

TOKIO, September 18.—Ambassador Ohinda is returning to Berlin via the Siberian route.

BROKE UP THE ARRAL CONCERT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
That Madame Arral's farewell concert at the Young Hotel was an artistic failure last night was entirely due to the work of a deputy sheriff with more zeal than consideration.

This officer waited until Madame Arral was about to make her entry on the stage for her first song; then he waylaid her and served process papers demanding payment of a board bill. It may well be imagined that the shock was sufficient to upset the nerves of the sweet-voiced artist and she burst into tears and was unable to make her appearance for many minutes.

She pulled herself together after a time, however, and sang for the rather slim audience that had gathered to bid her farewell, but she was not herself and kept from breaking down only by a supreme effort.

It seems that Madame Arral and her husband, H. Bassett, came to Honolulu under a misunderstanding, expecting to gather in good receipts from a series of concerts. The concerts were a failure and they found that their board bill at the Hotel Pleasanton was getting ahead of them.

After two months without being able to pay, Mr. Bassett talked with Mrs. MacDonald, the proprietress, so he says, and arranged with her to give a note for the amount due, which was two months' board for two of them at \$200 a month, with \$4.25 for extras.

The actual signing of the note was delayed until yesterday morning, says Mr. Bassett, but early in the morning he saw Mrs. MacDonald, handed her a note for the amount and assured her that it would be taken up when he reached the Coast and made arrangements for money which was coming to him.

According to Mr. Bassett this arrangement was quite satisfactory to Mrs. MacDonald and he then made his own arrangements to leave on the Alameda this morning. Thinking that everything was settled satisfactorily he went about his business as assistant ticket agent at the Orpheum.

About nine o'clock last night a bailiff or other officer, whose name cannot be learned, presented himself at the box office of the Orpheum and served papers on Mr. Bassett, stating that he had already done so on Madame Arral. These papers were served in the name of Harry T. Mills to whom the account had been assigned yesterday, evidently after Mr. Bassett's amicable settlement with Mrs. MacDonald.

After the papers were served on Madame Arral she was advised by a friend to go down to the office of the Young Hotel and take what receipts there were. She did this and the money was paid over to her without any question.

At a late hour last night Mr. Bassett asserted his intention of going on the Alameda this morning and also said that, if efforts were made to stop him after his settlement with Mrs. MacDonald, he would willingly stay here and fight the matter out.

Inquiries round town go to show that the Bassetts have been perfectly square in their dealings and, having been thrown into hard circumstances, immediately retrenched their expenditure and went to all their creditors openly with a desire to make a settlement as soon as possible.

Just how the transfer to Harry T. Mills was made is not known but, from what Mr. Bassett says, it must have been made after he had given Mrs. MacDonald the note and, according to him, not really with that lady's sanction as she spoke very kindly to him on parting and wished him the best of good luck when he reached the Coast.

HONOLULU ADMIRAL SICK.

Rear Admiral Thomas Stevens, who was born in Honolulu, having been sick in Washington for some time and been advised by his physician to leave there and go to the seashore, is now convalescing in Atlantic City, after having spent there the last few months. This information was received by Captain John Ross in yesterday's mail.



It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous. After Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured you, carry the glad message to a friend or neighbor.

Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downheartedness and depression.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and up-building properties will be of inestimable value to you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

COLLEGE OF HAWAII OPEN

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
At the opening of the College of Hawaii, yesterday forenoon, John W. Gilmore, the president, spoke to the teachers and students of the college in one of the classrooms in what he called a "family gathering." His object was, as he stated, to speak informally about some matters that pertained to the interests of both teachers and students.

"Although our numbers and equipment in buildings and apparatus for teaching may seem small," said President Gilmore, "yet many large and important institutions in our midst have grown from small beginnings. Commencing as we are in a new and heretofore unoccupied field, we have an advantage in that we have no precedents and our outlook is to the future. Every member of the board of regents and faculty is striving to make the college what it should be."

President Gilmore said that a community may entertain three ideals of education—an education for culture, an education for scholarship, and an education for service. He said that without neglecting scholarship or culture, this college in its work and its attitude to its environment stood fundamentally for an education for service. "Time was," added President Gilmore, "when it was supposed that only old subjects like the classics and philosophy had training value, but it is pertinent to say that every subject with which men and women come into association or contact has training value when reduced to pedagogic form. Wheat bread and engines have had as profound an influence on the human race as has Sanskrit or metaphysics. Little by little the mechanic arts, agriculture, politics and the like have found their way into our college curriculum, and now it is not so strenuously contended that Greek is more cultural than English or that Latin, ethics or philosophy are more divine than engines, bread or cotton."

"Some discussion has taken place regarding the entrance requirements. It is the desire of both the regents and the faculty that the requirements both for entrance and for graduation be kept up to university grade. There are two good reasons for this. First, the institutions already established here are well qualified to do the work of their respective fields, and it would neither be right nor fair for us to duplicate their courses. In the second place, and a reason of greater importance, it is the right and privilege of every young man and woman of the Islands who is of academic age and preparation to receive a higher education such as he would otherwise have to go to the mainland in order to secure."

After speaking of the regular four years' courses in agriculture, engineering, science and household economics, and also the provision for special students, President Gilmore called attention to the land equipment of the college in Manoa Valley.

"The college," he said, "is only just begun, and, like all things in their beginning, does not possess great attractiveness. Within a few years permanent and attractive buildings will have been built, so that students entering now will go out from buildings of the best and with an education that will be equivalent in lines and scope to that of the best colleges on the mainland."

The college opened with the following students entered as candidates for degrees in regular courses: Sam White, Yong Tong, Kenneth Winter, Leslie Clark and Theodore Cooper. There are a number of special students, especially in domestic science. These latter are mainly young women. Among the special students is Afong Hien, who has been employed as a draughtsman in the Public Works Department.

HOW THEY GREETED FLEET IN SOUTH SEAS

The mail yesterday brought many interesting details of the reception of the American fleet in Auckland and Sydney. Both private letters and newspapers show the friendliest spirit. The following extracts are from a private letter to Miss Mary H. Krout from her friend, Lady McMillan of Llandudno, Sydney, whose husband is a prominent member of the New South Wales Government. Lady McMillan writes:

"I am sending you a copy of the special number of The Town and Country Journal, about the visit of the American fleet. It has been in every way a success. Sydney people of all ranks and conditions have loved the Americans, and they, I believe, have liked Sydney. So much kindly feeling on both sides must, I feel sure, do good and help to keep the world at peace. The illustrations and letterpress will tell you more about the celebration than I could put into a letter, but one of the prettiest things is not described, and that was the school children's demonstration—10,000 of them in the cricket ground, massed to represent two living flags, the Australian and the American, surmounted by 'Hail Columbia'; all this arranged by carefully grouping the children in their all red, white and blue dresses."

"Now the fleet has gone on to Melbourne to go through another round of gaieties. The common sailors behaved splendidly. They are a wonderfully fine looking, well set up body of men, and you would have felt proud of them."

PROPERTY SOLD.

A conveyance was filed for record yesterday by which Martha Berger, of Oakland, California, and Herman A. Widemann, of Santa Cruz, convey to Mrs. Wilhelmine Dowsett, their sister, an undivided two-ninths interest in all the property owned by their father in the block bounded by Hotel, Nuanu, Pauahi and Fort streets. The property in question extends from the Club Stables to Nuanu street. The consideration is \$8000.

ATKINSON HARD AT WORK TO PUT PARTY IN FIGHTING TRIM

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
"I am interested in seeing the Republican party get a campaign committee that will inspire confidence among all classes of voters in the Republican party," said Chairman A. L. C. Atkinson of the Republican Territorial Committee yesterday.

"I am also interested in securing a Senate that will back up the Frear administration, a Senate that will protect the Governor's veto, a Senate that will be Republican and safeguard the interests of the Territory."

"At present, so far as the campaign is concerned, everybody seems to have the idea that he must announce himself as a candidate for office, but none of them seems to think out the way he is to be elected. To be elected there must be a county committee that will direct the campaign properly. That is one of the most important matters that must be looked to this week. I want to see a chairman, secretary and treasurer selected, men who will deserve the support of the voters."

"Personally, I will leave for Hawaii week after next. This is done at the request of Otto Rose, who wants the big island, which may be weak in Republicanism just now, strengthened by organization."

A meeting of the central and executive committees was held yesterday morning in the office of Mr. Atkinson, and the first mission for the chairman was the trip to Hawaii.

Henriques for Senate.
Edgar Henriques yesterday announced his intention of seeking a nomination for senator from the Fifth District. Mr. Henriques is a resident of Nuanu valley and has lived in the Fifth District during most of his residence here. Mr. Henriques is in the real estate business and is well known among the Hawaiians.

Shingle for House.
That Robert W. Shingle, president of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, will run for the House is assured by the statement of a party leader. Mr. Shingle was approached on the subject a couple of weeks ago, but so far has not fully given notice of his intention to make the fight for the lower house.

There is now a talk of Sheriff Lauka being nominated by the Democratic party for mayor.

This is a surprise in the political camps as the Sheriff was believed to have removed from the active zone of politics and it was further thought that he would retire from official life at the end of his regime at the head of the police department. The Sheriff announced several months ago that he would not be a candidate for Sheriff. About that time active Democratic politicians said they would prevent the Sheriff from receiving a nomination. However, Lauka is a delegate to the county convention of the Democrats, and this latest news indicates that he may be a participant in the campaign.

ANTI-TRUST SPECIALIST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN HONOLULU

The man who was very largely instrumental in bringing about the \$20,000,000 Standard Oil fine is in Honolulu, and has been for several days. But he sails this morning on the Alameda.

He is H. B. Duncan, who is a special assistant to Attorney-General Bonaparte in the Department of Justice. His specialty is the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law.

He it was who drew most of the papers, including the more than seven thousand exhibits, in the Standard Oil case, and he did much of the investigation that led to that case.

He also did the investigation that led to the suits against the Beef Trust in Chicago.

He came here on the Alameda with his wife, ostensibly on their wedding trip. Combined with that, however, he came as a special representative of the Department of Justice, and during his stay here he has had conferences with United States District Judge Dole, United States District Attorney Breckons, and United States Marshal Hendry on official business. What that official business is, is not disclosed, but as there is a suit pending in the United States Court charging a beef trust, and another one charging a lumber trust, there are some people, perhaps, who think they can guess.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET IN THE COLONIES

The exhibit of pictures from the New Zealand and the Australian papers, of the reception to the Atlantic fleet, which were exhibited yesterday in the windows of the Advertiser office, attracted a great deal of attention. There was a crowd in front of them all day.

The extent of the preparations made for the reception of the fleet, and the warmth of the feeling of welcome which the pictures evidenced, were a surprise event to those who have read the accounts. It is clear that our colonial brethren spread themselves in the way of decoration of buildings and streets, and in plans to entertain officers and men.

The exhibit in the Advertiser windows caught all classes. Bankers, merchants, business men, all ranks of society, were represented in the crowd that was continuously before the pictures.

Governor Frear has appointed Harry von Holt a member of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry in place of George R. Carter, resigned.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Carlos Long for Sheriff.

Carlos Long is said to be actively canvassing for support for Sheriff on the Republican ticket. He concedes that he has little chance to become the party's nominee for County Attorney, and is now turning his attention to the other office. He has made a good record on the License Board and has influential support.

Making a Trade.
One of the most general stories in politics yesterday on the streets was this: That if Lucas was put up by the Republicans for Mayor, the Democrats would retire Ingham as a prospective candidate for that office, and run Fern, and that if the Republicans decided upon Lane for mayor, then Ingham would be allowed to run. The politicians have figured it out thus: Lane as a Hawaiian would be able to defeat Ingham, they believe, and on the other hand Fern, so they say, could defeat Lucas. In this talk there is no mention of Huxtable at all.

Laborites Show Heads.
The Laborites, the self-styled partisans of Charley Achi, have issued a call for meetings to be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock in all precincts, Fourth and Fifth districts. On Saturday, September 19, an election of delegates to a Laborite convention will be held September 23. The whole purpose is to jump into the county fight to seek control of certain candidates of Laborite sympathies. W. C. Achi and Charles Broad, constituting themselves a committee on proclamation, issued a circular giving the allotment of delegates from precincts as follows:

Fourth District.
First precinct, 6; second precinct, 4; third precinct, 2; fourth precinct, 1; fifth precinct, 8; sixth precinct, 6; seventh precinct, 2; eighth precinct, 3; ninth precinct, 7; tenth precinct, 1.

Fifth District.
First precinct, 4; second precinct, 5; third precinct, 4; fourth precinct, 3; fifth precinct, 1; sixth precinct, 7; seventh precinct, 8; eighth precinct, 4; ninth precinct, 7; tenth precinct, 2; eleventh precinct, 5; twelfth precinct, 8; thirteenth precinct, 3.

Convention Saturday.
Announcement was made yesterday from the old county committee that the Republican County Convention would be held next Saturday, at 9 a. m. Efforts to postpone the meeting until the following week have failed.

Long and Wise.
While Long's opportunities are better for the Shrievalty, Wise's are going glimmering. The latter has not the support he thought he had before the primaries. In connection with the Shrievalty nomination the name of A. P. Taylor, former chief of detectives, is again mentioned.

WELL-KNOWN KAMAAINA DIES AT QUEEN'S HOSPITAL



THE LATE E. B. THOMAS.

E. B. Thomas, for the past quarter of a century widely and favorably known in Honolulu, died at the Queen's Hospital yesterday morning. He was operated on some weeks ago for an abscess of the liver, and was apparently recovering from it satisfactorily until a day or so ago, when he began sinking.

The funeral will be held from H. H. Williams' undertaking parlors at three o'clock this afternoon. The body will be cremated.

E. B. Thomas was an Englishman and first came to Honolulu something like twenty-five years ago. He was a builder and contractor and built a number of well-known buildings. Among these are the Hawaiian Opera House, the police station, the Masonic Temple and the Cartwright building adjoining the police station.

About five years ago he went to South Africa, where he was a builder and contractor, and built a number of buildings in Johannesburg and other places. While there a notice announcing his death was published in the London Times, and being received here a number of obituary notices of

an appreciative kind were published locally. It was never ascertained how the notice came to be published. He always believed its publication secured as a means of injuring him, and returned to Honolulu last June, so that things were dead in South Africa. During his life in Honolulu, Thomas was quite active in a political way, usually siding with the royalists. He was one of the claimants whose claims for damages for arrest and imprisonment by the Republic of Hawaii in connection with the 1895 revolution are still pending against the United States.

On his return from South Africa, however, he declared himself to be a thorough American, believing in American government and citizenship the best in the world.

His wife died a number of years ago in Honolulu. His only child, a daughter, Miss Glenna Farr-off Thomas, who is about fifteen years of age, is with her aunt, Miss E. C. Thomas, 18 Hale road, Liverpool, England, and is attending school in Liverpool. Mr. Thomas also leaves a brother, but whereabouts are unknown. Mr. Thomas left an estate of several thousand dollars. He left a will, of which William R. Castle is made the executor.

USED SWORD ON VICTIM

Morimatsu, a Japanese well known to the police who has been arrested several times for gambling, assault and vagrancy, yesterday committed an assault upon a fellow-Japanese in the Japanese camp on Beretania avenue between Pili and Keeaumoku streets, which caused the removal of his victim to the Queen's Hospital.

A Japanese sword, the blade of which is about two feet long, a villainous looking weapon, is held at the police station as evidence against Morimatsu, who is also confined in a cell to await his appearance before Judge Andrade this morning.

The assault was committed during a row. In the height of the pilikia Morimatsu seized the sword which was encased in a wooden scabbard, and drawing it from the sheath attacked the other man. The blade penetrated the man's thigh, and he received other wounds. When the sword was taken to the police station the blade was covered with blood.

Answering a call for police a couple of officers responded on bicycles, but Morimatsu was already gone. He appeared later at the police station and surrendered himself.

GRAND JURY LIST BEFORE ROBINSON

Most of those against whom indictments were found by the grand jury were brought into Judge Robinson's court yesterday morning and furnished with copies of their indictments, and their arraignment was set for this morning.

Yahachi Yasutaki is indicted for larceny in the first degree.

Leon M. Straus is indicted for an assault with a weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life.

George Kaleikini is charged with the murder of his wife. His attorney has made an offer that he will plead guilty to murder in the second degree and take a sentence of life imprisonment. The offer will probably be accepted.

Yashitaro Abe is charged with the forgery of a note for \$1000, which he disposed of to the Yokohama Specie Bank. He has gone to Japan, but will be extradited.

Kimura is charged with an assault with a weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life, on Lum Sheu. Both were fellow employees at the Moana Hotel. In connection with this case a very peculiar incident has occurred. The grand jury heard part of the testimony before the lunch hour. Among other evidence produced was the knife with which the crime is alleged to have been committed. During the noon hour this knife was clandestinely taken away by some one and it can not be found. However, the loss of the knife is not fatal to the evidence.

FINAL DECREE IN THE AFONG CASE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
A final decree in the Afong case has been drafted and agreed on between the parties and is under consideration by Judge Lindsay. The only thing unsettled is the matter of the tax of the costs. This will come up for settlement today.

It is understood that there will be no appeal from Judge Lindsay's decree. In that case it would seem that litigation on the present subject matter is at an end.

The suit was originally brought by Mrs. Carrie B. Riggs and other of the daughters of Mrs. Julia F. Afong, who have the deed of trust, by which certain property was conveyed to trustees, to pay over the income to Mrs. Afong, so construed as to declare the income trust funds in Mrs. Afong's hands and requiring an accounting from her. To this bill a demurrer was interposed, which was argued at very great length and was finally overruled by Judge Robinson. A compromise was then effected, agreed to, as was supposed, by all parties in interest, and actually signed by all but one or two. By this compromise the actual claimants were paid approximately \$10,000 each. Later Mrs. Bessie Burns, who was made a party defendant in the original proceedings, gave notice of withdrawal of signature from the compromise agreement, and was made a party complainant in the action, alleging that her signature and agreement to the compromise had been secured by fraud and misrepresentation. This was denied, and Judge Lindsay after a hearing held that there had been no fraud nor misrepresentation, and that she was bound by the compromise.

The decree as proposed recites all the proceedings and findings and dismisses the bill.

The Barete Estate.

Judge Lindsay has taken under advisement the evidence in the suit of William Savidge, trustee of the Barete estate vs. Richard Antone. It is alleged that Antone and Barete, in the latter's lifetime, were partners in dairy. A part of the partnership property was a leasehold. Antone was administrator of the estate of Barete. While administrator, he conveyed Barete's interest in the leasehold to a man named Lopez without consideration. A year or so later the leasehold was sold for \$2000. The suit is brought to recover half of this as the interest of Barete.

In the Realm of Divorce.
In a libel for divorce filed yesterday Julia Helenihi asks for a divorce from James on the ground of desertion.

In another libel Tauba Watanabe asks for a divorce from Hesaku Watanabe, on the same ground.

Judge Lindsay released Kailihae Tome from the bonds of matrimony on account of the desertion of her husband, and Louisa Kelou Huihui from the bonds of matrimony on account of the desertion of Richard Huihui.

CHILDREN
AND ANIMALS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals was organized yesterday afternoon at the Hotel. The meeting was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen interested in good treatment not only of dumb animals but of young children. No organization in Honolulu has heretofore directly interested itself in looking after the welfare of abused little ones. The society was organized with the following officers:

President, Mrs. Sanford B. Dole; Vice Presidents, Allan Herbert, C. W. C. Deering, Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Parker.

A treasurer and secretary are yet to be selected. Names were proposed but not knowing whether those designated would accept action was deferred until a later meeting.

Allan Herbert demonstrated his interest in the movement in a practical way by donating \$100 cash to start the fund for the work which will be pressed throughout the city and island in general.

In order that more funds might be added to this nucleus it was decided to hold a Gypsy Carnival in the near future at the Moana Hotel. The ladies expect to make this a grand success, knowing how interested most people will be in aiding dumb beasts. Mrs. Elizabeth, who is chairman of the committee, expects to make much good work.

ATKINSON WANTS
PRIOR CRITICISMS

"In all fairness to those of us who have gone into the campaign I think the members of the Civic Federation, if they intend to take a part in the coming elections, should come out with their criticisms of the candidates who have announced themselves at once and not wait until after the convention and nomination to make their opinion known," said A. L. C. Atkinson, yesterday.

"In this campaign we are endeavoring to get the very best candidates in the field that we can and the Civic Federation should remember this and come to our support. It is true that all the candidates are not yet known and will not be, probably, until after the convention has met, but there are a large number already out in the field. If the members of the Civic Federation have opinions to express about these men, now is the time to express them. I hold myself ready to go before the members of that body and give them my views and furnish them with all information in my power, but I will regard it as unjust to me and those who are in this fight with me if the Federation keeps silent now and comes out in an attack on any of the candidates on the ticket later.

"The Republican party wants the help of all good men now in securing good candidates. The Civic Federation can help, but criticisms later and silence now will neither bring forward good candidates nor help to elect them."

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the result of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigor. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.

POLITICIANS
ALL-UP IN
THE AIR

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

With only forty-eight hours between now and the day upon which the selection of candidates for the County and Territorial offices will be made and with not even one of the precinct delegations agreed upon any one candidate, the political situation in Oahu can be fairly described as seething. Never before in the history of the city has there been so much politics in the air and so much uncertainty as to the results of a close-at-hand convention.

There are only two or three exceptions with no certainty as to who will be named by the convention for any of the important offices. The Mayorality is up in the air, with each of three candidates claiming to have a clinch. The race, according to general agreement, however, lies between Lucas and Lane as yet. Hustace is working hard just the same, and some of his pledged supporters will stand with him until after the first ballot at least. Tommy Cummins is standing to win or lose by Hustace, and yesterday it was stated, on the streets with a great deal of heat that the road supervisor had gone to the length of warning all the delegates among the road workers and there are a good many of them—that they would be fired at once unless they pledged themselves to vote for the chairman of the supervisors. Cummins positively denies that he issued any such a warning, however.

"I told the boys that I was for Hustace and asked them to do the same as me," he said yesterday, explaining his position; "but I can't make them vote the way they don't want to. I can't kill any of them, can I? I asked them to tell me who they were for, and not promise me to vote for Hustace and then go and vote for Lane or Lucas. I want to know how things are going, of course. But I never said I would fire any of them."

Lane and Lucas are figuring on much the same vote, and their calculations overlap about a hundred. If anything, Lucas shaded up a little in favor yesterday among the street guessers, some unexpected strength having been discovered for him in the Fifth. With at least two-thirds of the delegates pledged up to the ears, however, the result of the first ballot can not be foretold by anyone until after the caucus called for Friday night.

There was some talk yesterday of Fred Beckley being sprung on the convention as a dark horse, with the idea that there will be enough puzzled delegates ready to grasp at any chance of getting out of the dilemma they have pledged themselves into to bring him the nomination, especially if the Hustace faction refuses to get in line in support of either Lucas or Lane.

Taylor, Long or Wise.

Wise no longer has the field to himself for Sheriff, A. P. Taylor having announced himself as a candidate for the nomination and there being a great deal of pressure being brought to bear on Carlos Long to allow his name to be used. Long is hesitating, however, between the Sheriffship and the County Attorneyship, it being regarded now as almost certain that Cathcart will see the folly of disrupting the ticket by persisting in his candidacy against the hostile opposition of a big wing of the Republicans. Long would be acceptable to the majority and would poll the party vote, although there is a good deal of head-shaking at the idea of his close personal relations with two or three prominent members of the Democratic party.

Taylor's candidacy, while he himself is making no particular effort to secure support, is endorsed by the business community almost unanimously. His police record is being referred to as evidence of his suitability for the position of Sheriff and an earnest of the fact that should he be elected the police affairs of the county would be in safe hands. His nomination would be thoroughly satisfactory to those who are looked to for the campaign funds and it is generally agreed that if he can land the nomination he would be supported by the big majority of Republicans and many independent Democrats, although there would be a bitter fight made against him in some quarters, quarters where opposition would be complimentary.

Wise is by no means cast down, however, at the storm of opposition that his persistent candidacy has evoked. He is at work buttonholing delegates and telling his tale of woe, even the important duties he has to perform among the archives scarcely dragging him away from his canvass. The danger of having him for two years at the head of the county police is appreciably less every day now, although he still has a following jostling him from behind.

Shingle for Treasurer.

It was announced yesterday that the leaders of the party had decided upon a strong candidate to contest for the Treasuryship with Trent, Robert W. Shingle being the man. Shingle has not as yet promised to make the run, but the matter is being put up to him in the light of a duty to the party and there are strong hopes that he will accept. It is certain that he could be elected to the House if he wanted to run and it is recognized that in foregoing such a nomination and taking up a fight with as strong a man as the present Treasurer he would be doing his full share of assuming the heat and burden of the fray. Shingle has every qualification for a Treasurer and is one man who has a chance to secure that office for the party.

It is also likely that the fighting position of chairman of the county committee will be offered him by the convention.

There is another candidate mentioned

Warm Thanks From Sperry

Dated at Honolulu on July 22, the day on which the Atlantic fleet sailed for the South, and accompanied by a signed photograph of himself, the following official letter from Rear-Admiral Sperry was received in the mail here by George R. Carter on Tuesday, having arrived here on the S. S. Marama:

"Office of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Atlantic Fleet, U. S. S. Connecticut, Flagship, July 22, 1908.

"Sir.—On behalf of the officers and men of the United States Atlantic Fleet, I desire to thank the committee of which you are chairman, and through you the citizens of Honolulu, for the many courtesies extended to the fleet during its visit to your hospitable city, and I can assure you that this visit to the Crossroads of the Pacific will always be remembered by us as one of the most pleasant in our experience.

"One of the most gratifying features of the cruise was the reception accorded the enlisted men by your city, and the very complete arrangements made for their comfort and entertainment. This recognition of the worth and character of the enlisted man is deeply appreciated, and it will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the entire service by inculcating a proper pride in and a respect for the uniform. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when the man in uniform will everywhere receive the fair treatment accorded him in your city. Very respectfully,

C. S. SPERRY."

On the photograph of Admiral Sperry is written:

"To ex-Governor Carter, as a testimonial of appreciation of the kind and generous hospitality extended to officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet by the committee of which he was chairman, and as a mark of warm personal regard.

C. S. SPERRY.

"Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief."

OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS
PRESENT SERIOUS PROBLEM

A very serious situation confronts the Department of Education. The attendance of pupils at the public schools has increased so greatly over last year that teachers, principals, and the department, are put to it to know what to do with them. In one room at the Pohukaina school yesterday there were seventy-one pupils. There were not even benches and chairs enough for all of them, let alone providing regular school seats and desks.

Everywhere it is the same. There are so many pupils that the work of organizing schools is delayed by the difficulty of knowing what to do with all that have come.

Not all the schools on this island have reported the number of pupils in attendance. Still a large number have. The force in the office, however, has been so busy issuing supplies and carrying on the regular work incident to opening the schools that there has been no opportunity yet to tabulate the numbers and to know exactly what numbers have to be dealt with.

There are more pupils than the present school rooms can accommodate. It will probably be absolutely necessary to open some additional rooms, but where the funds are to come from to meet the cost, it is not known. The suggestion has been made that in some schools pupils attend only half a day so that thus about twice the number can be accommodated. This plan was tried once before, but without great success. It involves additional teachers as none but teachers of iron constitutions can teach two shifts of pupils. There is no money in the salary funds for additional teachers.

It is probable that some relief will be secured through parents sending pupils to private schools.

Superintendent Babbitt had a conference with Governor Frear on the subject yesterday afternoon.

There are already fourteen men in the field, from which it is equally easy to pick a good quartet and a mighty bad one. The ambitious ones are: Harry J. Auld, Frank F. Fernandez, D. Kama and George Kaea, from the Ninth Precinct; Charley Holona, Hon. Jas. Kalana and Eli Crawford, from the Seventh; Hon. A. S. Kaleiopu, if he does not run for the Senate, from the Tenth; Hon. S. P. Correa, from the Eleventh; Charley Clark, Willie Crawford, Charles Kanekoa and B. H. Kelelo, from the Twelfth, and Captain Nahora Hipsa, from the Thirteenth.

It is expected that the number from the Twelfth will be cut down by half before Saturday. A couple of the yellow dogs having been canned. Willie Crawford has had a great light and has about decided that perhaps after all he really isn't wanted by decent men. He may accordingly be scratched off the list. Charley Clark has also had reason to suddenly alter his mind lately. In the first place he has recently been related through marriage, with Jarrett, the Democrat nominee-prospective for Sheriff, and that helped, while there was a great luan at the road camp in Nuuanu yesterday, where Clark luaned, and it is said that the luan could be traced Link by Link back into town. It was said very broadly on the street yesterday that Clark had sold out, but that is a coarse way to put it. Besides the luan was a good one and no expense was spared, while possibly there was something left over for some of the other road builders in the valley.

Few Supervisorial Candidates.

There is a great coyness among those who would be supervisors, so far. In the Fifth the only ones who have come into the open are George Wright and Pakuli and the Fourth has only Jim Quinn in the publicity columns. This shyness is distressing Chairman Atkinson, who is calling loudly for good men to get in line for Board of Supervisors and Senate. Sentiment has not crystallized on any one for Deputy Sheriff yet on the Republican ticket, although Kaleiopu is mentioned as a running mate for Taylor.

Democratic Convention.

A call was issued yesterday for the Democratic county convention to meet in Waverley Hall on the morning of Wednesday next at ten o'clock, the call also notifying the delegates of a caucus of all delegates which will be held in the same hall on Tuesday evening.

By that time the weak spots, if there are to be any, in the Republican ticket will be known and the ticket of the Unaffiliated will be built accordingly, with the strongest men pitted against the Republican weakest.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated, but all danger may be avoided by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WARNING AND
ADVICE BY
LOOMIS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

"You must diversify and increase the agricultural products of your islands," declared the Honorable Francis B. Loomis, formerly assistant secretary of state and now the United States Commissioner to the Tokio Exposition, in the address delivered by him yesterday before the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

"If the shipping you expect is to come here for supplies, the supplies must be sold cheaply and unless you produce them yourselves you cannot sell them cheaply," he added, in a prediction that the opening of the Panama canal will mean great things to Honolulu, when a great part of the commerce of the world would be borne past this port, with the ships of all nations calling here for coal and provisions. Mr. Loomis further suggested the possibility of Honolulu as a free port, a depot where the cargoes of the Orient could be stored for transshipment to mainland ports and from which vessels would bring inward cargoes for forwarding to the Far East.

The insistence of the speaker on the necessity of diversifying the agricultural industries of Hawaii was because, as he said in a careful way, of the possibility of the Hawaiian sugar coming at some time into competition on the American market with the sugars of the West Indies. The speaker was careful not to be explicit in his warning but coming from one close to the Cabinet, the words were regarded as more or less significant.

The address of the visiting official commercial representative of the United States was listened to appreciatively by a fairly representative number of the Chamber of Commerce members, the fact that yesterday was a mail day being accountable for the absence of some.

In the absence of President Morgan, who sailed on the Alameda yesterday morning, and of the vice president, who is on the other side of the island, F. M. Swanzy was chosen to preside. Mr. Swanzy suggested dispensing with the reading of the minutes and introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Mr. Loomis. His address was:

"It is a great and an unexpected pleasure that I am able to meet so many American business men, representative business men, as I have here, in a city so far away from the mainland. Before I had been ashore two hours, however, Mr. Wood had asked me to address this organization, so I knew from that that yours was a wideawake and an alert business community. I have been a great deal in the tropics, but I find this country quite exceptional, for you have here none of that languor and lassitude that I found elsewhere, but a brisk vitality as in the best New England cities. I wish to congratulate you on preserving those qualities of the race here so successfully.

"I want in the first place to refer briefly to the proposed international exposition at Tokio, for which the Japanese government has made a large preliminary appropriation, five million dollars, and for which they will appropriate many millions more for the purpose of holding on a proper scale what will be the first international exposition ever held in the Orient. With others, the United States has been asked to take a part at the exposition, and the proposal appealed very strongly to the President, to Mr. Root, and to Mr. Taft. They desired that the United States and its Territories should be strongly and brilliantly represented. It was thought that it would be quite necessary if the United States participated at all to do so in an artistic, elaborate and proper manner, in a way to appeal to the imagination of the Orient. It is not Japan alone that will be represented at the exposition, but from each one of the great ports of the whole Orient there will be many buyers for the great wares of trade there, and to these America should show her best wares. It is also under contemplation, after the close of the exposition, to take the American exhibit, as much as can be easily transported, place it on a vessel and exhibit it in the various ports of the Far East. The exposition is now postponed, until what time I do not know definitely. I will know more about that when I return. But when that time comes we are going to make an effort to interest the people of these islands that you be properly and adequately represented, represented in a way that your importance in the Pacific justifies and demands.

"You have a unique position in the United States. This place was for so long an independent state among the nations that you are unlike any of the other Territories. We will expect much of Hawaii. We cannot expect the Indian Territory or Alaska to make any such a showing in an international exposition as you can. You are justly expecting much and looking into the future confidently for great things to come within the next ten years. The opening of the Panama canal can do as much for Honolulu as for any other city in the world. Just as it was said that all roads led to Rome, so it can be said that all the waterways will lead to Honolulu and the channels of commerce, and there will be many of them, will lead to your door. In view of all this I hope that you will look at the advantages to come from taking a leading part in the Tokio exposition and that bearing that such an adequate representation will have on your own future.

"There are two or three things necessary for you to do to bring about the results and take advantage of the destiny clearly marked out for you. Better transportation facilities, for one thing, must come, and you must increase and diversify the agricultural products of your islands. You may have to erect here something in the nature of a great free port. Nothing could conduce more to your advantage than the establishment of a free port, if you are to have

this great traffic and secure all the benefits. This place would become a great international clearing house. If the ships you are expecting are to come here for supplies, the supplies must be sold cheaply, and unless you produce the supplies yourselves you cannot sell them cheaply. The time may well come, however, when you will enjoy such advantages as Hongkong does now and the ports of the Danish West Indies used to.

"If you can bring tourists here steadily and in large numbers the advantages will be great. The great advantage does not consist alone in the gold the tourists spend, but because out of their number there are always many who will decide to stay, who will bring their accumulations with them and their wealth for investment. That has been the history of Los Angeles, for a concrete example is needed. I visited that city twenty-five years ago, when it was a small, sleepy, Mexican town, and I visited it two years ago, and found it a city of 200,000 population and with bank deposits of seventy million dollars. That result was brought about by attention to the tourist possibilities. Tourists like free ports, too, and the doing away with the troubles of customs and inspectors.

"There must be serious attention given to the diversification of the agricultural products of Hawaii. The time may come—I hope not, but in looking ahead as business men, you must take such things into consideration—when sugar will meet with certain competition which does not now prevail, sugars imported into the United States from Cuba, San Domingo and Hayti. It is not in any one's mind particularly, but it may be, with the exception of Cuba, that some and possibly all the islands of the Caribbean Sea may pass under the sway of the United States. Some think so. In fact, I believe that some time it may be necessary for the United States to dominate all the littoral of the Caribbean.

"I think you might increase the coffee industry here. The great thing is to establish the market and then you will find that there is no great difficulty in getting superior prices for your superior coffee. The best coffee from Central and South America goes now to Europe, not the United States. Europe pays a better price, while the taste of Americans has been vitiated and we seem to prefer the poorer quality.

"The agricultural experimenters should look closely into the adaptability of the soils here and the conditions for the culture of the cacao beans. There is a growing demand for these beans from the chocolate makers and the industry pays better than coffee. If you have the proper soil here there is nothing better that you can go in for.

"In San Francisco my attention was called to the fact that a very strong delegation of representative men from the various commercial organizations on the Coast was being organized to go to Japan. They told me that it was hoped that representatives of the Hawaiian commercial organizations would join the party here. I sincerely hope that you will send some of your best men. And let me give you some advice. When you do send representatives to commercial gatherings, insist that they take an active part in the business being done and make themselves heard in the work, on the floor of the gathering and in the committees. This is publicity work and you must put yourselves forward and advertise. Put your best goods in the window and call attention to them if you would succeed. If you do not advertise yourself nobody else will do it for you."

Lower or No Duties.

The appreciation of the members and others present of this straightforward talk was shown by the applause that came at its conclusion, following which, the chairman, Mr. Swanzy, asked what was meant by the speaker by a "free port," that being something which he had never before, he thought, been suggested here.

"By that I mean," explained Mr. Loomis, "a port in which by special arrangement through Congress lower duties or no duties are imposed on most articles. It would not be an easy thing to secure. It would be new and would probably be violently opposed in Congress as antagonistic to the American idea of protection, but protection, like all good things, might have its exceptions."

Swanzy Explains.

Mr. Swanzy, stating that he spoke to tell what had been attempted and accomplished along the lines dealt with by Mr. Loomis, said that the question of diversified industries had already attracted a great deal of attention here, but that the matter of bringing the ideas into practice was more difficult than was generally known, except to those of long residence. He could state, however, that at least the people were experimenting and doing their best to increase the number of agricultural products.

The question of inducing tourists to visit the islands was also receiving good attention from the Promotion committee, but Hawaii was 2000 miles away from the mainland and prospective visitors had difficulty in getting good steamship accommodations in coming and in getting away, once they did come, which proved a serious handicap that Los Angeles and other mainland resorts did not have.

The coffee industry had had a chequered career. At one time much attention was given to coffee and it was thought that it would rival sugar, but the bottom fell out through reasons outside the growers' control. Not every part of the islands was suitable for coffee.

Mr. Loomis inquired as to the local production of the bean, being told by F. B. McStocker that now the islands produced 40,000 bags, equal to one per cent of the total importations of the United States and ten per cent of the amount imported through San Francisco. Of this amount, Kona produced thirty thousand bags. "We think Kona is the only place to grow coffee," added Mr. McStocker.

Following the informal discussion, which Mr. Loomis stated was what was most valuable in the meeting of any business organization, a vote of thanks to him was passed, after which those who had not before met the speaker of the afternoon were presented.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$.35 Per Month, Foreign.....\$.35
 Per Year.....\$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : SEPTEMBER 18

Mr. F. R. Loomis adds one more to the long list of public guests who have told Hawaii to diversify its soil products. The subject has been argued from many points of view, but Mr. Loomis, in his address of yesterday before the Chamber of Commerce, made it clear that the staple agriculture of the Islands can not be depended on to safeguard prosperity. Cuba and its probable destiny must be thought of, and not only Cuba but the other West Indian Islands and the whole Caribbean littoral. These rich countries are now within the sphere of American influence; later they may be put within the circle of American possession—and what then? It is the behest of wisdom, Mr. Loomis points out, for Hawaii to prepare to see the price of sugar beaten down and to forestall disaster by having other products to sell which, by their special merit or their scarcity elsewhere in America, need not yield to competition.

Mr. Loomis spoke of various tropical products, like coffee and cacao, which might be made profitable; and in discussing the Panama canal he foresaw a special demand for food products here by ships on that route—food products which we should have to raise if we wanted the trade. In this relation he took about the same ground that the Rev. S. E. Bishop did a year or two ago when the latter argued that, under pressure of canal shipping, the Oahu plantations could make more money selling staple truck-farm products than they ever had by marketing sugar. Undoubtedly both gentlemen are right in that view. A well-cultivated acre of truck land near a large cash market makes an acre of sugar cane, as an investment, look poor and cheap; and the trade on the Panama route promises to be so great, along with the garrison and town trade, as to give the highest value of any to nearby land suitable for truck-farm use.

How important it is, therefore, to take up, with the utmost vigor and seriousness, the study of vegetable and fruit pests; to consider the bringing in of insect-eating birds; to make soil experiments and to encourage small farmers to come here and go to work. Happily, much will be done in these respects by the new College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; but what is mostly needed is for the old-line Hawaiians to get over their dismal doubts about the prospects of farming. Mr. Swanzy, after Mr. Loomis had made his address, spoke of the fears of some of the older residents in a tone of great respect; but as a paper which has seen farming grow and thrive in the teeth of the direst prophecies of the Jeremiahs of the ancient regime, the Advertiser sets no great store by their experience. Age has its lugubrious tremors; progress comes with the young and with the newcomers who say, as Farragut did, "D—n the torpedoes; go ahead!" Only a little while ago, the conservatives said there was nothing in pineapples; that fruit had failed in the past. Today pineapple land is worth more than sugar land. Tobacco was laughed at six years ago because kanaka homesteaders had tried to raise a good quality of it and had always failed. Since then, science has produced a little wrapper tobacco, by way of showing what could be done here, worth \$4 per pound; and capital is now going into the business. We contend that non-scientific experience here counts for nothing; and up to a late period all the agricultural work done in Hawaii, save that expended in the sugar fields, was so hap-hazard that it did not even take account of the peril lying in the non-rotation of crops. Agronomy on the one hand and new blood on the other are soon going to put the farming of Hawaii in the way of big returns unless old-timers mass themselves in the road of progress and fight to the last ditch. Even then they can only delay results.

HUGHES CRUSHES THE MACHINE.

The renomination of Hughes for Governor of New York is the most distinctive anti-machine victory which the present year has seen or is likely to see, and it signifies an almost irresistible movement against political bossism in the decisive State.

Charles E. Hughes is a reformer by instinct, and that was a reason, along with his legal ability, why he was chosen as counsel for the legislative committee which probed the insurance scandals. His success in bringing the companies to book, compelled his nomination for Governor and secured his election at the polls; but the politicians who tried to use him afterward came to grief. Governor Hughes, when he went into the executive office at Albany, closed the back stairs which the Odell machine had opened to connect the former Governor with the "workers," and gave the latter to understand that he would have no secret conferences with them. They must talk with him, if they talked at all, in the open. A little later he broke with Kelsey, the machine State Superintendent of Insurance, and made so vigorous a fight upon him that the Republican State Committee, all to no avail, interfered. Next, despite the hostility of the machine, Hughes attacked the turf evil, throwing the legislature into a turmoil—for the racing interests had long paid the machine for protection—and finally compelled an extra session to carry his point. He won. Against the sullen opposition of the bosses he got the support of the New York delegates for President; or, rather, the people compelled those delegates, reluctant as many of them were, to vote for him at Chicago. These were the fellows who celebrated his defeat by Taft on their way home with scurrilous songs about "Charles the Baptist," and wreaked the petty revenge of leaving him out of the list of invited guests at the meeting to hear Vice Presidential Nominee Sherman make his speech of acceptance.

The final stand of the New York Republican machine was against Hughes' renomination. It was a fight that reminded New Yorkers of the old feud between the stalwarts and half-breeds. But the people were, as usual, for the independent Governor, and the President, realizing that fact and having, himself, a keen sympathy with the qualities shown by Governor Hughes, came to his relief. The result is what might have been expected. Hughes is today, for the second time, the New York standard-bearer.

It is a wholesome spectacle. It shows that the masses continue to be right at heart; that they are sound at the core. Many and specious are the pleas of the politicians, but the people never lose sight of the fact that a party is not an end but a means to an end; that it is only a convenient method of concentrating strength for the maintenance of good government. One of the blights upon democracy is the machine; for democracy is nothing but a search for capable leaders, and when a machine usurps the functions of democracy and turns against natural leaders whom it can not rule, and tries to reign and govern, it assumes a self-constituted power scarcely differing from despotism. But against it the people have set their face, and that means good to the republic.

USING OUR OWN RESOURCES.

One of the best things a country can do for itself is to produce as much of what it needs for life, comfort or convenience as it can and buy as little as possible of such things abroad.

If this Territory could raise its own food products, its own tobacco, make its own boots and shoes, its spirits, bricks, ropes, sugar bags, condiments, perfumes, woolen goods, paper, etc., do its own fire insurance and the like, there would be more money in circulation here per capita than there ever was even in the most lavish days. Perhaps all this will come about some time, and a step in that direction will have been taken if the prospects of making our own cement crystallize.

Portland cement is in big and growing demand here. We import it from the American mainland, Germany, England and China, and we pay a lot of money for it. Yet it appears that Hawaii has as good material for cement as any country on earth; and that a factory with an output of 500 barrels per day is practicable. If this is so—and we see no reason to doubt it—it would be only a sheer lack of common-sense, for there is no lack of capital, that would keep our investors from going into the enterprise.

The Waikiki marshes should be drained, but it is doubtful if the Legislature will have money to spare for that purpose. Efforts should be made to interest the Federal Drainage Commission on the ground that epidemic sickness might be carried far and wide by steamers and might reduce the efficiency of the local garrisons. At least two forts will be subject to any malarial influences the Waikiki swamps may set in motion.

MISSION OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

In considering what the Pacific fleet may do, it is well to keep in mind that the Japanese labor immigration problem is not yet solved. It is subject now to an informal modus vivendi. That is to say, pending negotiations, Japan has stopped the outflow of her poorer classes to America; but it is said in Eastern papers that the imperial government, having a most-favored-nation clause in its present treaty with the United States, will require that, if Japanese labor is to be barred from entrance to this country, the labor of other foreign lands must be put under the same restriction. If we say "No Japanese," we must also say "No Irish, no Scandinavians, no Italians, no Russian Jews, no Portuguese, etc."

While there is some abstract justice in this demand, the United States, which has no desire to involve itself with all the powers, will be compelled to refuse it and insist upon its right, first formulated against the Chinese, to let in some kinds of labor and keep out others. Such a course would seriously offend Japan, which might retaliate by closing our open door in the Far East or inviting war through some overt act. Facing this possibility, it is the business of the United States to see that its naval force in the Pacific shall not suffer by comparison with that of a possible foe; and that, when the coming negotiation reaches an acute stage, the only American property near Japan shall be adequately safeguarded and a "front" established which will not be without influence upon a peaceable settlement.

There is now an Asiatic squadron of the Pacific fleet with its base at Manila, consisting of the protected cruisers Chattanooga, Cleveland, Denver and Galveston; the gunboats Rainbow, Callao, Concord, Helena, Samar, Villalobos, Wilmington; reserve ironclad monitors Monterey and Monadnock; torpedo boat destroyers Chauncey, Bainbridge, Dale and Decatur. This is a mere patrol and harbor defence force, not constituting a battle line, but able to supplement one. Already a battle force has started for Manila from Australia, and when it arrives there it will be wanting for nothing but armored cruisers and a larger force of torpedo destroyers. It happens that armored cruisers, towing the torpedo destroyers with which the battleship fleet started from the Atlantic, or reliefs for them, are supposed to be making a perfectly absurd excursion from here to Samoa. But are they? May it not be that they are heading for Manila outside the frequented route of commerce? Why did they get out of Honolulu's long-distance wireless reach so quickly? It is known that they are coaled and provisioned for a lengthy cruise. May not their real objective be Manila, where the fleet may be needed to keep secure peace with honor, rather than the grass-but hamlet of Pago-Pago, where there is no call for more than one small station ship? To talk of a towage expedition is almost comic. What, pray, could be learned about towing torpedo craft 2000 miles from Honolulu to Samoa which was not ascertained in towing them 2000 miles from San Francisco to Honolulu? The towing experiment, as explained here, looks like a subterfuge. Was it for this that the destroyers came 10,000 miles around the Horn under their own steam?

The Star reporter Admiral Swinburne as saying, when he left here: "We may not come back." It says that cablegrams which reached the West Virginia and delayed her sailing were believed to have conveyed secret orders. Be all this as it may, the fact remains that, if the Pacific fleet, in a time when there may be trouble in the Pacific, has really gone into the towing business between San Francisco and an out-of-the-way spot that the cable does not touch, then an American edition of H. M. S. Pinafore will not be long in coming from the press.

THE ROAD TO HARMONY.

The new chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee, A. L. C. Atkinson, justifies the confidence placed in him by making harmony his watchword. Having personally, as he does, the good will of both factions, he feels that he can unite them, and, having done that, can rescue ground already lost to the Hawaiian Democracy and give the Republicans a clean sweep.

The task ought not to be difficult. All that is needed is to put up, for county, municipal and legislative offices, the best men to be found, making a fair division as to color. We do not suggest, also, a fair division as to factions. The Advertiser knows of no candidates being put forward by the distinctively anti-machine elements; all they ask is that the organization shall select its reputable instead of its vulnerable men to be voted for. There are plenty of sound citizens on the side of the party organization, and if some of them are put on the ticket all will be well. There will be no revolt. What the independent voter wants to make sure of is that no yellow dogs are thrust upon him for his suffrages.

The independent Republicans who make this modest request have the votes to decide the election, at least in Oahu County. Many of them have something besides votes to give for good government. Their strength was conspicuously shown in their two notable fights for Trent and Hauke; and they have been gaining rather than losing numerically since. They are utterly tired and sick of being run from the cardroom of a saloon, and of being asked to countenance the jockeyery of revenue-only politicians. All they ask is a fair deal, and, if they get it, the party will present a better front than it has done for years past. We observe the hint from the other side that an independent knife cuts both ways; but if the organization gets the nominees, it will be too well satisfied to bother about two or three soreheads who would have preferred some other selections.

BECOMING PERSONAL.

It appears that Mr. Cathcart is asking sympathy on the ground that, though he once non-prossed a case against the editor of this paper which ought to have been tried, the Advertiser will not support him for office. As most of our readers may have forgotten the incident, it is proper to say that, several years ago, a jury drawn by the bailiff of a hostile court indicted the editor for swearing that a man was not a corporation; and that, when Attorney-General E. P. Dole got at the facts, he personally non-prossed the case as in duty bound. Mr. Cathcart was Deputy Attorney-General at the time, but did not, so far as we are aware, appear in the action. It is singular that his friends should now plead that the proceeding was underhanded and that Cathcart, by doing dirty work, earned the Advertiser's support. In point of fact the proceeding was above-board, and the then Deputy Attorney-General stands acquitted, so far as we are concerned, of the aspersions cast upon him by his friends. That he afterward failed to get the E. P. Dole vacancy for reasons which, if known, would not contribute to his success in the present canvass, or in any other, makes quite another story, which may yet have to be told. Meanwhile, if there is to be a campaign of irrelevant personalities, it will be in no way one-sided.

Achi is the champion bluffer of Oahu, "bar none," as the prize-fighters say. It is claimed that he has never had more than two hundred people, all told, at his mass-meetings, and that these included the usual idle bystanders and women. The only exception to this rule was made by a meeting, partly called by Achi, at which Notley and other Home Rulers spoke. The so-called Labor party, by itself, is not large enough to make a respectable baseball league. It exists in Achi's imagination, chiefly, and is used to bluff the big parties into nominating Achi's friends. The politicians should only laugh at the wily Palamite when he utters his flats to the voters. If they make the blunder of taking him seriously, he will laugh at them.

The death of E. B. Thomas was a surprise to many of his friends, as he seemed, but a short time ago, to be hale and hearty. Mr. Thomas erected some of Honolulu's large buildings, including the Capitol, and will be remembered as a useful citizen.

It is to be hoped that Link, while fighting the barons on Hawaii in the interests of the small farmer, won't pick up all the kuleanas there are left.

It is an old saying: "As goes Maine, so goes the Union." It was still a Republican victory up there, not a whit less valid because it was small.

Complaints from the Japanese about taxation should be a pretty reliable indication that no reckless wars will be speedily undertaken.

There are very few men who have the chance of being nominated on the local Republican ticket, who are not suitable candidates.

The Republican County Convention ought to be able to keep the peace. There are said to be sixty-five ex-policemen in it.

Georgia is the only State left that will vote before November 3. Her by-election will take place on the 7th of October.

If you don't register you can't vote. The Board is sitting in the Magoon block, Alakea and Merchant streets.



—Advertiser Photo.

TALKING IT OVER.

Convention Organization.

It is generally expected that while the convention will be a warm one that all the business will be concluded in the one day, even if the clock has to be stopped to prevent business running after midnight into Sunday. It is settled that A. S. Kaleiopa will call the convention to order and appoint the committees, while A. F. Judd, who is from the Fifth, will probably be chosen permanent chairman.

The convention will meet at 8 o'clock and get busy immediately. The district caucuses to be held while the committees are deliberating. There will be a fight over the manner of voting, but it is pretty certain that voting booths used last time will be required. There will be some come out for open voting by delegates, but others will insist on the secret ballot, while the majority will probably be in favor of the vote by precincts, balloting among themselves and having the chairman announce the results. This will save a good deal of time.

There will be no general caucus of district delegations tonight but many of the precinct clubs will have meetings.

Today promises to see more and warmer politics going on than has ever been before the case in Honolulu, even on the eve of an election.

In the meanwhile, while the Republicans are struggling with each other, the Democrats are working away as earnestly and as quietly as ever, making no announcements and little noise but sawing up a nice little pile of wood.

The Labor Meetings.

Little was heard yesterday from Achi and his following of their meetings the previous night. There was mighty little, in fact, for them to boast about, the total number attending the meetings being less than two hundred in all the city, while some of these were present as runners for the other parties.

GIVEN UP TO DIE

Snatched from Death's Door After Hope Had Been Abandoned.

Mrs. John Mansell, 614 South Jefferson street, New Castle, Pa., says: "About fifteen years ago I became afflicted with a kidney disease which almost brought me to the grave. I suffered so severely that I became discouraged and did not care what happened to me, as my family had given me up to die. I was in that condition when I commenced using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

"I was nervous and troubled with acute pain in the back and loins and had severe headaches and dizzy spells. The kidney secretions became thick and stringy, and the passages attended with intense pain. I commenced suffering from terrible dropsical swelling in my whole body. At times my body would be so bloated that I could not get my waist bands to meet. I tired easily and the slightest exertion made my heart beat like a trip hammer. I was in constant pain from my back up to my neck and the base of the brain. I had no appetite and gradually grew weak until I was unable to get around. My skin was hot and dry and I drank large quantities of water.

"I was in this dreadful condition when Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were recommended to me. I bought a box and at the end of a week's treatment thought I could notice an improvement in my condition. When I had taken the contents of the second box I began to sleep soundly at night, the kidneys became more active, and the bloating began to disappear. The urine became clear, my general health improved wonderfully, and by the time I had taken twelve boxes of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I felt better than I had before in fifteen years. I no longer had the pain in the back, headache, dizzy spells, and am today at the age of 65 years in perfect health."

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

A young lady whose beauty is equal to her business in conversation was visiting a house where other guests were assembled, among them the eldest son of a rich manufacturer. The talk turned on matrimonial squabbles. Said the eligible "part," "I hold that the correct thing for the husband is to begin as he intends to go on. Say that the question was one of smoking. At most immediately I would show my intentions by lighting a cigar and setting the question forever." "And I would knock the thing out of your mouth!" cried the imperious beauty. "Do you know," rejoined the young man, "I don't think you would be there!"

POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from Page One.)

that the swelling will have subsided before the convention meets.

Business Men Will Be Stirred Up.

It is expected that there will be a stirring up of the business interests this morning by the party leaders, who will wait upon them and put it up to the ones most concerned that there must be at least one strong representative of the interests brought out for the Upper House. The influence of the big firms will then center, it is expected, behind Dowsett or someone equally acceptable.

Supervisory Candidates.

The Fourth will probably have J. C. Quinn, Walter Dillingham, Dan Logan, A. H. R. Vieira and A. I. Silva to place in nomination for the Board of Supervisors, while there is a good deal of talk of trying to induce John Hughes to run for the Board instead of the Senate. Hughes is a man whom a good many would like to see in the House, Senate and on the Board, if such a thing were possible.

From the Fifth the names of W. E. Paikuli and Pahia Maileua are suggested, while there will possibly be others from that precinct and one or two from the county districts to come before the convention for the selection of the seven necessary. This year there will be no particular allotment allowed either district, except by agreement, and all candidates will be voted on "at large." This makes the contest a doubtful one. The list includes some good names and a very satisfactory Board could be had from the ones to come before the Republican convention. Dan Logan is a kamaaina who should be strong at the polls, being one of the best-known citizens in the city. He will get good support in his own district, should he be nominated, and will also run well in the Fifth, where he lived for a number of years. Walter Dillingham is a business man who would bring business methods with him into the Board. Jim Quinn is as familiar with the needs of the county, especially in the matter of good roads, as anyone could be, and Vieira is strong among the Portuguese and well known as a successful young business man to a very large number of the voters.

Caucuses Last Night.

A number of precinct club caucuses were held last night, and in each certain candidates were endorsed. The Fourth of the Fourth met in the Elks' Hall and was attended by the two majority candidates from that bailiwick, Lucas and Huestue. With these two at hand the delegates wisely made no direct mention of the ticket head, although the strength of the candidates might be gauged from the vote taken for a delegate to succeed Ralph Johnston, resigned. There were eight delegates present out of the fourteen elected, and the Lucas candidate for the vacancy, H. P. Roth, got five of the votes, while, counting the one elected, gave Lucas six out of nine.

At this caucus, Shingle announced himself definitely a candidate for the House and proposed the endorsement of von Holt as Treasurer. A unanimous vote endorsed the name and a committee was chosen to wait upon von Holt this morning and urge the acceptance of the candidacy upon him. Shingle's candidacy for the House was also unanimously endorsed. The delegates decided against the unit rule in the voting and decided also to move for the adoption of a voting rule in convention whereby the precinct votes will be announced by the various chairmen as the roll of precincts is called. This will give each delegate an independent vote and will also allow the voting to be done quickly as well as openly. For the precinct chairman, Shingle was elected. The sentiment expressed at this meeting was for work for a clean, strong ticket.

Seventh of Fourth.

In this precinct a number of candidates were endorsed, these being: Supervisor, A. H. R. Vieira; Sheriff, Carlos Long; Auditor, Bicknell; County Clerk, Kalaokalani; Treasurer, Harry von Holt; Senator, E. W. Quinn, and Representatives, A. D. Castro and John Kamanoulu. As in the Fourth Precinct, the meeting took no action on the Majority nor the County Attorneyship, although the hope was expressed that a suitable candidate might be found for the latter office.

Eleventh of Fifth.

A caucus in the Eleventh of the Fifth resulted in S. P. Correa being endorsed as a candidate for the House, Ed. Henriques for the Senate and William Paikuli as a Supervisor.

SPORTS

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN RETURN FROM CAMP PERRY

The boys of the rifle team of the National Guard of Hawaii are back again from Camp Perry, arriving Saturday morning on the Alameda. They all express themselves as delighted with their trip and state that they had a fine time from the minute they left Honolulu till they were welcomed ashore Saturday morning.

It is true that the steamer Alameda is in debt to some of them for meals, in fact Sergeant Barry states positively that the steamship company is twenty-eight meals ahead of him, eighteen on the way up and nine on the return trip. In spite of this they had a very good time on board as soon as they found their sea legs and it was not long before their famous sextet got busy.

Six of the rifle shooters are clever musicians, Captain Coster, Lieutenant Evans, Sergeant "Spider" Evans, Sergeant "Dudie" Lemon, Sergeant Will Chillingworth and Sergeant Hopkins. With the aid of one ukulele, two mandolins and one guitar and the ship's piano these six got together and played music of the Hawaiian variety to the intense delight of the other passengers.

It was not only aboard ship that the team made a hit but all the way from San Francisco to Camp Perry, during the stay in camp and on the return, they were kept busy by audiences who constantly clamored for more of their delightful Hawaiian songs and tunes.

On the way from San Francisco to Camp Perry the train was stalled for about an hour at a desert station in Nevada. Immediately the band collected and a dance was held in the dining house. Not only all the women from both sections of the train but some desert belles as well took part and there was a very merry time until the conductor gave the unwelcome signal for all aboard.

It was a rough trip to San Francisco from here and the boat was nine hours late. Arrived in San Francisco they went directly to the Jefferson Hotel where they stayed two days. Finally they boarded their special car on the Oakland mole and started on their long journey across the continent to the shores of Lake Erie.

They had a very comfortable trip of a dinner on the train and sometimes they did not. There was once when they went thirteen hours without food and were beginning to feel uncommonly empty when a welcome station was reached where there was a restaurant.

They arrived in Camp Perry late in the evening of the fourth day before the shoot opened and few knew of their arrival. Blanchard and Barry took their axes and went into the woods where they felled a tree, stripped it and made a forty-two-foot flag pole out of it. Then they returned to camp with their trophy, dug a hole, planted the pole and, early in the morning, turned out and hoisted a large silk Hawaiian flag.

When all the other campers saw the flag they immediately crowded round to welcome the newcomers and then there was more work for the band and the other National Guardsmen were so taken with their music that they were never allowed a leisure minute without somebody shouting for music from the Hawaiians.

The days before the shoot commenced were taken up with practice at different ranges. All of the members of the team carried away eighty per cent. medals, which are given for practice work at the two-hundred-yard range.

When the first day of the shoot arrived and the drawing for position was made, Captain Riley was fortunate enough to draw number three, which gave the team the right-hand target and thus obviated that stage fright confusion of targets which is so liable to steal into a team of the best marksmen in the world. At this range our boys did very well and finished up in the fourth place.

They dropped back badly, however, in the skirmish shooting, and things were very bad until the long range shooting was reached. Lieutenant Chillingworth was under the weather that day and his place was taken by Sergeant Sumner. It was a mean day—the wind was blowing in hard, stiff gusts down the range from the targets, and it was very bad for all but our boys. They were used to the gusty squalls and changing light on their own range and they felt very much at home.

While the other marksmen were wondering what windage to allow and how to figure out the changing light, they sat down, tucked their rifles into their chins and began to slaughter the targets. From being way down the list, this long-range shooting brought them up and they actually finished in twenty-sixth place, after apparently being on the track with the tailenders. It was a great exhibition of shooting.

Standing of teams at the conclusion of the national match:

Order	No.	Team.	Grand Total.
1	U. S. Infantry	3224	
2	U. S. Navy	3210	
3	U. S. Cavalry	3180	
4	U. S. Marine Corps	3117	
5	Wisconsin	3075	
6	Massachusetts	3036	
7	U. S. Naval Academy	3035	
8	Pennsylvania	3044	
9	District of Columbia	3025	
10	Washington	3008	
11	Illinois	2998	
12	Iowa	2994	
13	Oregon	2943	
14	Oklahoma	2929	
15	Maine	2914	
16	Ohio	2872	
17	New Hampshire	2821	
18	Colorado	2803	
19	California	2798	
20	New York	2772	
21	Maryland	2768	
22	New Jersey	2751	
23	Minnesota	2730	
24	Kansas	2728	
25	Missouri	2718	
26	Hawaii	2714	
27	Indiana	2710	
28	West Virginia	2706	
29	Michigan	2706	
30	Kentucky	2691	
31	Wyoming	2677	
32	Connecticut	2674	
33	Georgia	2673	
34	Rhode Island	2666	
35	Arizona	2587	
36	Alabama	2568	
37	South Carolina	2525	
38	Nebraska	2509	
39	Delaware	2473	
40	Tennessee	2473	
41	North Dakota	2466	
42	Texas	2450	
43	Vermont	2450	
44	Virginia	2428	
45	Arkansas	2410	
46	New Mexico	2292	
47	Utah	2248	
48	Mississippi	2245	
49	Louisiana	2096	
50	North Carolina	1904	

Subject to correction. Ties not determined.

and brought forth congratulations from all sides.

Barry Saves Life.

It was on their return trip that Sergeant Barry brought into good use his medical knowledge gained in the U. S. Hospital Corps. They were on the second section of a train on the Denver and Rio Grande and had just passed Green River, a small station about 115 miles west of Grand Junction. The train stopped and people came running back from the first section ahead of them asking for a doctor.

As no doctor could be found, Sergeant Barry ran ahead to see what he could do. He found, where there had been an engine, a set of tracks standing on the track, with what was left of the boiler and cab a hundred yards away. The boiler had exploded and the engineer lay twenty-six feet from the track in a badly damaged condition.

The fireman had been about to take up a shovel of coal at the time of the explosion, so that his back was turned to the boiler. He was badly burned down the back, but his clothes protected him to a great extent, and he was thrown out on the left side of the engine and escaped any serious injury.

With the engineer, however, it was different. He was seated with one hand on the brake control and the other on the reverse lever at the time of the explosion, and his left arm was frightfully burned up to the shoulder. His head had several nasty gashes, and one cut was so deep that it affected the man's brain and he was delirious when Barry arrived.

Barry had nothing in the way of first-aid appliances, with him, but he hurriedly sent for olive oil and flour from the dining-car and dressed the man's hurts carefully with what bandages he could obtain. Then arrived some man with a hypodermic syringe, who claimed to be a doctor and insisted on using his "gun" on the unfortunate patient. This had no effect, however, so Barry took charge and saw that the engineer was properly cared for.

After a time an engine and caboose arrived from Green River and the injured men were made as comfortable as possible. Barry turned his patients over to the division surgeon on the caboose and made a sprint for the train, which he just managed to reach after shouting for them to stop, as the train was starting.

The officials of the road insisted on being told Barry's name and address, and it is probable that some suitable reward will be sent to him, as he most undoubtedly saved the life of the engineer and prevented the fireman from being crippled for life.

Antone J. Silva, the catcher of the East Oakland team, who is now residing in Honolulu, is thinking seriously of going into the baseball game again. While in California he went up against the West Oakland boys, San Jose and Alameda, and in the majority of games his team was victorious. Tony, as he is familiarly known, may be seen in the near future tossing the sphere for one of the teams in the Kalahele League, which will open its season in the middle of November. "If my pitcher, Joe Garcia, was here," said Tony, "I would be satisfied with the battery, for this pitcher of mine pitches a ball altogether different from your local boys. It is called the 'Razoo' and man after man is retired on that kind of a ball; very few, if any, take first base on it. I may send for him some day."

Scores Made by Hawaii's Riflemen

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
The Adjutant-General's Office.

General Orders, No. 22.

Honolulu, September 16, 1908.

The following table, exhibiting the result of the work of the rifle team of the National Guard of Hawaii in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ottawa County, Ohio, August 24, 25, 26, 1908, is published for the information of all concerned:

Major W. R. Riley, Team Captain.		Team Captain.		Team Captain.		Team Captain.		Team Captain.	
Name	S. F.	Yds.	S. F.	Yds.	S. F.	Yds.	S. F.	Yds.	S. F.
Captain A. W. Neely	39	37	39	40	60	38	259		
Sergeant T. J. K. Evans	39	35	36	46	58	37	251		
Sergeant D. K. Lemon	41	34	36	45	52	41	249		
Corporal Jose Gouveia	37	33	41	45	52	33	241		
Captain M. M. Johnson	36	31	40	39	51	37	234		
Captain Chas. Coster	42	33	39	44	32	37	227		
First Lieut. Luther Evans	41	35	36	27	47	32	218		
Corporal John Stone	40	36	45	28	45	24	218		
First Sergeant E. Hopkins	33	36	39	42	37	31	208		
Sergeant J. Ferreira	40	38	37	41	13	38	207		
Sergeant R. M. Sumner	37	36	34	34	23	38	202		
First Sergeant W. S. Chillingworth	34	25	37	34	35	35	200		
Team totals	459	409	459	471	495	421	2714		

By order of the Governor,

JOHN W. JONES,

Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

W. W. NAUGHTON WRITES OF ATTELL-MORAN DRAW

There are some men who have seen a great many ring battles, and there are some who have written about them, but there is one man whom everybody confesses to be the king of all ring writers, and that is "Bill" Naughton of the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. Naughton has witnessed every fight of any importance during the last twenty years, and his accounts of the battles have always been recognized as standard.

He takes no chances when he reports a fight. With him at the ringside is a stenographer and he leans over and details the fight blow by blow as it goes on. This appears in the paper the next day as "the fight by rounds," and there is also a personal story signed by Mr. Naughton, giving his general impressions of the fight.

The following is a reprint of Mr. Naughton's story of the Attehl-Moran battle in San Francisco on Labor Day. It is deeply interesting to all followers of the game, as it shows clearly and succinctly just what happened and how the decision came to be a draw:

"Abel Attehl is such a consummate ring general that it isn't easy to tell how the pace affects him or what motives impel him to do certain things. To a man up a tree, however, it looked as though Attehl deliberately jeopardized his chances of winning from Owen Moran by loading and just fighting in spots.

"Referee Jack Welsh declared the contest a draw, and Attehl was mad as a wet hen. It looked for a second as though he would not allow the referee to take hold of his hand and hoist it aloft with Moran's, but he finally did so; the while his face was wrinkled with anger.

"In the writer's opinion Attehl earned the decision. It may be that Moran scored as often as the San Franciscan—the Englishman certainly was the more consistently aggressive of the pair—but Attehl's blows had more sting. Abey gashed his opponent's cheek with a snapping right cross in the seventh round, and in many of the rounds which followed he hurt Moran with left body punches. Attehl's straight left and hooks bulged the bridge of Moran's nose, puffed Moran's lips and kept blood dripping from Moran's face. Attehl himself came out of the melee without a scratch.

"Whatever may be said as to how men compare in cleverness and all-round fighting qualifications, it must be said that Attehl knows better how to minimize the effects of a punch. As the fight wore on Moran reached right cheek and chin many times with right crosses, left jabs, hooks and swings. When struck Attehl would allow his head to roll loosely with the punch and would suffer no more consequences than if merely slapped with the open hand. Moran, on the other hand, stood up stiffly against the American champion's smashes, and as a result his face was well marked at the finish.

'Tide Turns in Seventh.

"The turn of the tide came in the seventh round when Attehl waited for the Moran lead and then sent his right straight and true against the Britisher's cheek. A trickle of blood told the tale. Moran's confidence must have been impaired by this and other smashes, for he plunged at Attehl and butted him in the face with his head. There was some hooting and a warning from the referee and the Englishman did not offend again.

"Attehl was a little further in the lead in the eighth round. By this time he was as steady as a rock and his face fairly beamed with confidence. He began to loaf. He would back away from Moran's rushes, waving his body and the lower part of his face with entwined forearms and rolling his head as Moran used high hooks and jolts. Then when the end of the round was a half minute distant Attehl would loosen up and cause the blood to flow afresh from Moran's nose and mouth with punishing left jabs and tearing left hooks.

"There wasn't one round in which Attehl was extended from start to finish. If there had been he would have been in better standing with the crowd, and there would have been less indifference over the fact that Moran had been permitted to share the honors of a draw. The crowd felt toward Abey as it would toward a jockey, who had been caught napping in the stretch and had allowed another rider to come with a rush and run him to a dead heat.

Attehl Still Leading.

"After the tenth round Attehl seemed to think that the decision had already been recorded in his favor and

his leading spells were of longer duration. Moran pushed him half way through the ropes in the fourteenth and kept striking at him over the top rope until Welsh went to Attehl's relief.

"Although, as already stated, Attehl generally had the better of the grandstand rally toward the flag end of each round, there was one round in which the Englishman out-boxed the Californian. This was the sixteenth, and the best punch placed by Moran was a full right swing on the point of the chin.

"In the seventeenth round Moran was reeling in one mix-up, and in the eighteenth Attehl started earlier and fought later than he did in any of the other three-minute spells of fighting. He did good execution at the body with a left underwing and had Moran bending down to avoid the punishment.

"Moran was as persistent as ever, but Attehl took things easy in most of the rounds after the twentieth. He cut loose at a good fast clip in the twenty-second, however. Moran started the trouble and Abey kept his two gloves inside Moran's forearms and hammered away at the stomach, Moran meanwhile using both hands on the sides of the head. Attehl's head was rocking, but it was of his own volition, and the only punishing blows on tap just then were those that Moran took in the midriff.

"When they stood forth for the twenty-third round Attehl was as fresh looking and alert as at the beginning. He was snappy-eyed, and barring a few red scrapes around the left side, where Moran had clubbed him in the clinches, there was nothing to show that he had been through twenty-two rounds of fairly fast milling.

"Abey evidently thought that little remained but to have the award made in his favor, for after throwing a left underwing into Moran's stomach he stood away and said, 'No draw today, Owen.'

'I've Won a Mile,' Said Owen.

"Certainly not; I've won a mile," said Moran, and then they went at each other. Attehl was as cool as ever and he did not make an ungainly motion, while Moran floundered considerably. Moran was the aggressor right up to the very finish, a fact which influenced Referee Welsh in declaring the affair a draw.

"Moran said after the contest that he had broken his right hand in the second round and that he would like nothing better than to sign up with Attehl for a forty-five-round bout. It may be that the injury complained of was responsible for the lack of ginger in the Englishman's punches, but between Moran's ineffective hitting and Attehl's partiality for 'stalling' through nearly two-thirds of every round the contest could hardly be called an interesting one. Compared with the first bout between the men it was a tame affair.

"A big crowd gathered at Corbett's, on Ellis street, at 10:30 a. m. to watch the weighing of the featherweight champions. Each man was below the notch called for by the articles—namely 122 pounds, and according to private tests made before the official weighing each of the contestants weighed exactly 121½ pounds.

"There was a pressure of Moran money after the weighing, but the odds did not alter. The opening price in the morning was 10 to 6, with Attehl favorite, and at the ringside commissioners were moving around looking for the Attehl end.

"Moran put in an appearance at the arena early, and he appeared to be in better condition and in better spirits than he was just prior to his last affair with Attehl. Charley Harvey and 'Fiv' Kreling took the little Britisher for an automobile ride before bringing him to the arena, and as showing how unconcerned he was, they told how he laid back in his seat and slept while they were speeding along the driveway bordering the beach.

"Attehl took things easy after weighing in. He went to his home in the city and rested for a couple of hours. Then he rode to the arena in an automobile, reaching his dressing-room at 1:30 p. m.

"Shortly after 2 o'clock the arena filled rapidly, and by a quarter to 3 the gathering was an extremely large one.

"Owen Moran's sparring partner, Tom Deakin, figured in the second contest, and it looked as though his association with Moran benefited him. He had for his opponent Ed Kohl, and Kohl lasted only half a round. Deakin timed him with right crosses and soon had him in such a bad way that Referee Sol Levinson stopped the bout."

INVASION OF ANTS FEARED

Hawaii stands a chance of an invasion of a new kind of ant, and Entomologist Kotinsky of the Board of Agriculture is anxious that importers of groceries and other food supplies take a hand in preventing its introduction. The entomologist is not thoroughly acquainted with the prospective pest himself, and although he might give a technical description of the ant to those who might come in contact with it, yet it is so much like other ants that possibly the grocers at all might not know Mr. Ant if they came face to face with him. In his report to the Board of Agriculture yesterday Mr. Kotinsky stated:

"The so-called 'Argentine Ant' (*Idomyrmex humilis* Mayr.), so named because of the country of its supposed origin was recently reported discovered in and about Oakland, California. The discovery is important because during the four years of its presence in Louisiana, the first state of the Union invaded by it, it has proven to be a most formidable household pest, though it is apparently quite injurious also to horticulture. I gather this information from a paper in the first number of the Journal of Economic Entomology, a new periodical, by the Louisiana State Entomologist, who made careful observations on its habits. The discovery is important to us because the locality is so near the port from which we receive most of our supplies and are therefore in danger of an early invasion by the pest. That the discovery is authentic we had recently confirmed by specimens and letter from Mr. E. M. Shorn, the California entomological inspector. The condition requisite for the insect to be established here is that a complete colony including a mated queen be brought over. Such a colony would be located either in the ship or in the cargo. Were the ant to confine its life among plants we could be reasonably certain of keeping it out. But since it is more likely to locate in groceries and just as likely to be in a lumber or hardware cargo, the question assumes a different aspect. It is up to the grocers to look out for the pest, perhaps more than upon anyone else."

Campaign Against Pests.

Other items in his report were as follows:

"We are somewhat engaged in a campaign against the grade of turnips shipped here. With very few exceptions these are heavily infested with the cabbage maggot (*Phorbia brassicae*) and bear, in addition, heavy mats of fine rootlets more or less mixed with soil. At yet this fly is not known in Hawaii and to its advantage to keep out. The matting of roots and soil is not safe. Such are, therefore, invariably condemned either to be burned or returned. In the majority of cases the former is chosen by consignees. We are determined to insist upon absolutely clean, pest-free turnips."

As to plants received here from other ports, Mr. Kotinsky reports:

"It is an established fact in our practice that fruits and plants collected by private parties in their own gardens or orchards and sent to friends here are almost invariably obliged to burn owing to heavy infestation with hosts of pests. Such people would avoid much trouble and expense by sending none but clean, pest-free products."

A month ago the entomologist had occasion to state in a report that "scale bugs" (*Diapriidae*), stem borers and a colony of a black ant were collected on a lot of Dendrobium (*Orchidaceae*) brought from Manila by the Sheridan on the 5th. We fumigated the plants to kill the scale and hand-killed the borers. The only adult borer found was killed in a cyanide bottle and placed in the collection for subsequent determination. The ants were preserved in alcohol and sent to a specialist to be named.

A Japanese merchant not yet familiar with our practice of excluding scabby potatoes had a lot of 100 sacks of badly infested potatoes come from Seattle on the 6th and at our instance destroyed. His petition to be allowed to feed these potatoes to pigs was refused for tactical reasons and because, as Dr. Cobb has proven, spores are not rendered innocuous by passing through the alimentary canal of an animal.

Mangosteens Destroyed.

"Mr. MacIntyre of the Moanalua gardens returned from Manila bringing with him five warden cases, with twenty-four mangosteen sprouts, several packages of mango seeds, and four dozen mangosteen fruit. The last was refused admission in accordance with board regulations prohibiting importation of fresh fruits from the Orient. Some of the mango plants were found infested with aphids and all the cases were fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. The mango seeds were inspected, found apparently pest free and passed. The soil in the pots was originally taken from here, and, in accordance with your instructions, was kept in screened houses while in Manila. A letter from the officer in charge of the Botanical Gardens, Manila, brought by Mr. MacIntyre and placed on our files testifies to that effect. Upon examination nothing was found in the soil liable to become injurious and it was passed."

"Formerly the rice coming here from Japan during July, August and September used to be heavily infested with a variety of pests. We kept close watch on all incoming rice during the month of July and found it invariably clean. This is a result of the board's fumigation campaign.

Beetles in Figs.

"In July I went to the Peninsula on request to ascertain the relation between the fruit and the insect found in unusual numbers in ripening figs. Upon examination several overripe figs were found adhering to the tree and in these a host of those beetles, so common here in decaying fruit. So abundant were these beetles that at the slightest jar of the tree numbers of them fell out and drop onto what was below them. The owner was written to and instructed to remove the infested fruit and drop it into kerosene and thus destroy most of the beetles as well as their habitation."

WANT GUAVA BUSHES KILLED

Complaint against the encroachment of the guava tree on cattle grazing lands has been made to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry with the request that a parasite be located in some part of the world that may be scattered among the guava groves to destroy them. On the other hand there are persons who have asked the Board of Agriculture to find some cure for a disease which in some parts of the islands appears to be killing guavas. Just what the disease is is uncertain, but it is thought to be a root fungus. Should the board decide to look for a guava-killing parasite, the aid of Prof. Koebele, the eminent entomologist, formerly actively engaged in local work, is asked.

The complainant in this case stated that the guava bushes were overrunning some of the cattle lands to an extent which has appreciably diminished the area of the grazing lands. In addition to the encroachment of the lantana the guava is assuming proportions which disquiet the cattlemen.

A case of glanders which had received treatment by an unknown Japanese quack was reported at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. The horse when found by the board's veterinarians was in a terrible condition and the stable in which it was being doctored was in a horrible mess. The veterinarians are tracing the ownership of the animal back so that any other horses with which the diseased one may have been in contact may be examined.

Superintendent of Forestry Ralph S. Hosmer stated that Mr. Newell, director of the U. S. Reclamation Service, left San Francisco on the Army transport Crook on September 15 for Honolulu and will remain here until about November 3rd or 4th. He stated that he would undoubtedly be with Mr. Newell during much of the time of his visit. Chairman Holloway stated that the board would do what it could for Mr. Newell and suggested that the gentlemen might be asked to attend some of the meetings.

The report of Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer for the past two months referred to the appointment by Governor Frear of the Territorial Conservation Commission, the inauguration of systematic tapping tests in the rubber plantations of Nahuiki, the beginning of actual planting in the new experimental garden in Makiki valley, and the distribution of a considerable number of plants of Mocha coffee, an important new introduction to the Territory, as among the important items of interest during this time. With reference to the Territorial Conservation Commission he states:

"The Territorial Conservation Commission of Hawaii is one of the several state commissions that have been appointed at the suggestion of President Roosevelt following, and as one of the results of, the conference of Governors held at Washington last May. The object of the commission is to investigate the natural resources of the Territory and in cooperation with the National Conservation Commission and with the commissions of other states to assist in drawing up a plan for the rational use of the material resources of the nation as a whole. Governor Frear has appointed me as chairman of the commission."

Mr. Hosmer stated that in August he went to Hawaii to make examination of certain government forest lands in the district of Puna for which an application for lumbering had been received from the Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company. As this section has been little explored it is necessary to cut several trails through the heavy woods before an accurate idea of the country can be had. A number of trails had been cut prior to his visit which enabled him to make a partial examination. Before making a report he desires to see more of the country, and will accordingly return to Puna in a month or six weeks, by which time additional trails will permit a more complete inspection of the forest. On his trip he made an inspection of the lumbering done in the koa forest on Keanohu and in the ohia belt on the McKenzie Settlement Association.

Mr. Hosmer reported on the following changes in the office staff: On August 18th Mrs. Katherine Hannestad Kolb, who had for some months past served as general clerk and stenographer for the board, resigned her position. This position will be filled, in the absence of Miss Peterson, by Mr. R. Irwin, who had previously been employed as special clerk. On August 13th Herbert L. Kinslen was appointed clerk in the division of forestry to continue the work formerly attended to by Miss Eleanor B. Wirt.

Ex-Governor Carter, a member of the board who recently resigned, was present at the opening of the meeting or the board yesterday, long enough for the introduction of his successor, H. M. von Holt, appointed by Governor Frear. Mr. von Holt was assigned to the committees on forestry, rules and regulations and animal husbandry.

as their habitation.

"On the 18th we visited a garden in the city on request to account for the death of a citrus tree. The plant was found to have been ringbarked at the crown by crown rot. This disease is common here on citrus trees and is made especially obnoxious by the system of irrigation in practice. Diseases of that nature thrive best in moisture. Evidently then, to reduce losses from crown rot water should be applied to plants in a way that it will not come in immediate contact with the trunk. It is not needed there anyway, since the finer rootlets which are alone engaged in the absorption of moisture are at the extremities of larger root branches, and lie at some distance from the main trunk."

Change in Staff.

"Mr. G. A. Jordan, the inspector's assistant, tendered his resignation on the 15th. It was accepted by your president and committee on entomology and Mr. D. B. Kuhns appointed in his place."

TRENOR TELLS OF HIS MISSION

Chronicle.—John J. D. Trenor, who, until recently, was connected with the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, was a passenger on the Mongolia on her last trip. He has been in Hawaii for four months, where he has been studying immigration matters generally. He went there at the special invitation of the Territorial government, and was assigned to the mission by the Federal authorities at Washington. He had formerly conducted several special investigations in Europe for the department, especially in Italy, and is regarded as an authority on the subject of Italian immigration.

When requested for an expression of his views on Hawaii he said:

"I have devoted three months and a half to the study of the immigration question in Hawaii, having gone thoroughly over the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The problem that presented itself was a complex one, and the permanent and satisfactory solution of questions was of some magnitude.

"It will demand time, patience and self-abnegation on the part of many to accomplish the desired results, but I believe that all these will be forthcoming, without hesitation and without protest, and that the work will be carried along on lines the foundation of which will be the fostering and perpetuation of American institutions. It is perfectly obvious that to do this efforts should be made to stimulate immigration of a class whose affiliations are distinctly American, and whose progeny will not only be eligible to but desirous of American citizenship.

"My tentative plan having been accepted, I have made an engagement to represent the Board of Immigration of the Territory of Hawaii in the United States, and for that purpose I shall open headquarters in New York. I shall endeavor from among those now within our gates, to recruit such labor as the Territory may, from time to time, be in need.

"That this will be carried out in a way to commend itself to all having the welfare of the country at heart, may be seen from the following extract from my letter of instructions:

"It is the object of the Board only to lead itself to assist in the introduction of such European labor as is eligible to citizenship and the gradual introduction of which will offset the present preponderance of Asiatics in the Territory. In fact, the funds have been contributed with the specific understanding that they be expended solely in the introduction of a non-Asiatic class, who could, and would, eventually become American citizens.

"It should be borne in mind that the securing of a satisfactory and sufficient labor supply is one of the most vital questions with which the Territory is confronted; in fact, it underlies the whole fabric of its prosperity.

"So many elements of uncertainty enter into the profitable raising of crops in the Islands that it is possible only to go so far in the payment of wages and exist. In the case of the sugar industry, which this year is, fortunately, exceptionally prosperous, it needs only a season of drought, a depressed sugar market, or a possible reduction in the duty on raw sugar to imperil an enterprise which furnishes nearly 96 per cent. of the total wealth of the Islands.

"The present duty on sugar may seem ample protection, but when the cost of delivery in the greatest market—New York—is taken into account, the margin of profit is seriously impaired. Millions of dollars of capital have been sunk in the Islands in an effort to launch such enterprises. If a careful survey were made of the capital invested in the sugar industry, and the returns therefrom, taking the Islands as a whole, for the past twenty years it is very doubtful whether an average of more than 3 per cent per annum would be shown.

"This is why it always has and will continue to be imperative that those carrying on this business must be prepared financially to tide themselves over a bad season or two. Inability to do this merely courts disaster. The concrete propositions are: What are the inducements, and what, if any, are the drawbacks of immigration to Hawaii? The former are many, the latter few.

"Continuous work, at fairly reasonable wages, perfect climatic conditions, free rent, fuel, water and medical attendance, with the possession of a house and plot of ground at the end of three years are among the attractions. Good schools and well-equipped hospitals meet both the mental and physical demands. The difficulty in Hawaii, so far as common labor is concerned, is not in finding continuous work, but in finding continuous workers.

"The wages paid, with the added free list, are probably somewhat greater than those received by a like worker on the mainland, when the opportunity to work continuously is taken into consideration. The quarters furnished with the plot of land, frequently cultivated to its utmost capacity, the sanitary conditions enforced, and the practical absence of physical dangers, render the lot of these workers infinitely superior to the average toiler elsewhere.

"Compared with conditions in various parts of Europe, where the people are frequently herded like cattle, their state is one of positive luxury. The rigors of searching heat and biting cold are unknown there. This tends to materially reduce the cost of living, and especially of clothing. Opportunities to cultivate land on contract are open to all, so that a man's ability and desire to work are reflected in his increased earnings.

"Labor in Hawaii is free to go where it chooses. The day of forced work has passed, never to return. There is no blacklist left, a man's known inability or unwillingness to work being the only bar to his employment. The permanence of labor is the best test of its satisfaction with its environment.

"The illustrations accompanying this article were taken at random on the Island of Hawaii, and represent families whose parents have been on the same plantation for twenty-five years or longer. This is true of many other places there, and is the best reply to

MRS. NEUMANN'S UNTIMELY DEATH

Chronicle, September 6.—When Mrs. Hermann Focke of Honolulu went down to the wharf yesterday morning to meet her mother, Mrs. Paul Neumann, who was expected to arrive on the City of Sydney, the purser came ashore and informed her that Mrs. Neumann had jumped or fallen from the vessel on the night of September 1, a few leagues off Mazatlan.

While Mrs. Neumann, who was the widow of the former Attorney General of Hawaii, under the monarchy, was coming up the coast, her daughter, Mrs. Focke, was crossing the Pacific from Honolulu, expecting to meet her in this city.

When Mrs. Focke looked up to the deck of the City of Sydney yesterday morning, she saw her mother's Spanish traveling companion, Mrs. Emilia Billings, standing there alone, and a few minutes later learned of the tragic death of her mother.

Mrs. Neumann had been in Acapulco settling the estate of her stepfather. She had extensive business interests, and always managed her own affairs, her friends speaking of her as a remarkably clear-headed woman. The heat of the tropics, however, together with business cares, brought on an attack of nervous prostration, and during this illness she became intermittently delirious.

Asked Daughter to Meet Her.

Mrs. Neumann enabled her daughter in Honolulu that she was ill, and asked her to meet her in this city. She was placed aboard the City of Sydney on August 27 by a physician and the United States Consul, a traveling companion accompanying her on the trip. Mrs. Neumann had several attacks of delirium on the vessel, but, on the whole, seemed to be improving.

The City of Sydney sailed from Mazatlan on September 1, and at 11 o'clock that night Mrs. Neumann and the chief engineer were sitting on the deck, where they had been engaged in conversation for some time. Mrs. Billings, her companion, had gone to her stateroom. Mrs. Neumann remarked that she was going to retire, so the engineer arose and left her. That was the last ever seen of her.

In the course of an hour Mrs. Billings became alarmed at the non-appearance of Mrs. Neumann and spoke to the purser. A search of the vessel was made, but no trace of the missing woman could be found. It is presumed that, in a fit of delirium, she jumped over the rail. She must have gone into the sea in her night clothes, as her other garments were found in her stateroom.

As she had been missed for some time, it was too late to lower a boat, and the vessel continued on its way. Mazatlan is the last port of call, so no word of the tragedy could be got to this city until the vessel arrived yesterday morning.

Arrived on Mongolia.

As soon as Mrs. Focke received her mother's cablegram she packed hastily and sailed for this port on the Mongolia, arriving here last Thursday. She went to the home of a friend, Mrs. A. J. Moulder, at 1941 Clay street.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Focke, accompanied by friends, went to the wharf, expecting to meet her mother, although she knew she was ill. While the vessel was being warped in, the Spanish traveling companion could be seen standing on the deck, but there was no sign of Mrs. Neumann. As soon as the first gangway was thrown ashore the purser crossed on it and told the waiting daughter of the tragic fate of her mother. Mrs. Focke was prostrated by the news and was taken home suffering severely from shock.

Mrs. Neumann, although she had not lived in this city for many years, was well known here, and was prominent socially before she left for the Islands with her husband, Paul Neumann. She was very intimate with many of the old families in this city.

Paul Neumann was known as the leader of the Hawaiian bar. He is said to have been more learned in Hawaiian law than any attorney who ever practiced there. He was Attorney General under the reign of King Kalakaua. Later he represented Queen Liliuokalani at Washington, and went there to press her claims before the government for the title to the crown lands.

He died seven years ago, leaving a large estate, and his widow managed the property until the time of her death. Mrs. Hermann Focke, the daughter, is the wife of a Honolulu merchant.

A BALM INDEED.

No external application is equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm for sore muscles or swollen joints. No matter what may be the cause, this liniment will give relief. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The criticism that white labor is incapable of performing the work required there. The throwing open of positions of semi-skilled labor should prove to be an incentive to the brighter white workers.

The fact that free transportation is furnished to prospective laborers coming to Hawaii, and their families, will prove highly attractive. The only possible drawback that can be urged is the distance from home, but when it is understood that permanent settlers only are needed, the objection vanishes.

While the Asiatic element, especially the Japanese, largely preponderates, the Portuguese are found to head the list of steady workers, convincing proof that the Latin race, carefully selected from among the tillers of the soil, in every way meets the demand made upon it.

An earnest effort is being made to obtain such labor as may be needed from within the limits of the United States. Vast sums have been spent in obtaining what has been needed in the past, and large losses sustained from deserters en route, and from a poor selection in the first place. Both these evils will be strongly guarded against, and if failure attends the efforts to secure the labor required by the Territory, it will not be because money or energy has been spared in the attempt.

The Fires of Halemaumau

By R. O. Matheson.

Madame Pele has notified her worshippers that she is about to retreat for another period of quiescence into her subterranean home beneath the dead floor of Kilauea. So are her vagaries just now in Halemaumau regarded, her comings and goings, the ebb and the flow of her fires running before her feet, the swing and the swirl of her flame fringed garments as she opens the door of her fiery kingdom for the nonce, then closes it on a darkened doorstep. For months, until a few days ago, the Fire Goddess raged in the open and hundreds of her worshippers gazed down upon her ragings from the lip of her crater home. Then, the fury relaxed and for a day she sulked, drawing a veil of black and deadened lavas over her bright face, while far and wide the report spread "Kilauea is dead."

One day the news was true, the next, petulantly, Pele had torn the veil away and with a rush and fury her mourning weeds were rent and she was again the fiery queen, watched and admired and feared in her unconquerable strength. Furious at her own temporary abasement she tossed her fire locks to the skies, clutched with angry fingers the edges of her cavern and tore the glowing rocks in thundering cascades into the depths. Then feminine in her moods, her fury sunk to sobs and finally to silence, the fires brooding deep. This series of moods, so say those who know her best, are the warnings of the goddess that soon she will refuse to exhibit herself. It is a notification to those who would visit at her gleaming shrine, not to delay lest it be too late. But, though a goddess, Pele is a woman and none may say that her mind is made up. Women are said not to make up their minds except to change them. Those who would see the fires would do well not to put off the visit too long, however.

The phenomena of Kilauea at the present time are intensely interesting. The display of volcanic action was never better. The violence of the forces at work in the depths, the source of the lava lake, has not been exceeded for a score of years and tourists and others cannot expect to see the fires of Halemaumau to better advantage. So say the kamaainas. I cannot say what the volcano has been in other days; I cannot begin to say in words what the volcano is today or what it was the day and night I sat and marveled on the firepit brink last week, because there are few men who have ever been who could set down in words the scene that all may see who visit Kilauea at this time! Certain it is, however, that those who are able to visit Madame Pele at her home now and fail to do so are losing that which would be an experience of a lifetime, a sight of Nature's throes to be seen nowhere else in the world, something never to be forgotten and a spectacle that must impress the most unimaginative.

Nearly everyone who has crossed an ocean has been through the greatest storm that the captain of their particular vessel ever experienced in all his years at sea and in just the same way everyone who has visited the volcano in one of its periods of activity has seen the fires to greater advantage than any of the volcano guides ever remember in all his years of guidance back and forth over the lava trails. There was no guide to tie me to me a week ago today when I hung my legs over the firepit brink and I was the sole spectator for two hours of the glorious display three hundred feet or more below me, thus I have no means of telling how much greater was the flow, how much higher were the fountains and how much hotter was the lava than it had ever been before, but should anyone tell me that the activity on Monday afternoon last has ever been surpassed at any time I would not believe them. I saw the fires that day when they first began to rise; I watched the lake of fire belch from the bottomless galleries in the firepit crater, spread over and across the dead-lava floor of the great chasm, lap the walls with tongues of streaming, gleaming glow, cascading into the hollows and tumbling, roaring and splashing in the livid, pulsating pond in the center that rose so fast that the hardened lava on the surface was the thinnest scum, across which waves of ruby light crisscrossed from the plashings of the fire fountains.

At first, when the lavas welled from the depths in their first return to the day, they were sluggish, squirming in dull red writhing, but a short way, then blackening into stillness, while the outlet cavern seemed to suck back the smoke clouds that swirled out between the flows. Then, with a cough and gurgle, the first fountain began to play, increasing in volume until in the center of a rapidly expanding lake of gleaming lava a fire column stood clear thirty feet above the level into which it poured. From that time on for two hours that mammoth jet of fire remained, never once sinking back to the lake level, and at times, with intervals of less than three minutes, the forces at work below heaved the whole mass high into the air, the cooling fragments splashing back into the lake, spluttering the lava for a distance around quite a hundred yards. To say how high the lava was tossed or to what volume the fountain played for me is the veriest guesswork, and the guess is forty feet for the diameter of the fire column and at least seventy feet for the height to which the lava was tossed in the greatest convulsions. At times the whole column would rise obliquely, partially solidify, and topple over with a splash that would send fiery tidal waves across the lake. Again, in mighty spurts, the fountain would shoot splashes of fire clear across the pit bottom, past the spreading fringes of the lake. And as the great fountain played, boiling in the center like a great cauldron and with such intensity that there was no hardening of a cone, no building up of a solid on the surface of the swirling fire, the lake spread and grew. After each explosion in the center the waves would run to the edges, would curl over the level of the fire tide, and a new high fire mark would be established, while in the lake center two other great fountains formed, ceaselessly boiling, and a score of other lesser ones rose and fell at other spots in the flood. In the full sunlight these rivers and foun-

tains or fire appeared as great gutterings of oozy blood fresh from the dying veins of slaughtered giants.

And all this great show was for me alone. For one lone reporter, traveling on a pass, this greatest show in all the world was given, for no other person stood on all the rim of that great circle. As I watched through those fascinating minutes, shading my face from the heat of the swelling fires, under the hypnotic influences of all that swirl and flow of molten lava, Madame Pele herself appeared. Presumably the goddess did not know that a rash mortal, and that mortal a reporter, was at hand, because in all the glory of her beautiful womanhood, giant in stature, she emerged from the center fountain and laved her gleaming body in the living fires. Winding her tresses about her brow, she scooped great handfuls of the fires and poured them over her shoulders; in glee she tossed the lavas into the air, and the wind that swept across the firepit streamed through the pelting rose-red pebbles and bore brown wisps of Pele's hair against the windward edges of the rugged pit. I saw the brittle filaments blown away from the shapely head, and I gathered handfuls of them afterward from where they lodged, so I know I dreamed no dream.

Her bathing finished, the goddess slipped slowly back into her fires just as others from the Volcano House trudged up beside me. They saw the fountains play and the lake rock and surge and spread, but I alone had been a witness of the coming forth of the mistress of the pit.

From the time of her withdrawal the violence in the lake decreased, until, an hour later, the lowering of the lake was perceptible, the fires draining back from the edges and cracking open the darkening surface in sinuous cracks like writhing, blood-red serpents. Lower and lower sank the lake, and less and less violent played the fountains, until, five hours after the first stream had welled from the depth, the activity had practically ceased. Two hours later, after dark, the scenes of the day were almost repeated, the darkness emphasizing the extreme liquidness of the fire lake, the surface scum being fairly agleam with the heat from the under lava, the whole surface of the lake from edge to edge of the firepit being a gleaming, ever-changing sea of light and fire, wonderful to see and fascinating to watch as it shifted, changed, formed and reformed unceasingly, fretting beneath the blows of the fresh lava pouring into it from the fountains.

The Volcano House.

Much has been written in praise of the courteous treatment accorded the volcano travelers by Host Demosthenes Lycurgus and his aides at the Volcano House. Like the volcano itself, there is nothing new to tell. It has all been written and said, but a comparison of the comforts of today with the accommodations that were to be had at the volcano by the earlier travelers, as written a few days ago in the guest book of the house by Professor Brigham of the Bishop Museum, who compared his visit last week to one he paid to Madame Pele's domain forty-four years ago, is interesting. He wrote:

"At the request of our most kind host I break my custom on this my fortieth visit to Halemaumau, or Lua Pele, to note not merely the activity of the volcano, which reminds us of the conditions in 1864 and 1880 so far as the action in the pit is concerned, but to the visitor the important change in the creature comforts he now experiences. At the earlier date the main crater was four hundred feet deeper than at present and there was no trail suitable for horse, hardly one practicable for man. For shelter there was a grass house of one room with floor of coarse lava mat, no other bed, no cook stove and attendant Chinese, but the visitor must bring his own provisions, and water was condensed from the steam cracks, which were then much the same in volume as at present. Later came the frame house, of which the present billiard-room is a relic much improved. It seemed a great advance and my conservatism was a little disturbed when the present hotel was added. But as we grow in years appreciation of the more physical comfort also grows, and now, after many kind and pleasantly remembered pasts, it is pleasant to have such a shelter and to be cared for by Demosthenes N. Lycurgus and his obliging staff."

When I came in 1864 to survey the crater and for the first time carried a chain around it, assisted only by Hawaiians, provisions were scarce and other visitors rare. Now that after forty-four years I am again here to collect more of the local native plants, I find abundant many fine vegetables grown in the hotel kitchen garden, good enough roads, telephone connection with the rest of the island, wireless with the rest of the group, gas in the house and hospitality such as is seldom found in hostels, and guests in ever-increasing numbers. I have brought with me from Hawaiian institutions not dreamed of in 1864, two men of about my age then—Mr. Charles N. Forbes, the botanist of the Bernice Pauahi Museum, and Mr. Clifford B. Thompson, instructor in the Kamehameha Schools."

JAPANESE BUY LAND FOR NEW CEMETERY

Solomon and Kekuli Kauai have conveyed to the Japanese Cemetery Association 2.35 acres of land at Kanoihill. The land is to be used as a cemetery. This association was recently given authority by the Board of Health to establish a cemetery at this place. The cemetery is especially for the members of the Hongwanji sect of Buddhists, who maintain a temple on upper Fort Street. The consideration is \$2000. W. R. Castle as trustee joins in the conveyance.

THE TIE MILL IS PUNA'S PRIDE

(Staff Correspondence.)

PAHOA, Puna, Hawaii, September 5.

The only one of its kind in the world, the people of Puna in particular and those of the whole island of Hawaii in general are proud of the Puna tie mill, which stands at the terminus of the Puna railroad, complete and ready to begin work next week. This mill is unique, inasmuch as it is not only a big and complete sawmill but the only such mill in the world fitted up exclusively for turning out railroad ties.

In the flat country of Puna the new mill is a landmark serving a great stretch of country. To its towering smokestack it is the avowed intention of the surveyors to "tie" their work in future and this intention is an evidence of the faith for success that the ones who know the country best and most intimately have for the future of the Hawaiian Mahogany Company. Heretofore the surveyors have been "tying" their work to a prominent hill in the district, the hill being something that would last. The new company, which is doing things on such a large scale is thought to be, evidently, quite as lasting. At any rate, the tie mill is built as solidly as good construction work could do with the best materials and if it does not last it will not be the fault of the ones who planned the mill or the experts who set it up.

Everything about the building itself and the machinery with which it is equipped is solid. The great saws which first square up the ohia logs, driven towards them by an immense endless chain, are set to handle material up to four feet in diameter and the framework that holds them and the carriers are of wrought steel, massive and capable of withstanding a tremendous strain. There are four of these saws, set at the top of a convex lumber pathway, up which the logs will travel to first enter the mill. Two sets of carriers, each operated by its own engine, seize the logs as they come and hold them firmly while the saws, in pairs, one pair on each side of the mill, slice off the slabs, trim off a board or two, if necessary to reduce the log to convenient size for tie work, then slice the remainder of the log into six-inch fitches.

These pass on to a conveyor and are carried along to the center of the mill, where another set of saws is waiting. This takes the six-inch slices of log and finishes the tie sawing. There are six circular saws in this machine, set in sets of three, each set working by itself. Thus four ties at once can be run out and on the steadily traveling conveyors, which never permit the log and its segments to remain still for a moment after its journey into the mill is commenced. The conveyors carry the ties, complete all but the sawing into eight-foot lengths, to three more saws, set at the rear of the mill, just above the last set of moving carriers, which go to the railroad cars.

Then there are gaws for converting the slabs into firewood lengths and conveyors to carry these lengths off for shipment; other conveyors for placing the ohia boards in the drying yards and still others to carry off the sawdust and the waste to the burning pile.

Everything is complete, everything is labor-saving, everything is solid and put up in a way that impresses the casual observer with the idea that the Mahogany company is in earnest and is getting ready in the right way to fill the biggest tie contract that has ever crossed the Pacific.

The motive power for the machinery is generated in the boilers of a 330-horse power engine, built, as is everything else about the mill, to stand the strain that will certainly come when two thousand five hundred ties a day have to be turned out, when nearly a thousand ohia logs each twenty-four hours have to be handled, logs of a wood so heavy that it sinks in water like ironwood. A thirteen-ton flywheel is the impressive part of the engine to the layman, but to an engineer the ease with which the great engine can be reversed and the solidity with which it is put together would be the interesting features.

The boilers for the engine have also some features that must interest engineers, inasmuch as these are the first in the Territory to be fitted with the hollow blast grate bar, squared iron tubes with blast holes that are fitted beneath the fireboxes and through which a blast of cold air can be sent from a blast engine connected with the main one. The boilers have a guaranteed capacity of 400-horse power, but with the use of the cold blast this can be increased twenty-five per cent, while the greenest wood can be used for fuel.

The mill building, in the main structure, is sixty-five feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet long. When running at capacity, a force of twenty-five men and overseers will be required. This mill was designed and erected

by the mill superintendent of the mahogany company, H. C. Hansen, who came here from Missouri, not showing but to show.

Of course, the main object of the sawmill force, just as it is just with the office force at Hilo headquarters, is to turn out ties for the big Fe contract, and every energy is directed toward this end. But the company has plans for the future, plans for putting the by-products of the saws to commercial uses, uses which will add materially to the income from the sales of ohia without adding greatly to the cost of production.

W. W. Harris, the general manager of the company, has a file of orders on hand for ohia lumber from various manufacturers from many points on the mainland. The value of ohia as a tough, workable and seemingly wood has been spread abroad, and the many orders for sample lots and the numerous inquiries are the result.

One manufacturer has sent in an order for ohia which is to be worked up into shoes for car brakes; implement men are writing, wanting to know what prospects there are to secure a supply of the heavy, white wood to be worked up into plow handles, shafts and whiffle-trees and gear boards for reapers and binders; a great wagon manufacturing firm wants figures on a supply for axle shafts, for spokes and wooden wheel-rims, and other inquiries are in the company's office for ohia flooring.

Later on, also, when it is possible to get around to it, after the tie-mill is well under way and the accumulation of orders are begun to be filled, it is the intention of the company to experiment with ohia as a material for street paving blocks. Ohia has a density greater than northwest fir, a tensile strength surpassing hickory, and a wearing quality and a power of resisting both wet and rot that should commend those interested in getting a pavement capable of wearing smooth and resisting the wear of heavy traffic.

Then there is the possibility of extracting the tannic acid from the sawdust waste, the wood containing a high percentage of this valuable product. Altogether, there is small danger of a portion of the ohia log going to waste once the main contract work is well under way, which should be long before the end of the year.

General Manager Harris is looking after the game from every end, being untiring in his duties, which take him from office to forest many times during every week. One hour will find him busy behind the koa counter of the Wainuene avenue office of the company in Hilo, attending to the thousand and one things which crowd upon the executive head of any large concern, meeting inquirers, prospective purchasers of lumber, and company directors and shareholders; the next hour find him whirling away in his Frank over the Puna road, ready to plunge into the difficulties met with by the mill superintendent or the outside manager. He can meet the railroad magnate on an equal footing, or settle a fight in a Japanese camp. His work for the company tells, and the way everything moves every day from end to end of the business shows it.

The arrangements for the loading of the ties, either direct from the cars at the Hilo Railroad Company's wharf or by lighters, are now under consideration, and will be settled this week, although, so far, the company manager here has not received definite information as to the carrying contract with the Matson Company. Just how big a contract this transportation is can be seen when it is figured that the mill can turn out a cargo for a twenty-five thousand ton sailing vessel every ten days and give a yearly tonnage in ties alone equal to one-eighth of all the sugar shipped from all the islands. A train of eight cars a day will be required to keep the mill clear of sawn ties.

When everything is running smoothly, the company will have in the forest and the mill, including the men at work on the Arioli tree-pulling contract, a force of five hundred men on its payrolls. At present there are over three hundred at work, and the payroll last month for the laborers was over six thousand dollars.

MATHESON.

THE RENTAL VALUE OF PINEAPPLE LAND

The Tax Appeal Court has rendered a decision in the appeal of the John Ili Estate against the assessment of large body of pineapple lands near Wahiawa. The lands are leased to pineapple growers on twenty-year lease, the rental being a dollar and a half an acre for the first year, and progressing each year until it is seven dollars and a half an acre and at that rate for the remainder of the term.

The assessor assessed the property at \$80 an acre, and the estate appealed. The board has fixed a valuation of about \$50 an acre for the land, taking eight years' rental as the basis of valuation.

The funeral of the late Walter S. Marchant of the postoffice staff was held yesterday afternoon from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams. Clarence Crabbe had charge of the arrangements on behalf of the family.

THE PACIFIC GUANO & FERTILIZER CO.
HONOLULU, H. I.

**HELP THE EARTH
—AND THE—
EARTH WILL HELP YOU**

We make fertilizer for every product and put on the market only what has been proven of real value. Let us know the purpose for which you want soil helps and we will supply you. Address us

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,
(Limited)
Agents for Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds.....\$2,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Accumulated Funds.....\$1,000,000

Reduction of rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Mountain Resorts:
BANFF, GLACIER, MT. STEPHENS AND FRASER CANYON
EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS FROM VANCOUVER

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.
For Tickets and general information Apply to—

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Bank of Hawaii

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Paid-up Capital.....\$800,000.00
Surplus.....200,000.00
Undivided Profits.....102,617.80

OFFICERS:
Charles M. Cooke.....President
C. Jones.....Vice-President
W. Macfarlane.....2nd Vice-President
H. Cooke.....Cashier
Hustace, Jr.....Assistant Cashier
B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier
F. B. Damon.....Secretary

DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.
Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

TRUST BUILDING, FORT STREET.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd
Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.

Aetna Fire Insurance Co.
—ATTENTION—
We have just accepted the Agency for the

Phoenix Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire) and

as Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.
These were also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

ROBBER STAMPS
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd
Honolulu, T. H.

Commission Merchants

Sugar Factors

Ewa Plantation Co.
Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.
Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.
Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis.
Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
Babcock & Wilcox Boilers.
Green's Fuel Economizer.
Marsh Steam Pumps.
Matson Navigation Co.
Planters' Line Shipping Co.

HARRIMAN AND THE OCEANIC LINERS

The Chronicle of September 8 has the following:

Of greater import to San Francisco interests than any of the other matters discussed by E. H. Harriman and those who were successively admitted to his room at the Fairmont Hotel yesterday afternoon, is the arrangement for the sale of the three steamships of the Oceanic line to the Pacific Mail, to be used in the inauguration of an express service between this port and Ancon, in the Panama canal zone.

Since the resumption of work on the canal under the American government, the merchants of San Francisco have found themselves handicapped in bidding on supplies for the Canal Commission, owing to the fact that the steamship service on the Atlantic was so much superior to that furnished by the slower boats operated by the Pacific Mail on this side. Not only are these boats incapable of making the speed attained by the ships on the Atlantic canal service, but owing to the fact that they make many stops on the way down the Mexican coast, they have been unable to land canal supplies at Ancon in competition with the steamers running from New York, and this in spite of the fact that many articles consumed on the canal zone are produced in California, and heretofore shipped by the roundabout way of overland freight to New York, and from there to the isthmus by the Atlantic steamers.

The first man of those waiting in the lobby who was called to Harriman's room at the Fairmont yesterday afternoon was John D. Spreckels, and the subject discussed between them was the terms of the purchase of the three ships, the Ventura, Sonoma and Sierra, which formerly constituted the service from this port to Australia, with Honolulu as a port of call, on the Oceanic line. For nearly a year these ships have been lying idle in Mission bay, and there have been many rumors as to the ultimate use to which they would be put. The Spreckels interests had found the Oceanic service unprofitable without the subsidy which the American government refused to grant, and the three big steamships, which were built in the East particularly for this line, had been lying idle for more than a year.

But Harriman has work for idle ships to do, and yesterday afternoon he explained his plan to put the Ventura, Sierra and Sonoma on the line to Panama, to furnish a direct express line from here to Ancon.

The price he drove was a sharp one, but Spreckels left the conference with an expression of features that indicated he was well pleased at his bargain.

There was more to the talk, too, than the mere purchase and sale of three big ocean steamships, for under the Pacific Mail house flag these boats are to be operated under an agreement with the government that amounts to a subsidy, and Harriman explained to Spreckels something of his plans to revive the fight for a subsidy bill in Congress next spring.

Harriman has not forgotten that Bob Evans pointed him out as the man most fitted to win for this country the mastery of the Pacific, and he is not daunted by the coming of the Japanese turbine liners. Through his agents he has been in correspondence with the Japanese cabinet by cable, and his plans for the Pacific Mail do not end with the improvement of the line to Panama. After the inauguration in March, and when Congress convenes, Harriman intimated yesterday that he intended to go after a ship subsidy that would open the way for further extensions of the Pacific Mail service between San Francisco and the Orient. During the day he was also in conference with R. P. Schwerin and Manager Avery of the Japanese line, and he made it plain that interstate commerce regulations that have prevented the re-bating by the railroads for Eastern freight shipped to San Francisco in transit for the Orient might not prevent the profitable operation of the ocean line.

The demands of the army transport service for more steamships may be met with an arrangement under which the Pacific Mail may be able to enlarge its fleet under a subsidy and with an agreement that the new boats may be used for troops in the possible event of war.

MAY COME TO STAY.

Word has just been received by letter that Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, the distinguished geologist and scientist of Dartmouth College, and his family are coming to Honolulu by the Siberia early in November to take up their temporary residence here. His family consists of his wife and two daughters, all of whom are well known here, having spent a year here some seven years ago. Honolulu is to be congratulated upon this accession of gifted and learned people to its literary and social circles.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE.

Everybody who has used it says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to give relief from pains in the stomach or diarrhoea, which is positive proof of its reliability. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian

WHY CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS ASK FOR GOVERNMENT S. S. LINE

Editor Advertiser: The business interests of the Pacific Coast want a Government steamship line, connecting the Panama canal zone Pacific port of Ancon and San Francisco. This almost universal sentiment that urges governmental infringement on the domain of private business enterprise, has been developed by a condition of affairs prevailing throughout the last twenty years, effectually depriving the western territory of the inestimable benefit of water competition, by way of the isthmus of Panama railroad, in all freight traffic to the Atlantic seaboard.

For the period mentioned the steamship service between San Francisco and Panama has been under the practical control of the transcontinental interests. The corporations have naturally and successfully aimed to eliminate their coastwise line as a real factor in the railroad freight tariffs to the East. The through service to the Atlantic states by way of the Panama railroad, has been consistently discouraged. Nothing is plainer to the shipping and business interests of the West than the fact that this well known and acknowledged condition has retarded the growth of San Francisco as a great seaport and proved an obstacle to the progressive expansion of commerce on the Pacific Coast.

While Secretary of War, Taft declared that he considered the present coastwise line—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—to be a standing impediment to the natural development of trade relations. This opinion of the Secretary of War took tangible form when he delegated Special Panama Railroad Commissioner Joseph L. Bristow to investigate the conditions that would surround the operation of a government steamship line on the western coast of the country.

The line of freight and passenger steamships now running under government control between Colon and New York has proved a satisfactory investment, and this successful experiment, coupled with the government's investigations of the possibilities in developing the new meager facilities on the Pacific Coast, has led to the belief that the transcontinental freight rates may be controlled by actual water competition even before the Panama canal is a reality.

San Francisco is the terminal point for practically all of the many products of California. With reasonable freight rates and regular sailings, it is estimated that a steamship line between San Francisco and Panama would receive at least one-third and probably one-half of the through freight shipments that now go to the Atlantic states by rail. But the effectual method adopted to prevent exporting shippers from using the present sea service is in the maintenance of rates that make it unprofitable to select the Panama route in preference to the transcontinental railroads. The lack of tonnage in the San Francisco-Panama service and the delays at the isthmus, of which Taft complained, with the absence of a rate that offers an inducement to shippers, all goes to give the great bulk of the Pacific Coast freight to the transcontinental railroads at their own tariff schedules.

There is no doubt, in the minds of its advocates, that a government steamship line on the Pacific Coast with regular and frequent sailings, would develop a large and constantly increasing volume of traffic. But to handle the through freight business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts the government line would have to give a service at the Pacific ports between the two terminal points. The Mexican and Central American ports are intimately connected with the through freight traffic and the present complete service of the Pacific Mail Company in this single connection would have to be undertaken by the government vessels.

Until the last half of the year 1905 the Pacific Mail Company had the privilege of making through bills of lading between the Atlantic states and the Pacific Coast. This gave the company an advantage in through business over foreign carriers, but the privilege was later rescinded by the government. The coffee carrying business from the west coast of Central America to New York is held as a practical monopoly by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, a subsidized British company operating with through billing privileges. The Atlas Steamship Company of New York, a German company, has secured some of the trade and with the Kosmos Steamship Company, controlled by the Hamburg-American Packet Company, has made large inroads in the west coast business.

It is evident that the interests of San Francisco are impaired by foreign vessels transporting freight that should be directed to the through steamers operating between San Francisco and Panama. To pay, the government steamers would have to be of large capacity and the necessary stops that would have to be made at the many Mexican and Central American ports would cause much delay to big freighters. The hope of the Pacific Coast exporter is increased accommodations for traffic and low freight rates. With a rate of \$8.00 or \$8.50 per ton from New York the government line would also find that the Pacific Coast market would give about all the freight the system could handle from New York to San Francisco.

The isthmus of Tehuantepec railroad, owned and operated by the Mexican government, has come to be a factor in the through freight shipments from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic states. The American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. uses the Mexican government's line as a connecting link and has been transshipping considerable freight from New York to San Francisco instead of sending their vessels to the Pacific by the Strait of Magellan route. The Magellan route is, and has been, of considerable utility to the exporters and importers of San Francisco in their trade relations with the Atlantic states. It possesses advantages as an all-water route and has been favored in the handling of certain classes of merchandise. The freight coming from New York by the Magellan route does not

receive extra handling in transit and consequently is received in better condition. Improbable as it may seem it is nevertheless a fact that the average time of sixty days by the Magellan route at the present time compares favorably with that of the transcontinental railroads. Because of its freedom from freight transfer and frequent damage the Magellan route is preferred by some large Pacific Coast importers to either the Panama or Tehuantepec system.

A factor that causes those interested in California's great industry—fruit growing—to favor the establishment of a government steamship line is the belief that if it was inaugurated now the service would be continued after the completion of the Panama canal. With the interoceanic waterway open it is estimated that the great bulk of California's fresh fruit shipments would be diverted from the transcontinental railroads. Oranges, and all but the most perishable deciduous fruits, could be landed under refrigeration. To successfully compete with the railroads, however, this class of traffic would have to be undertaken by fast freighters, sailing upon a weekly schedule.

There is little prospect that a private company will meet this problem in opposition to the transcontinental railroads. The Pacific Mail Company certainly would not do so while dominated by the railroad interests. It would involve a very large investment of capital and the strategic point in the situation would be in the hands of the railroads, who would undoubtedly find it profitable to lower rates to any figure in the effort to rout the all-water competition. It is probable that the capitalists who could be expected to make such an investment in the face of a competitor able to sacrifice profit indefinitely to dispose of opposition, are interested in one of the transcontinental lines.

So the Pacific Coast looks to the government to step forward and, in handling the problem of satisfactory freight service at the present time, also provide for the solving of a condition that threatens from the Pacific Coast view point—to limit the usefulness of the Panama canal. The Mexican government has shown great activity in increasing the effectiveness of its railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and has already secured for the line a considerable volume of interoceanic trade. The success attending Mexico's activity is pointed out as an example of what could be expected in a hundredfold greater degree should the American government extend a policy of beneficial development of the merchant marine to the waters of the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco is the largest and most important port on the Pacific Coast, and it flows the great bulk of the products of California. The betterment and maintenance of the coast service to Panama is essential to its best interests and the fostering and upbuilding of the comparatively undeveloped opportunities of commercial and industrial enterprises that prevail on the western coast. Permanent growth is the accompaniment of the exploiting of California's resources. A conservative estimate shows that the products shipped annually from the State reach an aggregate of between 600,000 and 750,000 tons. The States of the Atlantic Coast receive more than one-half of this great quantity. The Isthmus of Panama route receives 5 per cent. of the shipments; 15 per cent. is sent by way of the Tehuantepec route, and the remaining 80 per cent. is freighted over the lines of the transcontinental railroads. The diverting of freight to the Panama route is alone dependant upon low freight charges and a regular and reliable service. Cheap transportation by the sea route would summarize regulate the transcontinental rates and fill every freighter sailing for the isthmus with a full cargo.

The stock of the Panama railroad is owned by the government, and to meet the demands of commerce and the needs of the isthmian canal construction, it has established the Colon-New York line. The completion of a through system by the placing of steamers on the San Francisco-Panama route would give an instant impetus to commercial activity on the Pacific Coast and put an end to the handicap that has materially retarded its growth. The control of the proposed service by the transcontinental railroads explains completely why nothing had been done to build up the sea traffic. And it also explains why San Francisco merchants and California producers are awaiting with anxiety the termination of this restriction and the consistent development of San Francisco as a great seaport through the presence of an active regulator of rates by water and land.

PAUL ROBINSON BARTLETT.

HAWAIIANS RUN AMUCK

Two kanakas of herculean build imbibed too freely Friday night and ran amuck in the Puuallup reservation. After they had succeeded in smashing several windows, administering a beating to an old man and a little girl and pursuing a man named Spencer for upwards of half a mile, they were rounded up by Deputy Sheriff H. J. Doten, who located them in a saloon on Puuallup avenue and safely landed them in jail.

The officer had by no means an easy task in safely getting the Hawaiians to the jail, as both were in ugly mood and one, for a little exhibition of strength, snapped the connecting steel chain between the handcuffs upon his wrists with ease. Even when the officers got to the jail great difficulty was experienced in removing the steel bracelets from the man's wrists as the locks were seriously disarranged.

So far the names of the man and girl who were attacked by the two men have not been ascertained and the two prisoners, whose names are Henry Webster and Henry August, cannot recollect as they state that they were too drunk to remember.

The men are being held under a charge of assault and battery filed against them by Spencer, the man whom they pursued.—Tacoma Ledger, Sept. 6.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

**Dry Thin and Falling Hair
and Red Rough Hands
Prevented by
CUTICURA SOAP.**

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or to free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. S.A. African Depot: LONDON LTD., Cape Town. How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands, free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U.S.A. Sole Proprietors, CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SERG. BARRY IS THANKED

Sergeant E. S. Barry of the National Guard of Hawaii, whose prompt first-aid-to-the-injured measures in a wreck on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad line near Green River station, Utah, when the Hawaii rifle team was en route home, largely contributed to the saving of the lives of the engineer and fireman, yesterday received the following letter complimenting him on his prompt and humane service:

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Co., Office of the Assistant Superintendent.

Helper, Utah, September 4, 1908.

Mr. E. S. Barry, 1524 Fort street, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir:—The attention of the management has been called to the very prompt and valuable assistance you rendered our Engineer G. A. Lund and Fireman R. A. Redell, injured near Thompson station, Utah, on the morning of Wednesday, September 2, and I take this early opportunity to express the sincere appreciation of the company, and that of the employees of the entire division, for your generous manifestation of humanity and evident desire to help those in distress.

Yours truly,
O. J. OGG,
Assistant Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record Sept 9, 1908.

Kaehu (w) to W A Kinney..... L
Malia Iminauao and hsb to Mary A Mauiola..... D
Marea Richards to American Sugar Co..... L
Charles W Gray by atty to James D Young..... D
Hawn Trust Co Ltd Tr to Palolo Land & Imp Co Ltd..... Par Rel
Mary M Peters and hsb to Muti Bldg & Loan Soc of H Ltd..... M

Entered of Record September 10, 1908.

A N Kopeika to Dan T Carey..... L
John G Correa to Patrick Silva..... L
F E Clark to E G Ferreira, tr..... Rel
E G Ferreira, tr, to George Conrad..... D
George Conrad and wf to Trent Trust Co Ltd..... M
Kekaukakaui (w) et al to Joseph de Frias et al..... L
Kwong Lee Co to Hop Sing Co..... BS
Franz Bechert to Frank Souza..... BS
Aunana Kahakauila to Maui Railroad & S S Co..... D
M Kaluna Nuanuu and wf to Maui Railroad & S S Co..... D
Cecil Brown Tr by atty to Joseph A M Johnson..... Rel
Kaikaina to Sarah K Aiona..... D
C H Ahina Aiona and wf to P C Serrao..... M
John G Serrao to Bernardo Bento and wf..... Rel
Bernardo Bento and wf to John G Serrao..... M
Charles M Cooke Ltd by Regr. Notice Entered of Record September 14, 1908.
Robert K Smith to City Mill Co, Ltd D
Hong Mion Su to Oloa Sugar Co, Ltd..... C M
Camara & Co, et al, by Jdgo..... Judmt
Wm A Hall, by Jdgo to J H Schuck..... Judmt
Alwine W Conradt and hsb to Louisa Ahrens..... Fore Entry
Koloa Sugar Co to W Pfenhauer..... Tr

Entered of Record Sept 12, 1908.

Ioane Kaiaia to W A Kinney..... D
Margaret G Smith to Robert MeCorriston..... P A
Charles H Smith to Clarence H Cooke..... P A
Margaret G Smith and hsb, by atty, to Bank of Hawaii, Ltd..... D
Ada M Williams, et al, to Benjamin P Dillingham..... D
T Wasado to K Mizonye..... C M
Entered of Record September 15, 1908.
Martha Berger et al to Wilhelmine Dowsett..... D
Hall Campbell to William K Campbell..... D
T Yoshioka to G Kawakami..... C M
Solomon Kaula and wf by tr to Japanese Cemetery Assn..... D

Boy Was Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Samuel Dawe, a member of a well known family of Vancouver, B. C., who claims he was shipwrecked on the British bark Castor and carried to the nitrate ports on the South American coast when he was only 13 years of age, and for the last three years has had a varied experience on several vessels cruising in the South Seas, is to be restored to his home.

TAPPING THE RUBBER TREES

One of the interesting items of the regular report of R. S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry, presented to the members of the Board of Agriculture yesterday afternoon, was one pertaining to the rubber tree tapping tests at Nahiku, and another item referring to the introduction of Mocha coffee here. He stated:

Two years ago during an investigation by this division of the planted forest on Kauai, there was brought to public attention the existence of two groves of rubber trees on the island of Kauai. Arrangements were at once made to conduct experiments in tapping in these groves. As the Federal Experiment Station had a man available for the work, which this division then did not, the investigation was turned over to that office. The results of the investigation have just been published as Bulletin No. 16 of the Federal Experiment Station. This bulletin contains much valuable information and is an important contribution to our knowledge of rubber in Hawaii. Much however still remains to be done before the rubber industry can be regarded as firmly established. Especially important at present are accurate figures on the cost of collecting the latex and putting it into shape as a market product at a profit. To secure data on those points this division has undertaken cooperative experiments with the Federal Experiment Station and with the four rubber companies at Nahiku. The Federal Experiment Station furnishes the agent in local charge, the rubber plantations furnish laborers to do the actual work, and this division pays the salary of the agent in charge and the incidental expenses.

The four main points to be investigated are:

- First—The cost of tapping.
- Second—The best methods of tapping.
- Third—Methods of chemical control, especially in dealing with scrap rubber, and
- Fourth—The effect of cultivation and fertilization on the growth of the trees and the yield of latex.

The tapping will be carried on on a sufficiently large number of trees and for a long enough time to give results that shall have direct commercial bearing. The chemical work will be carried on by the chemist at the Federal station in the laboratory of the station at Honolulu, there being a sufficient number of trees on the experiment station grounds to yield the necessary quantity of latex for this work. One of the most striking things about the plantations at Nahiku is the way in which the trees have responded to cultivation. One of the objects of the experiment will be to ascertain how cultivation and fertilization may most judiciously be employed to hasten the growth of the trees and to increase the flow of latex during the tapping season.

Some little time ago Mr. G. R. Ewart brought from Mexico the seed of the Mocha coffee. This shipment has been propagated at the government nursery—the first time this plant has been successfully grown in Hawaii. Over 900 plants have been sent out to persons interested in coffee growing, selected by Mr. Ewart. A limited number of plants remain which will be retained by this division, planted in the Makiki garden, and used to produce seed which in due time will be given out. At the present time the division has no more Mocha coffee plants for distribution.

He reached this port several days ago on the bark Irigard from Honolulu, and today Captain Christianson of that vessel put him aboard the steamer President, which will carry him back to Vancouver.

