly bandmaster, whose gymnastics were much observed also: "Another band, and with it the man of the day. He had no gold lace on his shoulders. He had not even a cocked hat; just the ordinary wide topped soft blue sailor's hat of the Americans, with the 'Georgia' on the band of it. But he had a long silver baton in his hand. In it! More often than not it seemed out of it. It spun and sparkled like a carriage wheel. It stopped dead, dived, curtsied, was tossed and caught again."

The mounted constabulary of Sydney are a splendid body of men, but the fiery steeds that they selected for the day of the parade, as well as their riders, were somewhat severely criticized, as appears from this:

"Those police horses! A mounted policeman seems never to be so happy as when his horse is attempting to stand on one leg and kick three separate points simultaneously with the other three. While the animal pranks thus, the rider looks calmly into the distance as if thinking of the message mother gave him before he left home a bright-eyed lad. What to him that the mob tear at each other in frantic need of removing their brains to safety; that women shriek and stand on fat men's corners; that children bowl when their small bones are racked in the struggle to dodge the prancing of the 'John Dun's' mount! A procession such as took place yesterday is no place for the animals of fiery blood; they should be kept for hunting down bush-rangers or some other useful occupation."

With the hospitality that was almost limitless, every one of the 3200 men and officers that took part in the parade was fed. Of this wholesale luncheon the Herald says:

"The site selected for the 'luncheon room' was on the rising ground at Mrs. Macquarie's Chair. The whole of the point from the Botanic Garden's fence to the water's edge was reserved for the troops, and a strong body of police under Sub-inspector Spencer saw that none of the public intruded on the privacy of the hungry sailors."

"When the men arrived at the point they saw a huge marquee erected over eight long tables loaded with mysterious-looking packages. Close handy was another tent with tables set out with an ordinary luncheon for the officers. To the uninitiated it looked as if there was going to be some trouble in distributing lunch to the three thousand men who were to be provided for. The work was no sooner started, however, than it was plainly seen that the task was a simple one. As each company of sailors or marines drew up and piled arms they were marched down either side of the tables, and told to take a cardboard box from the huge piles available. No sooner had they become possessed of one of these packets than they were confronted with rows upon rows of pannikins, containing a steaming white mixture. Each man was given one of these, and thus laden he was turned adrift to go where he liked. That was generally not very far for he usually sat down on the first bit of vacant spot he came to. The first thing he did was usually to loosen his belt and have a sip at his pannikin, which he found to contain oyster soup, and very good soup at that. The next thing to be done was to examine the contents of the cardboard box. What was found there evidently proved very enticing, for many a smile was noticed as the youthful 'Jackie' cast his eye over his box. And well might he have smiled, for an inviting little lunch lay before him. First were two sandwiches of ham, tongue, or sardines, then came a four-ounce slice of fruit cake and a huge apple pie, which, according to the contract, to weigh not less than six ounces, and to contain two ounces of fruit. For dessert there was a large navel orange lying in a tin pannikin. There was much speculation as to what the pannikin was for, but that was made clear by the arrival of a number of the Scottish Rifles and Naval Brigade, bearing bucketfuls of coffee. As might be expected, after their long march the men did not take long to get to work on the boxes, and it was in a remarkably short space of time the grass was strewn with empties."

"The officers, as soon as they got their men through the tables, went off to another tent and partook of their own luncheon. This was served in good style, but the enjoyment of the meal was somewhat curtailed on account of the men having to stand up to eat—not a nice experience after being on parade all the morning. Still, there was no grumbling, and as there was plenty of good things to refresh the visitors they were full of thanks."

As occurred in Honolulu, the men of the fleet participated very little in the many entertainments given for them within doors. They preferred to go about and see the sights for themselves. Free transportation was given parties of 200 on all the railways to different points of interest—the Blue Mountains, Katoomba, Bulli Pass on the south coast, a spot of unsurpassed beauty. Every man in the fleet was given at some time one of these outings, luncheons being invariably provided for them.

At a picnic in the National Park the Jackies won the lasting admiration of the mothers present by carrying the babies and small children about, giving the tired parents a much needed rest. Jackie as a qualified nurse made a record for himself.

The special services at the churches, for some reason, were better attended in Sydney than in Honolulu, probably because it was winter weather, and being within doors was not a discomfort. At St. Mary's Cathedral, where Cardinal Moran officiated at high mass, assisted by many eminent clergy, 1200 men were present. The special services at St. Andrew's Cathedral (Church of England) and at St. James' Church were also crowded.

One exception to the slim attendance of indoor entertainments was the "American Program" concert at the Town Hall, famous for its great organ. Officers and seamen in uniform were admitted free, and the rendition of such familiar songs as "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Marching Through Georgia" were received with rousing cheers, the men standing and waving indus-

criminatingly American and Australian flags. The best singers, a fine chorus, and orchestra, were provided, and the crowd of citizens which attended was so great that hundreds were turned away.

Another act of special courtesy on the part of the government was the authorized acceptance of American money without exchange.

This led to some confusion on both sides, satisfactory arrangements being always made finally. The struggles of the newboys who visited the ships with the unfamiliar dimes and nickels is thus related by the Sydney Herald:

"A large consignment of the morning newspapers was conveyed to the battleships at daybreak yesterday, and to use the words of one of the newboys, 'They sold like hot cakes.' Everyone on board was anxious to get a copy to send to their friends in America, and there were inquiries on all sides for stamps."

"One of the newboys subsequently gave his impression of the morning's trade: 'They're boshier blokes, those fellows,' he said. 'They've all got plenty of money, too. Why, I sold out my lot of papers—between 400 and 500—in no time. They went off like hot cakes, and I got tuppence-halfpenny for nearly every one of them.'

"It was like this, you see. The steamer left Circular at 6 with 16 of us on board—one for each ship. We each had 500 papers, and we sold them all. Look here," he added, pulling out a handful of American coins, mostly five cents, or nickels, as they are termed in the United States, 'this is what they gave us, one for each paper. They wouldn't take any change. They're real toffs, I promise you. Some of 'em had sovereigns, too. They call them gold-outs. One bloke says, 'Have you got change of a gold bit?' 'Have I what?' I says. Fancy asking me for change of a sov. Nearly all of 'em paid me in American coin, but it was all right. They won't look at coppers for change—don't like them a bit. It is boshier for us fellows. We ought to do all right. They wanted stamps, too."

"After I'd sold about 200 papers on deck they told me to go down below. One fellow offered to mind half my papers while I went down below with the other half. When I came back he gave me a handful of nickels and says 'they'd all gone.'

"Another newboy of 10 or 11 was selling papers on the Circular Quay yesterday afternoon, when one of the sailors came up to purchase a paper. He tendered a nickel. The youngster looked at the coin and looked at the man, and then remarked, 'Here, what's this?' 'That's all right,' replied the sailor, 'American money's good anywhere now.' 'Haven't you got a penny, mister?' asked the boy. He was about to return the nickel when a bystander told him that he could safely take the coin. 'How much is it worth?' said the boy, still sceptical. Here again another difficulty arose, for the stranger was unable to advise. However, after a lot of talk the value was fixed at twopence, and the boy proceeded to hand over a penny change. The sailor good-naturedly remarked, 'It is all right, sonny; these are no good to me. I don't understand these coins of yours.'

The refusal caused another doubt in the boy's mind. As the sailor left he looked at the coin and then called one of his companions. 'These tarry ropes has got a lot of crook money. Did you get any?' he said.

"Garn," said the other, who was a year or two older. 'What did he give you?'

"A thing like a sprat," said the younger boy showing the nickel.

"That's all right," said the big boy. 'That's an American dollar. It's worth about a sprat. If you don't like the next bloke pass him over to me.'

The following incident, also related by the Herald, shows that the trouble was not all on one side:

"An American seaman strolled into one of the police stations the other night. His track was sinuous, his balance doubtful. He carried his luggage in his jumper. 'Sa-a-y,' he drawled, 'I want to know about your buggy fares. How much is a pound and half a pound?' He pulled a long stuffed stocking-purse out of his jumper, emptied gold and silver on the table, and pointed out the coins. 'Thirty shillings,' said the constable in charge. 'Like these. How far did I drive you for that?' 'About a block and a-half,' said the sailor. 'It seems a lot of money, but I don't care if it's any more.' 'You paid him about thirty times too much,' remarked the constable. The seaman considered the matter. Then he said: 'If I ever meet that buggy driver, I'll make him wish America was never discovered. That's a dead sure thing.' After some conversation Jack was offered a shakedown in the station. 'Now that's a friendly offer,' he said, 'and so—' he rummaged in his jumper again and finally discovered a whisky bottle, nearly full. A corkscrew failing, he knocked the head off with a neat light tap, and in presenting it with shaky hand it fell and smashed. Jack surveyed the ruins, and smelt the odor in a thoughtful silence. 'Perhaps it's all for good,' he remarked at last. 'It'll make less trouble there than where it would have gone; that's sure.' 'But there's smell enough to break my reputation,' objected the constable. 'Seems a pity to have had no run for your money.' More conversation, as the seaman began to turn his jumper inside out, depositing his portables. 'Look here,' he said, 'that little pool over at Auckland was right enough, and so was the way they welcomed us, but this here harbor, and this here welcome—well, why, it's a—' it's a— a thundering rip Van Winkle. Yes, sir; that's what it is—sure!'

The hospital ship attracted the greatest interest, and was visited during the week by medical students from the College of Medicine of the University, and by deputations of trained nurses, all of whom were much impressed by the thorough provision made for the care and treatment of patients.

The Telegraph, whose office like that of all the other newspapers, was finely decorated, gives this delicious little glimpse at its own expense:

"Several Jackies were viewing 'The Statue of Liberty' outside The Daily Telegraph office last night, when one burst out with, 'Why, there's old Liz.' This, it appears, is the irreverent term applied by the United States Navy men to Bartholdi's famous statue."

Prior to the departure to the ships there was a lively bidding for kangaroos by enthusiastic Sydneyites. The

HOME RULERS DRAW FIRST BLOOD IN THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Wicked corporations in general and the Standard Oil and the Inter-Island in particular caught it from the orators at the Home Rule-Labor rally last night at Aala Park, at which some six or seven hundred listeners howled approval. The meeting throughout was orderly, and the speakers were well received, about the only protests heard from the crowd being when one or two of the speakers launched into English. The crowd was practically wholly Hawaiian and demanded speeches in that language.

All the heavyweights of the party in the county appeared upon the platform. There were Charley Notley, Charlie Achi, J. M. Poepee, D. Kala-okalani, Henry Vida, Waller Davis, J. M. Kealoha, W. K. Kaleihua, Stephen Umauma, Ben Poepee, J. S. Kahohalehale, J. W. Kahahawai, Abraham Kekai, S. K. Mahoe, Charles Kaulukukui, Dan Damien and others, while a quintet club did yeoman service between speeches and worked some of the auditors up to the hula pitch. A stern policeman prevented all dancing, however.

Charley Notley Snubbed Laborites. Charles K. Notley, nominee for Delegate to Congress, was the first speaker called upon by Chairman Kalaokalani, Notley making a lengthy speech in which he called down the wrath of the voters upon Republican and Democrat alike. He denounced Kuba for playing into the hands of the rich men and neglecting the poor Hawaiians. He compared the Democratic candidate to the statue of Kamehameha, his promises making him out to be a great and strong man, but one whom the voters would find on careful examination to be hollow and full of wind.

Notley attacked the land policy of the Democrats because of the loss of revenue it would be to the Territory, and condemned the Republican policy because through it the sugar planters got the land and the Hawaiians got nothing. He accused the Republicans of Hawaii of attempting to defy the Federal immigration laws and made a particular attack upon Kuba for not seeing that the Federal law regarding the payment of Federal jurors was extended to Hawaii. "He worked for the rich men at Washington, but you see that he did nothing for you," was the peroration of one portion of the address.

Throughout his whole address Notley did not once make mention of the Labor party nor recognize its existence. He called for votes for the Home Rulers, but made no mention of any distinctly Home Rule candidates nor asked support for any of the endorsed Republicans.

Beckley's Maiden Speech. Candidate for Treasurer George C. Beckley was loudly cheered when he came forward to speak. He read first a prepared and written speech, both in English and Hawaiian, then launched into an impromptu addition, calling upon Republicans, Democrats, Home Rulers, Laborites and poolas to vote for him. His written speech was:

"I have the honor to appear before you as an independent candidate for County Treasurer. I am an independent candidate, because it is the people who rule, and not the parties, and because, if elected, I do not wish to be under obligations to any machine or ring of any kind."

"The gentlemen opposed to me are capable and honest men, but I know that I, too, am honest and have the capacity to fill this office to the satisfaction of the public."

"If I am honored by your votes, I will devote my time and attention to the duties of the office, and will not run it as a side issue to any other business, or as a feeder to a private enterprise. I was born and grew up in Hawaii, and here I expect to live and die; I have property interests in this county, as elsewhere in the Territory, and am concerned in honest and economical government, just as much so as any man in the Territory of Hawaii. I have for more than forty years held positions of great responsibility and trust, have handled thou-

animals were wanted as presents, to take the place of the historic bears, more of which died, adding to the list of casualties reported here. Kangaroos are not so numerous as they were twenty years ago, but it may be taken for granted that no stone was left unturned—behind which a kangaroo might hide—on the part of the would-be donors.

To this account of the final leave taking, from the Herald, nothing could be added:

"America was saying good-bye—saying good-bye on rather a big scale at Government House; saying good-bye rather more in earnest at the big hotels, where you might see a hundred little dinner parties taken straight from the pages of Dana Gibson; and dozens of farewells in which the square, massive jaws and straight eyes of the Christy man were turned as full and disconcerting as a searchlight on other eyes and chins that would play no second role to the Christy girl. There were good-byes on the waterside and on the streets—the sight of the evening was the cumulative good-bye that ranged itself in the glare of a few crude yellow lamps along the waterside wall that runs above the black, restless waters at Man-o-War Steps. Irritable, live, kicking cargoes, kangaroos in crates, have been going off to the ships for a day or two. Yesterday an extraordinary jump of living something wriggled from the Jacky who was nursing it, and dived down Elizabeth street. It bobbed and bounced and hopped like a ball along the tramline. It turned out a wallaby in a sack, which was tied, like a barber's towel, around its neck.

"So when they go they will take

sands of dollars belonging to other people, and no man can truthfully say that I have ever violated my duty in any respect whatever. I ask you to give me your earnest support, and faithfully promise you that you will never have cause to regret it."

Achi, the Trust Buster.

"The principal question before the people today is 'Shall the trusts rule or shall the people rule, the corporations such as Standard Oil company and the Inter-Island steamship company or the voters?'" stated William Charles Achi, candidate on the fusion ticket for Mayor and champion of the common people against the greedy monopolists. Achi was attired in a Prince Albert coat, beautifully creased pearl gray trousers and a carnation lei and was received with loud cheers.

He spoke first in English, comparing the Republican and Democratic parties of Hawaii with the same parties on the mainland, accusing each party of having adopted the name but not the principles of the mainland parties.

What Did Bryan Do?

He reviewed the political history of the mainland campaign of the past few weeks, showing that both parties were grappling with the corporations and the trusts. He elaborated on Roosevelt's letter to Bryan, accusing Haskell, of Oklahoma, of being a Standard Oil man. "And what did Bryan do?" demanded the candidate for Mayor. Then he told what he "done" to Haskell. The charges made against Foraker were touched on. "And what did the Republicans do?" What happened to Foraker was related.

"But here in Hawaii the lion and the lamb go to bed together," continued the orator, meaning thereby that the Republican and Democratic parties in the Territory had taken the trusts to their bosoms.

Achi roasted Chillingworth and Lane for working for the Standard Oil bill in the last Senate, a bill whereby the Territorial revenues had been decreased by \$6000. "Chillingworth and Lane are a double squid, working for the giant octopus," he shouted and got the expected applause the effort deserved.

"I have been told that this man Lane, the Standard Oil-Inter-Island candidate for Mayor, has promised to go to Chillingworth, Atkinson and Cooke for advice on all matters," continued Achi, and after he had let this soak in he pledged himself to consult no one, when he was elected, but to carry out the duties according to the law and his understanding thereof. "If Achi is elected," he said, "with the help of heaven, he will do his duty and not run for advice to any little hui like Lane has promised to do."

Joe Fern came in for several slams, principally because of his monopolistic tendencies.

Mutual Benefit from Taxation.

The speaker touched on a variety of subjects, among others the license law. He came out strongly in favor of a system of taxation according to wealth, the percentage to be raised as the assessments values came up. This would bring in a good income and the wealthy people would pay it. "Then we will all benefit," said the speaker, "the wealthy by having good roads to run their automobiles on all round the island and the poor by getting work building those roads."

Incompetent Candidates.

Achi invited his listeners to look over the lists of men the Republican and Democratic parties wanted to put in the Senate and House. He had examined the lists and was surprised. Among all the Republicans he could find two that had the ability to make a law. These were Dowsett and Long. The Democrats made a worse showing as the only one on their ticket not incompetent was Watson. "But we have here J. M. Poepee, the brightest legislator in the Territory, at the head of an intelligent ticket," said Achi in conclusion.

Several others spoke, all in Hawaiian, the tenor of their addresses being a request to the voters to elect the fusion candidates and save the country from otherwise inevitable ruin.

something of Australia with them. They have sent a good deal before, by all accounts—bundles, packets, parcels, and picture-cards. They will leave the best of good memories behind."

The admirable behavior of the sailors in Sydney as in Honolulu, called forth the highest praise. They were admitted to be an orderly, sober, self-respecting body of men of whom their country might well be proud.

ANGRY JAP USED A CANE KNIFE

HILLO, Hawaii, October 1.—Tono Hisakichi, a Japanese working at Wai-naku plantation, has been held for the grand jury on an alleged attempt at assault with a deadly weapon.

The trouble between Tono and Mr. Ebeling is said to have arisen over a deduction of \$2.50 made by the latter in the wages of the Japanese for breaking sugar bags. While Ebeling was on his way home to breakfast it is alleged that Tono met him and threw lime in his face, also attacking him with a stick, and later using a cane knife, which was secured by a Spanish boy who came to the rescue. Tono got Ebeling's finger in his mouth also, but the latter was not keeping quiet all the time, for the Oriental has a bone broken in his arm and a rather severe injury to his nose. Ebeling's son also took a hand in the affair when he heard his father shouting for help.

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INDEPENDENCE IN LOCAL POLITICS.

The Advertiser has never seen so strong an independent movement in Honolulu as is now under way. Inquiry among people who are not active in campaigning, such as the average citizen of the party, shows only about four of ten Republicans who are going to vote the straight ticket, and some of them are not sure about it. Even politicians talk that way. In the stores, the homes, the offices, on the waterfront, at the fishmarket, wherever you go, a disposition to scratch the ticket is shown. The Advertiser reaches almost every white voter, and its Hawaiian running-mate, the Kuokoa, reaches more of the native people than all the rest of the vernacular papers put together, and the response that comes to their appeals can not be misunderstood. We doubt that there is a man in the field today who is getting more personal pledges of support than Charles Long. They come largely from the whites, though principally from the Hawaiians.

We accept this, so far as it represents a wholesome ideal in politics, as one of the most encouraging signs of electoral fitness here. During the time before the straight ticket was generally opposed, this city and the islands became odorous of graft. Bad as the Mitchell Commission was in some of its component parts, it was still within bounds when it spoke of the "saturnalia of public theft" in these islands. The grand juries were overworked in dealing with official iniquity. Some straight ticket architects went to jail, some went into exile, others escaped conviction by the skin of their teeth. The veriest rascals, by getting on the straight ticket and rearing around them a supposed safeguard in the fealty clause of the accepted party rules, demanded and received the votes of good men and, once in office, proceeded to rob the treasury. It was then that the independent movement started, and to that movement the higher general character now of local office-holders may be attributed. The official class has steadily improved with the progress of independent voting.

The question the voters are about to settle at the polls and which they have largely settled in their own mind, is whether there shall be progress or retreat along the lines of civic righteousness. Every good set of officials elected encourages the party to nominate good men the next time; and every yellow dog elected brings out the predatory classes a year or two hence, to nominate more yellow dogs. There is an endless conflict between good men and bad men in our politics, to get official power. The spoils class showed its hand in the early days of the party here, and Honolulu got a black name. Do we want that class back? Are we tired of a good name? Do we want any jobbers to creep into office for a foothold, so that they may help others of their kind into place later? The verdict, as we believe, will be an emphatic No!

Fortunately, a sound ticket can be made up, mainly Republican, partly independent, slightly Democratic, a ticket that will need to give no bond against misgovernment and misfeasance. Is not that the ticket we all want? What is there in a party fetich here to keep one from voting for a good man and to urge one to vote for a bad one? Party fealty has its use and its place where principles count for more than men. In a national canvass a Republican votes first for a protective tariff and sound money and expansion, if you like, and thinks more of those issues than of personal ones. He does not know much about the candidates individually, and he trusts them to vote right. But what have we of Honolulu, in determining who shall fill county offices, to do with the tariff or the money question or expansion? Those issues revert to the ticket for Delegate, and even in that case, the Delegate having no vote in Congress, they do not vitally matter. But in our local affairs there is but one principle to deal with, HONEST AND CAPABLE ADMINISTRATION, an issue WHICH CAN NOT BE DISSOCIATED FROM PERSONS. Congress can look out for the tariff; the Legislature can look out for Territorial needs; but our county officials are here to administer our local, intimate, and everyday concerns, and it is just as important that we select the best men for those purposes, irrespective of politics, as it is for the stockholders of a great corporation to choose the best men for their purposes, irrespective of politics. Imagine asking stockholders to put a vagrant on their board of directors because he lives on premises and belongs in the same ward!

LET CATHEART KEEP ON.

County Attorney Cathcart would have the public believe that he does not know the cases in which he and his deputy, F. W. Milverton, appear as private counsel. He states that the first knowledge he had of his being retained in January last by Ah Chee to defend this suspected blind-pig runner was when he read it Saturday morning in the Advertiser! He fails to explain how his name appeared on the answer filed on behalf of Ah Chee on February 17 without his knowledge. He does state, however, that he accepted money from Ah Chee in January last, but he then took no further interest in his case, saying: "I never had anything to do with Ah Chee's civil cases, never saw the pleadings, never appeared in court." He must look on Ah Chee's money very much in the same light as he does the salary he draws from the public treasury—as a pleasant bonus.

How convenient for Cathcart to have on the public payroll a man like Milverton, upon whom he can saddle Ah Chee cases when he is found out, and a man like A. M. Brown, whom he can blame when one of his private clients is cleared in a queer sort of way from a criminal charge.

But he can not get away from the records of the court, no matter how many statements he may give out. He can not get away from the fact that he more often has appeared personally to induce the police to allow a nol. pro. against criminals or to plead for a low or suspended sentence for them than he has appeared personally to prosecute criminals, the work for which he has been drawing pay.

"Brown—Ask for a suspended sentence in this case. I will explain later," is what Cathcart wrote to his deputy in the police court in a blind-pig case against one Matsuo, who was caught dead in the act of selling liquor without a license, and who had no possible defence. Did this man Matsuo pay him a retaining fee, say, of fifty dollars, to appear for him at some future possible date? What explanation did Cathcart give Brown "later"?

Why did the detective connected with the County Attorney's office take a lawyer around among the Chinese and solicit business for this lawyer because he was, as the Chinese were told, "a friend of the County Attorney"?

Why did the County Attorney refuse to appear in the defence of the County Sheriff when the latter was forced into court in an action for damages brought against him in his public capacity? Why did he not inform the Sheriff before the very last day in which an answer could be filed that it was no part of his duty to defend other public officials? Was it because he thought that the support of Paikuli in the election would be worth more to him than any sense of duty done?

Why did he prefer Milverton to Olson? Was it because Milverton could handle the Ah Chee sort of business better?

Why does the gang that was cleaned out of the police station two years ago hang about the County Attorney's office now—Crawford, Makino, and others of that sort?

While Cathcart is explaining things, he had better make a clean breast of it.

GREATEST NEED OF HAWAII.

Almost without exception those officials who visit Hawaii with a view to studying economic conditions in the islands and bring to bear on the situation the light of a wide experience, arrive at one conclusion—that is, that the small farmer movement must be advanced if Hawaii is to retain her present prosperity. Commissioner of Irrigation Newell, here on a special mission and studying the possibilities of the land on an investigating tour, after circling Oahu and making a closer investigation of the lands of Maui, has come to the opinion that the sugar plantations must be supplemented with small farms. "There are too many people here who have no interest in the welfare of the Territory and too few who have," he is reported to have said in the course of an address delivered at Wailuku, coupling this remark with a somewhat significant reference to the need of an interested resident population ready to take up arms in defense of the islands.

In view of the more or less vague talk of government by commission for the islands, some may read a warning threat in Commissioner Newell's words.

TRADE WITH PUGET SOUND.

If Captain Matson's plans to run a steamer between Honolulu and the Sound ports come to anything, this city in particular and these islands in general will have cause to felicitate themselves. The Pacific Northwest is a great market, waiting for our wares and ready to sell us many things we use in the way of forage, fruits, livestock, lumber and manufactured articles. She is able, also, to add enough people to our tourist visitation to keep the hotels full and to enliven the streets. We, in turn, would get a new route East, quite as direct and much more picturesque than the one we usually take. With direct transportation, these delectable islands should become the playground of the Pacific Northwest in winter and the Puget Sound region would be a favorite summering place for our health and pleasure-seekers.

Speaking of the Pacific Northwest as a market for island products, it is worth remembering that the few small lots of pineapples, bananas, papayas, mangoes, alligator pears, and winter sweet potatoes we have sent there, sold at lucrative prices. What tropical fruits that great country gets in regular supply go there from San Francisco. These comprise fruits of Central America and Cuba; but given a direct steamer to the Sound, we could control the whole market and drive out Spanish-American fruits altogether. Hawaii's winter vegetables and many fruits that come to maturity here six weeks earlier than they do on the Coast, should pay very well indeed. It has even been argued that a California trade in these products could profitably develop.

In this connection the promising outlook for a cotton industry here must not be slighted. Certain interests are going to give cotton the thorough trial which its success as a garden plant justifies; and if the results are what the United States agricultural agents expect, the matter of staple out-bound cargoes will not wholly depend upon the local supply of fruits and vegetables. Factories in the Northwest where power is cheap could make good use of all the cotton Hawaii might have to sell.

In the next few years of military and naval development here, Hawaii will need much that the Pacific Northwest can offer. That is to say, the United States government will be a huge importer from all available home markets. Immense quantities of granite and timber must come from the Coast, and why not from the Sound? Cement will be needed, though Hawaii, it is hoped, will be able to supply some of this.

The Advertiser has long felt that Hawaii should cease to regard itself as the commercial appanage of California and reach out to the whole coast, buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. It is possible that, with Captain Matson's help, such a strategic position may be secured, to the end that prosperity may be the more widely diffused throughout the group.

TAFT ON THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES.

Mr. Taft's campaign addresses are notable for the vigorous, straight-from-the-shoulder way in which he announces his intention, if elected, to devote all his energies "to prevail upon Congress to pass laws to clinch the Roosevelt policies." If there have been any opponents of those policies who have regarded the Republican candidate for the Presidency as essentially conservative in the sense that he had no deep or real sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to make corporations obey the law, they will do well to read Mr. Taft's clear exposition of what the Roosevelt policies are, and his positive pledge to support and extend them. The question came up in connection with Mr. Bryan's amusing but specious claim to be the heir to the policies, or, as Mr. Taft put it, to be both their heir and their parent, and were first dealt with by Mr. Taft in his speech at Sandusky, Ohio. It is perfectly certain that not only have Mr. Roosevelt's remedies not been those advocated in advance by Mr. Bryan, but that the remedies he did advocate were opposed to and inconsistent with what has actually been achieved, and that if his alleged remedies had been applied they must have produced an opposite result.

Thus, Mr. Taft points out, Mr. Bryan's remedy for the evils of trusts is to take the duty off all goods they manufacture, while Mr. Roosevelt four years ago rejected this scheme as both impracticable and utterly unjust, because it would punish the innocent with the guilty. Mr. Roosevelt's principle and policy, said Mr. Taft, have been that, wherever the statutes permitted, those who had been greedy and unscrupulous should be prosecuted, and his administration has accordingly conducted more prosecutions than those that preceded it. Where evils exist, not now covered by statute, the "Roosevelt policies" call for new legislation, and Mr. Taft heartily commended such extension of the law, but he added: "It is to be done by men who understand the operation of the statutes, who know what the law means, who understand its practical workings, and with a consciousness that reforms of this kind are not to be brought about by the mere passage of a statute, but also by its earnest, hard enforcement, step by step, until the public and those who are likely to violate it shall understand that a penalty will be theirs if they do."

A CITIZEN'S DUTY.

Every qualified voter in the Territory owes it to the Territory to register himself as a voter and to vote when election day arrives. For whom he votes is a matter that concerns himself alone, but it is his duty toward the public to have his name on the voters' list. Quite as often it is a man who regards himself as having a high personal sense of right and wrong who neglects this duty, as the ignorant man without ethical development; more often, in fact, because the illiterate is brought to the registration board and to the polling booth by others. In the matter of duty left undone, however, the man too busy with private affairs to do his public duty and the man too ignorant to know the value of his franchise right are equal.

When men of such popular strength in the community as William Henry and Cecil Brown, making the most strenuous of campaigns, couldn't get enough votes to be in the running, isn't it quite absurd to regard the candidacy of Iaukea, Carlo Long or Admiral Beckley as a serious matter, except in regard to whom among their party rivals they will affect?—Star.

William Henry did not begin to poll the independent strength, hundreds of voters who helped elect Iaukea the next year voting against him as a rebuke to Governor Carter. So well did the Governor understand this and so fully was he convinced that his friends had bolted him, that he resigned. Cecil Brown ran as an independent with no cause behind him. He was opposed by the Advertiser and a great number of independents, as well as by the regulars, and was beaten. As for Mr. Long, he is running because the nominees on the regular tickets for county attorney are objectionable to their own parties as well as to the public, and every day is adding to the prospects of his election. To him the Henry and Brown precedents do not apply.

There were many good citizens in the last County Republican convention, but they were not in a majority. Enough had been forced out by the methods employed by the machine in various precincts, such as calling the precinct meetings in one place and holding them in another, to put the actual control of the convention in the hands of the spoolmen for such nominations as they particularly wanted to make. Sixty-five ex-police men and their friends, managed by Brown, were ready to throw their strength like a flying-wedge against anyone who might oppose Cathcart and Wise; hence the nominations which have split the party. It is hardly necessary to say that independent Republicans refuse to be bound by the pledges which Brown and his ex-police following secured, and will vote for the best men. By doing this they will help the party rather than hurt it, for when the rascality of the machine at precinct meetings is firmly checked at the polls, the ring will find that fair-dealing pays best, and there will be less cause for party complaint in future.

War in the Balkans has been looked for off and on for twenty-five years. Bulgaria, which was left in the suzerain hands of the Turks after the Russo-Bulgarian war of 1877-78, has always been a suspected storm-center. There was a Bulgarian ferment in 1880, and one of the revolutionary factions seriously proposed to offer the crown to ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, who was then making his world-tour. The powers, however, kept the Bulgarians down to their duties as defined by the treaty of Berlin, and they have been but moderately pugnacious for most of the time since. Europe's expectation of an outbreak there never quite died out, and the professional war correspondents, such as gather about their maps on occasion in the chapters of Kipling's "Light That Failed," have long had a wary eye on the Balkans. What will happen now that Bulgaria has declared herself independent will depend on the action of the signatory powers interested in the Berlin agreement.

It is plain that President Roosevelt is restive under the campaign methods used for Taft, and chafes to get into the fray. It is far from customary for Presidents to take the stump, the last one to do it being Andrew Johnson, who appeared there on his own account in his fight with Congress. McKinley made a speech or two, but in a way that did not mix him in with the rough-and-tumble of the campaign. It is said to be President Roosevelt's purpose to cross the continent and make six speeches on the way.

HAWAII IN THE LIMELIGHT

It is within the range of probability that the 1910 session of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress will be held in Honolulu. H. P. Wood, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has been corresponding with the officials of the Congress in advocacy of Honolulu as a meeting place and on the last mail received a reply from Arthur F. Francis, of Cripple Creek, the transmississippi secretary, offering encouragement to the suggestion. The letter says:

"Acknowledging your favor of the 15th inst, we are pleased to note that our vice president of the Islands, Mr. J. P. Morgan, has consented to attend the Congress and that he has been given discretionary power with regard to the delegation to represent your section. We will be pleased to have Mr. Morgan call at our headquarters immediately upon his arrival. We can confer with him about the program and also about the matter you suggest for 1910. The idea has been latent with us for sometime, ever since Hawaii began to cut some figure. If your people would give the Executive Committee six months at least, and also secure the cooperation of the steamship lines, it is within the range of possibility that a session may be held at Honolulu. When Governor Brady of Nebraska suggested the idea for Sitka, the response which our Executive Committee received was somewhat surprising. The fact that Hawaii is now strongly in the limelight, and that the radiance will increase rather than diminish may open the way for Mr. Morgan to spring the suggestion on the Congress at this session and may possibly do much good. We have a large membership of delegates and permanent members who attend these meetings annually and who can easily be prevailed upon to make the trip.

"It would be something unique, and for this reason would appeal to our people especially, who always have the price, no matter where the Congress is called to convene."

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY ACRES OF LAVA NOW IN MOTION

Volcano House, September 30, 1908.
Editor Advertiser: My first visit to the volcano was in 1868, a short time after the activities of that year, so that I did not then see the crater at its best and do not know how large an area was in activity during that eruption. I have visited the volcano at intervals since 1868, and can say that in my own experience, I have never seen so large an area of molten lava in motion as at present.

With James Castle and Mr. Westervelt I have visited the crater, viewing it both by day and night. I will not attempt to describe it for I should only repeat what has already so fully appeared in print, and any description would fall short of the mark if the intention were to convey an idea of Pele's grandeur to people who had never seen for themselves.

It came over me very strongly while on the edge of Halemauama, that could Honolulu people, in general, form any idea of what the exhibition really is, there would be many more who would avail themselves of the opportunity which the present activity affords. Of course no one can tell just when the lake will rise or fall; when it will be awake or asleep. The best way is to just pack up and go, taking chances for better or worse, and not depending too much on reports of activity.

The area of the present portion of Halemauama, in actual motion, is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty acres in extent. I doubt, however, if this means much to the majority of people, as the majority are not accustomed to dealing in areas. Let us then take, for illustration, some well known tract, such as Thomas Square, which is familiar to the public, and contains I should say on a guess, somewhere between six and seven acres, therefore it can probably be truthfully said that there is at present writing a space from two and a half to three times the size of Thomas Square that is one molten mass, which in its different parts is either boiling, spouting or flowing.

The Volcano Hotel is comfortable, the table is good, and Demosthenes and his assistants are polite and obliging.

Very truly yours,
G. P. CASTLE.

NO DANGER.

Don't be afraid to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to your children. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is the best medicine made for these diseases. What makes it safe is that it contains no opium. Children like it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

C. A. SPRECKELS' VIEWS ON PHILIPPINE SUGARS

C. A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of New York, fails to see the reason for Hawaiian opposition to a lowering of the duty on Philippine sugar imports. In a letter to the Hawaii Herald, under date of September 9, he says:

"I see by a copy of the Herald that you are opposed to the admission, free of duty, of any Philippine island sugars, as proposed by Mr. Taft (as also any tariff reduction on sugar), on the ground that it may seriously affect the Hawaiian planters.

"Curiously enough, precisely the same argument was used by the Louisiana planters and the domestic beet people, in opposing the annexation of Hawaii; Hawaii was annexed, and yet see how they have all prospered.

"In this case, the Philippine islands are already United States territory, and are certainly, in all fairness, entitled to the free admission of a part, if not all, of their sugars.

"This country consumes 3,000,000

A BOOM FOR HONOLULU

"Comparing financial and business conditions of the Coast with the islands I would say that there is ahead for not only Honolulu but the islands in general," said W. H. Hoogs yesterday. Mr. Hoogs just returned from San Francisco, where he secured a renewal of a contract for a company in which he is interested in California. This business compels the hiring of a large number of men for the mountain districts.

"The financial situation there is bettering itself and by spring of next year there will be any amount of building and business activity in San Francisco," continued Mr. Hoogs. "The banks will loosen up, and labor should then be plentiful and at reasonable wages. The labor situation is not now altogether in the hands of the labor unions. Just before I left for Honolulu the teamsters met to consider whether or not they would strike against a proposed reduction of fifty cents in their wages. As a general thing they would strike. In this instance, they decided to accept the cut and continue to work.

"It is likely that this winter may prove a hard one for those connected with the unions, for there will be little work done, the builders waiting for spring and better conditions. By that time labor will be plentiful and can be handled better.

"They're offering big wages in the country and in the mountain districts for labor but the fellows hang around the city and particularly the waterfront and don't care to work.

"There will be plenty of labor brought here from the mainland to work on the government places. After December when contracts are to be let for building the Naval station, storehouse at the Naval Reservation Point, Army storehouse at the foot of Fort Street, besides Territorial work, there is certain to be a boom and I figure that in the next five years about 100,000 will pass into the hands of local people spent by the Federal Territorial governments.

"We people down here will get a share of it all right."

HILO BOOM NOW COMING RIGHT ALONG

The Hilo boom is coming along, enough. It is not going to be a sensational tidal wave, advancing a bit and then receding, leaving wreckage in its track. It is rather steadily rising tide of growing prosperity and industrial and commercial activity that will bring benefits to all and sundry, says the Hilo Tribune.

Before taking his departure for Honolulu this week, Mr. L. A. Thurst, president of the Hawaii Mahogany Lumber Company, told the Tribune representative that he had every faith in the future of Hilo. His present view of a month's duration has convinced him more than ever that Hilo is entering upon a new and prolonged lease of active life. The construction of the breakwater, the opening up of fresh areas of land for cane-planting and other forms of agriculture, with the development of the lumbering industry, will give a great impetus to production, shipping, and trade generally; and within a few years matters in Hilo will be much brighter than they are at present.

Now that the big mill for making ohia ties is working all right, the company will turn its immediate attention to the development of the valuable koa (mahogany) timber. It has been resolved to build the company's railroad line right up to the volcano, to bring down the koa lumber, and the time will be lost in getting the mill to work on this. A point that is of interest to the public is that there is a likelihood of the company's line being made available for the carriage of goods and passengers. Nothing has, of course, yet been settled in this regard, but it is considered likely that the Hilo Railroad Company will arrange to secure running rights over the mahogany company's line, so that Hilo and the volcano will be brought into immediate touch by rail.

This is contingent upon the extension being on the same gauge as the Hilo company's track; if narrow gauge is adopted, transfer would have to be made to the mahogany company's cars.

"The mahogany company's office in town is to be closed shortly, and all business will then be transacted at Pahoa, close to the big mill. Temporary premises have been erected, and in a short time permanent offices will be built, as well as residences for the staff.

C. A. SPRECKELS' VIEWS ON PHILIPPINE SUGARS

tons of sugar per annum, of which more than one-half is imported from foreign countries, so it is pretty hard to see how the free admission of a limited amount of sugars from the Philippine islands can interfere with the prosperity of Hawaii.

"Hawaii now sells its sugar to a 'trust,' under contract, at one-quarter of a cent per pound less than Cuban sugars, which are admitted into the United States under a preferential tariff of 1.35 per pound, which means an actual protection to them of only 1.10 per pound, and yet see the wonderful prosperity of Hawaii. It is hard to understand, under these circumstances, why Hawaii should be opposed to a reduction of tariff, and it would seem their only interest in retaining the high rate of 1.68 is for the sole purpose of dividing a part of this protection with a trust, with whom they have contracted for their product on a basis of only one cent protection.

"Yours very truly,
"C. A. SPRECKELS."



JAPAN FROM AN INSIDE VIEW

worship of the dead is one of the most powerful moral forces in the making of the nation. Those of us who have come to regard worship as only for the Supreme Being miss the deeper meaning as the East knows it, for the worship of the dead in the East holds the whole nation together as one family.

He spoke of an experience during the Japanese-Russo war, when he went to the front with letters to the field generals, and while he was at Liaoyang 50,000 wounded were brought to the hospitals there from Mukden. He attended a funeral of an officer as an especial honor accorded him, and he stood close to the altar, where there were patriotic rites over the officer's ashes, and incense was burned.

"I have no objection to the burning of incense for the dead, and if it gives the living any satisfaction, let them do it," said the doctor. When he was asked to offer a tribute, he took a small flag from his pocket and spread it before the Japanese altar and expressed the sympathy of the people of the West for the dead one who had sacrificed his life for his country. This act gave immense satisfaction and he afterwards sent the flag to the family of the officer.

"God," he said, "had raised this people and nation step by step until Japan is now a great nation, a nation of sacrifice, such a sacrifice as we know that Christ made for all mankind."

"It is from all these great moral influences that has arisen the spirit of Japan, the Bushido. The Samurai of old had three great rules of life, and these were, in their order, righteousness, life and gold and silver, but gold and silver and even life were sacrificed for righteousness."

"When I see the prejudice that has arisen in our land (America) in the past year or so against Japan, I wonder where the end will be," said the doctor. "There are presidents of colleges, senators and representatives, ministers, bankers and business men, who have shared this sentiment against Japan and Japanese. I have observed this same sentiment even in Honolulu. And there is one story going the rounds, that the Japanese are so dishonest that they have to employ Chinese to keep their books and handle their money. I defy anyone to look through the great banks of Japan and the branches scattered through the large cities of the world and find even the shadow of a Chinese employed there. I heard this from a college president and a motorman the same day. Then there are the writers who make absurd misstatements about this nation."

"Language is the greatest barrier between the East and the West. I believe Japanese is the worst language under heaven to learn, for it is composed of all the thousands of characters of the Chinese, as well as Japanese, and the order of thought and speech is just the reverse of our own. For instance, in 'Our Father which art in heaven,' the Japanese begin with 'heaven' and end with 'our.' This is one of the most dangerous barriers to human intercourse."

The speaker then referred to that great treaty signed by Commodore Perry, on behalf of the United States, and the premier lord of Japan, for Nippon. He said he visited the castle of that great daimio, where the birthday anniversary was being held, and he was asked to attend, the first foreigner to do so. He paid a tribute to the worth of this man, who in the face of the express command of the Mikado not to sign a treaty with Commodore Perry, did so, at the risk of his honor and assassination as well, in order to save his country from a war through a refusal to enter into treaty relations. He was far-sighted and saw the significance of the treaty. He sacrificed his life in his devotion to his country, for he was assassinated, and he was dishonored by the nation, for the title and emoluments were taken from the family, and to this day this great man has not been honored. On the other hand, the Japanese have erected a monument to Commodore Perry. Dr. DeForest said he had heard recently that Japan soon intended to return the titles to the family and to honor the man, and he hopes also that some day statues of both Commodore Perry and the Japanese who signed the treaty will adorn Washington, the two men who opened the two hemispheres to intercourse.

Speaking of the manner in which Japan has prepared her diplomats for service, he said: "We are unfitted for the solution of this problem, because we are Anglo-Saxon and because we are 'It,' and because we think it does not make much difference to anybody else. We are away up in our corner. We had better open our eyes and enter into fellowship with these nations which have histories and civilizations older than our own, and systems of government that are bound to have a tremendous influence in the twentieth century and in the ages to come."

"I am glad to find in these islands such a delightful spirit towards the people of the East."

FIRST TIE SHIPMENT IN THREE WEEKS

HILLO, Hawaii, October 1.—Frank B. McStocker of the Hawaii Development Company, who arrived here on Monday by the steamer Lurline, came principally to inquire as to the prospects for oil tie shipments to the Coast, Mr. James B. Castle having the contract for transporting them from Hillo for the Hawaii Mahogany Lumber Company.

Mr. McStocker said the first shipment would probably go forward by the Emily C. Whitney in about three weeks' time, as far as he could judge a lot of 21,000 ties. Future shipments would, of course, depend upon the company and the rapidly with which the ties could be turned out and delivered in Hillo. If this were done at the average rate of 1000 ties daily, there would probably be a vessel leaving here once a month, but he was looking for something better than that and hoping to have a vessel clear every three weeks if not every fortnight. As soon as he had been to Puna and got more particulars, he would be able to advise the Matson Company, with whom they had made their freighting arrangements.

REILLY HANDS WEBER THE DREAM POTION IN FOURTH

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Reilly Knocked Out Weber, 4 Rounds. Boquet Defeated Mack, 8 Rounds.

Twenty-six minutes of actual boxing were long enough to settle two reputations last night. Charlie Reilly found Weber's solar plexus in the fourth and put the little San Franciscan out, and Young Boquet was awarded the decision over Charlie Mack after eight two-minute rounds of vigorous pummeling.

There was no doubt about it from the very first blow that was struck. Reilly jabbed with his left as soon as they had shaken hands and found Weber's mouth, which immediately began to bleed. From that time to the finish Weber never had so much as a look in. He landed not one single effective blow, and all his rushes were blocked or dodged so neatly and easily that the crowd roared with laughter.

Reilly has improved greatly since his first appearance here, both in cleverness and hitting power. His rights to the body went in with tremendous force, and the other lad was game to stand them as long as he did.

It was in the first minute of the fourth round that Reilly led drive a right full into Weber's solar plexus. Weber dropped, but staggered to his feet at the count of nine and wobbled unsteadily round the ring in a dazed way as though hardly knowing where his opponent was. Reilly made up his mind to end the slaughter and passed over another right that was an effective coup de grace. Weber fell to the floor and had to be carried to his corner, where he lay in a chair for some minutes before he was able to walk to his dressing-room.

Chalmers Graham, a well-known traveling man whose territory covers the entire Orient from San Francisco to Bengal, and whose smiling face is often welcomed in Honolulu, acted as master of ceremonies, and he certainly fulfilled his duties splendidly. His method of introducing and announcing as well appreciated by the crowd and aided the finishing touch to a well-managed show.

Frankie Edwards was introduced as the referee of the preliminary, then Boquet and Mack were named to the audience, and they lost no time in going for one another. Boquet had the better of it all the way through, although he seemed to lack wind and did not come in and finish the bout when it seemed that he could have done.

He had the longer reach and was quicker in his work generally, so that the little marine was at a disadvantage. The latter was wonderfully game, however, and made an uphill struggle that won him the admiration of the fans. In the fifth and sixth rounds it looked as though he might pull up and even matters, but he went to the floor in the seventh from a hard right to the mouth and was wobbly

from then until the end of the eighth. Smith held up Boquet's hand and the decision went with entire approval.

Before the main event, Jack Langtry was introduced as having boxed three rounds with Jack Johnson, and it was stated that he wished to challenge any heavyweight on the islands. Frankie Smith, Young Nelson and Joe Leahy were all introduced as challenging the winner of the main event, and then the principals came on.

The referee was introduced and received with loud cheers. He was a genial looking gentleman, and smiled kindly in recognition of his reception. He made a special request to the press stand that his name be not mentioned, and, extraordinary as such a request is, coming from a man who referees a bout in a public ring, his incognito is preserved, on account of his evident popularity and invincible smile.

When the gong sounded for the bout to commence, the two lads walked to the center of the ring and shook hands. Then something moved like a flash and Reilly's left hand jabbed a cut on Weber's mouth.

Weber shook his head and came on with a rush, but he only met that merciless left, and duck as he would, there was always a glove where his face was, and soon his nose and eyes were battered out of all recognition. In the second round Reilly played with his man and jabbed him at will, occasionally bringing over a severe right uppercut that staggered Weber and made him break ground.

In the third round Reilly inaugurated a series of piston movement jabs that tapped Weber's face three or four times in succession, and the crowd cheered lustily. In this round Weber landed three times, but not one of the blows did any damage, and Reilly was still unmarked.

Weber looked very bad when he came up for the fourth, and he did little but cover up his face and body as best he could to save himself from the terrible rights that Reilly had let loose. The round had lasted scarcely half a minute when Weber went to the floor for the first time, and a full minute had scarcely elapsed when he was carried to his corner.

The house was well filled, the ring-side seats were all occupied, and the body of the house was fairly black, especially in the gallery. The Orpheum is certainly a good place for an event of this kind, the ventilation is good and the stage borders make an ideal light for a boxing contest.

The next event has not yet been arranged, but now that there are three boxers of undoubted class here, it will not be long before we have a chance to see how Reilly will size up with one of the two new arrivals. Joe Leahy will probably be the next man to enter the ring with him, and the resultant go will be something of a classic if reports as to Leahy's cleverness are not exaggerated.

That was bad enough, although we know the gentle Jessica and how he loves to flounce around before the public, but here is one that in supreme, gold-plated, gold-tipped, washed-with-milk-thrice-a-day, unadulterated gall, takes all the lasses from the oven. Read it, ponder over it, laugh at first, then grow indignant and finally laugh again that any sane man should be so filled up with egotism as to imagine that the people of Honolulu are going to jump at the opportunity of paying twelve hundred dollars for the sake of seeing his second-rate aggregation disport themselves here. Sic semper asinus, or words to that effect. Here is the letter:

"Manager of St. Louis Baseball Team, Honolulu.

"Dear Sir: We are at present visiting Japan and are contemplating returning by way of Honolulu. Returning this way will make a considerable extra expense, and we thought that if we could lie over between boats that we could play about three games with you.

"If you can guarantee us \$1200 for three or four games, with the privilege of 60 per cent. of the gate, we will come your way; if not, we will go directly to Seattle from here.

"Let me hear from you by cable. Awaiting your early reply, I am, sincerely yours,

"HOWARD L. GILLETTE,"

"Manager, University of Washington Baseball Team, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A."

Back, back to Seattle by the northern route, oh, Howard L. Gillette! Go call your safety razors from the snow-bound ice does of the north and distress not our quiet Islands with your mauling gibber.

BLOOD POISON PREVENTED.

There is no danger from blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied. It is an antiseptic liniment, and unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

TWO REVERSALS OF FORM AT AALA PARK YESTERDAY

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Riverside League Standing.

C. A. C.	P.	W.	Pct.
Chinese Aloha	4	3	.750
Palama	5	3	.600
J. A. C.	6	3	.500
Aala	5	0	.000

The C. A. Cs. defeated the Chinese Alohas yesterday at Aala Park and put themselves at the top of the Riverside League by so doing. The Palamas also sprang a little surprise by putting it over the Japs in a game that was very fast and interesting to watch until it began to get dark, and then the fielders could not see the ball properly, so that there was a regular romp-fest.

The question arises, "Why do not the Aala Park games start earlier in the afternoon?" The first game was not started until well after 2 o'clock yesterday, and as a game with the interval before the next one always takes about two hours, it is obvious that the second game is not going to finish until it is too dark to see anything. The officials of the league would be doing a mighty good work if they had their men on hand ready to start the first game promptly at 1:30.

The first game, between the two Chinese aggregations, was a very fast and snappy affair, and close enough all the way to make it very interesting. The Alohas were the favorites in the betting, plenty of which was going on, and there were some fans with considerably lighter pockets after the game was over.

The Japs were the favorites in the second game, but not much money changed hands, as the Palamas supporters either were short of money or had not the courage of their convictions. One disgruntled fan stood and bitterly upbraided another, whom he accused of telling him to come down to the park so that they might make a wager. "And now," he shouted, "you get me down here and then won't bet. Call that being a sport? Huh. Here you are, anybody want twenty on the Japs? Come on, now, twenty to eighteen, seventeen; here, I'll make it twenty to fifteen." But his efforts were met only by sulky silence, and now he is congratulating himself that he is just twenty dollars in.

The feature of the afternoon was Chi Bui's great catch of a foul pop fly Wakita in the third inning of the first game. The ball spun high in the air and came down on the very edge of the crowd near the back netting, and it looked impossible for a catch, but Chi doused his mask and caught the ball on the run, then he sent to third and was just in time for Asam to put Ho Yup out, which ended the inning.

In the eighth of the first game there was a funny dispute, over which Umpire Enos apparently reversed his decision. Ho Yup was on second and Zerbe on first, for the Alohas. Wakita was at the bat and Akina sent in a low ball that hit the ground back of the plate and skidded past Chi Bui's hands. Ho Yup came in and Zerbe reached third. Now there is a ground rule at the park that a passed ball or wild pitch allows only one base, so the umpire waved the boys back. Then there was a howl. They said that they had signaled for a bunt, and as that would take the runners on one base they were entitled to another one on top of that. Just why a signal for a bunt should have this effect it is hard to say, as signals are naturally supposed to be secret. But Mr. Enos saw it the Aloha way and allowed the run.

The First Game.

The C. A. Cs. started out well by scoring a run in the first inning. Luka McShane was pitching and opened the ball by walking Mon Yin, who then stole second. Sing Ching fanned, but Chi Bui was safe on the pitcher's error, while Mon Yin romped.

Akina showed that he was feeling right from the first, and he got rid of the other side in short order with a strikeout and two assists. In the second the C. A. Cs. scored another one, this time on a wild pitch that let Akina in.

There was no more scoring until the seventh, but in the latter part of the fifth, when it came to Luka McShane's turn at the bat, he was not to be found, nor was his brother. The exact reason for their untimely flight is not known, but it looked very much like a severe case of pree.

In place of Luka, there stepped to the bat a slim and agile-looking youth by the name of Ho Lim. He was arrayed in immaculate white shirt and gray trousers, and, having no baseball shoes handy, he took off his shoes and socks and played barefooted, and the combination was, to say the least, incongruous. But he was all there and played a ripping good game, sliding with no more thought of his good clothes and bare toes than if he had regular baseball toes on.

The C. A. Cs. scored another in the seventh, Asam being the plate-reacher in this case. He reached first on a pretty bunt which turned out to be a hit, for Brito stood and looked at the ball expecting it to roll foul, but it hit a tuft of grass and stayed inside the line, while Asam sprinted and reached first in plenty of time.

Chin Yet sacrificed Asam to second, and the latter went to third and Ayau to first on Albert Akana's error. Then Ayau tried to steal second, and while they were busy putting him out, Asam ran in.

The disputed play in which Ho Yup scored came off in the eighth, then Wakita singled and Zerbe, who was at third, came in. This was all the scoring the Alohas could do, and the ninth was over in short order, with the C. A. Cs. victors by the narrow margin of 3 to 2.

The official score was:

C. A. C.	ABRBHBBPOA E
Mon Yin, lf	3 1 1 1 2 0 0
Sing Ching, ss	4 0 2 0 1 4 1
Chi Bui, c	4 0 0 1 6 4 1
J. Lo, 2b	4 0 0 0 5 0 0
C. Akina, p	2 1 1 1 0 3 0
Eng Sang, 1b	3 0 0 0 9 0 0
Asam, 3b	3 1 1 0 2 0 0
Ching Yet, rf	4 0 0 0 1 0 0
W. Ayau, cf	3 0 0 0 1 0 0

Totals.....30 3 5 3 27 11 2

ALOHAS	ABRBHBBPOA E
C. Wakita, lf	4 0 1 0 2 0 0
F. Akana, 2b	4 0 1 0 1 3 0
A. Akana, ss	4 0 0 0 0 0 1
Townsend, 1b	4 0 1 0 10 0 0
Ng Sing, rf-2b	3 0 0 0 0 1 0
Brito, c	4 0 0 0 11 1 0
L. McShane, p	2 0 1 0 0 0 1
Ho Yup, 2b-p	3 1 2 1 2 4 0
B. McShane, cf	2 0 0 0 1 0 0
Zerbe, cf	0 1 0 0 0 0 0

Totals.....30 2 6 1 27 9 2

Totals	30	2	6	1	27	9
C. A. C.:	Runs..	1	1	0	0	0	100—
	B. H..	0	0	2	1	1	0100—
Alohas:	Runs..	0	0	0	0	0	0020—
	B. H..	0	0	2	0	0	1021—

Two-base hits, Sing Ching, Akina; bases on balls, off Akina 2, McShane 3, Ho Yup 1; struck out, by Akina 5, McShane 2; wild pitches, McShane 1, Ho Yup 7; sacrifice hit, Eng Sang. Time of game, 1 hour 40 minutes; umpire, Enos; scorer, W. Tin Chong.

The Second Game.

Eddie Fernandez umpired the second game and maintained his reputation of the only official who has ever acted in that capacity at Aala Park without a kick being registered. It was a grand game up to the seventh inning, when it began to get dark. Both pitchers, Flores and Kealoha, were in great form, and the fourth, fifth and sixth innings were over in an incredibly short space of time. It looked then as though the other innings would go in the same way and that the Palamas would win by their then score of 3 to 1, but things began to happen with the advent of dark and rain, and the final score was just four times as much.

The Japs were the first to tally, which they did in the second. Pickard forced Luning out at second, but made up for it by burbling the next minute. Then Steere, the Admirable Crichton junior of the team, came through with a dandy double and Pickard romped.

The Palamas came back strong in the third and put over three. Hoopli walked and then ran in on a fine double by Bailey. Correa fanned, but Kealoha, the old reliable, singled, and Bailey went to third. Then Luning slipped a cog and let a ball by him, while Bailey reached the plate and Kealoha went to third. Walker did the right thing and sacrificed so that Kealoha had time to score, but Honan stepped out of the plate area and was called out, so that ended the scoring for the inning.

When the seventh started the run-fest began. The Palamas made four, all on errors with the exception of a magnificent two-bagger swat by Walker. The Japs did the same in the second half of the seventh, all on steals and errors.

Somewhat, the eighth went by without a score, but in the ninth the Japanese fielders were all up in the air and the Palamas tallied five. Kaipo managed to get home in the second half of the ninth, but that was all, and the game ended with a score of 12 to 6 in favor of the Palamas.

The official score was:

PALAMAS	ABRBHBBPOA E
Bailey, ss	5 2 3 0 0 0 0
Correa, 1b	4 2 1 0 9 0 0
Kealoha, p	4 3 1 1 0 4 0
Walker, cf	4 1 2 0 2 0 0
Honan, 2b	5 0 0 1 2 3 0
R. Zerbe, rf	5 0 0 0 2 0 0
Kanaawini, lf	4 0 0 0 2 0 0
Paulini, 3b	3 2 2 2 3 1 0
Hoopli, c	3 2 0 0 9 1 0

Totals.....37 12 9 4 27 10 0

J. A. C.	ABRBHBBPOA E
Kaipo, rf	4 2 1 1 0 0 1
Maryama, cf	2 0 0 0 1 0 1
Ross, 3b	5 0 3 0 3 1 0
J. Flores, p	4 0 0 0 3 3 0
Luning, c	2 0 1 0 7 2 0
Pickard, 1b	4 1 0 1 8 0 2
Steere, lf	2 0 1 1 0 0 0
Miehl, ss	4 1 1 4 2 1 0
Nutley, 2b	3 1 1 0 3 1 1
Kuali, cf	1 1 1 0 0 0 0

Totals.....31 6 9 3 27 8 5

	Totals	31	6	9	3	27	8
f-	Palamas:	Runs..	003000405	—				
d		B. H..	102100203	—				
ll	J. A. C.:	Runs..	010000401	—				
d		B. H..	110001312	—				

Two-base hits, Bailey, Correa, Walker, Ross (2), Luning, Steere; bases on balls, off Kealoha 7, Flores 6; struck out, by Kealoha 7, Flores 6; wild pitches, Kealoha 1, Flores 1; passed ball, Luning; sacrifice hits, Walker, Correa; double play, Walker to Honan. Time of game, 1 hour 50 minutes; umpire, E. Fernandez; scorer, W. Tin Chong.

Alameda Takes the Mail.

The Oceanic liner Alameda, leaving for San Francisco tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, takes the mail, and not the Hilonian, which sails at 10 o'clock this morning. The Alameda will probably reach San Francisco first, the Hilonian not running on so fast a schedule as the Oceanic liner.

The Hilonian takes a good-sized cargo of canned pineapples, refined and raw sugar and a miscellaneous cargo. There is a large passenger list.

A marine register gives the date of the launching of the schooner Rob Roy, recently wrecked on the Kalili reefs at 1803, thus making her 45 years of age.

FRANKIE SMITH IS WITH LEAHY

Two sturdy little athletes stepped off the Alameda Friday morning, both looking as fit as the proverbial fiddle after their sea voyage. They are Joe Leahy and Frankie Smith, sent over here by Sol. Levinson and Alex. Greg-gains, respectively, to box Charlie Reilly.

Both the youngsters size up like good ones and this is backed up by the long records they both produced. Frankie Smith has taken part in thirty-four battles and has never lost a decision, while his list is well sprinkled with the knockout sign.

Joe Leahy has an equally admirable record to show, and there are some well known names on his list. He has met such men as Joe Carroll, Willie Conroy, whom he defeated, and Frankie Edwards, Johnny Murphy and Dick Culen with whom he drew.

Frankie Smith's record does not contain quite so many well known names but all the lads he has met are good ones and there is little to choose between them. Smith worked for some time with Owen Moran and states that he was not surprised that the young Britisher bested Eddie Hanlon last Wednesday night. "I always thought," said he, "that Moran was doing wrong in making weight for Abe Attell and his showing against Hanlon proves that this was right."

"Abe fought a foolish battle. He tried to be smart and lead Moran on, thinking that he could easily make up in the last rounds, but we were fooled by the other fellow and deserved not to get the decision. I do not think Abe is the same man he was a few years ago, he seems to have gone back although still marvelously clever. He lost what little popularity he had by his funny fight against Moran and I do not look for him to be much of a drawing card in the future. All the same it's funny the way people go to see him get licked and always get fooled, isn't it?"

Both boys thoroughly enjoyed their trip and state that the sooner they get to work the better it will please them. We have now a trio of real class in Honolulu, imported class at that and we may expect to see some lively bouts in the near future with, who knows, a future world's champion taking the final decision.

DEYDOCK BORINGS.

The borings for the drydock at Pearl Harbor have gone down eighty feet without reaching bedrock. A crust of rock was encountered at twenty feet and some thin ledges afterwards, but the bore is now in mud and sand.

THE BYSTANDER



Some Political Ethics.
A Tax-Eater's Job.
Cohen is the Man.
A Furry Musical Ear.

Fellow Citizens: Are you going to bolt your ticket in one piece, yellow dog fashion, or are you going to cut it up, choosing the nice bits and leaving the burst parts and the bone for Towser?

It is the question of the day, and it will be settled according to the views you hold about political duty. If you believe success of a party to be the true end of voting, then you will take the ticket as it comes to you. On the other hand, if you believe that a party is but a means to an end, and that end good government, you will sift all the candidates you are privileged to vote for and select those who, by character and reputation, assure you that they will do right. That is precisely the selection you would make if you were voting for directors in a corporation in which your savings were invested. I leave it to you if it is not wise to carry this method into our local politics. Why not consider the county as a big corporate body? You, as a citizen, paying assessments and getting dividends in streets, police, law enforcement, fire protection and the like, ought to demand the best possible service for your money. You are wronging yourself if you do not. As a corporate stockholder, say, of a bank, you would resent the course of any fellow stockholders who tried to compel you, out of alleged loyalty to the concern, to keep recreant officials in authority there. If you knew that those officials were incompetent or wasteful or dishonest, you would work tooth and nail to get rid of them and put honest men in their places even if you had to go outside the corporation to get them. Is it unfair, or incendiary, or sour-spirited, to ask you to give yourself and others the same protection in politics? What is there in your party name that should win your assent to any scheme to put grafters, bummers, ne'er-do-wells and job-chasers in charge of the administration of your public concerns? What is there in any party name that should lead you to oppose a competent and worthy public man who asks your suffrages? To my mind the worst service a man can do his party is to make it responsible for bad government. That sort of thing turns a party into a public enemy and ends its usefulness. Who could overcome a party that always presents a clean ticket? Who could not overcome one that always shows up with an unclean one?

If you give Cathcart time enough, he will deny that there ever was a Will case.

Does the average voter realize that the County Attorney's office affords a good, fat job to its incumbent? The salary of the office is \$200 a month; the County Attorney is furnished with a handsome suite of offices, rent free, and this may be easily figured at \$50 a month; his lights, telephone, postage, stationery and messenger service are also supplied by the county, and will easily figure up \$25 a month; then there is a stenographer, paid \$100 a month by the taxpayers; also a clerk at \$100 a month, paid by the county. This figures up a total of \$475 per month, which is about \$200 per month more than is paid the Attorney-General of the average State. In the foregoing we have not taken into account the "criminologist," who receives \$100 for doing what has always seemed to be a profound secret, besides a couple of interpreters, who are paid \$100 and \$60, respectively. Consider, too, that, besides this large staff, who practically have nothing to do, or who do practically nothing, the County Attorney is furnished by the county with a police court deputy, who receives \$175 a month, and a circuit court deputy, who is paid \$185 per month.

I know of some mighty good lawyers who would take a contract to duplicate all of the work done by the County Attorney and every blessed member of his large and highly paid staff during the past two years, for, say, \$4000. Out of that sum they could pay office expenses, and after squaring up with the tailor have a bunch of money left. As it is now, the County Attorney's office is costing the taxpayers about \$8000 per annum.

As illustrating the waste of public money in that office, take the case of the stenographer. While working for Cathcart, before he became County Attorney, her salary was \$25 a month. The moment she began working for the county she was paid \$70 a month, and within the past six months her salary was, at Cathcart's request, raised to \$100 per month. For this large salary she does practically nothing for the county. All of the indictments are drawn in the Attorney-General's office, with few exceptions the complaints used in the police court are prepared either by private counsel employed to prosecute or by the police department. The few briefs and opinions typewritten in Cathcart's office, in which the public are concerned, during his twenty-one months in office, would not, if paid for at the stiff rates charged by expert private stenographers, amount to more than \$250.

When Link counts the votes, he will think that another earthquake has been along to empty the Democratic wigwam.

Joe Cohen is a candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and is around giving the voters the glad hand. Cohen has been here for twelve years and knows the needs of the community. While taking a somewhat liberal view of many of the disputed questions of the day, he has generally been on the right side of every question vital to the best interests of the community. Being a business man himself, the conservative voter has nothing to fear at his hands and may well support him.

I take it for granted that Cohen will, if elected, try to do some pruning of the law regarding theatrical licenses. The need of an amendment to this law, and Cohen's familiarity with the subject, furnishes a sufficient excuse for his candidacy. It is an ignorant and a narrow view to put art and artichokes on the same plane. Art fills the imagination and artichokes fill the stomach. Lord Bacon contributed immensely to the material advancement of man, but Shakespeare conferred perennial happiness upon man. Lord Clive gave to the British Empire India, but Sir Walter Scott gave to civilized man perpetual delight. Sir Robert Peel purveyed enormously to the prosperity of the British people, but Charles Dickens made all the world akin.

I once heard a distinguished statesman say that "the stage does its equal part with the church, the college and the press to advance civilization. It expands the mind and makes more benevolent the heart. Garrick was as great as Pitt; Keen was greater than Brougham; Mrs. Siddons and Ellen Terry are among the richest sheafs of civilization's golden harvest; Edwin Booth, the McCullochs, Richard Mansfield and Henry Irving were noblemen of art."

Let a part of the burden that necessity puts on the mind and the soul be lifted, and an effectual way to accomplish that is to fairly encourage the theater. Hooray for Cohen!

The discussion of principles by papers that never had any is becoming almost breathless.

I only learned recently that Chairman Charley Hustace of the Board of Supervisors is the official musical critic of the Board, and that he gives orders now and then to Kapellmeister Berger of the Hawaiian band as to the class of music to be played in the public parks. Charley, they say, is not up in classical music, and probably wouldn't know whether "Buffalo Gals" is a selection from La Boheme, or vice versa. Charley stood up Captain Berger one day and laid the law down about music and what should be played.

"You want to give the public popular music, music that will make the boys whistle the tunes afterward and all the time; that's the way to make the band

popular." And just then a well-known young bank clerk passed by whistling. Charley took his cue at once. "There," he said, suddenly wheeling and pointing to the clerk, "that's the kind of music you want to play—something popular."

"Hein?" inquired the kapellmeister. "Say, do you know what that young feller is whistling, yes?" Charley shook his head negatively. "Well, he is whistling a selection from Tannhauser, Tannhauser, der greatest musical classic ever composed, yes, no?"

Small Talks

WILL COOPER—The Promotion Committee's kono mantelpiece, designed especially for Mark Twain's home, will be shipped away in the American-Hawaiian freighter Columbian. It goes to New York and Danbury via Tehuantepec.

H. M. AYRES—The use of the words "County of Oahu" in candidates' cards published in the newspapers is wrong. The City and County of Honolulu became the successor of the County of Oahu on the passing of the municipal act.

FRANK THOMPSON—No; I do not believe that the Reach All-Star team would do the sport any good by playing here. They naturally put up a class of ball above our local average, and the result is that the fans go out to see them and then act like the people who live on the memory of the time they went to the opera and heard Melba sing.

LAND COMMISSIONER PRATT—There is a woful lack of knowledge of our local land laws, as well as of the mainland land acts. Many people who try to convince you that such and such is the case under mainland laws are nine times out of ten incorrect. The requirements for taking up land in the States under the Reclamation Act are ironclad.

HERMAN DINKLAGE—When our family lived in San Francisco in a house on Powell street, there were strange things happened there which caused us ultimately to move out. Locked doors opened mysteriously, a strange, large dog stalked through the house, apparently when the doors were closed. Still, are there ghosts, I wonder?

LOYD CHILDS—That is going to be a great exposition in Seattle. They have chosen a remarkably fine site for the grounds between Lakes Union and Washington, and I understand that they will have motor boat races on the lakes, such as have never been seen before. Yes, I have been across the continent and back since the transpacific race started, and it surely feels good to be in Honolulu again.

PROF. M. M. SCOTT—I don't know whether other people will view the situation from my standpoint, but it does seem a strange admixture of education, practical manual training, and criminology brought together upon the premises of the new High School, just at present. There are the students attempting to study in an unfinished building, with plumbers and carpenters at work, while in the yard, making a new lawn, is a crowd of prisoners from the Territory's jail. It is a question in my mind whether the students will take notice of them as prisoners or as men of easy life, and whether this latter phase will appeal to them more than the former one.

GEORGE KAEA—Well, what if I was convicted of gambling? I paid my fine!

GEORGE A. DAVIS—Harry Armitage would make a popular candidate for Mayor, and a good Mayor if elected.

THEODORE RICHARDS—I have become interested in these sea-wren yachts which the Advertiser has so well described and illustrated.

MARSHAL HENDRY—The amount of money disbursed on account of the United States Court and the officials connected with it, in this Territory, surprises people, who have not paid attention to it.

CLARENCE H. COOKE—The members of the Chamber of Commerce party to Japan will have opportunity to see things and persons that none but the most fortunate or favored travelers, not under such auspices, would have.

JUDGE EDINGS—I have long contended that it was radically wrong for any prosecuting attorney to accept a retainer in a divorce suit or to become the attorney in any action for those whose reputation or business is such that there is a probability of their appearance in the criminal court.

MORT OAT—That item in an afternoon paper about the wrecked schooner Rob Roy being built in 1844 makes me a good deal older than I am. I remember when the Rob Roy first came into this port from Haulla, for I noticed that her sail rig was rather odd—her short masts making the sails look as if the two masts leaned together. Therefore, I insist on making the Rob Roy younger than that published account of the schooner's natal day.

JOE COHEN (KEO KOENE)—No; I haven't prepared a speech yet for the campaign. I remember the first speech I prepared. I wanted to release it, but didn't want anybody to listen, so I got a sailboat and went three miles out on a lake and worked it off, without getting drowned. That Hawaiian name of mine? Well, my friends say that I won't have a chance to enter the synagogue any more with that sort of a name. They won't recognize me there any more.

JOHN MARTIN—I used to sell papers over in Lunnon when I was a kid, but we did it different. I used to get about fifty Lunnon Times—that was the standard, and you could speculate on what it said about financial matters to win—and hire them out by the hour. You see I had a lot of customers, and I hired out papers for a penny an hour. When the hour was up, I collected the papers and hired them to the next lot. That went on from 6 to 10 a. m., and then the last customers got 'em at 'awf-price.

PUNA RENT BY THE EARTHQUAKE

"The earthquake of two weeks ago," said L. A. Thurston, who has just returned from Hawaii, "was most interesting in its manifestations and in the evidences it left of its force. At first I was inclined to think it had its origin in Mauna Loa, partly because Mauna Loa is the source of most of the severe earthquakes on Hawaii. But I feel certain now that Kilauea was the source of this one."

"There is a line of fissures and comes extending, at first, southeasterly from Kilauea, and then northeasterly, along the line of the flow of 1840, and everywhere along this line there is evidence of the destructiveness of the earthquake. At one place the deepest crater in the islands exists. It is, or was, about 1500 feet deep. Great masses of rock and earth have been shaken into this crater, piling up debris at the bottom."

"In other places there has been similar destruction. At one place along the old Puna trail a new wall was being built. It was three or four feet thick and four or five feet high, and contained many stones weighing two or three hundred pounds. This wall was thrown down and the stones in many places hurled eight or nine feet. Practically every stone wall in Puna was thrown down. The whole population of Puna is now at work rebuilding walls."

"The earthquake was much more severe in the part of Puna between Kilauea and Kapoho, which is near the 1840 flow, than it was from there on to Hilo. A number of old natives who have lived there all their lives say it was the severest earthquake they have ever experienced, much severer than that of 1868."

"There have been slight earthquakes every day since then. In Hilo there are very slight tremors. But they are felt practically every day."

"Kilauea is much more active than has been for months. Her present activity is of a kind entirely new to

her—unknown before. I refer to the frequent rising and falling of the molten lava in the pit. Of course, the regular phenomena of Kilauea is that the lava gradually rises until it finds outlet somewhere lower down, as it did in the flow of 1840, and then it is quiescent till it begins to rise again in the same way. But now it rises and falls daily and sometimes more frequently. The rapidity of the rise and fall and the immense amount of material that pours in and pours out of the pit is something marvelous beyond computation."

"I was there for about two hours and a half one day. When I first went there the lava was rising rapidly. It welled up in great springs, spreading over the whole area of the pit and rising visibly to the eye. All at once it quit rising. In a moment or two a red line appeared right around the pit showing where the lava had begun to fall. Then it lowered rapidly, and as it lowered the great masses of lava that had partially cooled around the edges of the pit broke off and crashed down into the fiery lake below."

"The lava in these rises and falls, rises and falls anywhere from ten to fifty feet, and sometimes several hundred feet. The tremendous movements of the earth that can thus squeeze out such immense quantities of matter in so short a time, and then suck them in again, are appalling."

"There is a great artesian flow of lava from one side of the pit. When the lava is low, it spurts out in a great fiery stream at an angle. As the molten lava rises, it is more and more submerged till it seems merely a cascade, and then a fountain, forcing itself up through the molten lava."

FROM CANADA.

Mothers have the same terror of erump in all countries, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy leads in popularity for a prompt cure of this dreaded disease. Mrs. Thos. Matthew of Caledon, East Ontario, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy several times, and I try to keep it in the house always. I can highly recommend it for children troubled with croup." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE COLLEGE OF HAWAII AND THE COURSES OFFERED

The College of Hawaii stands for an education in terms of the things with which we have to do and of the activities from which we derive pleasure and happiness. Without excluding the ideals of scholarship and culture, it fosters an education for service. It would advocate for its students and all those who are interested in its welfare and activities the viewpoints that all subjects or activities with which men and women get their living, or from which they derive pleasure, have elements of educational value; that all work that is productive of good is dignified, and that men and women should be educated toward wholesome work rather than away from it.

Food, shelter and clothing are three necessities for human existence. These have undergone various intricate changes until now we have an intermingling of them all in the home. The management of the household accords with the science, art and intelligent skill that is brought to bear on it. It is therefore for the more thorough knowledge that people all over the United States have started the movement, called by various terms, which is trying to solve some of the problems. It is not only the women who are trying, but the men are applying their knowledge of science, architecture and finance to these problems, and endeavoring to reach a solution. Thus it is that in all the institutions for higher learning the study of the household plays an important part.

Domestic Science Course.

Feeling that the needs in Honolulu were as great as in other places, the College of Hawaii is offering this course without ignoring the value of manual skill, yet intellectual instruction and development is the object sought.

The regular four years' course endeavors to lay equal stress upon food, clothing and shelter, from a scientific and an artistic point of view. It requires 150 credits for graduation—that is, a little less than 19 credits for one-half year's work. A credit consists of one hour's recitation a week for one-half year, with one and one-half hours' preparation for that recitation. Or it may be two and one-half hours' laboratory work or field work instead of the recitation.

The Work By Years.

The first year's work includes a study of chemistry, drawing, geometry, botany, German or French, English, household architecture and sanitation, and textiles. Household architecture and sanitation include the study of various types of architecture adapted to the house, drawing of plans and the study of sanitation, regarding location, disposal of sewage, etc. Textiles is a study of various fibers used for clothing and household fabrics, their methods of manufacture, care of the cloth, and its adaptability for various uses.

The second year's work includes a study of English, German or French, art and design, chemistry, zoology, physiology, geology, home decoration, and principles of selection and preparation of food. In the course in home decoration the student takes the plans he or she has worked out in the previous course, and furnishes and decorates them according to harmony of color, design and use.

In the third year the work takes up a study of chemistry of foods; bacteriology, economics, art and design or language, advanced algebra, dietetics, and the economic uses of food. Dietetics is a study of food as regards health and disease.

In the fourth year, history, logic, psychology, food and nutrition, history of the home economics movement, a course for teachers wishing to specialize in this work; a course in household management, together with such other work as the student may elect, are offered.

For such students who do not wish to specialize so much in science, an alternative is given with art and design.

Art Training.

Recognizing the place of art training in the broad education now offered by the best colleges, the Board of Regents has provided for a well-defined course in art and design, with special reference to ceramics.

The aim of the college is to enlarge the resources of its students along both practical and aesthetic lines. The men and women of today who are being equipped in the science of agriculture and mechanic arts live in close touch with nature. They have a right to demand that training of the artistic sense which will enable them to appreciate and apply those principles of fitness and harmony and proportion which are manifested in nature. The

refinement of taste and development of the power of discrimination is especially helpful in the home. Hence the work in art is being adapted to the requirements of students in household economics.

A knowledge of drawing is fundamental. The course provides for the study of line, form, (in the abstract and concrete), and light and shade. Various mediums of expression will be used (pencil, charcoal, brush, etc.), thus leading to freedom as well as accuracy in work, and a directness which is invaluable in the color course which follows. The importance of the latter is felt by such thinkers as Ruskin, who says, "If we do not use the color instinct to discipline a people, they will inevitably use it to corrupt themselves." Direct work from nature will develop the powers to "observe color in its purity, beauty and variety." By training the student to abstract color schemes from nature and from the best "Japanese prints," etc., a sense of color harmony, so essential in pictorial and decorative work, will be developed. Emphasis will be placed upon composition and design, subjects full of practical interest. "Designs must be made for use." The class will be instructed in the application of original designs to suitable forms and materials. The work in Ceramics embraces the study of good forms in porcelain, as well as that of refined decoration.

Block-printing and stenciling upon textiles, leather tooling, metal work, etc., will be employed for the practical working out of approved designs.

In addition to the above, the College of Hawaii is providing a course in History. The subjects of architecture, sculpture, and painting, will be considered, as a means of cultivation in an appreciation and art criticism.

An interesting collection of antique and modern casts will be placed in the college for the use of students in art and design.

Following is the course in Household Economics:

First Year.		
1st Semester.		Cred.
Geometry	3	
Textiles	3	
English	4	
Botany	4	
German or French	5	
Art and Design	2	
		19

2nd Semester.		Credits
Home Architecture	3	
English	4	
Chemistry	6	
German or French	3	
Botany	4	
		20

Beginning with 1909 chemistry will be given throughout the year (3 hours). Drawing, first semester; art and design, second semester.

Second Year.		
German or French	3	
Chemistry (Qual. Anal.)	3	
Home Decoration	3	
Art and Design	2	
English	3	
Zoology (Invert.)	3	
Physiology	3	
		20

German or French	3	
Chemistry (Organic)	4	
Food Selection and Preparation	3	
English	3	
Zoology (Vert.)	3	
Geology or Art and Design	4	
		20

Third Year.		
Food Chemistry	3	
Bacteriology	4	
Economic Uses of Food	3	
Advanced Algebra	3	
Economics	4	
Electives	3	
		20

Food Chemistry	3	
Dietetics	4	
Hygiene	2	
Economics	4	
Trigonometry	3	
Electives	4	
		20

Fourth Year.		
History	4	
Principles of Nutrition	5	
History of Home Economics	2	
Psychology	3	
Electives	6	
		20

History	4	
Teachers Course	2	
Household Management	3	
Logic	3	
Electives	8	
		20

TWO HUNDRED HAWAIIAN SINGERS ON THE MAINLAND

Nearly two hundred Hawaiian singers are engaged in singing and playing upon the mainland, and quintet clubs may be heard from Boston to the Ponce de Leon Hotel, Florida, and from New York and Atlantic City to Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, while many of the large cities in the Middle States give patronage to the choirs from Paradise.

Captain Berger, leader of the Hawaiian band, takes a deserved pride in these musicians, for a large number of them got their knowledge of music from him, and some who did not, indirectly profited by the kapellmeister's devotion to music, and particularly to Hawaiian music. Berger estimates that each of these young men earns not less than \$20 per week, while many receive as high as \$40 per week. Al-

most every resort along the Pacific Coast has its quintet of Hawaiian singers. Many are on the vaudeville circuits, and in some instances they travel in pairs and have theatrical engagements.

Captain Berger has just finished his vacation. Of course, he worked. He went down to the Boys' Reform School and selected some new youngsters for the school band, which now has twenty players. Ten boys were brought under his baton and they are now ready to do things. The captain says the band is progressing and will be a fine organization. He believes that a musical education of this sort is worth while, for when the musical boys leave the institution they, at least, have enough knowledge of instrument-playing to get something to do, and if they have good voices they are sure of work on the mainland.



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UNCLE SAM IS AFTER DESERTERS

Fresh evidence was received yesterday that the War Department is vigorously following up its new policy of tracing up deserters from the Army, and seeking their capture and imprisonment.

United States Marshal Hendry received a considerable number of copies of several circulars, each advertising a reward of fifty dollars for the arrest of a designated deserter. Each circular contains a front and profile view photograph of the alleged deserter and a full description of him.

The circular quotes the act of Congress authorizing any civil officer to summarily arrest a deserter and deliver him into the custody of the military authority of the general government.

Of the four deserters thus posted, two were serving a second or a third enlistment. The four are as follows:

Werner T. Bennett, private in general service, Infantry, deserter at Livingston, Montana, Sept. 9, 1908.

John A. Umbowers, private, Battery E, 3rd Field Artillery, deserter, at Fort Myer, Virginia, Sept. 5, 1908.

George E. Boyer, private, Troop E, 7th Cavalry, deserter, at Fort Riley, Kansas, August 29, 1908.

Charley White, private, Company A, 24th Infantry, deserter, at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 7, 1908.

AMERICAN VIOLINIST PLEASES KING EDWARD

LONDON, September 12.—Margel Gluck, an American girl violinist, is upsetting all precedents for young musicians in England. A recent graduate of the famous Sevelik School at Prague, she refused to adopt the usual method of making the formal debut advocated by agents, of coming to London, hiring a hall and persuading an uninterested public to attend by a liberal distribution of free tickets.

Instead, she has preferred to make her first appearance in a small way and quite unheralded, but with an unusual success, for already she has twice received commands to play before the Queens of England and Spain, Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Christian, who expressed themselves especially pleased with the young American.

Recently she was asked to play for Crown Princess Marie of Roumania, a niece of King Edward, at a royal reception at the Cotroceni Palace in Bucharest.

The Princess was so pleased with her work that she called her forward and commended her before the assembled nobility of Roumania and afterward gave her a large autographed photograph.

SPOKANE CAPITALIST COMING TO LIVE HERE

SPOKANE, Washington, September 21.—T. C. Jackson of Spokane, until recently the acknowledged mule king of Montana, who recently visited Hawaii, has decided to pass the rest of his days in or near Honolulu. He and Mrs. Jackson will leave here early next spring. He will purchase some land and engage in the pineapple industry.

Mr. Jackson is heavily interested in Montana and Utah real estate, and owns a big mule ranch in Montana; also some business property in this State. He is now arranging to dispose of these, and he will invest the proceeds and part of his fortune in Honolulu. He said among other things: "I want to say that Mr. H. P. Wood, secretary of the Hawaiian commercial organization, is doing a lot of work for Honolulu and the Islands, and as a result I look for an influx of capital and population from various parts of the mainland. I am glad to hear that our chamber of commerce here is talking of sending an excursion over there some time the coming winter or early in the spring. It is worth while."

JAPANESE MOONSHINERS CAPTURED IN MANOA

Walter Doyle, of the Internal Revenue office, and one of the deputies from the office of the United States Marshal, led a raid against a band of Japanese moonshiners last night, capturing the men, seizing the still, and bringing back with them into town the prisoners and a hundred and fifty gallons of the forbidden okolehao juice, ready for consumption. The still was located far back in the mountains in upper Manoa valley, the raiders having great difficulty in finding the trail leading to where the illicit work was going on, the difficulties of the trail being added to by the fact that during the time they were crawling through the gullies and ti plants it was raining in genuine Manoa valley style. Seven Japanese in all were arrested.

Commercial News

By Charles L. Rhodes.

There has been more activity in the stock market the past week than for some time before, and it is variously accounted for. The redemption of over three hundred thousand dollars of bonds locally, and of two hundred thousand through the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, much of which was actually done locally through the Spreckels Bank, has released over half a million dollars of capital to seek reinvestment. Some of this has already gone into high-grade stocks, but, of course, where stocks were bought locally with this money the money passed into the hands of the seller, who in turn has it either for investment or to meet obligations. The result is that bank balances have increased and there are more funds than ever piled up in the banks. This will gradually find employment, as it is not to be expected that the amount of money available for investment will not stimulate enterprises of a promising character.

Bond Redemption.

"Practically all the bonds redeemable through us during the week were presented for redemption," said Z. K. Meyer, manager of the Hawaiian Trust Company, the trustee for the bondholders of Haiku, Pala, and Kahuku. "There has been very little advantage taken of the offer made by Alexander & Baldwin to redeem any of these bonds at any time after the determination to redeem was announced. That was an offer of very great accommodation. But I suppose the difficulty of finding other investments made it unavailable to most. Still, one would have naturally thought that some at least of these holders would have thought that by waiting until all the money was seeking reinvestment would be to wait until the most desirable investments had risen in price. Still, this community is rather easy-going, although it can at times get panicky."

The Bonds Redeemed.

The bonds redeemed were \$75,000 each of Kahuku and Haiku, \$112,500 of Pala, \$80,000 of Ooakala, and \$200,000 of Hawaiian Sugar Company. There are no new issues of bonds on the market at this time. The result is that other investments are being sought, and during the week a considerable block of Ewa from the Coast is reported to have been taken up at what are considered by many the present very enticing price of that stock. Yet, notwithstanding this, Ewa is selling at a shade lower than the highest price it sold for the week before. One hundred and fifty-five shares were reported yesterday sold at \$26.25, while the Saturday before there were sales at \$26.75. The drop in quotations came on Friday, when Ewa sold first for \$26.375, and then for \$26.25.

Oahu Sugar Company remains where giving their mills thorough overhauling at the present time in preparation for the grinding season for the crop of 1909 which will begin very soon. A considerable number of plantations will begin grinding the latter part of November and the early part of December. In fact it is probable that the grinding season in general will begin earlier this year than usual. In most years though there is some grinding done in December, the majority of the mills do not begin grinding until in January. This season it looks now as though the majority of the mills would begin in December.

The Spurt in Ooakala.

On Monday and Tuesday there were indications in the quotations of a spurt in Ooakala. It may have been the result of the announcement in these columns last Sunday that The Henry Waterhouse Trust Company was picking up the stock in considerable quantities, for both an unknown client and an unknown purpose. There is a feeling that the purpose is very likely a speculative one, to get the benefit of the present unusual crop prospects and the present and prospectively continuing high range of prices. The idea that it is bought up with a view to continuing the enterprise as a plantation is not widely credited. It is argued that in order to do so, a new corporation will have to be formed, as the present corporation expires by limitation within a year or two, and the lands will have to be secured again from the government, and as it seems almost certain at a higher rental than the present. If it has been impossible to pay dividends on the present rentals, it is argued how can the concern be made dividend paying with higher rentals. It has been suggested that the government would be very willing to let out the lands to small holders on very favorable terms after the expiration of the present leases, and that if it could be divided up among small holders, the ownership and operation of the mill as a strictly mill enterprise and not as a plantation enterprise might be made a paying one. But for that purpose there would be no advantage in controlling the present stock.

The Speculative Movement.

The speculative theory seems to be the more generally accepted one. When the termination of the enterprise was determined on it was estimated that stockholders would receive something over \$13 a share for their stock in the final working out of the project. This estimate was based on an estimate of 3700 tons for this year's crop at \$60 a ton. But the crop amounted to over 5000 tons and more than \$60 net was realized. The result is that the bond issue has just been redeemed, a year before the original plans called for. With good prospects both for crops and prices, there are those who think there is a good speculation in buying the stock at \$12 or thereabouts and holding it in the expectation of what may be realized out of it in the process of liquidation.

Onoema on Velvet.

Onoema has a very bright outlook. The crop this year at the beginning of the season was estimated at between 11,000 and 12,000 tons. It yielded over 17,000 tons. This was due to the absence of leaf hopper, the depredations of which, expected, had been allowed for in the estimate, and to the splendid weather during the grinding season. It was dry and warm, just right to make the juices of the best. The acreage from which the crop was taken was about 4000 and it averaged at least a ton more than it has ever averaged on this plantation before. The plantation after paying the present dividend of five per cent. a month for September, October, November and December, will carry over to next year a surplus large enough to enable it to pay a dividend of two per cent. all next year even if it does not make a dollar out of its next crop.

Kahuku Plantation.

Kahuku Plantation which took off the bulk of its crop sometime ago leaving one field to be taken off later, has just completed milling the cane from this field. The exact figures of results are not yet in but it is satisfactory.

The Grinding Season.

The year for statistical purposes in the sugar industry in Hawaii closes September 30, which was last Wednesday. The official figures for the crop are now being made up. They will not vary materially from those given in these columns last Sunday. Most of the plantations had actually finished grinding before September 30, though there were a few which had not, and it is these, for the most part, which will make whatever variation there may be from the figures published last week. Plantations all over the Islands are

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, including CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESTORE, to cool and soothe the blood. A single bath is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Ask, Depot: H. T. Towne & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. See African Dispensary Ltd., Cape Town. FORTER CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

D. J. Collis Browne's
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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
The Best Remedy known for
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Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.
Convincing Medical Testimony with each B. B. tin.
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French Dinner Menu

New York Tribune.

MENU.
Cream of Chicken
Filet of Sole, Dieppoise
Saddle of Lamb, Richelieu.
Roast Duckling.
Long Lettuce Salad.
Charlotte Russe.
Camembert Cheese. Fruits. Coffee.

Every housewife will be interested in the series of seasonable dinner menus, with recipes, which has been prepared especially for The Sunday Tribune by a French chef of large experience. This instalment (a menu for four persons) is the first in the series.

Roast a saddle, loin or leg of lamb in the usual way. Pour the superfluous fat from the roasting pan and put in it a teaspoonful of flour, with a little water or gravy, to obtain a thick brown sauce. Garnish the lamb with braised lettuce, stuffed tomatoes and small potatoes which have been baked under it, mixing the colors in an effective way. Pour over this the sauce, flavored nicely and finished with a drop of Madeira.

For the braised lettuce wash a head and put it in boiling water for ten minutes. Then wash in fresh water again and boil in a fat gravy. When done cut through the middle and fold the ends of the leaves into the shape of little triangles.

For the stuffed tomatoes cut in two parts two rather unripe tomatoes. Scoop out the interior and stuff with two ounces of minced mushrooms, half an ounce of onion and the flesh of one tomato. Put these materials in a pan with a little butter, and set on the fire to dry until they form a paste. Then fill the tomato shells, sprinkle with bread crumbs to absorb the moisture, and place in a warm oven to cook.

The lettuce may be kept warm, and the stuffed tomatoes prepared and cooked at the last minute. Garnish the bottom and sides of a pint and a half cylindric mould with lady fingers. Mix three yolks of eggs with a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar. When well blended pour in half a pint of boiling milk in which a clove of vanilla has been boiled. Put the whole in a pan with less than half an ounce of gelatine, carefully washed. Cook in a bain marie, stirring continually with a wooden spoon. When sufficiently thick—that is, when the

ream adheres to the back of the spoon—place in a tureen to get cold, stirring occasionally to prevent the top from hardening. When cold and nearly settled add half a pint of whipped cream, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put in the above mentioned mould and set on ice for one hour or more. The Charlotte may be prepared long before, as it is served cold, and in this season may be kept for a considerable time without settling.

For the soup boil one small chicken in two quarts of water, or, better still, of white stock, with a carrot, an onion and with one clove, a little parsley, and a sprig of thyme tied together. When done remove the white meat, to be cut into very small dice later. Boil the remainder again for half an hour with two tablespoonfuls of rice. Then bone the chicken and pound it in a mortar with the rice. Mix with the gravy and set on the fire to boil again, stirring occasionally. To give the required thickness add a little milk if necessary and keep boiling for about ten minutes. Pass through a fine sieve or, better, through muslin. Boil again and finish by pouring in the yolks of two eggs, mixed with a quarter pint of cream and one ounce of fresh butter. Take off the fire soon after and serve with the diced white meat. If the soup has to be kept hot for a time put the pan in another one containing a little hot water. This cream may be prepared first, kept warm and finished at the last moment with the eggs, butter and cream.

Filet a large sole or two small ones of about half a pound each. Boil the bones in a little water with a half glass of white wine, a few slices of onion, a little parsley, a sprig of thyme and a few peppercorns. Pass this stock through a colander and put the filets to cook in it, along with a few shrimps and mussels. Then arrange the filets in a long dish and garnish with the shrimps and mussels. Set the dish in a warm place. Put the stock on the fire to boil down, and when it is getting thick put in it by degrees three ounces of fresh butter. Stir with a wooden spoon and see that it does not boil again. When it is as thick as cream pour it over the fish. Serve with a powdering of minced parsley. The fish stock may be made before the filets are ready for cooking, as they want only five minutes, while the sauce may be made in ten.

September 30—C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent.; Ewa, 1 per cent.; Waimanalo, 2 1/2 per cent.; Haw. Electric, 3 1/4 per cent.; Olowalu, 1 per cent.; Hon. R. & M. Co., 1 1/2 per cent.; L. I. S. N. Co., 3 1/4 per cent.; Kahuku, 1 per cent.; Haw. Ag. Co., 1 per cent.; Haw. Pineapple Co., 1 per cent.
October 1—Haiku, 1 1/2 per cent.; Pala, 1 1/2 per cent.; Pioneer, 2 per cent.

The following are the stock transactions of the month of September. One of the striking features about it is the little variation in quotation as to most of the stocks:

Purser Chaney of the W. G. Hall reports only 6400 bags of Makaweli sugar on Kauni awaiting shipment.

A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907:

"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."

You also may have such a crown of glory if you will follow the example of this lady and use

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It will remove all dandruff and make your hair rich and abundant.

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

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

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Carl Ludwig Kahlbauer, deceased, known as Louis Kahlbauer, deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Louis Kahlbauer, deceased, having on the 24th day of September A. D. 1908 been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for Probate thereof, praying for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to George Rodiek, having been filed by him.

It is Ordered, that Thursday, the 5th day of November A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court at Lihue, County of Kauai, he and the same is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

It is Further Ordered, That notice thereof be given, by publication once a week for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing, to wit: in its issues of the 25th September, 6th, 13th, and 20th October 1908.

Dated at Lihue, 25th September, 1908.

(Seal)

(Signed) JACOB HARDY,

Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

(Attest)

(Signed) R. W. T. PURVIS,

Clerk.

304C—Sept. 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20.

RUBBER TAPPING

TESTS ON MAUI

W. A. Anderson of the Nahiku Rubber Company has been making some valuable experiments to determine the amount of rubber that can be tapped and gathered per day in order to determine the cost of the same. The trees are yet too small to tap for commercial purposes but his work has demonstrated that rubber can be grown and tapped at a profit at Nahiku. The trees he has been tapping are but four inches in diameter and he finds that from trees of that size he can get twenty ounces per man per day. At this rate there is a profit of about one dollar per day on the labor of each man employed. The return from trees large enough for tapping should be much greater.

BORN.

GAHAN—In Honolulu, September 27, 1908, to the wife of Captain Gahan, a son.

DIED.

ELDERIDGE—At her home in Kohala, Hawaii, October 5, 1908, Mrs. E. K. Elderidge, a daughter of Eben Parker and a sister of Col. Sam Parker and Mrs. Mary E. K. Stillman. She was about fifty years of age. She leaves no children. Relatives left by the Maui to attend the funeral.

Eddie Siemsen was yesterday appointed administrator of his late wife's estate by Judge Lindsay. The estate is valued at about \$1800.

MARINE

While coal piles are rising on the wharves along the Naval Station front, and apparently enough for each of the cruisers, there is a rumor that the entire fleet is not en route to Honolulu from Samoa. Wireless communication has been slow in connecting the fleet with the shore masts, either of the Naval Station or the Wireless Telegraph Company's stations at Barber's Point or Kalahele, although the fleet, steaming only at the rate of ten knots an hour, should be considerably less than 300 miles off port today.

The rumor is that the fleet has been divided and that but three or four cruisers and three or four torpedo boats are returning direct to Honolulu, while the others are scouting or cruising around the various islands to the south. Just what reason there is for scouting anywhere just now is not apparent to the rumormongers. But as the entire cruise is an odd one, there should be no surprise if unusual sailing directions creep into the itinerary. The fleet is due here tomorrow and is expected to remain about ten days, proceeding thence to Magdalena Bay for target practice.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Honolulu, Friday, Oct. 2, 1908. Port Townsend—Arrived, Oct. 1, Am. bkt. Kikikat, from Hilo, Sept. 10. Yokohama—Arrived, Oct. 2, S. S. Mongolia, hence Sept. 21. Yokohama—Sailed, Oct. 2, S. S. Siberia, for Honolulu. Victoria—Arrived, Oct. 2, bk. Caradale, hence Sept. 9.

Monday, October 5. San Francisco—Arrived, Oct. 4, S. S. Mexican, from Salina Cruz; bk. Andrew Welch, hence Sept. 10. Sailed, Oct. 4, bk. Irving, for Honolulu; Oct. 5, U. S. A. T. Thomas, for Honolulu. Newport News—Sailed, Sept. 6, S. S. Hermon, for Honolulu. Honolulu—Sailed, Oct. 3, schr. Jas. Rolph, for San Francisco. Philadelphia or New York—Arrived, Oct. 4, bk. Fobing Suey, with rigging and decks damaged.

Monterey—Arrived, Oct. 4, Am. S. S. Rosecrans, towing barge Monterey, hence Sept. 22.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Thursday, October 1. French bk. Marechal de Noailles, from Talcahuano, Chile, p. m.

Friday, October 2. O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, 7:30 a. m.

A. H. S. S. Columbian, from San Francisco, 7:45 a. m.

Saturday, October 3. Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, from Hilo and Maui, 7 a. m.

Str. Niihau, Oness, from Kawaihau, 6:10 a. m.

M. N. S. S. Larline, Weeden, from Hilo, a. m.

Sunday, October 4. Str. Mikahala, Tullett, from Kaunakakai, 1:54 a. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, a. m.

Monday, October 5. Am. S. S. Santa Maria, from Port San Luis, 2 p. m.

DEPARTED.

T. K. K. S. S. Tenyo Maru, Bent, for the Orient, 10 a. m.

Str. Maui, Bruhn, for Maui, Kona and Kauai, 12 m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, 7 a. m.

Str. Claudine, Bennett, for Maui and Hilo, 5:30 p. m.

Str. Helene, Nelson, for Hamakua ports, 6:10 n. m.

Schr. Florence Ward, Piltz, for Midway, 5:30 p. m.

Saturday, October 3. Fr. bk. Sainte Anne, for Portland, 9:30 a. m.

Fr. bk. Marechal de Noailles, for Portland, a. m.

A. H. S. S. Virginian, Colecord, for Kaunakakai, 5:20 p. m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai, 5:10 p. m.

Str. James Makee, for Pearl Harbor, 6:15 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per O. S. S. Alameda, from San Francisco, October 2—Mrs. J. Abadie, W. D. Alexander, Jr., William Baake, L. Barkhausen, Mrs. E. S. Barry, T. H. Benton, C. A. Bruns, Mrs. Louise C. Cassidy, Loyd Childs, Lieut. Colonel A. Coyne, D. H. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. S. Decote, Miss M. Edwards, Churchill Harvey-Elder, Mrs. E. Harvey-Elder, W. H. Hoogs, Miss Jessie Hopkin, Capt. M. H. Johnson, J. W. Keystone, Joe Leahy, Jas. Lytle, Miss Margaret Lunn, S. G. McKenzie, Dr. Bruce McV. MacKall, F. C. Macey, Mrs. Alfred Moore and child, Dr. H. J. Pottier, Dr. J. W. Frenders, Master B. Frenders, R. A. Robbins, Wm. Hoff, C. du Roi, Frank Smith, Miss Grace Sterrett, C. Wirth, J. J. Sullivan, A. A. Van Horn, Jno. Vinichaus, Roy Bradley Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. Barker, Miss Maggie Keanu, E. B. Hinkle.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and Maui, Oct. 3.—J. P. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, E. H. Forster, Miss L. Macfarlane, Miss W. Macfarlane, E. W. Condon, Mrs. Condon, Rev. S. L. Desha, Master H. Gavigan, E. Mosses, Master R. Turner, Mrs. Curtis, G. Hapai, Mrs. C. Hapai, W. K. Isaac, R. M. Overend, F. J. Hare, J. P. Johnson, Lau Fai, Rev. J. Mizukami, H. Matsumori, W. South, W. E. Young, Mrs. Young, infant and servant; Miss H. Young, H. Bischoff, J. H. Fuller, Mrs. S. Lederer, H. H. Perry, Miss M. Kempler, Master W. Murray, G. P. Wilder, J. O. Young, A. Gattley, J. W. Moanaula, C. K. Nottley, Mrs. E. Wallin, Miss K. Wallin, Mrs. K. Akini, Miss I. McPhee, Mrs. A. McPhee, Mrs. H. G. Forster, J. M. Dose, E. Vincenzi, A. Shepherd, J. Lightfoot, J. T. Treven, Dr. F. McCallum, Mrs. P. Kenosha, T. Umeda.

Per str. Mikahala, from Maui and Molokai ports, October 4—Mrs. L. Hoo-lapa and infant, Mrs. K. Pauheua, Mrs. Dr. Hays, Mrs. A. G. Hays, D. Naie-lau, R. Joac, Chas. Gay, Governor

CANNERIES ARE NOT EXEMPT

The Territorial government gained a victory in the Supreme Court yesterday, in the decision of that tribunal in the pineapple cases. The pineapple companies on this island, on Maui, on Hawaii, and on Kauai, all claimed exemption of their canneries as being necessary to the production of the pineapple crop. The Supreme Court held that the act exempting all property, real and personal, used in the cultivation and production of pineapples does not exempt establishments for canning pineapples; a proviso that such exemption shall not apply to land in excess of forty acres does not limit the exemption of personal property.

The pineapple companies were represented by Smith & Lewis, Kinney & Marx, L. A. Thurston and Antonio Perry. The Territory was represented by Deputy Attorney General W. L. Whitney, with Attorney General Hemmaway on the brief.

Not Yet in Contempt.

Judge Dole yesterday discharged John Kapale from custody on the ground that no affidavit setting forth the facts of the alleged contempt had been filed nor a rule to show cause issued. Kapale was subpoenaed as a witness but failed to appear. After the termination of the proceeding in which he was subpoenaed to testify, an attachment was issued, and he was arrested in Kau and brought before Judge Dole. C. H. McBride was appointed to defend him, and has so far done it with success. An affidavit will be filed today and a rule to show cause asked for.

Fishery Rights.

Judge De Bolt yesterday discharged Matsuda, charged with unlawfully fishing in a private pond. The fishery is one owned by the John H. Estate, Ltd. The original judgment did not set out the fishery by metes and bounds, and an amended judgment to this end was secured. Matsuda was discharged on the motion of his attorney, E. C. Peterson, on the ground that the offense charged was committed before the amended judgment was entered, and that the judgment was not retroactive. Judge De Bolt held that this was correct law.

Court Papers Mis-laid.

When a search was made for the papers in the suit of the National Candy Company vs. J. Oswald Lutted yesterday, certain letters and a deposition which had been introduced in evidence could not be found. On the trial judgment was given for \$300, but this was set aside by the Supreme Court. F. W. Milverton appears for the defendant and W. W. Thayer for the plaintiff.

Held to the Grand Jury.

Commissioner Judd yesterday held to await the action of the grand jury the three men arrested in the raid made by Collector of Internal Revenue Drake Saturday evening on a moonshine distillery in Maunaloa valley. The Federal grand jury will meet October 12.

Wants Registered Title.

A petition for a registered title to 50,000 square feet of land on Wyllie street near Liliha has been filed in the land court by Lucy R. High. The value of the land is given at \$4100.

FOR PROSPECTIVE LAWYERS.

The following order was yesterday entered in the Supreme Court: "The following members of the Bar are hereby appointed committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar for the ensuing year: William L. Whitney, Deputy Attorney General; Ralph P. Quarles and Wade Warren Thayer.

Unless otherwise directed by the Court regular examinations of candidates for admission to the bar will be held at Honolulu during the months of October and April.

The case of L. L. McCandless vs. Honolulu Plantation Co. and Woodlawn Fruit Co. was argued and submitted yesterday; Robertson for plaintiff, Prosser for defendants.

RHEUMATISM.

So little confidence has the average man in the various cures for rheumatism that he often suffers for years without making any effort to find relief. He then finds that it has become chronic. This is a mistake, as the pain can always be relieved, and in most cases a cure effected, by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes sleep and rest possible. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The only deaths in Honolulu from contagious diseases during the last half of September were two from tuberculosis and one from typhoid fever.

Frear, Marston Campbell, W. A. Aiken, Mrs. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Dr. F. M. McCallum, J. F. Travers, H. M. Wells, Jas. Munro, Chang Chong, W. Fruepert, Mrs. Fruepert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gomes, Ho Sam, Hagashido, and 12 deck.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, October 4—Hon. J. K. Kahanamoku, L. Weinheimer, Geo. Campbell, Miss P. Labeuz, G. Inouye, R. Ito, and 49 deck.

Per str. Maui, for Maui, Kau and Kona, October 2—Mrs. H. Moeo, Mrs. W. K. Luther and child, C. K. Nahall and wife, W. E. Rowell, James T. Taylor, Dr. Huestace, C. L. Beal, Henry Aki, Miss Munroe, Mrs. J. A. Magoon, Miss Marie Mutch, R. S. Hosmer, J. W. Troth, Miss Matilda Toor, Miss Grace Spalding, F. Barwick, J. Kidwell, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. MacWayne.

Per T. K. K. Tenyo Maru, for Yokohama, October 2—J. Waterhouse and wife, B. G. Holt, Mrs. B. G. Holt, A. Merritt, D. Merritt and wife, Miss E. Merritt, Miss J. Dawson, C. M. Cooke and daughter, W. C. Teasdale and wife.

Per str. Claudine, for Maui and Hilo, October 2—C. D. Lufkin, A. Haneberg, James Morse, M. Farla, R. Mackenzie, C. O. Hottel, W. F. Cole, T. Tavares, C. O. Nishi, E. G. Clark, Mrs. J. S. Madoiro, Charles Gay, W. Von Seggern and wife, Mrs. Murasky.

REPUBLICANS RALLY AT AALA

(Continued from Page One.)

times, justifies him in seeking this honor at your hands.

"Mr. Trent is a good citizen, an honorable man. I am honored with his friendship. In his run for office he should get the full Democratic vote. Our candidate is Harry von Holt; he, too, is a good citizen, an honorable man, and he should poll every Republican vote, and be elected. The Republicans who will not vote for Mr. von Holt should take their names off our rolls.

"Associated with me on the senatorial ticket are Messrs. Quinn and Henriques, and in this campaign our motto is, 'One for all, all for one.' Quinn served two terms in the Legislature and did well. Henriques has not served as yet, but is a Republican. Both are good men and I ask you to support them. And if there should come a feeling that you should scratch two and only vote for one of us three, I ask you to vote for the two and scratch the one, no matter who he is."

Cox on His Record.

Andrew Cox, the next speaker, made his first appearance as a candidate before a Hawaiian gathering, being well received. He spoke in Hawaiian, referring to his record as a public man as one which he had no cause to be ashamed of and asking for support on that record. He had done his duty and would continue if reelected. He called for support for the straight ticket, stating that there was no use sending the party in short of its clothes. It should be all dressed from top to bottom.

John Wise, candidate for Sheriff, probably because his fidelity to the ticket had been called into question, was the strongest straight-ticketist of the rally. He was introduced as a man who would fill the position he sought creditably to himself and to the Hawaiian race, in spite of the remarks in the newspaper that he was unfit for the place. Wise said:

"A few weeks ago I was duly nominated in the Republican convention. Had I been left off the ticket you would have found me here tonight just the same, not on the platform, perhaps, but with you in the crowd working for the straight Republican ticket. It has been said that I am not a straight Republican and that when I go into the voting booth no one will know how I have voted, but I want to tell you that I will vote the whole Republican ticket from top to bottom. (From the crowd—"Why didn't you vote it before?") The education I have received, the life I have lived, make me feel confident that you can trust me to see that the laws of the Territory are enforced. I have made no promises, but I will make this one—if you elect me I will carry out the duties of the office according to the laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

This was spoken in English. Following it Wise made an address in Hawaiian, in which he reminded the crowd of the time he had placed his life in danger for the cause of Hawaii and brought down criticism upon himself from the party he had left.

Review of Accomplishments.

E. A. Douthitt, candidate for the House from the Fourth, reviewed the record of Republican accomplishments in the Territory, and promised in the name of the party that this record would be kept up and added to. He referred to the plank in the party program promising a law allowing the counties to issue bonds to raise money for necessary public works, which would mean not only more beautiful roads and works, but also wages for the workmen.

"Are you going to turn down and desert this party which has done so much for you for a party of unknown quantities?" he asked in conclusion.

Kaleiopi Defends the Candidates.

A. S. Kaleiopi, who got a good reception, answered the objections raised by the Democrats and the Home Rulers against some of the party planks and party candidates. He defended Lane as a man who had lived a clean life and worked for the good of his people, a man whom Achi foolishly said was a tool of the corporations. He invited the people to look at Achi's public record and they would find that in all his public life he had never been once for the people, but always for Achi. He ridiculed that plank of the Home Rulers which promised a minimum wage of \$2.50 a day for road laborers, pointing out that to pay such was an impossibility, without running the Territory hopelessly into debt.

He warned the people against listening to the specious talk of the Democrats on their land policy, the adoption of which would mean pukaia for Hawaii, and reminded his hearers of McCandless' own record as a land-grabber.

Delegate on Immigration.

After cheers had been called for him by Chairman Lucas, Delegate Kuhio made a short address, dealing principally with the charge brought against him that he had been a worker for the rich men and had neglected the poor. He reviewed his work briefly, touching upon the appropriations secured for the Territory. He asked if the money spent in the harbor so that big steamers could come in would not benefit the stevedores as well as the owners of the ships; if the building of lighthouses would not help the poor sailor as well as the rich steamship men? He spoke of the appropriation for a hospital for the lepers, the securing of an appropriation to help pay the expenses of the Legislature, and that for the building of a Federal building as things that would be beneficial to all in the Territory, while, when the three and a half millions for Pearl Harbor began to be spent, there would not be an idle workman in the Territory. These things had come through a Republican Delegate, not a Democrat or a Home Ruler.

The speaker defended his action in introducing the fifteen-year lease bill, stating that it was done in the best interests of the Territory, while the rights of the settler and homesteader had been guarded.

He quoted from the President's mes-

SCHOOLS HIT BY EARTHQUAKE

There was a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon. The purpose of the meeting was principally to act on charges against a teacher on one of the other Islands. The charges were sustained and the teacher was dropped from the employment of the board.

Superintendent Babbitt reported a number of changes in the detail of teachers and his action in each case was approved. Inspector Charles King of Hawaii reported that at Kamaea, in Puna, the schoolhouse was moved two feet by the earthquake and tipped over, the main building going over one way and the lanai another. At other places in Puna water tanks at schoolhouses were knocked over by the earthquake.

A number of letters were received from principals on the other Islands as to the overcrowding of their schools. At Waimea, Kauai there are 320 pupils and more wishing to come in. At Kapa there are fifty more applications than there is room for. At Haena there are 51 pupils in a school intended to seat 36.

WHAT DID BRYAN DO?

Spellbinders come and sometimes go.
Across the restless sea,
We like to hear them weave their spells.
With gestures wide and free,
But one there is who takes the cake.
His name? Of course Achi.
Oh hear him, when upon the stump,
His liquid accents run.
And, if the crowd should titter, why?
They are not making fun—
They wonder what the answer is.
To "What did Bryan do?"
His arguments are full of force
He is the wily kid,
He knows the proper way to make
For many votes a bid,
And clinches all his speeches with
"Oh what did Roosevelt do?"
We do not take him seriously,
We smile when he gets through,
His arguments are mushy, so
Refer to them as "go."
And snuff his aspirations out
With "Whom did Achi do?"

MAIL ACCUMULATES FOR PACIFIC FLEET

At the postoffice a lot of mail is accumulating for the Pacific fleet, an indication other than the growing piles of coal on the wharves that Admiral Swinburne's cruisers and torpedo flotilla are on the way back to Honolulu from Samoa. One of the chief delights of the bluejackets is to receive mail from home, and another is to send a batch of mail to the folks. That the bluejackets have not been slighted in letters from the mainland may be judged from the pile of sacks awaiting them on arrival from the South Seas.

The fleet is due here the morning of October 7.

sage to Congress to show that the Hawaiian immigration bill, as introduced, was the President's own measure, a measure that was intended to keep out the Chinese and fill their places here with Europeans.

In reference to the mayoralty he said: "You might think, to listen to the talk, that this Achi who is up is a new Achi, but it is not. It is the same old Achi with a different song." He advocated Lane's election and paid a tribute to the worth of the Republican candidate.

Desha Told Stories.

The Rev. Stephen Desha pleased, as usual, keeping the crowd in a roar with the numerous stories he told to illustrate his points and with his puns on the names of the various candidates he boasted. In comparing Lane and Achi he stated that Lane's record as a man who had worked and made an honest living for himself was better than that of Achi, who had gone in for "real estate."

Lane Roasted Wily Charles.

John C. Lane, the last speaker, handled Achi in no uncertain way, referring to him as a man who had cheated the people first and now came asking for their votes. Lane was received with more applause than any of the other speakers, although he made a very short address. He referred briefly to his own work in the Senate and scouted the idea that he would be led by the nose if elected Mayor any more than he had ever been.

Cheers for Lucas.

After Lane's address, the Hawaiian national anthem was rendered by the orchestra and cheers for Lucas were called for and given with a will.

Another Rally Soon.

It is the plan of the committee to call another rally very soon in the Orpheum, at which the speeches will be in English. The date for this has not been settled.

Achi Held Meetings.

Achi and the Home Rulers held a series of meetings last night, one at the Vineyard street camp, another on Liliha street, and a third in Kakaako. The labor candidate for Mayor intends to make a desperate fight and will campaign steadily from now on until election.

Liquor Dealers Sore.

It was reported yesterday that the liquor dealers of the city are sore against the Republican party in this county, partly on account of the fact that the serving of free booze has been so much by the new leaders, but mainly because the chosen head of the Territorial organization is the paid attorney of the Anti-Saloon League.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

This is a condition for disease to which do give many names, but which few of them understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for it is almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, loss of probability or nervous depression, and spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is recovery and vitality—vigor.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certain secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.