

C. HEDEMANN FAVORS THE NIGHT SCHOOLS

Honolulu Iron Works Manager Says They Were Good.

BENEFITED AMERICAN MECHANICS

SORRY THAT WORKMEN ARE DE- PRIVED OF FORMER PRIVILEGE.

Believes That Night Schools Should
Be Re-Established—Commissioner
Hopkins, of Board of Education,
Also Believes in Night Schools.

Manager C. Hedemann, of the Honolulu Iron Works, was interviewed yesterday afternoon in regard to the closing of the night schools. Mr. Hedemann formerly took an active interest in the establishment of night schools in Honolulu, being particularly interested in night schools on account of the young men in the employ of the works, who are desirous of self-improvement and education. Through Mr. Hedemann some years ago a night school, for manual training and general fundamental education, was established at the old Royal School building, and this institution flourished for a long time, being eagerly taken advantage of by the young men and boys employed at the iron works during the day, and by many others whose duties would not permit of day study.

"I have read with interest the articles and editorials published in the 'Republican,' said he, 'in regard to the night schools being closed. I am strongly in favor of all educational work, particularly that which gives opportunities of self-improvement to the earnest young man who, by reason of having to work through the day for his own, and perhaps his family's support, and who may by means of the night school lift himself to a better mental, and consequently a better moral height, through self-education. I do not care to enter into a discussion on the racial question, and as to whether the Chinese or Japanese should be discriminated against in the matter of educational advantages, it seems to me need not be discussed. The purpose should be to afford the best educational facilities we can to the seeker after education, particularly to the young man who is compelled to leave school at an early age and unless assisted by the government is cut off from all advantages of instruction. The youth of our country are our future population, and it is important that they should be as enlightened as possible. Without education the life of the workman is dreary in prospect, and to deprive him of opportunities for self-improvement is to condemn him to a mechanical round of hum-drum duty, that cuts him off from chance of advancement and makes of him an ignorant, dull citizen who by reason of his ignorance and dullness makes life less desirable than the citizen whose life is broadened and lightened by education and the way it opens."

"Since the closing of the public night schools some of the boys from the works are attending the Y. M. C. A. night school, which offers excellent advantages, but a number of our boys have others dependent upon them and cannot afford to pay the tuition required to attend a private school, so they are cut off from the evening studies. It is much to be desired that the public night schools should be opened again. That the youth who work are interested in evening schools is evidenced by many things. The boys in the shops of the Iron Works have often spoken to me of their desire to study in the evening, and I am endeavoring to help them all I can. With this in view I have made arrangements for two scholarships in the American School of Correspondence at Washington, and I shall give these to two of the boys in the shops. I am trying to arrange for other scholarships from this correspondence school which offers a splendid system of special education by self-instruction, the courses of course, requiring earnestness and perseverance on the part of the student. Some of the boys are anxious enough to improve themselves, to go into these courses with a determined spirit, and the correspondence process will be a great help to them. Many of them, however, would be discouraged without direct instruction, and the scholarships would avail them nothing. I am experimenting with this correspondence in the hope of supplying some advantages to the boys, on account of the miserable opportunities, or rather lack of opportunities for evening education in Honolulu."

Would Reopen Night Schools.
The commissioners of education are not unanimous in the idea that the night schools should have been closed by Mr. Atkinson. It is not believed by his friends that Prof. W. D. Alexander agrees with the idea. The Professor is now in Washington, however, and cannot talk for himself. C.

L. Hopkins, one of the oldest members of the present commission, says: "I was not present at the meeting at which the question came up and was determined. My understanding is that Mr. Atkinson recommended the closing of the night schools and that the recommendation was accepted without argument."

"My impressions have always been that the night schools were doing good work. I believe they were of vast benefit to a section of the community and I believe they should have been continued. The expense was a mere trifle compared to the good that was being done."

"I notice that public sentiment seems to be in favor of reopening the night schools. As a member of the commission I wish to say that I believe in listening to public sentiment, and I think the best thing we can do is to reopen the subject and have the schools started again."

INTEREST IN TENNIS.

Great Match Between Dillingham and Ross Yesterday Afternoon.

Some good tennis was played on the Beretani street courts yesterday in the preliminary singles. The greatest game of the day was between Walter Dillingham and Donald Ross, which was not completed before dark. Ross won the first set 6-3. Then Dillingham pulled himself together and some of the best work seen on the grounds this year was witnessed, twelve games being played before Dillingham finally won the set by a score of 7-5. Three games were played in the third set, which were won by Ross and the set was finished this afternoon.

In the other contests A. M. Nowell won from A. Waterhouse 6-3, 6-4; A. T. Brock won from W. M. Alexander 6-2, 6-4; A. R. Cunha forfeited to M. A. Chas.

In the semi-finals this afternoon A. T. Brock will be pitted against Chas. Elston at 3:45; D. H. Hitchcock against W. H. Babbitt at 4 o'clock; M. A. Chas. against A. M. Nowell and the winner of the Ross-Dillingham match against W. Roth at 5. All of these contests should prove especially interesting as each and every one of the players has demonstrated their ability to play a strong and fast game.

A large crowd witnessed the games yesterday afternoon and it is believed that a still larger crowd will be out to see today's games.

A GALA SPORTING EVENT.

Oahu Athletic Club Completing Plans for Interesting Carnival of Sport.

At a meeting of the directors of the Oahu Athletic Club, held yesterday evening, it was decided to hold the membership lists open until a later date. Plans for the sporting exhibition between Lon Agnew and Jimmie Fox, to be held Thursday night, the secretary of the club will be present at the club room, opposite the Oahu Railway and Land Company depot, from 4:30 to 5:30 today and tomorrow for the purpose of giving out cards of admission to the members.

The main event will be preceded by three preliminary bouts. Much interest is being manifested in the affair throughout sporting circles.

THE LANAI DEAL.

Practical Settlement Between Gay and Hayselden.

The deal for the transfer of a large part of the island of Lanai by F. H. Hayselden, of Honolulu, to Mrs. Paul Neumann and others, to Francis Gay and others of Kanai and Honolulu was practically consummated yesterday afternoon. In the deal, the proceeds from the sale of the island of Lanai, which is owned by the late Walter M. Gibson, is understood to be the intention of the new owners to continue in the same business.

Marshal Hendry.

News of the appointment of E. R. Hendry to be permanent United States Marshal in the Hawaiian Islands is expected by his friends on the Sierra today. The announcement of the death of Marshal Ray was telegraphed from San Francisco and the recommendation of Mr. Hendry should have reached Washington a very few days later.

Labor's Charity Ball.

The workmen of Honolulu have decided to give a grand charity ball on Saturday evening, October 20th, the proceeds to go to the families of destitute workmen in San Francisco. A preliminary meeting to arrange for the ball was held last night and committees from each of the trades are active in the city will be held later to take charge of the ball.

Sonoma Arrives.

The Sonoma was sighted at 12:20 this morning from the Colonies and Samoa. She arrived off port nearly two hours later and will come in first thing this morning. The hour for her sailing had not, at the latest hour, been fixed, but she will likely get away about noon for San Francisco.

Condition of Reservoirs.

Water conditions in Nuuanu Valley are on the mend. Yesterday morning the depth in the three reservoirs ranged as follows: Number 1, 14½ feet; Number 2, 4 feet; Number 3, 6 feet. As there is a heavy supply in the mountains it is not unlikely that everything will now run all right.

Harmony Hall Braced.

Excavating for the foundation of the new Lewers & Cooke building on King street near Alakea has so undermined the Way block that it has become necessary to brace it with brick pillars. Work of putting them in began yesterday.

The Killian Company.

Stocktaking at the establishment of the Killian Company in Hotel street was not finished yesterday afternoon. It is stated that business will be resumed at once.

MONEY FOR FADS BUT NOT NIGHT SCHOOLS

Special Teachers Paid Enough to Support Evening Classes.

SOME LUXURIES OF EDUCATION

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A MONTH FOR SINGING AND SO FORTH.

Instructors in Agriculture, Music, Drawing and Physical Culture Are Employed While Hundreds Cannot Enjoy Fundamental Benefits.

Over five hundred dollars a month are being paid out by the Board of Education, in salaries alone, for teachers in the fancy departments of the school system, while the night schools remained closed to the ambitious young men of the city who spend their days in labor and are only too anxious to spend an hour or so in the evening for their own improvement, for their education.

The special instructor in agriculture is receiving a salary of \$100 per month. The special singing teachers are receiving salaries of \$100 and \$60 per month; a drawing teacher is being paid \$100 per month; an assistant drawing teacher is receiving \$75 per month and an instructor in physical culture is being paid a little over \$83 per month, receiving \$1,000 per year. These special teachers' salaries total a little over \$518 per month, enough money to more than pay for the conducting of the night schools in this city, paying teachers' salaries, lights and incidental expenses, all expenses connected with the carrying on of the night schools.

It is claimed that the night schools have been closed for lack of funds. Money was scarce, so the Board of Education found it necessary to cut down expenses. Instead of temporarily suspending teachers in some of the fancy departments, however, the Board has closed the night schools, to which hundreds of young persons flocked after the labors of the day for the sake of self-improvement and advancement. Now, while the teaching of the growing of beans and oyster plants and the teaching of music, drawing and physical culture is going on in the day schools at an expense of over five hundred dollars every month, the earnest seekers after knowledge, who sought knowledge after the work of the day, at the night schools, when they were open, are either struggling over text-books unaided or else are roaming the streets at night, studying the frailties of human nature rather than the basic and fundamental principles of a practical education.

While special instructors are employed to teach drawing, physical culture, agriculture and singing, the night schools remain closed and those who are anxious to study in the evenings are left to wrestle as best they may with the intricacies of the English language or the complexities of the sciences in the street corners, losing the time which might be used in hastening their advancement as well informed, well educated, useful members of society.

The schedule of salaries of the Board of Education does not apply to these special teachers, the Board arranging for such salaries as become necessary. The employment of the instructors in the fancy departments. That is to say, the salaries of these teachers do not depend upon the length of time of their service. They are employed as special teachers to instruct in special departments and as long as they qualify for the work required they receive the salaries considered proper by the Board.

The teaching of agriculture and singing and drawing and physical culture is said to be much appreciated by the children. They like to work in the gardens and plant oyster plants and beans and forget-me-nots and so forth, and they are fond of drawing and singing patriotic songs and also take great delight in the physical culture classes. They naturally like all this better than reading, writing and arithmetic. But there are hundreds of ambitious young men, working all day in their fathers' stores, who would be very glad to study reading, writing and arithmetic for a couple of hours in the evening after their work is done. They cannot do it, however, while the luxuries of education are being taught the day school scholars.

While hundreds are mentally starving for the bare necessities of education, other hundreds are being fed with the luxuries of education. The friends of the night schools do not think that this is a fair proposition. They think that in view of the alleged fact that there are not sufficient funds with which to conduct the night schools, some of the luxuries of education should be cut off and the money now consumed by these luxuries spent in carrying on the night schools, so that all these desires of obtaining an education in these islands, whether it is convenient for them to attend

the schools in the day time or at night, should have an equal chance and an equal opportunity to study and advance themselves. If the Board of Education should, eventually, be able to afford the luxuries as well as the necessities of education then the teaching of drawing and singing and agriculture and physical culture would not only be right and proper, but would be most acceptable to all. Open the night schools, say the friends of education in this city, even if it is necessary to temporarily abolish such luxuries as agriculture and drawing and so forth.

The special agriculture teacher spends his time going around to the various schools on this island, instructing the children in the art of raising flowers and vegetables. He tells them how to prepare the ground for the reception of the tender seeds and plants, how to kill the various insects which are prone to attack the struggling products of the soil, and he instructs them in the gentle art of gardening. Then the children, after experimenting with the forces of nature, return to the school room where they write little compositions about the plants they have been cultivating.

The system is very beneficial, no doubt, and the children enjoy it all very much and are happy, but they are not informed concerning the hundreds who are kept in ignorance on account of the closing of the night schools, there being a lack of funds on account of the cash spent on such luxuries as truck gardening, free-hand drawing, music and calisthenics.

The special teacher takes the little child out in the garden and assists him in the planting of an oyster plant. The child then returns to the school room and goes to the blackboard and spells "oyster plant." He then writes a composition on "oyster plant." He is then assisted by the special drawing teacher to make a cartoon of the "oyster plant," he may then sing about the "oyster plant" if he feels so inclined, with the assistance of the special singing teacher, after which he works out a sum, if an oyster plant and a half costs a cent and a half, how long does it take to eat a half oyster? There is no record of the special physical instructor having any connection with the oyster plant, but one branch of the oyster plant education is so allied with every other that the child naturally derives a great deal of benefit by the combination of ideas and learns a great deal in one lesson. It may be asked, however, why the regular teacher who has charge of the class cannot combine all the qualifications necessary to give the children this all-round information. Why cannot the regular teacher help the children to plant the oyster plant or the bean or the cabbage and then follow up the process by teaching them to draw these interesting vegetables, to spell them, to write about them, to sing about them and to do sums with them. All these special fancy fads do nothing more than train the thinking machinery of the children and why cannot the regular teachers, the majority of them products of Honolulu's excellent normal school, train the thinking machinery of the children as well as can superfluous specialists, superfluous at a time when it is alleged that there is not enough money to run the night schools.

DOW WANTS PAPAIA.

They Are Scarce in Honolulu and He Doesn't Like It.

"It is one of the most singular things in the world," says H. M. Dow, clerk to the High Sheriff, "that in Honolulu, where we have all the opportunities in the world, a man cannot get a cent papaya for his breakfast in the morning. Papayas will grow here without attention; they will grow anywhere and everywhere, and yet it has come to such a pass that you cannot get any in the fruit stores nor from the vegetable hawkers."

"One cause of the shortage is the fact that the use of papayas as a fruit preceding breakfast has become a fad. A few years ago bananas and oranges were more popular. But people have come to realize the value of the papaya in the papaya and the result has been the starting of an immense demand."

"It seems to me that it would pay some enterprising person to start a straight papaya business."

Japanese Are Coming.

Several letters were received by the America Mail by local Japanese stating that the barriers placed upon Japanese emigration by the Foreign Office at Tokyo would positively be removed in a very short time. Indeed, the restrictions as to emigration to Hawaii are already practically off, and it is stated that all of 5000 are now waiting in Kobe and other centers merely for transportation to the case fields of Hawaii. Many of these laborers have worked here before.

Hawaiian Hotel Changes.

Mr. Lake, the new manager of the Hawaiian Hotel, will arrive by the Sierra today. It is stated that his advent will be the forerunner of other changes at the big caravansary. There is a possibility that Mr. Allen, the retiring manager, who has become very popular with tourist and hotel folk generally, will ally himself with another hotel of the city.

Leslie Scott Hurt.

Leslie Scott, son of Prof. M. M. Scott, is reported to have been thrown from a horse on Maui on Sunday last, sustaining a broken arm.

A Japanese Killed.

A Japanese was so badly injured in a runaway accident at Waiuku last Saturday that he died four hours later.

THE SUPREME COURT CALENDAR CALLED

Famous Kamalo Case To Be Argued On Friday.

MANY CASES ARE AWAITING FREAR

A SUIT TO DISPOSSESS UNITED STATES OF WHOLE OF QUARANTINE ISLE.

Judge Little to Sit on Supreme Bench
—A Ten-Dollar Estate—Dunne
Approves Hilo Collector's Fine of
the Chilcott—Court Notes.

When the Supreme Court calendar was called yesterday morning the first case announced as ready was the famous Kamalo matter, that of H. R. Hitchcock and others against Frank Hustace and others, appealed from the First Circuit Court in which defendants were ordered to pay over \$120,000 on account of promoters' fees, which were alleged to have been wrongfully taken from the stockholders of the Kamalo plantation.

The case was set for argument on Friday. George A. Davis, the late Paul Neumann and the late W. A. Henshall originally brought the case into court.

Attorney Davis is now conducting the case of the plaintiff, T. McCants Stewart and Mason & Thompson acting as associate counsel. Robertson & Wilder, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan and F. W. Hankey appearing for the defense.

The also famous habeas corpus cases went over to await the return of Chief Justice Frear and Attorney General Dole, the attorneys for the prisoners expressing no desire of pressing the cases at the present time.

It was intimated that both Frear and Perry are disqualified in the cases of the Territory against Queen Liliuokalani and Kanioli. In which fishing rights are involved. These cases also went over to await the return of Frear and Attorney General Dole.

The only reference made to the sitting of Judge Little on the Supreme bench was when T. McCants Stewart, in the case of Bishop Gulistan F. Roper against Solomon Kaul and others, stated that it was understood generally that Judge Little was to sit in most of the cases and that he wished to call the attention of the court to the fact that Judge Little was disqualified in that particular case, having rendered the Circuit Court decision. Stewart wished to have a voice in the selection of an attorney to be called to sit.

The following cases were put over for the time being: Territory of Hawaii vs. H. Tock; Esther N. Pilipo et al. vs. Nettie L. Scott et al.; Kapilani vs. Lizzie K. Puhal; Schweitzer & Company vs. C. J. Fishel; Volcano S. & T. Co. vs. Havasi et al.; C. D. Pringle vs. Hilo Mercantile Co.; Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co.; H. Hackfield & Co. vs. M. E. and J. E. Grossman; A. Humburg vs. Iwamoto et al.; Territory of Hawaii vs. Wing Tung et al.; C. A. Brown vs. J. D. Spreckels et al.; E. C. Greenwell vs. M. G. Silva; Z. Paakiki vs. B. Owanli; Gulistan F. Roper vs. Solomon Kaul et al.; Yee Sing Tai Co. vs. Marion M. Luming; Corinne Bartlett vs. W. S. Bartlett.

Suit to Eject Uncle Sam.

A suit in ejectment was filed yesterday against Dr. L. E. Coker, the head of the quarantine service in Hawaii. George B. McClellan claims the right to the whole of quarantine island and is anxious to dispossess the United States of the property. The land consists of about 33 acres.

The Complaint, in part, is as follows:

"That said plaintiff claims an estate of leasehold in and to said premises for a term of ten years from the 25th day of September, 1901, as to one undivided half of said premises under and by virtue of a lease from the Dowsett Company, Limited, the owner in fee simple of one undivided half of said premises the said Dowsett Company, Limited, having title under Land Commission Award No. 153 and various means conveyances from the grantee in said award, his heirs and assigns; and as to one undivided half of said premises under and by virtue of a sub-lease from the Oahu Railway & Land Company, the tenant by assignment of one undivided half of said premises under a lease from one John K. Sumner to B. F. Dillingham and Mark P. Robinson, said John K. Sumner having a fee simple estate in and to one undivided half of said premises by inheritance and purchase from the grantee named in Land Commission Award No. 153 and from his heirs and assigns."

"The said plaintiff claims that he is entitled to the immediate possession of said premises."

"And the plaintiff says that said defendant though requested to remove from said premises and deliver possession of the same to the plaintiff wrongfully refuses to do so, to the

damage of the plaintiff in the sum of five thousand dollars."

Plaintiff asks that the defendant be ejected from the premises in question and judgment also be made awarding plaintiff costs and damages."

Ten-Dollar Estate.

Mrs. Carbone has filed an inventory in the estate of Joseph Carbone who died aboard the Mariposa just before that vessel reached this port on her last trip. The value of the estate is given as \$10. The items are as follows:

Three coats, 4 vests, 3 trousers, 2 suits underwear, 5 shirts, 16 handkerchiefs, 9 collars, 4 pair socks, 1 pair shoes, 1 overcoat, 7 towels, 2 ties, 1 hat, 1 cap, 2 bags, 1 sheet, 1 tooth brush, 1 gold watch and chain, 1 pocket book, paper, cash, \$1.60, 3 collar buttons, 1 photo in frame, 3 catalogues, 1 book blank receipt, 1 medal, 1 hammer, 1 grass cutter, 2 tins fish, 1 ruler, 1 pair spectacles, 2 pairs shears, 1 package tin foil, 1 pipe, 2 buckets.

The Grand Jury.

Having subpoenaed the grand jury of the Reform School, the grand jury yesterday examined one of the guardians of alleged naughty boys. His evidence was apparently all that was required, for none of the others have as yet been examined. A number of witnesses among the school directors and principals have also been subpoenaed.

Dr. Herbert Wood of Waiuku will testify before the grand jury today in the case of Dr. A. B. Carter of Makao, charged with assault with a weapon on W. K. Rathburn.

Judge Little to Sit.

Judge Gilbert F. Little will sit on the Supreme bench today with Justices Galbraith and Perry. He will probably sit in most of the cases to be tried prior to the return of Chief Justice Frear. In those cases in which Judge Little is disqualified, attorneys will be called to sit.

The case of Choy Look See against the Royal Insurance Company has been set for immediate hearing and will come up this morning.

District Attorney Dunne Approves.

United States District Attorney Dunne has approved the action of the Deputy Collector of Customs at Hilo in fining the bark Marion Chilcott \$100 for failing to enter at the Hilo Custom House within twenty-four hours after her arrival, as required by United States laws.

Miscellaneous Courts.

Defendant's answer has been filed in the divorce case of John Degraevs against Caroline Degraevs. John Degraevs claims that Caroline is a Japanese woman.

Libellee further shows that certain real property, a lot of land on Queen street, Kwaiwa, standing in the name of the libellant, is really the separate property of the libellee, and is of the value of two thousand dollars. Libellant has threatened if libellee interposes any defense to his libel, to sell or mortgage, or lease or otherwise dispose of and alienate said property, so as to render ineffectual any judgment the libellee may recover herein and the libellee avers and believes that libellant will so alienate said property unless restrained by order of the court.

Libellee goes on to show that she is utterly without means with which to employ counsel and that libellant receives wages of seventy-five dollars a month. Libellee prays that libellant be restrained from disposing of the property in question, that the rent of the property be paid into court as temporary alimony in the amount of case of Sylvia Nohra against M. G. Silva. Defendant has filed a bill of costs for \$17.50.

Notice to place the matter of the estate of Allan, deceased, on the Supreme Court calendar, appeals on administration.

Petition for letters of administration to Chang Lin, in the matter of the estate of young Tin, deceased, has been filed. The case has been set for hearing on Monday, November 10, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

In the case of the Union Express Co., Limited, vs. the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., defendants' answer of general denial is on file, defendant praying that the complaint may be dismissed with costs.

Soldiers' Field Day.

All of the companies of the National Guard are drilling and otherwise preparing for the great outing and sham battle to come off at Nanakuli, near Waiuane, in November. It is expected that Company I, of Waiuku, and probably Company D of Hilo, may arrange to come down and participate in the day's events.

Gamblers Arrested.

Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth made a big haul of gamblers in Chinatown about 11 o'clock last night. There were seventeen in the lot, composed of both Chinese and Japanese. They will appear in the district court this morning.

An Office Abolished.

There will be no successor to T. H. Gibson, inspector and normal instructor of schools, who, to succeed Mr. Neumann in the Reformatory school, as superintendent. The Legislature cut the number of inspectors from four to three, leaving out the office held by Mr. Gibson.

A meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening, and several matters of routine business were transacted. The matter of tenders for fire engine houses was not brought up.

CONFESSION OF SIN A DIVINE INSTITUTION

Father Boorman Gives Eloquent Lecture At Cathedral

QUOTES SCRIPTURE AND HISTORY

THE CONFESSIONAL IS WILFULLY MISUNDERSTOOD AND MISREPRESENTED.

The Testimony of Ex-Communicated
Priests is the Testimony of
Traitors and Deserves No Consideration By Any Man.

Father Boorman, the visiting Catholic missionary delivered an eloquent and most entertaining lecture last evening at the Catholic Cathedral, the entire seating capacity, both in the main auditorium and the balcony being occupied, and the aisles of the church being crowded to the doors, while those who could not enter gathered about the doorways in the yard to hear the words of the Father Boorman on "The Divine Institution of the Confession of Sin."

The lecturer stated at the beginning that he would prove that the confession of sin, as practiced in the Catholic church, is of divine origin, by quotation from both the old and new testaments of both the Catholic and the Protestant Bibles, and by the testimony of historians and of tradition. The scriptural quotations given in point were many, and were applied with force by the lecturer. From the Book of Numbers he read a passage in substance as follows: "You shall confess your sin to the Lord your God, and make sacrifice for sin, and your sin shall be forgiven." "From the Book of St. Matthew he quoted scripture giving the words of Christ to his disciples, and particularly dwelling upon the words of Christ to St. Peter, wherein St. Peter was likened to a rock, upon which rock Christ said he would build his church. The miracle performed by Christ when he cured the paralytic was also quoted; Christ said: "Be good of heart and your sins shall be forgiven," the words expressing the pardon of sin. A Pharisee objected, saying that Christ had not power to forgive sins, and to prove by material evidence that he was the son of God as well as a man born of a woman, Christ said that he would bid the paralytic arise and walk, which he did, and the man arose and walked. The lecturer stated that this was the first evidence of the son of man being empowered to forgive sins. The giving of the keys of heaven to St. Peter by the Christ was also quoted as an evidence of the conferring of high power upon man, and the words of Christ upon his first appearance before the disciples after the resurrection, as he breathed upon them, "Peace be unto you," were quoted as expressing the power to forgive. The words of Christ to St. John: "Whose sins ye shall forgive shall be forgiven, and whose sins ye shall retain shall be retained," were offered as direct authorization to forgive sins, and from St. James' epistle the scripture was quoted to show the biblical instruction "if any one is sick call a priest, and he will pray over you and anoint you with oil and your sins will be forgiven," also. Therefore, confess your sins to the priest, and your sins shall be forgiven, was the direct authorization to forgive sins, and from St. James' epistle the scripture was quoted to show the biblical instruction "if any one is sick call a priest, and he will pray over you and anoint you with oil and your sins will be forgiven," also. 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Therefore, confess your sins to the priest, and your sins



THAT the Custom House did not lose one of its valued inspectors was partially due to the vigilance of the pilot boatmen yesterday during the departure of the America Maru. The Oriental liner was scheduled to leave Quarantine wharf at 12 o'clock noon. This announcement was posted in a prominent place upon the ship's side. Shortly after 11:30 Master P. H. Going took his stand upon the bridge and ordered the lines cast off. The order was soon complied with, and the vessel was pointing for the stream. When she had reached a point about three hundred feet from the dock, an unusual commotion was observed upon the wharf, and on shipboard about the same time. A half dozen well-dressed gentlemen were going through violent contortions upon the dock. Now and then excited shouts rent the atmosphere, while a mad manipulation of conversational kereholes was constantly maintained. The six gentlemen were passengers booked for passage in the America Maru. The one apparently excited individual dressed in a dark blue jolng an excited stunt aboard the vessel happened to be a Custom House inspector, who had not been apprised of the departure of the steamship until she had proceeded out in the stream. A pilot boat was sent in from the ship, with the inspector aboard. It immediately returned with the belated passengers much out of breath and tempers all array.

From all that could be learned, Captain Going must have made a slight mistake in his time, or else the old family chronometer evidently went on a little excursion of its own. One thing was certain, the America Maru left the wharf slightly previous to her advertised time of departure. This was what caused a slight railing of tempers of the bunch of passengers who took their full allowance of shore leave, intending to reach the docks at the last minute.

In the case of the Custom House man, he was busily engaged in strict attention to his duties, that he failed to realize that the boat was moving, until she hit the rougher water near the channel.

California Arrives.

The American-Hawaiian big liner Californian reached this port yesterday morning about 9:30, from Tacoma and Seattle. The Californian left the former port at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 27th, and experienced the best of weather throughout the entire passage to the island. The Californian was delayed two days at Nanaimo, taking coal. While at Seattle the freighter took on a large cargo, consisting of 7,000 barrels of lime, four carloads of eastern beer, and a large shipment of hay and feed stuffs for this port.

Captain Lyons hopes to get away as soon as possible for the return trip to New York. He anticipates having but little difficulty in getting the allotment of sugar for his vessel. As the present facilities are arranged at the railway wharf, four hatches of the Californian can be worked at one time. The Californian will endeavor to get away with about 6,000 tons of sugar from this port. An additional 2,000 tons awaits the vessel at Kailua.

The American-Hawaiian fleet consists of the following boats: The American, Hawaiian, Californian and Oregonian, all of 8,500 tons carrying capacity; the Arizona, Texan and Alaskan, all of 12,000 tons carrying capacity; the Nevada and Nebraska, with a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons.

Departures Were Bunched.

The departures from this port yesterday were somewhat bunched. Along towards the noon hour there was considerable activity along the water front. The America Maru was scheduled to leave for San Francisco at 11 o'clock, half hour later her lines were cast off. The vessel took one layover passenger from Honolulu. Her departure from Quarantine wharf was witnessed by a number of townspeople.

Two liners in the island fleet left their respective docks at the same time. The Kinau, Capt. Freeman, of the Wilder Company, got away exactly at 12 o'clock. The steamer had a large consignment of freight and a goodly passenger list for her ports of call. Over at the Inter-Island wharf the Mauna Loa, Capt. Simerson, whistled to cast off while the gangway was being removed from the Kinau. Both vessels parted from their wharves within but a few minutes of each other. A close race to Lahaina was predicted by those who are familiar with the strong rivalry between the masters of the steamers. The Mauna Loa had a large amount of freight and some passengers destined for island ports.

In the evening the Claudine for Maui ports, the Mikahala for Kauai, and the Nani for Anahulu, left at 5 o'clock. The all got away with full cargoes. Shortly after 2 o'clock the schooner Mary E. Foster was towed to sea by the tug Fearless, and started on her way to San Francisco in ballast.

Beware of the Carolines.

The wind-jammers that leave San Francisco for a whaling cruise in the southern and Okhotsk seas are warned against calling at the Carolines next spring. Last season one of the barkers put into Kure and sold a number of knives and other dangerous weapons to the natives. This kind of traffic is expressly forbidden by the German Government, and now a guard of fifteen men under a petty officer is held in readiness to punish any American whaler that may put into the Carolines with the intention

Diamond Head, 10 p. m.—Weather
thick; wind fresh; N. E.

company. The vessel developed wonderful speed, sometimes reaching 17 knots. All of the guns were given a fair test, to the entire satisfaction of the Hawaiian officers aboard. The batteries were repeatedly fired and the 12-inch guns were particularly satisfactory. The vessel was not affected by the firing.—Marine Journal.

Chilcott Fine Sustained.

Collector E. R. Stackable has been sustained by an opinion by Acting District Attorney J. J. Dunne in regard to the Post Collector's backing up the ruling made by Deputy Collector Ridgeway of Hilo in the assessment of a \$100 fine on the captain of the ship Marion Chilcott, of the Matson line. In the opinion it is stated that the fine upon the Marion Chilcott was rightfully imposed, and should be collected. It is recommended that the penalty be collected by due process of law, if a formal demand does not bring forth results. Agent R. T. Guard, of the Matson line, returned to Hilo by the Kinau yesterday. It is not known just what further steps the agent will take in the matter of protest.

Hawaiians, Good Sailors.

The five Hawaiians who were taken by the Californian as a portion of the crew upon the ship's last visit to this port, returned with that vessel yesterday, after making one round trip to New York by way of Cape Horn. The officers aboard the Californian report that the Hawaiians made the best of sailors. They proved themselves far more proficient than many of the so-called seamen picked up at mainland ports. Being at the vessel, but a general skiffish for men resulted in several additions to the working force of the schooner.

Mary E. Foster Sailed Yesterday.

The schooner Mary E. Foster got away for San Francisco in ballast yesterday morning. Captain Thompson was obliged to leave with a short crew. Several desertions followed prior to the sailing of the vessel, but a general skiffish for men resulted in several additions to the working force of the schooner.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The port of Hilo is soon to have a fully equipped quarantine station, with a practical fumigation plant included. It will be a counterpart of the plant now being installed here. Two steam heaters will be installed in the Hilo station. Workmen have already completed setting the posts for the fence which is intended to enclose Navy wharf No. 1. When the barricade is completed, entrance to the dock will be from the north end, thus doing away with the side approaches.

It has been ascertained that tree kangaroos and weasels have been introduced in this country without their doing any special harm. The matter came up in a query submitted by Jared Smith, director of the Experimental Station, to Collector E. R. Stackable.

When the Claudine left for Maui ports she had aboard 65 tons of fertilizer for several plantations. There was a deck loading machinery intended for the Maui Sugar Company for their new mill at Huelo. The Claudine also had a large general cargo of merchandise.

When the Californian arrived in port yesterday morning her former command, Captain Lyons, was in the command of the ship's company was filled by Captain Lyons formerly mate in the employ of the American-Hawaiian S. S. Company. Captain Morrison was transferred to the Alaskan.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, October 8.
American-Hawaiian S. S. Californian, from Tacoma, 9 a. m.
Str. Lehu, Napala, from Molokai ports in p. m.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, October 8.
America Maru, going for San Francisco at 12 noon.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and Maui ports at noon.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kauai ports at noon.

Str. Claudine Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Str. M. E. Foster, Thompson, for San Francisco at 2 o'clock.

Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Anahulu at 4 p. m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Anahulu at 4 p. m.
Str. Kawailani, for Koolau ports.
Str. Lady, for Koolau ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Kinau, October 8, for Hilo—R. T. Guard, J. W. Mason, Mr. Hamamoto, Rev. J. H. Beltrams, Father Ulrich, Father Aloys, Ralfie E. da Silva and wife, W. E. Kerfe, W. H. Snyder, Douglas, Rev. J. E. Kekela, A. J. Lyons and wife, E. Kaiser and wife, George D. Linn, A. Newhouse, Mrs. Lilia Akina, Father Mahukona—Father Paul, Father Oliver, Father Maurice, Father Morris, Father Victor, Father Rual, Father Julian, Father J. Ulige, E. Muller and wife, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Dr. Chas. W. W. Atkinson, Miss Harris, Harwood and wife, Mrs. Naholeka, E. E. Bryant and 150 deck.

Per Str. Lehu, October 7, for Molokai ports—Father Matthias and Father Joseph.

Per Str. Mauna Loa, October 8, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau—Sam Kanekoa, Sarah Lea, C. A. Chong, Mrs. M. Foley, W. Dixon, Mr. Akai and wife, Chas. W. W. Atkinson, Miss Harris, Father Victor, Father Rual, Father Julian, Father J. Ulige, E. Muller and wife, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Dr. Chas. W. W. Atkinson, Miss Harris, Harwood and wife, Mrs. Naholeka, E. E. Bryant and 150 deck.

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ton, Miss Roller, John Baker and wife, Mrs. J. R. Eastman, O. W. Leffler, J. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Connell, Capt. C. B. Hudson, Mrs. S. Gray, M. R. Counter, Miss H. Kleinhans, P. Cor. Mrs. E. T. Barnard, J. Rosenberg, Mrs. A. G. Hine and daughter, Miss Irwin and maid, Mrs. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin.

DUE TODAY.

U. S. A. T. Hancock, Stroupe, from San Francisco, arrives.

S. S. Sonoma, Van Orenstorf, from the Colonies, due this morning.

S. S. Sierra, Hondlette, from San Francisco, due this morning.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

Date.	Name.	From
9	SIERRA	San Fran
10	PERU	San Fran
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	COPTIC	San Fran
10	AORANGI	Victoria, B. C.
10	AMERICA MARU	San Fran
10	SONOMA	San Fran
10	CITY OF PEKING	San Fran
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	GALIC	San Fran
10	VENTURA	San Fran
10	HONGKONG M.	San Fran
10	MOANA	Victoria, B. C.
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	CHINA	San Fran
10	SIERRA	San Fran
10	NIPPON MARU	San Fran
10	MIOWERA	Victoria, B. C.
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	PERU	San Fran

To Depart.

Date.	Name.	For
8	SONOMA	San Fran
10	CITY OF PEKING	San Fran
10	GALIC	San Fran
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	MOANA	Victoria, B. C.
10	VENTURA	San Fran
10	HONGKONG M.	San Fran
10	CHINA	San Fran
10	SIERRA	San Fran
10	NIPPON MARU	San Fran
10	MIOWERA	Victoria, B. C.
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	PERU	San Fran
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	SONOMA	San Fran
10	CITY OF PEKING	San Fran
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	MOANA	Victoria, B. C.
10	AMERICA MARU	San Fran
10	ALAMEDA	San Fran
10	VENTURA	San Fran

Honolulu Stock & Bond Exchange.

Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1901.

STOCK.

MERCANTILE.	Bid.	Asked
C. Brewer & Co.	\$	125
N. S. Sachs' D. G. Co.		40
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.		40

SUGAR.

Wa. Plan. Co.	25%	25%
Haw. Agric. Co.	26%	26%
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	26%	26%
Honolulu Sugar Co.	130	210
Haku Sugar Co.	23%	24%
Kihai Plan. Co., Ltd.	9%	10%
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	10%	10%
Koloa Sugar Co.	17%	17%
Oahu Sugar Co.	12%	12%
Onomea Sugar Co.	10%	10%
Ookala Sugar Co.	10%	10%
Olaa Sugar Co., as	11%	11%
Olaa Sugar Co., pd.	150	150
Olowai Company	210	210
Papa Plan. Co.	240	240
Peepee Sugar Co.	170	170
Pioneer Mill Co.	95	95
Pioneer Mill Co., as	24	24
Waialua Agric. Co.	59	61
Waikuku Sugar Co.	340	340
Waipahoehoe Sugar Co.	150	150
Waimea Mill Co.	10%	10%

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wilder S. S. Co.	92%	100
Inter Island S. S. Co.	95	95
H. R. T. & L. Co.	100	100
Mutual Telephone Co.	8	8
Oahu Rail & Land Co.	97%	97%

BANKS.

First National Bank	110	110
F. A. S. B. & T. Co.	101	101

BONDS.

Haw. Gov., 5 per cent.	98	98
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.	102%	102%

Stricken With Paralysis.

Henderson Grinnett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being tried by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles it is almost entirely cured. It is a widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The Whole Story in one letter about Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS)
From Capt. F. Loy, Police Station No. 4, Montreal.—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 50c. and 10c. bottles.

Sang Chan

MERCHANT TAILOR

TWO STORES.
No. 64 Hotel, opp. New England Bakery, and Hotel street, opp. Hoffman Saloon.

Suits Made to Order in the Latest Styles. Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired.

THE HAWAIIAN Realty and Maturity Co.

LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

New Hampshire Fire Insurance

Co. of Manchester, N. H.

ASSETS, \$3,367,026.27.

Real Estate Dealers.

Loans made on approved security.

Rooms 3 and 4, McIntyre Building UPSTAIRS

Corner of Fort and King Streets.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	DATE	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon.	7 12 30	1.2	0.30	7.03	5.47	5.53	4.42
Tues.	8 1 04	1.1	1.17	7.38	6.34	5.54	4.31
Wed.	9 1 52	1.2	1.48	8.05	7.30	5.54	4.31
Thur.	10 2 50	1.4	2.24	8.32	8.16	5.54	4.31
Fri.	11 3 04	1.7	2.56	8.57	9.21	5.55	3.91
Sat.	12 3 38	1.8	3.24	9.24	10.06	5.55	3.91
Sun.	13 4 18	1.9	3.56	9.48	10.48	5.55	3.91
Mon.	14 4 46	2.1	4.24	10.15	11.34	5.55	3.91

New Moon on the 12th at 2:41 a. m.

HONOLULU

Rapid Transit and Land Co.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S TICKETS.

Half-fare school children's tickets may be purchased from the Conductors on the cars, or at the Company's office on Alapai street. These will be good for the transportation of school children up to 12 years of age in going to and coming from school, between the hours of 7:30 and 9:30 a. m., and 1 and 2:30 p. m., regular school days.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Manager, H. R. T. & L. Co.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND CO.

TIME TABLE

From and After January 1, 1901

OUTWARD

Stations.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
ex	ex	ex	ex	ex	ex
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun

Honolulu	9:10	9:15	11:35	2:15	5:10
Pearl City	9:30	9:45	11:40	2:45	5:30
Ewa Mill	9:50	10:05	12:00	3:05	5:50
Waialua	10:10	10:25	12:20	3:25	6:10
Waipahoehoe	10:30	10:45	12:40	3:45	6:30
Kahuku	10:50	11:05	1:00	4:05	6:50

INWARD

Stations.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
ex	ex	ex	ex	ex	ex
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun

Kahuku	11:00	11:15	1:10	4:15	7:00
Waipahoehoe	11:20	11:35	1:30	4:35	7:20
Waialua	11:40	11:55	1:50	4:55	7:40
Ewa Mill	12:00	12:15	2:10	5:15	7:50
Pearl City	12:20	12:35	2:30	5:35	8:10
Honolulu	12:40	12:55	2:50	5:55	8:30

G. P. DENISON, Superintendent.

F. C. SMITH, P. & T. A.

Tramways Time Table.

KING STREET LINE.

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

Cars leave Rife Range or Pawa switch for Town at 5:58 a. m. and every 15 minutes thereafter till 11:08 p. m.

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

Cars leave Palama only at 5 and 5:30 a. m.

Cars leave Palama for Waikiki at 5:45

The Age of Concentration!

OUR MEN'S \$5.00
"ALLSTON SHOES"

Represents the greatest concentration of thought in High Class Style, Perfect Fit, and Dependable Wear.

Buy a PAIR today, give them a good test, be convinced,.....

McInerny's Shoe Store

FORT STREET.

BETWEEN Men's and Boys' Clothing

We make no difference in this case and furnish all attention to detail. There is no sweat-shop work on any of our Suits. Is not this worth the thoughtful consideration of mothers? Isn't it worth paying a trifle more to have your boy's suit made in a proper manner? If the wife were consulted, wouldn't she insist that the husband avoid wearing sweat-shop clothing?

We have just received a new line of STAR WAISTS, with and without collars. Just the thing for the school season.

Also a fine line of EXTRA PANTS for MEN and BOYS.

Extraordinary efforts have been made by us to find and prepare the things needful for your good appearance and comfort—the very best SUITS for MEN and BOYS; Shirts, Hats, Outing Flannels, etc.

All these are worthy of your attention, being fashionable in cut and stylish in appearance.

Our Two Big Stores and their services are at your command.

No order too great for prompt attention; none too small for the strictest care.

The Kash Co., Ltd.

TWO STORES—TWO STOCKS.
P. O. Box 558.

TELEPHONES:
Main 96 and Main 367

23 and 27 Hotel Street and Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.

Does This Strike You?

We have anything and everything in the Photographic line. All goods new and up-to-date, at prices that can't be beat. Try us for developing and printing that last lot of pictures you took. You will get good results if you have done your part.

Honolulu Photo-Supply Co.

FORT STREET

The Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

J. P. MCCOY, President.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.00
The only insurance company in the world issuing policies in both the ENGLISH and CHINESE languages.
Policies contain all modern advantages of the endowment and other forms issued by the leading companies.
Governed by the safest insurance systems. The pioneer Chinese-American company.
Telephone MAIN 75.
HOME OFFICE: 301-302 Stangenwald Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.

"SILVER KING TOBACCO"

The Ideal Smoke

—FOR—

PIPE OR CIGARETTES

Carefully selected from the best growths of Virginia and North Carolina Tobacco. It will be

Your Favorite Brand!

When once tried and you will find it

Sweet, Cool and Economical

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

LIMITED

Exclusive Dealers for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE IWILEI WOMEN REGAIN LIBERTY

Prosecution By Deputy
High Sheriff Proves
Futile.

WATER TIGHT EVIDENCE WANTED

SEARCH FOR WATER BRING FELLE-
CANO AGAINST THE
LAW.

Manuel Jesus, Battered and Bruised,
Recited Conflicting Stories—Pro-
test Against Payment of Laundry
Bail Causes Added Expenses.

Eight bashful damsels from the Mikado's realm, over whose almond shaped features burning blushes came, were discharged as guiltless of violating any of the stern provisions as set down in the moral code, at the conclusion of their hearing before Judge Wilcox yesterday morning.

"The prosecution will have to present a case which will hold water if they expect this court to find the defendants guilty of social misdemeanors," was the caustic comment of the court in discharging the fair Oriental defendants, together with their mixed melange of male consorts, who were arrested in the Chillingworth raid of Saturday night.

Attorney S. F. Chillingworth appeared for the defendants. The prosecution's strongest and only witness was Deputy Sheriff Charles Chillingworth. It was alleged that the young women did not bear spotless reputations; their countenances were very familiar to the police. It was stated that each had been found in the buildings formerly occupied as slave pens in the Iwilei stockade. The prosecution declared that the tedium of a lonesome night was somewhat relieved by the presence of male Japanese and Chinese. While the raid was in progress the Deputy Sheriff declared that he had ruthlessly dragged offenders from under beds, who were sans hats, shoes and other essential elements of apparel too numerous to mention.

The prosecution failed, however, in producing the required amount of convincing evidence in the matter. One Mino, arrested on the eventful night, was given a nolle prosequi and then placed on the stand, with the hope that the Japanese lady might add considerable to the spice of the testimony. Mino, however, proved a very dismal frost from the standpoint of the prosecution. Her memory of the about as short as the time allowed upon a protested note. She was totally devoid of facts, and went back on the prosecution in a manner that caused audible smiles to permeate the courtroom. There was nothing else left to the prosecution but to move for a general discharge of all concerned. A crowd of a dozen or more Oriental spectators fled out of the courtroom at the departure of the defendants.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was successful in a raid upon a resort on the Asylum road at an early hour Tuesday morning. A boisterous crowd of gamblers were making the night hideous by their revelry when the officers appeared upon the scene. Frequent imbibing from sundry square-faced bottles assisted in the general gaiety of the occasion. The men appeared in police coat and were assessed fines of \$10 each.

A continuance was granted Jose Feliciano, a Porto Rican, who was caught being up to the premises of Ipoahana, a Hawaiian woman, without lawful excuse. The Porto Rican declared he had entered the yard for the purpose of getting a drink of water. Not seeing any one around he helped himself from the family supply. His arrest followed.

A charge of criminal libel was preferred against Wong Shun King, size To Yook, and Wan Kow, by Poon Kwai Lung, who declares that the alleged libel was contained in an article in the Sun Chung Kwok Bo in which the plaintiff is charged with having designed to swindle claimants who have business before the Board of Fire Claims Commissioners.

When Manuel Jesus took the stand to testify against Gidulo charged with assault and battery, his appearance indicated that he had been pretty badly used up. Both optics were surrounded by dark purple circles, while various portions of his countenance were greatly swollen owing to confusions produced by a forceful agency. Jesus declared that Gidulo was responsible for his appearance. Testimony, however, showed that Manuel was exceedingly drunk on the night in question and was seen to fall repeatedly from his horse, while endeavoring to mount. The defendant Gidulo was discharged.

Messrs. Jackson and McFee paid \$25 apiece for their decorative work upon the features of Chee Sang the Chinese laundryman Monday night. The laundryman in presenting an unpaid account received blows in place of the needed coin.

A Rodriguez was fined the sum of \$50 for violating certain ordinances which are essential to the general morality of every upright community. Alfred Smith was brought up from the tanks after a twenty-four hour session at solitary confinement for contempt of court, and appeared ready to give a rational account of his trouble with Kaneakua, a partial recital of which was given Monday. Both principals pleaded guilty to the charge of affray. A fine of \$5 and costs was assessed to each participant.

Book binding from us is always satisfactory.

OYSTER INDUSTRY.

W. N. Armstrong to Encourage One in Bay at San Diego.

W. N. Armstrong, formerly editor of the Advertiser, has consented to assist friends in establishing oyster beds at San Diego, California. Mr. Armstrong has for years held extensive oyster interests in Chesapeake Bay and is an authority on the industry.

Mr. Armstrong stated last night that he would probably not go to San Diego in the interest of the enterprise, but would simply lend his advice to his friends. It is his intention to remain in Honolulu for an indefinite period.

Camarinos' Fence Down.
D. G. Camarinos, proprietor of the "Tropical Gardens," on Alakea street, was in hard luck yesterday. The men engaged in excavating for the new Lewers & Cooke building cut under his fence to an extent that the ornament fell in. The unfortunate part of it was that a number of valuable grape vines, imported from California, went down with the fence.

Exchange With Samoa.
Father Cyril, of Samoa, has been spending a few days in Honolulu between steamers. While here he has been looking up the fruit products of Hawaii and has arranged with Wray Taylor, commissioner of agriculture, for an exchange of products as such may be desirable.
Father Cyril will leave by the Sonoma for the Coast.

A Typical South African Store.
O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

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HOME COMFORT

IN ELECTRICITY.

Doubtless you have longed for a lamp that did not smoke, smell and make a nuisance of itself in general.

Doubtless, too, the reason that you have not had electricity is because your house is not wired, and you supposed the expense of wiring would be too great.

We would like to talk to you about wiring your house, and give you our figures, which we are sure will surprise you.

There is no light so convenient as electricity; just press the button, that's all; no lamps to fill, no smell, no smoke, everything agreeable.

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THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN

Published Every Morning Except Monday by the Robert Grieve Publishing Company, Limited.

EDWIN S. GILL, EDITOR.

TELEPHONES.

Business Office.....Main 218.
Editorial Rooms.....Main 123.

Washington Bureau.....Post Building.

Entered at the Post Office at Honolulu, H. T., as second-class mail.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month, by Carrier.....\$.75
One Year, by Mail.....8.00
Six Months, by Mail.....4.00
Three Months, by Mail or Carrier 2.00

HONOLULU, H. T., OCT. 9, 1901

FADS IN THE SCHOOLS.

After having said to The Republican that the night schools were closed because they were being monopolized by the Asiatics the Superintendent of Public Instruction is trying to get out of his awkward predicament, by having his friends declare that the night schools were closed because of a shortage of funds.

The Republican is willing to accept this statement as the correct one instead of the reason given this paper by the Superintendent and it will endeavor to show the people of Honolulu that the closing of the night schools upon the alleged grounds of a shortage of funds is even more reprehensible and heinous than if they had been closed for the reason given to The Republican by Superintendent Atkinson when the question was first brought up.

Within half a dozen years past attention has been called in the states to the great number of "fads" that have been introduced into the common schools to the detriment of practical education. So great did the evil become that the people took it up and demanded that the fads be abolished and they have been abolished nearly all over the Union. Hawaii being somewhat slower than the older states and territories in adopting the fads has, of course, been slower in abolishing them and they still continue in the public schools. Among the fads in the schools of Honolulu, which the taxpayers are paying for today, are those of an agricultural instructor, a musical instructor with one assistant, a drawing instructor with one assistant and an instructor in physical culture. These "studies" are fads pure and simple and of as much practical benefit and utility as would be the teaching of the Pythagorean proposition in the primary schools.

Let us take the special instructor in agriculture to begin with. Every one who will give the subject a moment's attention must see at a glance that such instruction as a special instructor in agriculture can give the pupils in the primary schools one hour in a week in four of the schools, and one hour in a month in the remainder of the schools in the city is absolutely worthless. The faddishness of this instruction is shown by the report of J. E. Higgins, the instructor in agriculture. Among other things Mr. Higgins in his report to the Superintendent says:

"The common vegetables have so far taken most of the time and space, but a few not frequently seen in the markets have been tried in a very small way—such as saffron, or vegetable oyster plant and endive. A few flowers have also been started, but not so much has been done with horticulture as we hope to do later.

Again the report says, speaking of the instruction in agriculture at the Beretania Street school:

"The large classes which have gathered at this school render it impossible frequently to have all at work on any part of the grounds, making it necessary to break them up into groups. This, of course, means separation from the teacher, which is quite undesirable. Whether it would be possible in any way to avoid this difficulty and have smaller classes in outdoor work, I do not know.

The frankness of the instructor in saying that he does not know how certain difficulties are to be overcome is commendable at least.

Had Hawaii an agricultural college, as many of the states and at least one of the territories have, then instruction in agriculture at that college would result in some good, but such instruction in the primary schools of this city is as worthless a fad as ever was conceived in the brain of a dreamer.

Then we have the drawing fad in the primary schools, there being an instructor with one assistant, the two drawing the sum of \$2,100 per annum for their work. Drawing is not a practical instruction for the children in the public schools. As with agriculture, the instruction in each school amounts to probably one hour a week so that every one can readily see what the pupils gain by having their regular work thus broken in upon. The Supervisor of Drawing, as the instructor is called, says in his last report to the Superintendent of Schools:

"One great drawback to the most successful correlation is the inability of some

of the teachers to use the pencil or crayon. Instead of using drawing at the time when the subject is under consideration, which is the proper time it is postponed until the time of the visit of the supervisor of drawing or his assistant, who then become drawing machines required to turn out so many illustrations to order in a specified time.

Could any one prepare a more forceful condemnation of the drawing fad than is contained in this report of the Supervisor of Drawing?

Then next comes the singing fad for which there is an instructor and one assistant at a cost of \$1,920 per year. The instructor of singing gives instruction once a week at each of the leading schools, giving from one hour and a half to two hours to each school, which allows from fifteen to thirty minutes in each room. There is no question that great value is derived by the pupils from this instruction. The instructor herself shows how valuable this instruction is by her report in which she says:

"We use the Tonic Sol-Fa notation in grades one, two and three. In the third grade the children sing simple two-part songs at sight. In grades four and five we teach the chromatic intervals in Tonic Sol-Fa and transpose the musical knowledge of the three previous years into staff.

Why there is no doubt that any child in the schools can readily understand every word of this description of the manner in which the musical instruction is being conducted.

The Republican does not believe any taxpayer should be called upon to contribute towards the expense of teaching any of these fads in the public schools. The public schools should be maintained for the purpose for which they were founded—for the instruction of the children in the elementary studies. If any parent wishes his child instructed in music or drawing or agriculture he should pay for it out of his own pocket just as he should pay for his child's college education. The public schools should be conducted upon the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number.

The night schools reach a large number of young men who desire additional instruction in the elementary branches and better far than the night schools should be maintained for this purpose than that fads, such as those enumerated, should be maintained in the schools.

Here in Hawaii where we are confronted with a serious language problem it is far better for the schools that the work in all the primary and grammar grades be devoted to the English language and to the rudiments of a practical education. This is borne out by the report of Superintendent Atkinson himself in his last report said:

"One of the greatest drawbacks in the work of our teachers is the teaching of a language foreign to the children. This is especially noticeable in the lower grades; and even in the higher grades difficulty in language impedes the progress of the children."

If difficulty of language impedes the progress of the children in the ordinary studies then why burden them with valueless fads?

VIRGINIA HITS ANARCHISM.

Thomas Jefferson's State assails a principle which was particularly dear to Jefferson's heart. The words "freedom of speech" in the Virginia bill of rights have been stricken out by the convention in Richmond which is framing a new constitution for the State. One Republican member of the convention attempted to have the words retained, but he was overwhelmingly beaten. There was practical unanimity in eliminating this phrase, almost every member of the convention, of all partisan organizations, joining in rejecting these words.

This action has a momentous significance. It is a recognition of the tremendous change in social conditions which has come since the early days of the nation. One of the objections which Jefferson, then Minister to France, brought against the federal constitution when he saw the first copy of it in 1787 was that it had no bill of rights like that possessed by many of the States of that time, and by some of them when they were colonies of England.

The first ten amendments to the constitution, which were proposed in the first Congress, in 1789, were intended to remedy this defect. The first one of these amendments recited, among other things, that Congress should make no law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." This stipulation was particularly dear to Jefferson and to most other Americans then and since. Of course a State can do many things which Congress is prohibited from doing. Virginia is clearly within her rights in putting any sort of restrictions which she desires on freedom of speech.

Virginia's action has been incited by the abuse of the free speech privilege which led to the assassination at Buffalo. This was avowed by the champions of the elimination of the phrase. The assassin said that he was incited to his crime by the talk of Emma Goldman and other marplots. These malcontents are practically responsible for the tragedy which has startled the world. It is not freedom of speech which is assailed by the Virginia constitution makers, but license of speech. The men who compose the constitutional convention of that State recognize, as do all ob-

servant Americans, that a vast change has come in social conditions since the beginning of the government. Recent immigration has brought persons and influences into the United States hostile to representative government and inimical to most of the social and political sanctions. It is the duty of the government to guard against the pernicious activity of these elements, even if, in certain contingencies, some of the recognized prerogatives of citizenship have to be restricted for a time. There is no reason to believe that many other States will follow Virginia's example in this respect, but the move which she has made is a significant commentary on the changes which have come in the ingredients of the people of the United States, and the necessity which has arisen to provide safeguards against abuses which were not deemed to be possible in the earlier days of the government.

Granting that the night schools were closed for want of funds The Republican shows this morning how a saving of \$518 a month may be effected by the abolishment of certain fads in the schools. Night schools at Kawaiahao with one teacher, Royal School with three teachers and Aala warehouse with three teachers would cost \$280 a month for salaries, while lights and janitor service would not cost to exceed \$65 more or a total for the seven rooms, capable of easily accommodating 250 pupils, of \$345. Abolish these four worthless fads and the night schools could not only be maintained but nearly two hundred dollars per month now wasted, saved for useful purposes.

If an oyster plant and a half costs a cent and a half, how long will it take endives to hatch?

Funny If It Were Not Silly.

From the Evening Bulletin.

Now the Advertiser says Editor Gill of The Republican is to be "fired." The same journal had Gill jumping his bail and skipping the country a few weeks ago but somehow it didn't happen. This scrimmage over the editor of The Republican would be funny if it were not so utterly silly.

The Pacific Cable.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

If the news that Mr. Mackay is behind a cable company to stretch a cable from San Francisco via Hawaii to Manila proves to be true, it will be laid.

At the same time we believe it would be better today to lay the cable to Hawaii, and then run a separate cable from some point in Washington up the coast, then across the Pacific islands, thence to Japan and Manila. It would require 20 per cent more length of cable, but it would be a much lighter cable, and the one straight cable will cost.

The depth of water between Hawaii and Guam and again between Guam and Manila is something tremendous; to grapple for a broken cable in those abysses will be a difficult and costly business.

The advantage by the direct route would be that all stations would be on American soil, but the advantage the other way would be the American business men in Siberia, China and Japan would have the use of an American cable, and it is expected that there will be more and more of them in those countries for all time to come. A cable is a dominating factor in trade, and one advantage which Great Britain long ago discovered was to place her business men all around the world in direct communication with London, by cable.

"The Major."

From the New York World, Sept. 18.

To Mrs. McKinley the dead Chief Magistrate of the nation, whom all the world honors, and whom it is still the duty of the Congressmen, not the Governor, not even the President (most simple but most potential of titles)—but only the Major.

"I want to see the Major," is her constant plaintive and most pathetic cry. It was Major McKinley, the young hero of the war, returning home with the modest commission bestowed upon him by President Lincoln "for gallantry in battle," who won her admiration, affection and love. It was Major McKinley with whom she began the married life destined to be in turn so happy, so sorrowful, so pitiful, and so tragic in its termination. It was "the Major" who made the most devoted and tender and cheerful of husbands—watching and guarding and sustaining her "for better, for worse, in sickness and in health," under trials that the world knows not of, with unflinching constancy and unflinching self-sacrifice. And now "the Major" is gone, and there is no one left—neither parent nor child, brother nor sister. The President is dead—lost like the President. But "the Major" is dead, and his widow sits forever desolate and alone, with grief for her abiding guest and Memory and Hope her only comforters.

What School-Children Were Told.

From the New York Evening Post.

Typical of what was said to public-school pupils at the McKinley memorial exercises yesterday (Sept. 19th), is the short address delivered at the De Witt Clinton High School (Twenty-third Street annex), Dr. Kayser, principal, when the Rev. Mr. Rose of Newark said, among other things:

"The order of the German Emperor and of Edward VII. of England, respecting the lowering of the national emblem, is a recognition of a republic never before known."

McKinley was the soul of personal purity. He never told a story which would bring a blush to a maiden's cheek; he never used profane or vulgar language. He was magnanimous. He was religious in a broad and beautiful way. His was the religion of humanity, breadth, sympathy, beauty.

Tenderness was a part of his nature, tenderness to those near and dear to him, to his kindred, to his country, within the range of his sympathies, to children especially. If some boy with a camera wished to take a photograph of the President the kind-hearted man gladly stopped and gratified the child.

To those who mourn that McKinley died before his work was finished, we must say, God never lets any leader die until he has finished his mission. Washington laid the foundation stone of nationality and when the nation seemed in danger of disruption, it was Lincoln who laid it together. To McKinley has it

been entrusted to heal the final wounds of the civil war, to make the United States a world-nation, a world power.

Among the many lessons such a life teaches are these: It is a blessing to be a citizen of the American republic. To every boy is open the opportunity to rise to eminence. Do your best to protect your country and the best men of your country against anarchy. Be careful of your companions, of the books and papers you read, of wrong ideas which may be presented to you. Carry in your mind and heart models of the highest and worthiest. Young citizens of America, give the nation your best, and only your very best. Live for her, because her destiny is to benefit the world.

A FADING GRAND ARMY.

Gradually Diminishing Membership of the Organization.

The Adjutant General's report on the standing of the Grand Army of the Republic, made at Cleveland Thursday, shows that death is making its steady progress in the membership of this organization. The number lost by death during the year ending June 30, 1901, was 8,194, and the total membership of the order is now placed at 289,507. This is the smallest membership given in any annual report since the early years of the organization. The death and suspension of members is partly made good by restorations to good standing and the addition of new members. But notwithstanding these the gap grows steadily wider.

In ten years past the membership of the "Grand Army" has dropped from 398,067 to 289,507, a loss of 108,560. The annual loss in each of the seven years is given in the following table:

Date.	Membership.	Prev. year.
June 30, 1895.....	337,639	34,031
June 30, 1896.....	340,619	17,029
June 30, 1897.....	319,456	21,164
June 30, 1898.....	305,603	13,853
June 30, 1899.....	287,981	17,622
June 30, 1900.....	276,692	11,289
June 30, 1901.....	289,507	7,085

Since 1895 the Grand Army has lost a little over 88,000 in numbers. This, however, measures only approximately the loss by death among the members of the order, and it does not take into account the deaths among those who never joined the Grand Army. Probably not more than one-third of those who fought in the war have been enrolled among the Boys in Blue. The deaths among the latter have been in as large, if not larger, proportion, and it is consequently within the truth to say that during the last seven years 100,000 veterans have joined the grand army in the beyond. The next seven years is likely to see still greater inroads. The increasing age of those who remain, and their growing infirmities must make great gaps in the Grand Army membership and among the unenrolled veterans. The fading of the army is steady and sure and soon only a remnant of those who fought to save the union will be left to tell the story.

Launching a New Joke.

From the Boston Journal.

No politician was in sight, of course. That was because he was wanted.

"Hit him, Mugsy!"

"Soak him, Swipes!"

"Now you got him!"

"Put it on the smaller!"

These and many other edifying ejaculations were hurled at two small boot-blacks who were earnestly engaged in spoiling each other's faces with their fists while a big crowd stood about them in front of the postoffice.

It was going badly for the larger of the two boot-blacks, who was a member of the Peace Society, or one of its branches, stepped in and separated the boys. For a wonder both seemed willing to stop. The peace-maker said:

"Well, what are you fighting about?"

Then an amusing explanation followed, and a new joke was started on its journey through the town, for every man and boy in the crowd that heard the explanation started off to "spring" the joke on the first acquaintance he should meet, and possibly to be a participant in another fistie engagement.

"This bloke comes up to me and sez, 'Say, what's ther next ter ther last letter in ther alphabet?'"

"'Y,' sez I."

"'Coz I wants to know,' sez he, and he laughs and swipes me on ther back, on ther other all launders, too. I don't see no joke in it, so I hits him on ther peeper. Do you see—"

He stopped short; a grin spread all over his dirty and bruised face. He looked sheepish, and then laughed outright.

"Hully gee, I see it now. You're all right, Mugsy. Shake! Why, Y, sure, it's a good one, and I'll spring it on me brudder."

They shook hands and went off together. The crowd laughed and each one hastened to spread the plague—a new joke.

A Later Precedent.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that the British method of desolating the Boer territory is justified by that prosecuted by General Sherman is an illustration of the Colonial Secretary's facility of resorting to his invention for his facts.

Sherman did not corral the Southern women in camps and leave them to suffer there for lack of proper food and shelter. He did not systematically burn and destroy the Southern homes, though there is no doubt that his roving foragers burned many from pure mischievousness, just as Southern raiders did in the North. The policy of Sherman consisted in tearing up and destroying the Southern railroads, by which the opposing armies were supplied, and, indeed, enabled to reinforce each other.

There was during our Civil War one case of systematic devastation of an agricultural region. That was Sheridan's clearing out of the Shenandoah Valley, the region where Southern armies got supplies for constantly threatening the national capital. The precedent for the policy which Chamberlain upholds is of much later date, having been set by one Valeriano Weyler.

All's Well That Ends Well.

Stepmother (entering village school with whip)—My boy tells me you your cane across his back yesterday. Schoolmaster (turning pale)—Well, I—I may have struck him harder than I intended, but—

Stepmother—I thought I'd make you a present o' this whip. You'll find it'll last longer and do him more good!—Punch.

Chamberlain's Couth Remedy Saved His Boy's Life.

"I believe I saved my (nine year old) boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited and in a short time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

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The Ideal Extracts of Malt and Hops

Highly Recommended by Physicians.

MAKES Blood and Tissue,

AIDS Digestion,

ENRICHES the Blood,

and

BUILDS Up the System.

INVALUABLE to Nursing Mothers

and Convalescents.

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DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

Gives You the Proper Current in the Proper Form.

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It overcomes the results of youthful indiscretions or later excesses. Do not forget that the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt with special attachments is also used by both sexes for

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Nervous Debility, Sciatica, Etc. It cures after all else fails. Over 8,000 gave testimony during 1900. You wear Belt at night. It soothes, strengthens and cures while you sleep.
It is a pleasure to show a genuine article like the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt. Write for my little descriptive book, "Health in Nature," sent free, sealed, by mail.

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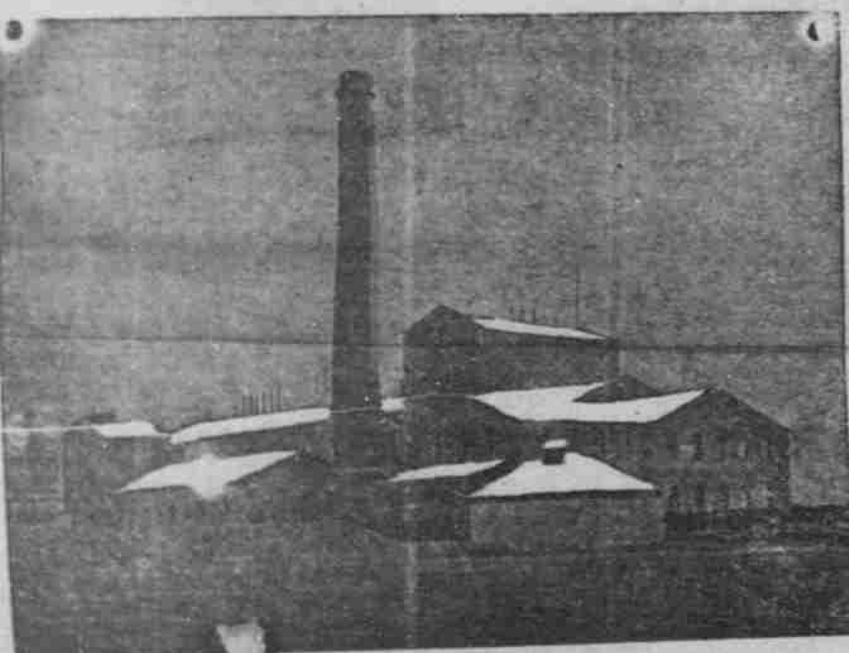
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ALAKEA ST., NEAR KING.

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Made by us are scientifically fitted to relieve strain and preserve the eye. They fit; fit the eye, fit the face, fit everywhere; and while they

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They are more becoming than ill-fitting ready-made glasses, and yet the price is no higher.

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Subscribed CapitalYen 24,000,000
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INTEREST allowed on fixed deposits: SEVEN days notice 2 per cent. (This form will not bear interest unless it remains undisturbed for one month.)

THREE MONTHS 3 per cent. per annum.

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TWELVE MONTHS 4 per cent. per annum.

BISHOP & CO., SAVINGS BANK

Office at banking building on Merchant street.

Savings Deposits will be received and interest allowed by this Bank at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Printed copies of the Rules and Regulations may be obtained on application.

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Watch and Chronometer Maker.

Plain and complicated watch work a specialty.

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Opposite Republican Office.

FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS

Roosevelt the Youngest and the First of City Birth to Hold the High Office.

Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest man who has ever filled the office of President of the United States; he is the first President whose birthplace was in a large city; he is the first who has achieved distinction in war, statesmanship and letters previous to taking the chief executive's chair; and, with the exception of Van Buren, he is the first whose paternal ancestors were of other stock than that which comes from the British islands. As if all these unique distinctions were not enough, he will bring to the White House the largest family of small children that ever made its old walls echo with shout and laughter.

The first Presidents were all well advanced in years when summoned to that high office. Washington was 57. John Adams 62. Jefferson, Madison and John Quincy Adams were each 58. Jackson 62. Monroe 58. Van Buren 55. William Henry Harrison 68, the oldest of all; Tyler 51. Taylor 65. Polk and Fillmore 50. Pierce was 47, the youngest man to the present time. Cleveland was 48 when first inaugurated and Garfield was 49. Roosevelt is 43, four years younger than Grant. Lincoln was 52 when called to the White House. Johnson 57. Hayes 54. Arthur 51. Benjamin Harrison 55 and McKinley 53.

All the Presidents except Roosevelt, who is a native of New York city, were born either in the country or in small towns. Quincy, Mass., the birthplace of both the Adams, and Raleigh, N. C., the birthplace of Andrew Johnson, have been the largest towns until

now that could boast such an honor.

Of the twenty-five Presidents, fourteen, or over one-half, were of English descent on their father's side. These were Washington, the two Adams, Madison, the two Harrisons, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Garfield and Cleveland. Five came of Scotch-Irish stock, namely, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur and McKinley, and three Scotch—Monroe, Grant and Hayes. Jefferson's paternal ancestors were Welsh, and Van Buren's, like Roosevelt, were Holland Dutch.

Twenty of the Presidents, including Roosevelt, have been lawyers. Two—Washington and Harrison—were farmers, but their elevation was due mainly to their achievements in war. Only two professional soldiers, however, have ever filled the presidential chair. These were Taylor and Grant. Johnson was a tailor before he became a statesman.

Eighteen of the Presidents were college graduates. Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, Cleveland and McKinley did not have the advantages of college training before some of these graduated at law.

All the Presidents but one, Buchanan, have been married men. Washington, Madison, Jackson and Polk had no children, but in Harrison's case those who survived were grown when he became President. The same is true of Tyler's children by his first wife, who died while he was in office. The seven children by his second wife were born after his retirement. Lincoln took three boys to the White House, the youngest of whom was S. Grant and Garfield had little ones, and so did Cleveland in his second term, but President Roosevelt breaks all the records in this particular, having an even half-dozen of happy, healthy, fun loving youngsters.

MAKING AMENDS.

How Mark Twain Made a Visit in Sections.

Forest street, the literary corner of Hartford, is a most friendly place. The fortunate members of that charmed circle hobnob together in a most friendly manner at all times and at all seasons. When Harriet Beecher Stowe was alive, Mark Twain, who lived near her, had a way of running in to converse with her and her daughters, greatly to the distress of Mrs. Clemens.

One morning, as he returned from the Stowes sans necktie, Mrs. Clemens met him at the door with the exclamation, "There, Sam, you have been over to the Stowes again without a necktie. It's really disgraceful the way you neglect your dress." Her remark, a few minutes later, Stowe was summoned to the door by a messenger who presented her with a small box neatly done up. She opened it and found a black silk necktie, accompanied by the following note: "Here is a necktie. I took it out and look at it. I think I stayed half an hour this morning. At the end of that time will you kindly return it, as it is the only one I have? Mark Twain."

Stayers and Quitters.

New York Mail and Express.

Kitchener adds his testimony to a principle of great age and general application when he complains that the Boer resistance is being kept up by "leaders who originally opposed the war." That is the way of human nature. The man who is "first for war" is always first for peace.

So it was in the American revolution; the "minute men" and "sons of Liberty" hereabouts, valorous before fighting began, never got on the firing line. So it was in the war of 1812; almost the only victories achieved were the battles on the seas fought by frigates built by the reluctant, if not recalcitrant Federalists. So it was in the civil war; Floyd and Thompson and the "freeters" who rushed the South into secession were too careful of their skins to risk them in a fight and the burden of a lost cause was left to Lee and soldiers like him who had joined the rebellion with lagging tread and heavy heart. So, indeed, it was in the recent war with Spain.

It is one of the oddities of our humanity that the man who "first" to be kicked into a fight" has to be kicked out of it for this reason: The time the more mercurial patriot is ready to quit he has just begun fighting. Perhaps in national matters he "beware of entrance to a quarrel" because he knows that it is he who will be left to fight it out.

Lost Her Clothes En Route.

A trip to the seashore in a night-robe and a blanket was a novel experience that befel Miss Mary S. Lewis of Baltimore.

Miss Lewis was a passenger from Baltimore on a train, and when nearing Philadelphia early in the morning arose and began to dress. She found her berth small and inconvenient, and knowing that there was a large ladies' dressing room in the forward car she went there to arrange her hair. After completing her toilet she started to return to her own car, when she found it gone. The porter explained that the car in which her berth was situated was filled with seashore passengers only and it had been detached outside of Philadelphia and sent to the shore. She did just what other women would have done under such circumstances—cried a little and then fainted.

The conductor felt very sorry for her mishap, but the best he could do was to loan her a large blanket, then stop the train at Trenton and send her on, with the hope she could pick up the clothes at this end. A down train was caught at Trenton and she arrived only a few hours after her apparel, which was being cared for by the station agent. She was very thankful and lost no time in getting

into the garments and making a dash for a hotel in an omnibus.—Philadelphia Press.

A Reasonable Request.

After calling loudly several times and receiving no response, Mr. X— was at last obliged to go in search of the servant to whom he wished to give an order.

"Why didn't you answer me, Sam?" he demanded in angry tones when he had found the man.

"Excuse me, sir, I didn't hear you," said the servant.

"Didn't hear me?" roared the irate old gentleman. "Well, when I call you I want you to answer whether you hear or not!"

Just Like Other Girls.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.
People who have been with Miss Anna Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, a decent meal. Evidently, in spite of her father's genius, Anna is just like about ninety-nine out of every 100 other American girls.

Rank Imposition.

"Some folks get stuck mighty easy," remarked farmer Gump, looking up from his copy of the Podunk County Clarion. "For all they think they're so all-fired smart the city folks is havin' artificial ice shoved on 'em. I'd like to see anybody fool me on ice."—Philadelphia Record.

His Trouble.

"Your life seems to be too monotonous," remarked the physician. "Don't you ever have any change?"
"Sometimes," replied the street car conductor, apologetically. "but then there's so many mugs that never has anything less than a five-dollar bill it keeps me bustlin'."

Well-Named.

Mr. Esteem—What kind of sandwich is this? I enjoy it, but I can't figure out what it is made of.

Proud host—We call that our Omar Khayyam sandwich. You like it, but you don't understand it.—Baltimore American.

Precarious.

"I think I shall take my daughters out of society long enough to give them a liberal education."

"But then they won't want to go back."—Brooklyn Life.

A Word to Travelers.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Mrs. L. M. Robertson

Fashionable Dressmaker.

APARTMENTS:—1065 Punchbowl Street.

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FORT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
(Japanese and Chinese)

KING ST., COR. ALAKEA.

The following wish work:
Japanese hotel cook, \$9 week and bd.

Japanese family cook and housework, \$5 week.

Chinese cook, \$6 week and board.

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Japanese waiter, \$5 week and board.

Japanese yard boy and housework, \$3.50 week.

Whitney & Marsh, LIMITED

Offer For This Week Only!

A SPECIAL LOT OF KNIT-WOOL LIGHT EVENING SHAWLS

MADE BY

F. H. HACHMANN, BREMEN, GERMANY

And brought to the Islands before the U. S. tariff on wool was applicable.

We do not suppose that articles of this quality could be obtained in the United States today, even at wholesale, for anything like the price at which we will close them out this week.

Six colors—white, ecru, cardinal, maroon, light blue and dark blue.

The price—just half of what they must needs hereafter be—

\$1.25 Each.

LAST CHANCE AT THE REMNANTS!
There are still a few remnants left on our counters. One week is a short time to sell the accumulated odds and ends of six months, so you will yet find some rich pickings.

Local Proverbs—

"Look out for the stone wall on the right,"
and

....DRINK....

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THE LITTLE WONDER THE SINGER

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Automatic Chain Stitch

LATEST AND BEST.

Portable Singers

FOR HAND OPERATION.

For any information, terms of payment, disposing of old machines for new Singers and repairing, see

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Accommodation for Fifty-four Horses.

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DISSTON & SON'S SAWS, FILES and Trowels, Fray's Ratchet Braces, Birch Bros' Chisels and Gouges, Clark's Expansion Bits, Russell, Jennings, Auger & Co's Bits, Bailey's Iron Planes, Stanley Rules and Levels, Steel Squares, Cow's Monkey-wrenches, Engineers' and Machinists' Blacksmiths' Carpenters' and Plumbers' Tools, Steel and Metallic Measuring Tapes, Surveyors' Chains, Morrill's Saw Sets, Bench Stops and Cutting Files, Grindstones and Razors, Stoves, Sewing Machines, Stoves and Stacks, Drills, Chucks, Steel Letters and Figures, Post-hole Diggers, etc.

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John R. Bergstrom

Tuner and Repairer of Pianos and Organs with Bergstrom Music Co.

Honolulu, T. H. Telephone Main 321.

GEN. SCOTT MADE "LOOPS."

Had to Answer Similar Charge as His Namesake, Admiral Schley.

A very industrious deliver into history has found a parallel in the history of Rear Admiral Schley with his namesake, General Winfield Scott. In 1826 Scott had won some victories over the Seminoles in Florida, and was summoned home at the instance of General Jessup and Gaines to answer some sort of charge that he had made a "loop" to get at the Indians.

General Scott was tried at Fredericksburg, where he made a speech, in which he compared himself to a Doge of Venice, compelled to visit France and humble himself before the "inflated monarch." Everybody at that time knew General Scott meant to describe Jackson as the "inflated monarch," for he hated him with a bitter and unreasonable hatred.

Scott was exonerated, but his troubles were not yet over. He went to Mexico with a little army, half of his 7,000 being raw recruits, but with them he stormed Chapultepec and won the capital. When Generals Worth and Pillow found opportunity they made complaints against Scott. He had not won his victory just as they would have had him win it. He was not accused of making a "loop" to get past the Mexicans and into their chief city, but he had been "reprehensible." President Polk degraded Scott before trial by depriving him of his command and then put him to court-martial. Scott sarcastically wrote the secretary of war: "Perhaps after my trial I may be permitted to return to the United States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be required, as I have long been led to expect they would be."

Refusing honors due to him as a victorious soldier, he returned home as a private citizen, stood trial again at Fredericksburg, and while the treaty he had arranged was being signed to note the victory of his arms in Mexico, he sat in the dock to listen to the charges prompted by envy and hatred. He came forth not only acquitted, but to be honored with the rank of lieutenant-general by congress, being the first officer of the United States army to obtain that rank since George Washington.

Winfield Scott Schley was a boy of tender years when this trial took place. He may have looked in upon it, and possibly recalls it with strange interest.

Music Drives Flies Away.

From Philadelphia Record.

"While listening to an open-air concert the other day," said a young man, "I was greatly annoyed by the flies, which were so persistent that I could hardly drive them away. I wondered how the musicians, with both hands busy playing, stood them, and I drew near the shell in which they sat to see. To my surprise I found that there was not a fly in the shell, and then, to my greater surprise, I discovered why this was. The sound waves of the music rolling with tremendous volume from the shell kept off the flies. The insects could not fly against the waves."

though they tried hard. Hundreds of them were struggling frantically to reach the shell, but they might as well have tried to fly against a tornado as against those sound waves. Thus protected, inclosed by a magic curtain made of their own music, the musicians played Wagner, unmolested by the sticky and pestering flies.

THE CONDUCTOR SCORED.

His Stratagem for Exposing a Pass Friend Worked Beautifully.

One of the best stories Gen. Archie Williams ever drew from his vast repertory is told on himself. Many years ago when attorney general of Kansas, Mr. Williams had occasion to make a trip to the east. He had no railroad passes east of the Missouri river, so he borrowed an annual over an Illinois road from his old friend "Jake" Smith. It happened during the first stretch through Illinois that the conductor of the train on which the Kansas man rode was a former schoolmate of his. The conductor recognized Williams, but Williams did not recognize the conductor, and about this fact the fun of the story hangs.

"Mr. Smith," said the conductor, after working his train and returning to have a chat with his passenger from Kansas, "I see you are from Topeka; did you ever know a man out there by the name of Archie Williams?"

"Yes, I know him very well," responded the pseudo Smith after struggling hard to steady his nerve and regain his composure. "Yes, Williams is considerable of a fellow out there. He's attorney general of the state."

"Who, Williams? attorney general? Well, I'll be d—d!" ejaculated the conductor. "What kind of a fool people are they out there in Kansas to elect a chucklehead like that for attorney general? Why, sir, I used to know Williams back here in Illinois—grew up with him, you might say—and of all the dundie-pated, slab-sided, step-on-himself-and-fall-over-fellers you ever saw, Williams was the worst. That man attorney general? Why, if you will believe me, Mr. Smith, he didn't know law enough to wad a shotgun. He was run out of here because—"

"Stop it! Stop it!" yelled Williams, springing to his feet. "There is your blankety-blank Smith pass; take it up and collect fare if you want to, but you can't abuse me any longer!"

From the Reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has a larger sale than Pain-Killer. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain can not fail to be generally appreciated, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, Montreux Star. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c and 50c.

Camarinos' Refrigerator

Arrived by the steamer and contained a fine lot of the season's delicacies. Game of all kinds, fruits and oysters. To get the best the market affords, leave orders at his king street depot.

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On SATURDAY, SEPT. 28th, until OCTOBER 28th, we will sell anything and everything in the Store without considering the cost. Everything must go.

SHIRTS, SHOES, CURTAINS, RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, CALICOES, AND SANDALWOOD CURIOS, ETC., ETC.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce will be held at its room (over the office of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.) on WEDNESDAY, October 9, at 2 o'clock p. m. JAMES GORDON SPENCER, Secretary.

Honolulu, Oct. 8, 1901. It

SALE OF SEAT IN HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

The undersigned will receive offers to purchase the seat of C. J. FALK, ESQ., as a member of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange. Membership in the Exchange entitles the holder to an insurance of \$2,500.

Sale subject to confirmation by the Exchange. Further particulars of the undersigned, to whom offers to purchase should be addressed prior to WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1901. JAS. F. MORGAN, President Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange.

TENDERS TO PURCHASE.

The undersigned will receive bids up to 12 o'clock, Saturday, October 12th, for the purchase of the property and effects of the HONOLULU STOCK YARDS COMPANY, either as a whole or in parts.

Property includes fine corner lot on South and King streets. Horses, Mules and Carriages, Office Furniture, Etc., Etc. Send bids to office of JAS. F. MORGAN, 65 Queen street, where inventory can be seen.

JAS. F. MORGAN, C. A. RICE.

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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS offices for rent in the McINTYRE BUILDING, now being erected at corner of Fort and King streets, this city. Apply to E. F. BISHOP, At C. Brewer & Co.'s, Queen st.

Furniture Work a Specialty. All Orders Promptly Executed.

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We have modern machinery and up-to-date appliances by means of which our work is rendered almost infallible, our employees are all skilled hands, thoroughly competent in every branch, can handle, construct and repair anything whatsoever in the Canvas line.

We cater to all, city and country alike, our prices are the same to all, we do good work at the lowest figure possible and further guarantee anything we may turn out as an article constructed by the best of workmanship and material.

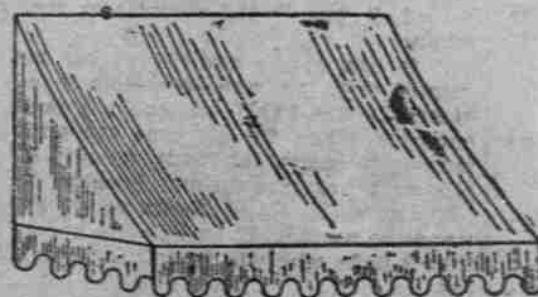
Orders taken on short notice over the telephone and delivered in quick time, Telephone Blue 1641 and if you wish to choose some special pattern—say in Awnings—our man will wait on you with samples for your selection and will give you estimates on cost. We wait to hear from you.

We manufacture the following styles of tents, and employ the best skilled labor and guarantee a first-class job: Plantation Tents of all styles, Stable Tents, Camping Tents, Photograph Tents, Circus Tents, Merry-go-rounds, Surveyor's Tents, Lawn Tents Pyramid Tents, Eulalie Tents, Sibley Tents, Wall Tents, A Tents. In fact we will furnish estimates and designs on all kinds of tents.

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Peerless Crank Awnings

A number of LARGE SECOND HAND SAILS for sale.

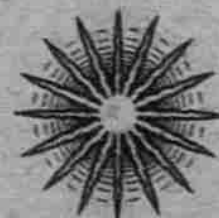


In Our Awning Department

We are making a specialty of doing nothing but first-class work, and every awning is guaranteed to give thorough satisfaction. We carry the most complete line of awning material here on the Islands.



FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS!



LARGE LUAU TENTS

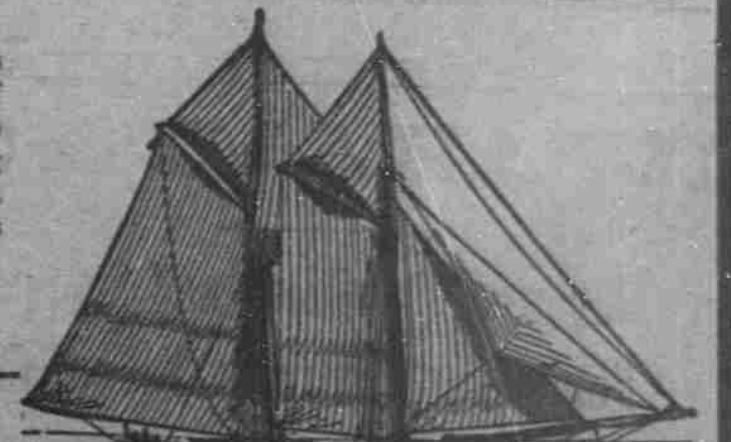
From 10x12 to 40x60 to rent. In renting these tents, we put them up and take them down ourselves at reasonable rates.



We also manufacture the following: Canvas Floor Cloths, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Canvas Decking, Canvas Hammocks, Trunk Covers, Canopies, Frame Covers, Political and Advertisement Banners, Cot Bottoms, Stretchers, Wind Sails, Initiation and Tossing Blankets, Launch Cushions, Gymnasium Mats, Carpenter Aprons, Canvas Belts, Saddle Bags, Water Bags, Tool Bags, Horse Slings. Estimates given on all kinds of canvas work.



In our SAIL MAKING DEPARTMENT we are always ready to furnish plans and estimates on all kinds of sails. Owing to our long experience in this line, we guarantee first-class workmanship and perfect setting sails. Some yachtsmen thought it cheaper to send East for sails, but in most cases it comes more expensive, as we have had to alter the sails when they came here.



CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

