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WHOLE 2818

KILLED HIMSELF TO GET MONEY FROM THE RAPID TRANSIT

Sunday Night's Suicide of Chinaman Due to a Desire to Provide for His Family at Company's Expense.

Thinking in his crazed mind that he was sacrificing himself that his family in China might be saved from poverty through damages to be paid by the Rapid Transit company, Cheon Moon threw himself under the wheels of the Rapid Transit car on Sunday night. Such were the facts brought out at the inquest held last night, the jury rendered a verdict of suicide and exonerating the motorman in charge of the car of all blame.

The following letter was found among other papers scattered on the track, after the accident, a translation having been made by the secretary of the Chinese consulate:

"Electric car wheel.....Li Cheon Moon. You, brothers, are earnest.....the money awarded him, to immediately furnish and send home for support of his family. Inform them.

"You, brothers, must (use) the present name. Mark well the grave.

"Offsprings will be prosperous in future days."

The letter was written in ink and bore traces of careful preparation, while on the outside, in pencil, was written:

"To my junior brother, Cham Man, and my oldest nephew, Hiun Ming, to open and receive."

A letter of explanation from the translator said that the Chinese word for "wheel" and "run over" was the same. The dashes in the translation were for words which were unintelligible.

The particulars of the accident were told by Isaac Lando, the motorman of the car, by R. McKeague, the conductor, C. Apana, a Chinese police officer, and Julius Asch, one of the passengers. All agreed that the car was not running faster than six miles an hour and that the accident was unavoidable on the part of the motorman.

Chin Moon, a cousin of the deceased, testified that the latter had been insane for the past two years and had been worrying over his wife and children in China.

The members of the jury were: John Hackett, Chas. Murasky, D. Rooney, Harry Rivers, F. S. Adams and Morris Rosenberg.

C. G. Ballentyne and D. L. Withington were present in the interest of the Rapid Transit company and the Chinese Consul with his interpreter watched the case on behalf of the deceased.

CURIOUS CASE UNDER CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT

Bright Young Man Whose Parents Have Long Lived in Honolulu Has His Stopover Privilege Curtailed.

Honolulu gets a share of interesting views of the operation of the Chinese Exclusion Act. It has one such just now.

A bright young Chinese, in all but birth a Honolulu boy, well advanced in education and on his way to the mainland to complete his preparation for taking holy orders in the Episcopal church, comes along not from China but the South Seas, whither he went from this long since adopted home of his parents. In the South Seas he proved his capacity for great usefulness and acquired another tongue in addition to the three, probably, in which he was already proficient.

Well, this promising scion of the Flowery Kingdom desires to spend the couple of months of interval from his arrival until the opening of his destined college term in California with his parents. Yet he finds it difficult to get leave to land here at all, and he is only allowed to do so under the consideration that he is not really landing. If he proceeds to his destination in a month he will be considered not to have landed in Honolulu. In the meantime instructions regarding his case will be sought from Washington, and perhaps when they come the young man's landing in San Francisco, even may be imperiled by the red tape entanglements of the immigration laws.

About four years ago, Y. Sang Mark, a Chinese student, left Honolulu to go to Tonga (Friendly Islands) with Bishop Willis to continue pursuing his studies for the ministry. Yesterday morning the young man returned, arriving in the steamship *Mauna Kea*.

He has with him a ticket to the mainland with a stopover privilege for three months. This privilege the immigration officials have limited to one month, so that Mr. Mark might visit with his parents for that time, his father and mother having for many years past lived in Honolulu. The young man had the additional motive, in securing the stopover privilege, of having to await the beginning of the school year in September next.

At first when the young man landed the immigration officials were disposed not to allow him to remain in Honolulu, which would have been a bitter disappointment to him owing to the fact that his parents are permanent residents in Honolulu and have no idea of ever going back to China. However, it was finally decided that there was no actual landing but a temporary stay by the traveler, with no other object than seeing his father and mother. In another way of looking at it, the rules were temporarily suspended in the case of this young Chinese.

Mr. Mark came to Hawaii with his parents when quite young. He entered and received an early education at Lohani College. Being of a religious turn of mind he decided to qualify himself for the pulpit. He was a member of the boys' choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral and, for the part that he took, was well liked by his colleagues who gave him a good send-off at the time he left with Bishop and Mrs. Willis.

Besides pursuing his studies with Bishop Willis, whom he came to look upon as a son would to his father, he was very useful in many ways to the Tongan mission. Chief among his capacities was his ability in the printing and carpentry trades. He built houses, a temporary church and a schoolroom, besides plotting out the land, surveying, roadmaking and grading. He would visit the hymns in Tongan, played and tore them on the blackboard, and no books were available. For all of which Bishop Willis, with the assistance of friends in America, is now rewarding him with a scholarship to last for about three

(Continued on page 3)

VETERAN ODD FELLOW HAPPILY ENTERTAINED

Honolulu Members Tender Banquet and Gifts to Past Grand Frost of New York on His 76th Birthday.

Honolulu Odd Fellows of all degrees paid graceful distinction to an eminent visiting brother at their beautiful temple last night.

Brother J. S. Frost of New York was entertained after the meeting of Excelsior Lodge at a collation in the roof garden, when he received birthday gifts from the Honolulu fraternity—including Canton, Encampment and Lodge divisions—and the sisterhood of Rebekah.

There were long tables down the roof garden hall, with a table of honor across the top. Bro. Frost, wearing the regalia of high office, was seated at the middle of the table of honor. On his right were Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Deputy District Grand Sire; Chas. Hottel, N. G. of Harmony Lodge; M. T. Simon-ton and E. C. Rowe, P. G. S. On the left of the guest of honor were R. A. Robbins, N. G. of Excelsior Lodge; Paul Smith, representing the Canton, and L. L. La Pierre, a veteran P. G. Hawaiian fruits in profusion decorated the tables.

Bro. Frost has been in the Islands only a week or two, but in that time he has won the hearts of the triple-link fraternity. Yesterday was his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary and the members of the order seized the occasion as opportune for paying him their special respects.

Dr. Rodgers, in felicitous remarks, presented Bro. Frost in the name of Honolulu Oddfellowship with a bon calabash suitably inscribed upon a silver plate to denote the occasion.

Bro. Frost accepted the gift in a graceful speech, touching upon the prosperity of the Order. "Numerically speaking," he said, "we are now the leading fraternity in the United States." He related the interesting story of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in Germany. The commissioner on going thither found himself confronted with a statute prohibiting secret societies. In his strait he sought the American consul, who was a personal friend of Vice-President Colfax. Colfax saw the German Minister at Washington and the outcome was to convince the Emperor of Germany that the Order was purely benevolent and absolutely non-political.

HOW FEDERAL BUILDING SITE WILL BE SECURED

Postmaster, Pratt has received the following letter from the Treasury Department:

Treasury Department.
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, July 2, 1906.
To the Postmaster.

The public building bill which recently became a law authorized the acquisition of a Federal building site in your city and the solicitation, by public advertisement in one of the papers having the largest circulation, of proposals for the sale to the United States of land suitable for the purpose. Authority has accordingly been given for the insertion of such advertisement in a newspaper published in your city.

There is inclosed a circular giving the method pursued by this Department in securing public building sites. Please cause the circular to be posted conspicuously in the post office for the information of interested parties and, if possible, secure the insertion of its substance as a news item in the local papers, without expense to the Government.

Respectfully,
J. H. EDWARDS,
Assistant Secretary.

STATEMENT OF METHUEN EMPLOYED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN SECURING SITES FOR FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

Whenever an Act of Congress authorizes the acquisition of a site for a proposed public building, whether by

purchase or gift—the Treasury Department invites, through an advertisement inserted in a local newspaper, bids for the sale, or propositions of donation and directs that the same be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. This advertisement gives such information as to the approximate dimensions of the site required and the general conditions and requirements as will enable intelligent preparation and submission of bids or offers.

The bids and offers obtained in this way are opened at the Treasury Department in Washington at the time stated in the advertisement, and as soon thereafter as practicable an agent of the Department is sent to make a personal examination of the properties offered and upon his report together with representations in writing from other sources the Department makes selection, conditioned nevertheless, that the title to the property be approved by the Attorney-General. When the land is thus acquired on which buildings are situated which are reserved by the party selling, notice to remove the same is given after the land has been actually acquired and title approved.

Wherever the Department is unable to obtain an acceptable site at a reasonable price in the manner above outlined it frequently invokes selection and authorizes the Department of Justice to begin and prosecute condemnation proceedings in which the price to be paid is judicially determined.

As soon as practicable after the acquisition of the site, plans for the proposed building are prepared and a contract let for the construction thereof.

whereupon Oddfellowship was made an exception to the prohibitory law. Afterward the Order spread to Denmark, Sweden and other northern countries. It had been a great pleasure to him to learn that the Order was instituted in Honolulu in 1846 and he congratulated the members on the showing it made here today. He wanted to say a good word for the Rebekah branch, and he was loudly applauded for his sentiment.

"Although the men may think they are the whole thing, yet I regard the Rebekah branch as the perfection of the Order."

In conclusion he invited all to visit him in New York. "But don't all come at once," he naively cautioned them. "I will be glad to entertain you in rotation, say three at a time."

At the outset Bro. Frost acknowledged other tokens of esteem he had received. That morning a souvenir spoon was presented to him from a lady on the Island of Hawaii. Ladies in town had given him a sweet bunch of carnations.

In expressing his appreciation of the birthday gift now received he caused great mirth by saying he had thought a calabash was a place of incarceration. Was not that what it was called in India or somewhere?

"Calaboose," a voice down the hall suggested. Then there was more laughter.

"Aloha Oe," was played by a native quintet on the balcony at the conclusion of Bro. Frost's speech.

Afterward came the presentation of gifts to Bro. Frost from the Rebekah lodges. P. G. Jacob Lando performed the honors for the ladies.

From Pacific Rebekah lodge the gift was an oxidized silver match safe enameled with the Hawaiian coat-of-arms.

Olive Branch Rebekah lodge's present was a silver paper cutter.

Bro. Paul Smith delivered a greeting from the Canton.

Bro. Frost made brief replies to the presentation speech and the greeting. Then Bro. Mellis contributed a song of his own composition, with the following dedication:

"Dedicated to Bro. Frost, P. G. Atlantic Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., Brooklyn, N. Y., by Bro. A. M. Mellis, P. G. Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., Honolulu, T. H., on the occasion of the banquet tendered him by the I. O. O. (Continued on Page 4.)

MANIFESTO ASKS GREAT REFORMATION

Russian Parliament Radical in Demands—No Taxes, No Conscription and No More Loans.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The Parliament has issued a manifesto appealing for a cessation of taxation, the abolishing of compulsory military service and the non-payment of future foreign loans.

Yesterday's dispatches from the Russian capital were to the effect that the members of Parliament, after their place of meeting had been taken possession of by the soldiery, had left to assemble at Helsingfors, Finland. It is from this point, probably, that they have issued their radical manifesto. A dispatch from Paris, announcing a panic on the Bourse, shows the importance that is attached to the action of the parliamentarians, although the cable does not state that it is the future maturing loans that are threatened.

KILLED IN POWDER EXPLOSION.

MOUNT UNION, Pa., July 24.—Through the explosion of a powder house here five men have been killed.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE BEGUN.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24.—The Pan-American Conference has been opened.

REPUDIATION TALK MAKES PANIC ON FRENCH BOURSE

PARIS, July 24.—There has been a panicky decline in Russian securities.

France has been the bank upon which the Russian government has been drawing during all the late war, the Republic showing her faith in her ally by absorbing the greater part of the immense loans Russia has been negotiating. The threat of repudiation contained in the manifesto of the Russian parliamentary party is therefore enough to cause more than a flurry on the Bourse.

WRECK ON GREAT NORTHERN.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 24.—A Great Northern train plunged over a sixty-foot embankment, eleven people being killed in the wreck.

FALLING BUILDING KILLS EIGHT.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., July 24.—Eight persons have been killed through the collapse of a building.

ARTILLERYMEN MUTINY IN POLISH CAPITAL

WARSAW, July 24.—Artillerymen attacked their officers' club, firing volleys. In an exchange of shots two of the officers were killed.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 24.—The British S. S. Roman collided with and sank the Swedish S. S. Talis. The passengers and crew were rescued.

RUSSIAN OPPOSITION DRIVEN INTO UNITING

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The attempt on the part of the Emperor to coerce the Douma has been the result of uniting the opposition. The Emperor is now being urged to dissolve the council.

Rioting continues in many cities throughout the Empire.

VIBORG, July 23.—The Governor has been ordered to disperse the members of Parliament who adopted the revolutionary manifesto after the Douma adjourned.

Martial law has been proclaimed. Sixty thousand troops are under arms and 1000 arrests have been made.

KATOWITZ, July 23.—The Singer Sewing Machine Company's agencies at Cosnovice and Bendzin have been blown up by rioters.

REST IN ENGLISH SOIL.

LONDON, July 23.—The remains of Lady Curzon were interred today in the Kedleston church yard.

FILING UP INCIDENTS.

WUNNEBERG, July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were thrown from an automobile here today. The accident was not serious.

NO LONGER ELIGIBLE.

LONDON, July 23.—The Russian representatives have withdrawn from the interparliamentary conference.

THE BYSTANDER



Honolulu's Eating Joints.
Queer Postal Cards.
Debilitated Fish.
The Home Rulers.

The Elite Ice Cream Parlor—Phoebus, what a name!—having come to grief and the Sheriff, offers a good man the chance of his life. Under some of its managements the "parlor" was a swell place for good candy, fair bakestuffs, indifferent meals and hanky-panky ice cream; and generally speaking it had the most insolent and incompetent lot of young Chinese waiters that ever I saw in Honolulu. Yet it was and is the prettiest place we have for a restaurant and ought to be continued as one.

Somebody said the other day that the Elite would be a fine location for a 75-cent French restaurant, and so it would if we had the well-to-do Bohemian population which a French restaurant requires. But the lively, ground-floor, non-saloon restaurant business in Honolulu is confined to people who want wholesome food, quickly and well-served and at a moderate price, variety being one of the strong points. In other words the call is for a Dairy Kitchen with delicatessen features—and it is a loud call, too.

I am and have been for many years a patron of Honolulu restaurants and I know them all. Their strong and weak points can summon me any day as a competent witness; but there isn't one that meets the average man's need.

For instance! If I want a smoking dish of home-made pork and beans, with hot Boston brown bread on the side, where am I going to get it? When I ask for this savory and substantial food I get canned beans, which may the devil take, and I pay the price of a whole can for my small portion.

If I want a bowl of bread and milk I get just enough milk for the family cat, creamless milk at that and the teething-ring bread of bakeries.

If I want German toast I don't find it on the bill of fare. In one restaurant they make an imitation to order, using duck eggs.

If I ask for fried salt pork with cream gravy, the whole to be smothered with fried apples, the Asiatic waiter totters off to the kitchen, talks with some other Asiatics and comes back to say "No got!"

If I want the plebeian apple dumpling, for dessert, as I frequently do, I am asked to take a machine-made jelly roll instead.

If I want a dish of cottage cheese I must go, on certain days, to a high-priced hotel and get it with a spice of garlic in the soupy French cream which half submerges and wholly spoils the New England delicacy.

If I want hot biscuits and honey like mother used to set out I don't get them. Me for cold rolls and plain butter.

If I ask for a draught of fresh buttermilk I am informed that "We used to get it from Tom McInerney but haven't had any since he stopped selling it."

If I want a chicken pie or part of one, without any cold storage flavor to the chicken, I am told that the restaurant is just out.

If I want some broiled ham, a wide yet dainty cut, from which the salt has been fairly well extracted before cooking, I get some hard, unruly stubs of ham which are intended to make you buy something to drink.

If I want baked Indian pudding I am given my choice between rice pudding and a sunken-chested fried pie.

If I want some genuine, old-fashioned, corned beef hash, Caesar's wife brand, I have to take a hectic substitute against which the most sacred memories of childhood's happy home revolt—the corned beef hash of Yuen-Yuen or Yung-Ching, with the smell of punk in its choppy-sloppy recesses.

Suppose, as a little side issue I want a heaping bowl of fresh, unburnt, well-buttered and seasoned popcorn, like they have in New York's Dairy Kitchen. Why, man, I might as well ask for a platter of bees-knees with petunia sauce.

What you get instead?—but don't ask me. I am sick and tired of the commonplace menus which the ground-floor restaurants set before me, day by day, and I'll not repeat them here.

So give me and hundreds like me the clean, bright, Dairy Kitchen, the wholesome things in plenty. And put the Kitchen right in that Hotel street "parlor," please, where one can easily get to it.

And if a man drops in as a reporter did to a downtown cafe and only orders a ten-cent glass of milk, don't take back his napkin because his order is small. He might order more next time.

There are lots of queer things in this Honolulu picture postal card business. Since the postoffice shut down on the nude or semi-nude kind, people have been mailing their cards at the wharf. They are not bad cards, as a rule, but the information which goes with them is something to disturb the liver. A picture of Liliuokalani may be inscribed: "The reigning sovereign of Hawaii; widow of the late Kamehameha." A group of poi-pounders are tagged: "Preparing the Hawaiian native drink." One man who sent out a picture of festooned hula girls wrote that the fattened dancers were "Honolulu society women in full dress." All this, of course, concerns the vagaries of persons; but what about selling picture cards so colored as to represent the Young Hotel as a red brick structure or the Hawaiian Hotel as a fawn-colored villa with a green roof. Then cards with pictures of California three-tiered surf rolling in with terrific force are sent out with "the compliments of Honolulu." One of these counterfeits is a view of Point Loma from Coronado Beach, labeled, "A summer day at Waikiki," or something of the kind. Lucky for us if the Chicago packing houses are not made to figure on these cards, as the baronial castles of Hawaii's millionaire planters.

There is nothing that will send a man to the hospital with promise poison-

MRS. LONGWORTH HAS LONG CHAT WITH THE KING

LONDON, July 7.—One of the thirty-eight guests who attended the historic dinner recently given by Ambassador Reid for Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and King Edward has detailed to his friends as he remembered it the conversation between the president's daughter and the British monarch. The account of the dinner and conversation, told in a fashionable London club, is as follows:

The King had asked that Mrs. Longworth be given the seat next to him at the dinner table. The rules of precedence prevented his taking her in to the table. The conversation was for a time general and largely dinner talk made of the moment. The King told one or two witty stories at his end of the table, but at the first opportunity and when the dinner was in full swing he turned to Mrs. Longworth and engaged her in what might almost be termed a private conversation.

KING PRAISES AMERICAN WOMEN.

Here it is as detailed: The King—I am really delighted to meet you, Mrs. Longworth. I so much admire the American woman. One of the charms of English society today lies in the presence of so many brilliant Americans.

Mrs. Longworth—Thank you, sir. It is very good of you.

The King—I shall esteem it an honor to meet your great and worthy father. We know much of him here. I have read his books and enjoyed them immensely.

Mrs. Longworth—I know father is hopeful of meeting you soon. He has a great admiration for you.

The King—Ah. We hope to meet him when your great country can spare him a holiday. And this visit to England is still your honeymoon? We must do our utmost to make you enjoy it. How did you like your trip through the Southern states and in Cuba?

MRS. LONGWORTH ADORES ENGLAND.

Mrs. Longworth—Oh, it was all so delightful, but England I think is just grand. I just adore it already.

The King—I am glad to hear that. You have come during our best month—June—the month of roses and sunshine. London is at its best now and so is the country. I confess to being a true Cockney. London is very dear to me. Perhaps you will change your opinion when you go to Paris.

Mrs. Longworth—No, Paris, beautiful as it may be, is not in any danger.

The King—Ah. First loves reign with you. And Mr. Longworth, a very charming man. You must be very happy.

Mrs. Longworth—We are.

The King—Yes. Enjoy life. Life is a glorious thing. Too few there are who realize it until too late. And too few know how to enjoy it. You are quite a traveler, I understand. You must have enjoyed your trip to the Far East.

Mrs. Longworth—Oh, yes. That was just splendid. I fell in love with the Orient.

The King—And also in the Orient, eh? But, let us be thankful, not with the many suitors of the Philippines.

Mrs. Longworth—Oh, that was the awful American reporters. They are generally nice boys, but they do invent some weird yarns.

The King—Yes, I have seen some of your mammoth papers and the Sunday ones. They are especially wonderful. I much regret that I can not journey to America and see the wonderful country for myself. You know I was there once, but it is so long ago that a perfectly new and more wonderful country has grown up.

WELCOMES KING TO AMERICA.

Mrs. Longworth—We would be awfully glad if you would come over. I can promise you a good time.

The King—It is good of you. I feel

ing sooner than spoiled fish. It is bad medicine. For years Honolulu looked after its fish supplies with a keen and discriminating eye and is supposed to be doing so yet. At least a fish inspector is on the payroll. Nevertheless a lot of decayed fish are being sold at the market with results that may soon be seen in the mortality records. Whether precinct politics are to blame for the let-up in inspection I don't know; if they are, the Board of Health should borrow an axe and attend to the unpleasant details.

Pride in his port but submission in his eye, our friend Notley passes from the leadership of the Home Rule party. At least that is the news I hear from the hula-hula belt. It is said that the Home Rulers are going Democratic and have no use for leaders who lead them against the stone wall of American party organization. Hence his facet Notley—and always has. For one I am glad to see the Home Rulers come in from the political wild land and live on the reservation. They can do nothing outside of it but whoop and starve. Inside they will be useful in more ways than one.

sure you would. But what are your plans? Will you be long in England?

Mrs. Longworth—We expected to stay only a fortnight, but I feel sure we shall be here a month. We have so much to see and do.

The King—You must spare me some of your precious time. I want you to meet the queen. Then you should also grace Ascot and go to Windsor. It is very beautiful there. I will speak to Mr. Reid.

Mrs. Longworth—Thank you, sir. I will consider these commands.

The King—That is particularly charming of you. Do not forget to bring your husband.

Mrs. Longworth—No, sir. I haven't had time to begin to forget him.

The King—Never begin, then. But we are all envious of your husband. You might have visited us earlier and given some of my Englishmen a chance. America is first surely in enough other matters.

Mrs. Longworth—But it is reputed that Americans make the best husbands.

The King—I quite believe that. But could one be anything but "best" with such charming mates as you American women?

Mrs. Longworth—Ah! When I go back I must tell our women what an admirer they have.

KING COMPLIMENTS MRS. LONGWORTH.

The King—A good many of them know it already. You must tell me of some of your experiences in the Far East. I admire you very much, Mrs. Longworth, and am glad indeed to have had this opportunity of meeting you.

Mrs. Longworth—Thank you very much, sir. I am delighted to have met you. I have looked forward to it for a long time. We hear so much of your charm in the States and I now realize it.

The King—Ah, that is pretty, indeed. We are all eager until we are disgusted. You must bring Mr. Longworth over after dinner and let me talk to him.

The conversation at this point again became general, and after dinner his majesty had little opportunity to again talk to Mrs. Longworth, but he engaged Mr. Longworth in conversation for a minute afterward, congratulating him on his marriage. All the Americans practically in the inner circle of society and the British nobility were present, and after the king left, which was immediately after the concert, Mrs. Longworth became the center of attraction and congratulation.

From the glimpse of the king's conversation the public will no doubt be astonished to find that kings talk the same as ordinary people. Yet the conversation is interesting in that it was between two personages who are decidedly in the public eye. The king in referring to Mrs. Longworth since has declared that she is, after not strictly a pretty woman, as dainty and delightful a young woman as one could meet, sparkling with true American wit.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON IN TROUBLE.

A little bit of gossip is going round the clubs just now about Sir Thomas Lipton. It appears that he has had a serious falling out with his premier innamorata. It happened in this wise: Sir Thomas was visiting in Italy at the time of the Vesuvius eruption and spent some time in Naples. Among the people he met there was Mrs. Franca Florio, who has the reputation of being the most beautiful woman of the whole Italian aristocracy. He was much with her and made up some delightful parties in her honor, both on board his yacht and on shore. He has more than once been photographed with her. And here the trouble came in. An enterprising journalist, while visiting Naples to get an impression of Vesuvius, came across one of the

.. LITTLE TALKS ..

MR. ACHI—Money talks. I have nothing to say.

JACK LUCAS—I have yet to see the first dollar I ever got from graft.

DR. M'GREW—The kind of politics they have around here make me sick.

GEORGE LYCURGUS—Forty-one people at the Volcano House the other morning. How's that?

BERT PETERSON—It looks as though Sarah Bernhardt got the double cross of the Legion of Honor.

JUDGE DOLE—Honolulu people do not begin to realize the scenic and climatic attractions of these islands.

MANAGER HERTSCHE—It looks like a good tourist season ahead. A lot of our old customers are coming back.

T. W. HOBSON—Wahiawa astonished me. Say, but that reservoir would be a good place to run motor boats in.

A. M. BROWN—Hello, Jack Lucas! You trying to stand in with the Advertiser? Better cut it out. It is no good.

POP SPITZER—It is almost impossible to get goods in my line from San Francisco. Dietz the jeweler says the same thing.

CECIL BROWN—There is no use in trying to settle the Campbell estate lands near Wahiawa until the problem of water supply has been solved.

E. A. DOUTHITT—I think that the beast that has been depleting the Kaimuki hen-roosts is nothing more or less than a domestic cat run wild.

HUGH V. TREVENEN—It's a remarkable thing the number of mental matches we lose from the bar. Some people seem to have a perfect mania for collecting such bric-a-brac.

E. E. WINTEROP—I noticed one thing in the recent club election in the Tenth of the Fifth. Lots of natives refrained from voting for E. C. Brown for Treasurer, being under the impression that it was A. M. Brown who was running for the office.

E. C. BROWN—A Hawaiian at the Friday night meeting of the Tenth precinct of the Fourth district club, saw my name on the ticket and refused point-blank to vote for me. When asked why, he replied that he would not vote for Sheriff Brown. The laugh was on me, of course.

W. L. SPICER—While the investigation fashion is in vogue it would be a good thing to investigate the Royal School and the Fort street bulkhead. The outside plaster on the school is coming off and the bulkhead is considerably cracked up on the outside. The inspector who passed these jobs must have been a peach.

HENRY HOSKINS—I've just come from Hilo and there is certainly something doing there. Harbormaster Fitzgerald has replaced the old whistling buoy by another which whistles a different tune. The first day the new buoy was put in place the Hiloites all visited the waterfront to listen to the fresh selection. It was quite an event in the old town.

photos of the beautiful Italian and Sir Tommy. He brought it to London with him, and it was published in one of the pictorial papers. Soon afterward trouble with a big T loomed up for the bachelor baronet. I understand that the row was really a hideous one and lasted for over a fortnight. It cost Sir Tommy a small fortune in jewels, besides much swearing to be good in future, to heal the breach.

The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel, who is a particular friend of Sir Thomas Lipton, has been much missed lately by society, but it is understood she will soon emerge from her retirement.

TEACHERS OF HILO MAKE GOOD RECORD

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has received returns from the teachers' examination at Hilo, showing that nineteen out of twenty-three candidates passed the examination and will be given certificates. The successful ones are:

First-class—Miss K. Trowbridge, Miss Emma F. Porter, Miss Esther Lyman, Mrs. O. L. Holland, Amos J. Ignacio, Miss Elvira Osorio, Mrs. H. W. Ludloff, Miss Harriet Hapai.

Second-class—J. Sypriano, Mrs. J. V. Marcial, Miss Christina Gertz, Miss Louisa Hapai, Chas. Williams, M. R. Baptiste, Miss Olivia Yoraer, Daniel Kalo.

Third-class—Solomon Burk, Miss Alice Carvalho, Miss Katherine Howard.

HUMOR OF HILO COURT.

The circuit court in meeting on Tuesday was relieved with a little side issue through the failure of juror F. L. Mini of Olua to answer his name.

"He will come in tomorrow," exclaimed a voice in the back of the court room, and the look of astonishment on Judge Parson's face at this entirely irregular announcement could only have been matched by Mr. Justice Starleigh when, during the celebrated case of Bardell vs. Pickwick, the elder Weller recommended the judge to "spell it with a wee."

"A bench warrant will issue for Mr. Mini," said his honor. And it did—Hilo Herald.

BOLLOWAY IS SERVING THREE MASTERS NOW

"I object!" said Governor Carter yesterday when told that Superintendent of Public Works Holloway is now a Federal official, a Territorial official and a County official.

And yet that is precisely the status that has been achieved by the Superintendent, who is withal one of the most modest and unassuming men in public life here. Mr. Holloway, in at least two of these regards, has had greatness thrust upon him. That is to say, he may have wanted to be Superintendent of Public Works. He did not want to be put into the class of Federal officials, and did not know that he had been until the passage of the Hilo Public Building Bill by Congress put him there. Now the County of Oahu makes him a Park Commissioner, and his triune troubles begin.

A DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMAN.

Rev. Geo. Heber Jones, D. D., one of the most distinguished missionaries in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is expected to arrive from the Coast on the Mongolia, July 27, and will remain in the islands two or three months, assisting in the local work of the church here. Dr. Jones has spent fifteen years in Korea and is well informed on all questions of the East. He is an orator in the language of the Koreans, as well as in his own native tongue. His name has been frequently mentioned as Missionary Bishop of Korea. During the last two years he has been acting as Field Secretary of the Mission Board and has traveled extensively throughout the United States. He will be accompanied by his wife and two children and will be the guest of Rev. John W. Wadman of this city, under whose direction he will work during his sojourn here, both in Honolulu and throughout the plantations.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

The great success of this preparation in the relief and cure of bowel complaints has brought it into almost universal use. It never fails, and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

THE WHOLE DAM FAMILY



THE DAM EXPERT

THE DAM CONTRACTOR

THE DAM KICKER

THE DAM SUFT

THE DAM ENGINEER

THE DAM NIGGER

ROBBER WILL BE A BIG THING

In a report to F. T. P. Waterhouse, secretary of the Nahiku Rubber company, D. C. Lindsay and C. D. Lufkin of Walluku state that the plantation is in excellent condition and the prospects for rubber extremely bright. The report makes a number of recommendations, the most important of which is the substituting of Ceara trees for the Hevea, as being the more profitable. This section of the report reads:

"We have gone over the matter thoroughly, and after a full consideration of it, we are most decidedly of the opinion that no more Hevea trees should be planted. The Ceara show so much better growth and gives promise of being so much more profitable, that we consider it the best policy for the company to stay by this variety. We have gone over all the Shaw lot, and also the Feiteira lot, and recommend to Mr. Anderson that he get all the Hevea (both seedlings and stumps) together, and plant the balance with Ceara. Stumps on the Feiteira lot (Hevea) show only two inches growth in six months. Ceara in the same locality grow one foot a month. We understand that there are 200,000 Hevea seeds ordered, and we recommend that this order be immediately canceled. We are fully convinced that the Ceara will give us early and profitable returns, and while the Hevea may, in say twenty years' time, be a better tree, we do not consider it good policy for the company to plant for the benefit of posterity.

"There are now about 150 acres in Hevea, and while we are not yet ready to say that this variety is a failure, we certainly consider the Ceara the better tree for the locality. Mr. Anderson has now on hand enough Ceara seeds to plant the whole remaining acreage. We figure that by the end of this planting season there will be about 600 acres planted, and the balance will be made up of 100 acres Torres lot, 60 acres Hao, 50 acres Shaw lot (to be planted), and some of the Oliveira lot. The total acreage should be planted early next year."

W. F. MADEIRA MAY COME BACK

It is said that W. F. Madeira, formerly Assistant Postmaster for Honolulu under Postmaster J. M. Oat, and afterwards postmaster at Hilo until his promotion to Postal Inspector which caused his transference to the mainland, may return to Honolulu in the near future. As there can only be one Postal Inspector in the Islands, that would mean that Mr. Hare, the incumbent, would be transferred to the mainland.

YOU WILL NOT be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Daffie, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can "speak for itself" and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. *Official*

PRES. SMITH RECOGNIZED

The Deseret Evening News of Salt Lake City for July 9 says:

There was a pretty exchange of compliments at Saltair last Thursday evening.

The Royal Hawaiian band, with its glee club, was rendering one of its noted "Hulas." Suddenly Kawa Lehal, one of the most expert mandolinists among the natives, nudged his nearest neighbor. At the same moment a trio of singers turned to each other, nodded, and smiled a smile of satisfaction. They bowed toward the audience—few knew why—and at the finish of the song one of them stepped forward to the conductor, Herr Berger, and whispered something into his ear. The number which followed had not been announced on the program, and it was not sung. And only one person in the audience realized that it was the beautiful melody to which the Hawaiians sing "O My Father," the famous Mormon anthem. That one person was President Joseph F. Smith. As he entered he was recognized by members of the band who were long ago converted to the principles of the Latter-day Saints Church and he alone, upon taking his seat, noticed the compliment. The respected leader sat in silence until the last of the plaintive notes had died away. Then he glanced significantly toward the musicians, and was greeted by a score or more of smiling faces; by the people who were familiar with his features, not from personal acquaintance, but from having seen his photographs, which are liberally exhibited in the Mormon chapels throughout the islands. Until the end of the concert President Smith was a deeply interested listener. His mind reverted to the days when he mingled with the fathers of these natives as a missionary.

It is well known in the Church that shortly after President George Q. Cannon had established the mission in the Hawaiian Islands, President Joseph F. Smith was sent to relieve him. This occurred in 1854. But it is not known, perhaps, that nine members of the Royal Hawaiian band are sons or grandsons of the converts made by Presidents Cannon and Smith; that they have followed in the footsteps of their fathers and are considered devout saints today; that they regret their inability to attend the tabernacle services tomorrow afternoon, especially so in view of the fact that this is their first trip to Utah—the first time in fact, that any of them has traveled farther east than Portland, where the band played an engagement at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

The Royal Hawaiian band derives the title "Royal" from the fact that it was organized by King Lunalilo of Hawaii about 35 years ago—long before the time of Queen Liliuokalani—as an imperial escort for his majesty. The latter was very friendly with Emperor Wilhelm of Germany at that time and had heard that he owned such an organization. A band was wanted. The natives knew no music besides their chants. The technical qualities of the art had to be supplied. So the old king laid his predicament before the friendly emperor and asked that he select somebody to teach his subjects the ins and outs of instrumental music. The emperor listened to the plea. He went so far as to take his own bandmaster from his position, grant him a good pension, and send him to Honolulu on the errand which was to give so much satisfaction to the old monarch of the islands. The task was not an easy one. Captain Berger had material that was as crude as could have been found anywhere, but which had the saving grace of "an ear for music" and an in-born love of harmony.

Teaching his boys the notes and cultivating their taste for standard music was as arduous as it was slow. He gave 27 lessons each day for more than 10 months, but he succeeded, at the end of that time, in establishing a military band. King Lunalilo, upon hearing his music for the first time, decorated the captain with the highest honors ever paid a civilian in the islands. The mission had been performed and Captain Berger was ready to start for Germany. But he did not. Inducements were offered which tied him to Honolulu for a period of years and during those years he worked with the same persistency and the same fine success that had characterized his work from the beginning. The result today is a band of 60 musicians which can play the "Tannhauser" overture with the same brilliancy as many of our great American bands and at the same time provide the plaintive melodies of the islands, in a manner which causes our own musicians to stand in wonderment.

Since the overthrow of the monarchy the band has filled a unique position. It is in reality a national guard institution and each of its members is idolized by the natives. Every ship that touches at Honolulu is met by the band and there is no outgoing steamer that is not serenaded just prior to its departure. It is on such occasions that the celebrated "Farewell Song" or "Aloha Oe" is rendered, and each departing native is decorated with the "lei" of flowers, or an imitation, such as are frequently seen on the streets of Salt Lake since the Hawaiians came here. At Saltair Miss Lei Lehua, the soprano, sings the solo part of the great song and she has made it very popular, locally.

That there are nine members of the Mormon Church in the band of 60 musicians is no cause for astonishment when it is remembered that nearly forty per cent of the population of the islands is Mormon. The boys in the bands were all eager to reach Salt Lake, for they had received the best of treatment at the hands of the church members in their native clime and they expected the same here. That they found exactly what they expected goes without saying. On the opening day of their visit, besides the friendly crowd from the city, they received acquaintance with a large delegation of natives from the various settlements.

heart" and were only too glad of another opportunity to cheer its music. The organization is the pride of all Hawaiians, and before the present tour is completed will be the pride of all Americans. For it is now an American institution, using instruments and uniforms for which Uncle Sam paid, and privileged to make a trip through this country by the same distinguished old party in the high hat decorated with stars.

This trip—the first the band has ever made to the east—is largely in the interest of colonization. The object is to show the people of the east that Hawaii has risen far above the old idea that its people are not fully civilized. Every man in the organization is an American patriot, with a high sense of honor, and will resent to his heart's blood any insult cast upon his race or color. The band goes from here to Denver, where it is to be the escort of the grand lodge officers of the Elks' national convention. It then plays in Omaha for one week, in Kansas City for a like period, in St. Louis for two weeks, in Chicago for four weeks, in Buffalo for five concerts and then into Madison Square Garden, New York, for an indefinite engagement. The return trip will be made through the south.

That the Salt Lake engagement, which closes Monday, has been a success is without question. The Fourth of July attendance of 12,622—official count—is one of the best of Saltair's records, and on the 5th of July the attendance of over 3,000 established a new record at the resort for a day following a holiday. And while "figures cannot lie," the best assurance of the band's wonderful popularity here is the enthusiasm with which each of its features is received nightly at the big pavilion.

The Logan (Utah) Journal says: "The Royal Hawaiian band gave the most satisfactory band concert Logan has ever had, on Friday evening. There are bands that execute more brilliantly the classical music that not one-fifth of the people understand, and leaders that with dancing Dervish antics and contortionist's tricks impress the public more than the leader of the Hawaiian, but when it comes to furnishing the melody that pleases the great majority of theater-goers, Captain Berger and his bunch of Sandwich Islanders, has most of them beaten to a frazzle.

Judging from the applause and the favorable comment made afterward nothing has pleased Logan amusement lovers as much as the concert in the evening, in a long time.

The band played very well indeed, and the glee club simply brought down the house every time it appeared. Miss Lei Lehua and Mr. John Ellis, the principal soloists made hits, and the house would have heard them oftener had its desires been granted.

LOUISIANA COMMENT ON THE MOLOKAN EXPERIMENT

The Louisiana Planter says: In our Hawaiian correspondence elsewhere in this issue appears a picture of a group of men, and under it the words "Molokans who would not work."

This brief sentence contains a long story of disappointment, trouble, worry and expense. These Molokans, who come from Russia and belong to a peculiar religious sect, were brought to the Hawaiian Islands by the sugar planters there to work as plantation laborers, and the scheme embraced a colonization or community plan, the sugar men probably believing that the idiosyncracies and unusual ideas, habits and customs of the Molokans would lead them to cheerfully embrace an opportunity for dwelling together in a community or settlement where they could follow their own social and religious theories and maintain themselves comfortably by working in the sugar cane fields. The Molokans, however, appear to have declined to work on the plantations, to have declined to live happily together as a community, and in a word, to have declined to do pretty nearly everything which the planters expected them to do.

There is probably no body of men in the world who have had more practical experience in handling and importing laborers than the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Territory. They have spent enormous sums of money experimenting with people from different localities and abundant opportunity has been given them, through their various costly experiments, to learn how to handle the genus homo of the different mental and physical types with which it has pleased the Almighty to populate the earth, and yet we find these experienced men still stumbling along, still making costly mistakes, still failing to calculate correctly the prejudices, opinions and mental vagaries of the lower strata of human kind, and it all goes to prove that the most intricate of all problems is the one which involves a correct forecast of what somebody else will do under certain circumstances and conditions, and this problem is rendered a hundred fold more difficult when we are required to gauge the thoughts of people belonging to a type different from our own.

The sugar planters of Louisiana about a year ago formed an organization of their own for immigration purposes, and considerable work has been done by this organization, and its management has tried to profit as much as possible by the experience of others, but evidence continually appears to show that any importation of ignorant persons into this or any other country must be conducted with a broad comprehension of the fact that such people are inevitably imbued with absurd notions, impracticable ideas, ridiculous prejudices, and chimerical fancies. What we think they will do is the very thing they will not do. It is impossible for us to predict with certainty that they will act in such and such a way, simply because it seems to us the only sensible way to act. The problem to be handled by the Louisiana Immigration Association, the Hawaiian Immigration Association, and all other similar organizations, is one of the most difficult in the world. The proper solution of it requires experience, good judgment, tact, skill, a profound knowledge of human nature, forbearance, perseverance, patience and hope. The doctor, the lawyer, the astronomer can go to text books for their knowledge—the immigration man can not. He must learn his lessons from the great book of Nature, and from that most complex of all its chapters which treats of the wonderful animal which is said to have been fashioned in the likeness of God himself, although most of us will be greatly disappointed if we don't find God better looking.

Those who are interested in immigration seldom realize how difficult it all is. It is an undertaking which calls for continuous effort. Those who want quick results had best go into the wheat pit or the stock exchange where the battle is lost or won in a flash of time. But there is nothing that can pay so big a dividend in our state of Louisiana as the influx of an army of willing hands to coax from her soil its latent wealth. Already notable advances, indicating early results, have been made, and we believe that one of the greatest local industrial achievements of this generation will shortly result from the careful, intelligent and persistent efforts to get immigrants, inaugurated by the sugar planters over a year ago, and since then co-operated in by other interests throughout the

ATKINSON RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO FAMILY

Yesterday there was presented to the family of the late Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson, in behalf of the Board of Education, the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board on May 14 last. The copy is beautifully engrossed and framed, and will form a much-prized souvenir of the life work of a man who did more for Hawaii, perhaps, than any other citizen of the islands in his time. The presentation was entirely informal, the resolutions being given to Secretary of the Territory Atkinson by Superintendent Babbitt. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, In the course of Divine Providence there has been removed from us by death our friend and former colleague, Mr. Alatau T. Atkinson; be it

Resolved, That we express our sorrow at the loss we have sustained as Commissioners of Public Instruction and as private citizens; and also our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by our deceased friend, as Teacher, Inspector General of Schools and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and be it further

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting be conveyed by letter to the widow and family of the late Mr. Atkinson, and that this resolution be spread in full upon our minutes.

In the engrossed copy these words are written in most elaborate script, framed appropriately, and at the bottom are the signatures of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the members of the Board of Education.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A little forethought will often save and suffering that must be endured in case of an attack of pain in the stomach or cramp colic when medicine must be sent for. Every family should have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house. It is sure to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes, it will be wanted at once. Buy it now. It may save life. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MAY SUGGEST A BETTER DAM

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

It is stated by ex-Inspector Patterson, who has followed more closely than anyone else in Honolulu the movements of H. Clay Kellogg, the examining expert at the dam, since he arrived from the Coast, that official instructions have been given the expert to pay more attention in his report to outlining what modifications are necessary to build a good dam in Nuuanu than to criticisms of the present structure, thus taking it for granted that what work has so far been done under the old plan will be condemned.

Respecting this Mr. Kellogg was seen last night, and although he would not intimate in any way that it was his intention to condemn any part of the work, he spoke freely as to the scope of the report which he would prepare.

"The cable sent me, asking me to come to Honolulu, was to the effect that I was to report on two things: One as to whether the plans and specifications being worked to would provide for a safe dam; the other as to the nature of the work so far done. Since coming I have had several interviews with the Governor. In one of which he told me that my investigation and report were to be limited in no way, that he expected me to cover the whole proposition. This I take to mean the suggesting of any modifications I may find necessary should my report condemn the dam or any portion of it. At least that is the assumption I am going on.

"I will send in my report just as soon as possible, on the first mail that leaves the Coast after the Sonoma arrives there. In it I will cover every part of the work that it was possible for me to examine and for everything that I have to say in it I will state my reasons in such a way as to be understood by everybody. I am not going to turn in a strictly technical report because I think that the general public here is interested and I want to write so that they can follow my line of reasoning.

WANTED KELLOGG TO STAY

"It was intimated to me today by an official of the Public Works Department that I should prepare my report here and stay to discuss the matter afterwards, but I cannot possibly do this. I am now under contract to build a reservoir bigger than that here for the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company and to come here at all I had to get a thirty days' leave of absence from the company, which I cannot overstay. I am also preparing data for the Anaheim Union Water Company in a big law suit involving immense water rights and I have promised to tabulate my two years' work for them at once. So it would be impossible for me to stay here any longer, now that the work I came to do is done.

"I was asked at the dam today to suggest what work should be done in the interim pending the arrival of my report. This was a kind of a leading question which of course I could not answer, as I did not wish to give any intimation to anyone as to what my report would probably be. I told them there was one place, however, where they could work without my report affecting what they should do. This was in the reinforcing of the concrete core wall, where I suggested that they should cut a trench in the bedrock beside the concrete and after cementing the cracks and making it absolutely watertight build up a reinforcement.

PROBED THE "MUSH PILE."

"They had the pit over the mush pile pumped out for me today and I made an examination there. I found that I could push an iron rod down through the formation to bed rock, which is nearer the bottom of the core wall at that point than it is a few feet away. In fact, Mr. Howland told me that I could sound twice the depth eighteen feet farther in. In this pit I found the same formation as was uncovered in the trench under the drainage pipe belt in the reservoir, the semi-cylindrical apparently extending right under the dam, with the water running on top of it. It was running into the pit in little spurts in the same way as I found it running in the trench. This was an important matter in the examination."

WOULD NOT FORECAST REPORT. In no way would Mr. Kellogg intimate the probable tenor of his findings from the examination.

"I realize how anxious the people here are to find out about the dam," he said, "but I will have to ask you to wait. The department is just as anxious to know as you are. Mr. Holloway asked me today to give him a line on what should be done, but I told him, as I am telling you, that it was impossible for me to give any advance opinions.

"It would not be fair for me to say now, for when I have arranged my notes and compared my opinions with that of the authorities on the various subjects I may find it necessary to amend what I now have in mind. And then I do not want to mix up in any arguments with anyone. I am not here as a consulting engineer, but simply to give my opinion."

WAY THINGS HAVE BEEN GOING.

There was a little discussion at the dam during one of Mr. Kellogg's visits which illustrates the way in which some of the work there has been done, or at least the way in which the responsibility has been shifted around from one to another of those in charge.

According to the specifications the core trench on the Waikiki end of the big work is to be filled by sluicing in the earth from the bank above. Through this trench extends the big lumber core wall, built up from the slits resting on the earth bottom. The problem which presented itself to the examining engineer was the holding of this lumber wall in place when the trench began to fill up with water, and with a view of acquiring some information on the subject he appealed to C. H. Smith, the engineer in charge.

Mr. Smith sized up the core wall when the question was asked. "That, I think, is a matter for the contractor to figure on," he said.

"Oh," said Mr. Kellogg, "I thought I would ask if you had any plan to carry out in the matter, for I never saw a core wall put in in just this way and I wanted to know how to handle it. I think I will ask the contractor's foreman."

So Gus Kenton, the contractor's right-hand man, was called over to the consultation.

"How are you going to keep the core wall straight and in place when you turn the water into the ditch?" asked Mr. Kellogg, springing the conundrum without any preliminary leading up.

Mr. Kenton also sized up the fifty feet of lumber and ran his fingers through his hair.

"Well," he said, after a short pause, "that is up to the engineer in charge."

"But the engineer says it is up to you," said Mr. Kellogg.

"Well, then," answered Mr. Kenton, "I guess we're stuck."

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Do Not Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles—A Honolulu Citizen Shows You How to Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. When they have a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness. When urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disease. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles because they are certain to lead to more serious ills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. It cures all troubles city, is attached to the Hawaiian in case of weak or diseased kidneys.

John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this terpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEN COMING

Two members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce will visit Honolulu in two or three weeks to drum up business among the Honolulu merchants, so that a steamer may be put on a permanent Portland-Honolulu run.

The steamship Hilonian, now in port, and one of the Matson liners, is the vessel in view for carrying the freight between ports. The direct cause of the proposed visit of these two gentlemen came about in this way:

A day or two before the Hilonian sailed from Portland for Honolulu a lot of Portland's business men went aboard that fine steamer, had a luncheon with the captain and inspected the ship. Captain Johnson, of the Hilonian, told a reporter of the Advertiser yesterday the result of the luncheon.

"They held a meeting on board this vessel and decided to send two representatives to Honolulu. They will be members of the Chamber of Commerce and will have full authority to act with the merchants here. They expect to show the Honolulu merchants that it will be to their interest to establish another buying center. They have San Francisco, and they have bought in Seattle. They can buy in Portland, too, if they want to, and here is the steamer, the Hilonian, to carry the cargo. It's very simple, you see. One of these gentlemen is W. A. Mears.

"The Hilonian is a good cargo boat, and can carry 4000 tons of freight. She has room also for fifty passengers and as soon as the boat is advertised extensively we expect to have a lot of passengers to carry. The trip is made in about eight days, and it is a direct means of communication between the whole Northwest and Honolulu. I know that Portland and all Oregon is interested in the Hawaiian Islands and the merchants are eager to establish trade relations in a large scale.

"Portland is a fine progressive city of about 125,000 inhabitants. Its merchants are good-hearted people and they're not for business."

Captain Johnson is enthusiastic both for Portland and Honolulu. He knows Honolulu pretty well, having made many visits here on the oil-cargo steamer Hironian.

DREYFUS IS VINDICATED

CHARACTERS IN DREYFUS TRAGEDY.

Albert Dreyfus—Captain in French army, accused of writing bordereau, in which he revealed military secrets to the German government.

Major Esterhazy—Real author of the bordereau; tool of the conspirators; died in exile and wretched poverty in London.

Colonel Sandherr—Chief of general staff, who first accused Dreyfus of writing the bordereau; dismissed from army in disgrace.

Major Patti Du Clam—Officer who placed Dreyfus under arrest; dismissed from army.

Colonel Picquart—Chief of general staff succeeding Sandherr; discovered that Dreyfus was not author of bordereau; driven from army by the conspirators.

Colonel Henry—Chief of general staff succeeding Picquart; confessed that he forged documents used as proof against Dreyfus; committed suicide in prison.

Von Schwarzkoppen—German military attaché in whose waste paper basket the bordereau was found by French spies.

Panizzardi—Italian military attaché to whom Von Schwarzkoppen wrote the "petit bleu."

General De Boisdeffre—Chief of general staff who had charge of the "dossier"; retired from army in disgrace.

General Mercier—Minister of War who blocked revision by telling Parliament publication of the "dossier" would plunge France into war with Germany; retired from army in disgrace.

Emile Zola—Dreyfus' defender, convicted of "slandering" conspirators; exiled to England; returned to die at home.

Maitre Labori—Celebrated French advocate who defended Dreyfus at his second trial; victim of attempted assassination.

PARIS, July 12.—Alfred Dreyfus was today completely acquitted of the charges of which he was condemned as a traitor, dismissed from the army and imprisoned on Devil's Island, and regarding which France has been torn for years by the most bitter political and racial agitation. His vindication was twofold, the Supreme Court first announcing its decision and the Ministry later deciding to present an urgent bill in Parliament restoring Dreyfus to the army, with advanced rank, and otherwise giving the Government's most ample reparation.

The decision of the court was a foregone conclusion, as exhaustive inquiries had completely demolished the fabric of the accusation against Dreyfus, showing that the real culprit was Major Count Esterhazy. The decision therefore annulled the condemnation of the Rennes court-martial and ordered that the acquitted be posted and published throughout France.

Tonight the Ministers held a prolonged special session at the palace under President Fallieres and determined on the Government's course in carrying out the decision. The text of two bills, when formulated, which will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, concerning, respectively, Dreyfus and Picquart, with the object of restoring both to the ranks they would have held if they had continuously served in the army. Dreyfus consequently will be nominated a major, with eventual early promotion to a lieutenant-colonelship. Picquart will immediately become a brigadier. Dreyfus' name also will be inscribed on the list for the legion of honor, but he will not be directly nominated to that distinction, though probably a decree placing him on the list will shortly appear.

Deputy Breton has given notice of a bill providing for the transference of Emile Zola's remains to the Pantheon, with a public ceremony.

The decision of the court was read by Presiding Judge M. Baillet-Latour, president of the Court of Cassation, immediately upon the reassembling of the court at noon today. The Palace of Justice was thronged by an eager crowd seeking admission to the courtroom. Among those present were Matthew Dreyfus, brother of Alfred Dreyfus; Maitre Morand, counsel for Captain Dreyfus; Joseph Reinach, the historian of the Dreyfus affair; Colonel Picquart, Mme. Zola and many others who have figured in various stages of the celebrated case. Captain Dreyfus was not present, continuing his habitual secrecy by remaining secluded in the garret where he has hitherto been cut off from the outer world.

The scene as the decision was pronounced was one of impressive dignity. The court, consisting of forty-nine judges, gowned in flowing red robes, solemnly mounted the bench. Deep silence prevailed as the presiding judge read the long decision, minutely reviewing the series of sensational events of the last twelve years and completely discrediting Dreyfus of all wrongdoing, freeing him of the infamous imputations on which the entire charge was founded, and ordering the annulment of the judgment of the Rennes court-martial with the publication of the final announcement of his innocence in the final newspapers to be chosen by Captain Dreyfus.

The main features of the decision are as follows:

First.—That the document from General Mercier's secret papers presented at the Rennes court-martial, in which the initial "D" was substituted for "P," was a falsification establishing the strong presumption of Dreyfus' innocence.

Second.—That another document from the secret papers in which Dreyfus was alleged to have been shown to have delivered to Germany the plans for the railway mobilization never reached the War Department authorities, and therefore Dreyfus could not have secured possession of it.

Third.—That the Rennes court-martial failed to hear essential testimony calculated to establish the fact that Dreyfus was innocent.

LATE NEWS NOTES

From Coast Files.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the income tax bill.

Several houses were set on fire by lightning in Chicago recently.

Several thousand acres of San Joaquin delta lands are under water.

Secretary Taft has gone to Oyster Bay for a conference with the President.

Horace Wild has crossed over Chicago from north to south in an airship.

Italy has proposed a reduction of standing armies to France and England.

The President is thinking of going on a deer hunt in Northern Minnesota.

Harry Shaw's defense, it is now definitely determined, will not be insanity.

The San Diego Labor Council has decided to boycott Mrs. Tingley's theater.

The Republicans of Tennessee have nominated Henry Clay Evans for Governor.

T. P. O'Connor, president of the Land League, will visit America early in September.

Secretary Taft says the Panama canal will cost \$150,000,000 and be finished in seven years.

The bituminous coal miners of Pennsylvania have agreed to return to work under the scale of 1905.

The President's yacht Mayflower is acting with the fleet sent to patrol the coast of Santo Domingo.

Leigh Allen, who embezzled funds from the La Mesa, Cal., postoffice, has been arrested in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, has married a second-rate actor attached to one of the Frohman companies.

Don Francisco de la Ossa, alcalde of Panama, quieted an election riot there the other day with his riding whip.

The governor of Missouri threatens to send militia into St. Joseph to enforce the Sunday closing of saloons.

Dr. George A. Brown of Montreal has met with remarkable success lately in treating consumption with iodine.

A Montana customs collector has been arrested for aiding in the bringing of Chinese from Canada into Montana.

The Baptist Assembly for Northern and Central California is in session at Twin Lakes, the Baptist summer resort.

Charles D. Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio, an independent oil man, says that the grip of the Standard is broken.

Premier Ward of New Zealand will admit American canned salmon and printing paper free of duty to that colony.

The Union Oil Company has signed a contract with parties in Chile to develop an investigation of the meat packing houses, far-reaching in its scope, has been ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

As a result of a discovery of naturalization frauds among the New York police, two thousand of them may be removed.

Over ten millions of gallons of oil within ten years.

A plan is proposed to construct a subway for street railways from Third street to the Ferries, on Market street, San Francisco.

The Merchants' Association of San Francisco is planning for a big banquet to be given in the banquet room of the ruined St. Francis hotel.

The Western Pacific is putting a tunnel a mile and a half long through the Sierra on the line it is building from Salt Lake to San Francisco.

It has been discovered at Guadalupe, Mexico, that bones from the cemeteries are being shipped to the United States and sold for fertilizer.

Carrie Nation has been arrested for sending improper matter through the mails. The matter was a circular headed "Private Talk to Boys."

According to a special census report just issued, one person in every 1200 in the United States in 1900 was blind and one in every 850 was deaf.

Negotiations are being carried on in Washington for a treaty to stop pelagic sealing in Bering Sea, and to prohibit killing at the rookeries for a year.

The Southern Pacific is rushing work on its bay-shore cut-off and will start work immediately on the cut-off across San Francisco bay at Dumbarton Point.

The Kaiser is thinking of sending his fourth son, Prince August William, to finish his education in an American university. The Prince was born in 1887.

The heads of the Buddhist and Shinto sects in Tokio have decided to contribute toward the rebuilding of Christian churches destroyed by earthquakes.

John Sharp Williams of Texas made the statement that President Roosevelt would run again, which statement was at once contradicted by Secretary Loeb.

The divorced wife of James Burke-Roche, who was a daughter of Frank Works, has been secretly married to a New York horseman of the name of Aurel Batonyi.

Cloudbursts and lightning have done considerable damage in Colorado. In Denver two bridges were carried out and a mile of railroad in Boulder was destroyed.

The Duke of Abruzzi, cousin of the King of Italy, has climbed Mt. Ruvenzori, in Central Africa, a feat never before performed. The mountain is 18,000 feet high.

Through the direct influence of Kaiser Wilhelm and the weight of popular opinion in Germany, the German fire insurance companies will pay their San Francisco losses in full.

Six million cubic yards of debris from the burned districts of San Francisco will be dumped into the low places at the Potrero, reclaiming many acres of otherwise useless ground.

Arizona and New Mexico will vote separately in November as to whether they will agree to join statehood. If they do not both vote in favor of it, they will remain outside the Union.

The Montauk Life insurance company has begun suit against R. S. Grannis, former vice-president, for the recovery of nearly a million dollars, lost through inattention to business by Grannis.

Father Paradis, a Catholic priest, reports the existence of a wonderful mineral range in Labrador, extending from Lake Opasitica to the Atlantic. There is gold, silver, copper and iron.

Because refused permission to pay his addresses to the niece of Judge Emory, of Seattle, Chester Thompson shot and killed the Judge. The two families involved are prominent in the state.

Lyman J. Gage, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, has left a \$50,000 position in New York and moved to Point Loma, Cal., where he has joined the theological colony of Katharine Tingley.

A Washington correspondent to the Chicago Tribune says that tariff reciprocity as the beginning of tariff revision may be made the chief issue of the short session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

The farmers of Ventura county, California, are charged with damaging the fords of the mountain rivers, in order to discourage automobile travel on the road that leads from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Fifty men employed in a Staten Island factory tied a fellow workman by his feet to a fly-wheel and saw him whirled to death. The fifty had long cherished a grudge against the one, although the reason for it is not known.

A young Italian of Milan, named Cava, has invented a method of setting type by telegraph. He couples a telegraphic instrument with a type-setting machine, and the operator who sends a telegram puts it into type at the other end.

"These facts," the decision of the court says, "without seeking for any further grounds, are of a nature to establish the innocence of the accused, and it is only necessary to examine whether the verdict of the Rennes court-martial shall be annulled without a retrial or be followed by another trial by court-martial."

After a long review of the document in the case known as the Bordereau, the decision says it was written by Major Count Esterhazy, and that the accusations connecting Dreyfus with the Bordereau rests only on hypothesis and conjecture.

"The accusation against Dreyfus," continued the decision, "whether based on the handwriting or text of the Bordereau, was completely unjustified and without motive. Moreover, Dreyfus, having a large fortune, one seeks in vain for any reason for his committing such a great crime."

"The court, therefore, holds that, as all the accusations against the accused fail to the ground, there is no necessity for a new trial, and consequently the judgment in condemnation is annulled as unwarranted by the evidence."

In conclusion the court noted Dreyfus' waiting of pecuniary indemnity, and ordered its decision to be transcribed on the records of the Rennes court-martial and to be inserted in the official journal, and also in five newspapers to be designated by the Procureur-General and at the cost of the government in fifty papers of Paris and the provinces to be designated by Dreyfus.

It has been determined that, besides the restoration of Dreyfus to the army, a special bill will be presented to Parliament authorizing the Minister of War to restore Colonel Picquart, whose name of justice brought about the quashing of the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, to the army, from which he was degraded owing to the charge which he brought against the late Colonel Henry.

WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending July 21, 1906.

Honolulu, T. H., July 23, 1906.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Hawaii: In the extreme northern part of the Island, at Paau-hau, and in the northeastern portion of the Puna district, the mean temperature was about 1 deg. lower than during the preceding week, while in other sections it was higher, the greatest differences ranging from +1.2 deg. to +2.5 deg., and occurred in the east central portion of the Hamakua, the Hilo, and Kona districts.

Maui: The mean temperature of the week was higher than that of the preceding one from the Wailuku district westward, and generally from +1.0 deg. to +1.8 deg. At the stations reporting lower mean temperatures the changes were slight. All stations in Oahu report higher mean temperatures than during the preceding week. On the windward side of the Island the increases were slight, while on the leeward side they ranged from +.2 deg. to +3.0 deg. The mean temperatures for the week were slightly lower than those of the preceding one over the eastern half of Kauai, and slightly higher elsewhere, but at no station did the change equal 1 deg.

Hawaii: Heavy rains occurred from the Puna district north-westward to the extreme northern portion of the island, and in this section the rainfall was considerably more than during the preceding week, the excesses ranging generally from slightly less than 2.0 inches to somewhat more than 4.0 inches. Over the remaining sections of the Island the rainfall was generally in excess, and in amounts of less than .5 inch. There were but two stations that reported less rainfall during the preceding week—Honolulu, .87 inch, and Pahala, .03 inch. Maui: In the Wailuku district and the districts to the westward thereof, there was a slight deficiency in rainfall as compared with the preceding week, while in those to the eastward of Wailuku excesses occurred, and ranging in amounts from +.2 to +3.2 inches. On Oahu there was a slight excess of rainfall over the preceding week in the extreme northern portion of the Island, while all other districts had a deficiency, but which did not equal 1.0 inch at any station. Stations in northeastern and east-central Kauai show slightly more rainfall than during the preceding week, and those in the southern section less, the greatest change being -.091.

The following table shows the weekly averages of temperature and rainfall for the principal Islands and for the Group:

	Temperature.	Rainfall.
Hawaii	73.7 deg.	3.83 in.
Maui	77.2 deg.	1.70 in.
Oahu	78.8 deg.	0.27 in.
Kauai	77.2 deg.	0.66 in.
Entire Group	75.8 deg.	2.48 in.

At the Local Office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Honolulu clear and partly cloudy weather obtained, with measurable rainfall on two dates, amounting to .11 inch, .24 inch less than the normal for the week. The mean barometer was 30.00 inches, and ranged from 30.07 to 29.98 inches; mean relative humidity, 67 per cent; prevailing direction of the wind was northeast with an average hourly velocity of 9.7 miles; maximum temperature, 84 deg. minimum, 71 deg., and mean, 79.2 deg., 1.2 deg. above normal.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

(Note.—The figures following the name of a station indicate the date with which the week's report closed.)

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaunakakai (19)—Sultry, partly cloudy, and rainy every day. Mean temperature, 73.6 deg.; total rainfall, 7.32 inches. J. E. Gamalolson.

Kona (19)—Partly cloudy, and rainy every day. Mean temperature, 74.7 deg.; total rainfall, 6.37 inches. J. E. Gamalolson.

Hilo (19)—Heavy rains first three days and light ones the remainder of week, and occurring mostly in mornings and evenings, with clear nights. Mean temperature, 75.3 deg.; total rainfall, 8.89 inches. L. C. Lyman.

Papeete (19)—Rains occurred daily. Mean temperature, 76.0 deg.; total rainfall, 3.84 inches. W. H. Rogers.

Honolulu (19)—Warm, and somewhat cloudy weather prevailed, with daily rains, amounting in all to 3.49 inches. Wm. Pullar.

Hakalua (19)—Usual warm weather, with rainfall, about 70 per cent of the normal, 75.0 deg.; total rainfall, 5.88 inches. Hakalua Plantation Co.

Honohina (19)—Warm, and cloudy weather continued, with heavy showers at frequent intervals. Total rainfall, 4.73 inches. W. Elliot.

Papaioa (19)—Very warm days and nights, with showers daily. Winds light. Total rainfall, 4.01 inches. C. McLennan.

Ookala (19)—Strong winds, and showers daily. Mean temperature, 74.8 deg.; total rainfall, 4.74 inches. W. G. Walker.

Papaioa (19)—A rainy, warm week, with high east wind accompanying the rain of the last two days. Mean temperature, 75.4 deg.; total rainfall, 4.55 inches. C. R. Blacow.

Paohau (19)—Good rains occurred on six dates. High trade winds prevailed the latter part of week. Mean temperature, 75.1 deg.; total rainfall, 4.62 inches. Paohau Sugar Plantation Co.

Honokaa (19)—Rains on six dates, generally occurring after 4 p. m. Mean temperature, 74.8 deg.; total rainfall, 4.66 inches. S. Gundelfinger.

Niuli (19)—A week generally of heavy rains. Strong northeast winds prevailed, increasing to a gale on night of 18th. Mean temperature, 74.7 deg.; total rainfall, 4.82 inches. F. C. Paotow.

Kohala Mill (19)—Very wet weather obtained with rainfall on six dates. Mean temperature, 73.5 deg.; total rainfall, 4.83 inches. J. M. Souza.

Kohala Mission (19)—Weather generally partly cloudy, with rainfall on six dates—heavy on the 14th and 18th. Mean temperature, 74.4 deg.; total rainfall, 2.87 inches. Dr. B. D. Bond.

Paukua Ranch (19)—Heavy rains, accompanied with very strong northeast trade winds prevailed. Mean temperature, 73.9 deg.; total rainfall, 3.81. A. Mason.

Pouhau Ranch (19)—Heavy rains daily, accompanied with high trade winds and foggy weather. Total rainfall, 2.54 inches. S. P. Woods.

Kamuela (19)—Sunny weather obtained, with showers daily, and fresh breezes. Mean temperature, 67.4 deg.; total rainfall, .92 inch. Mrs. E. W. Hay.

Koanukua (19)—Weather generally clear and partly cloudy, with rainfall on three dates—heavy on the 18th. Mean temperature, 73.3 deg.; total rainfall, 1.31 inches. Rev. S. H. Davis.

Kaunakakai (19)—Good rain on night of 18th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd. Days dry, with extremely high temperatures.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Hana (17)—Fine refreshing showers occurred, with slight changes in temperature; strong trade winds prevailed during first part of week.—N. Omsted.

Nahiku (19)—Cooler, generally partly cloudy weather, with stronger northeast winds. Total rainfall, 3.57 inches.—C. O. Jacobs.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Hualo (19)—Measurable amounts of rainfall daily, about 70 per cent of the normal occurring at night. All mountain streams are well supplied with water. Strong northeast winds prevailed. Mean temperature, 72.5 deg.; total rainfall, 2.15 inches.—W. F. Pogue.

Pearl (19)—Rains daily, with short intervals of sunshine. Strong trade winds latter part of week. Total rainfall, 4.61 inches.—G. Groves.

Haiku (19)—Partly cloudy weather, with daily rains. Brisk trade winds prevailed first part of week, very strong latter part and attended with considerable rain. Mean temperature, 74.4 deg.; total rainfall, 2.95 inches.—D. D. Baldwin.

Punahoa (19)—Drought on this Island broken. Good rains at ditch heads and plenty of water available. Very light scattering showers on flats; high northerly winds. Mean temperature, 79.1 deg.; total rainfall, trace.—J. N. S. Williams.

Wailuku (19)—High temperatures obtained during the daytime, and pleasant ones at night. Light showers occurred on three dates. Mean temperature, 77.7 deg.; total rainfall, .27 inch.—Brother Frank.

Kihel (17)—High temperatures, with steady and very strong trade winds prevailed. Dry here; good rains occurred to windward making a fair supply of ditch water available, and relieving pumping somewhat. Mean temperature, 75.8 deg.; total rainfall, .09 inch.—James Scott.

Kaanapali (19)—Partly cloudy weather, with traces of rain on three dates. Strong north and northeast winds prevailed. Mean temperature, 79.7 deg.; total rainfall, trace.—Wm. Robb.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Makaweli (19)—Clear and warm weather, with high winds prevailed. Mean temperature, 80.0 deg.; total rainfall, .06 inch.—Hawaiian Sugar Co.

Eleele (19)—Weather rather warmer; a light shower occurred on 18th, amounting to .17 inch.—McBryde Sugar Co.

Koloa (19)—Partly cloudy weather, with daily light showers. Good rains occurred on "mauka" lands, amounting to 1.54 inches. Mean temperature, 76.5 deg.; total rainfall, 1.69 inches.—Koloa Sugar Co.

Lihue (19)—High temperatures obtained day and night. Moderate trade winds prevailed. Mean temperature, 77.2 deg.; total rainfall, .56 inch.—F. Weber.

Kaala (19)—Several good showers occurred; high temperatures continued. Mean temperature, 75.2 deg.; total rainfall, .39 inch.—W. Jarvis.

Kilauea (19)—Partly cloudy weather, with rains on four dates; high temperatures continued with steady trade winds. Mean temperature, 75.9 deg.; total rainfall, 1.91 inches.—L. B. Dorella.

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GOOD TIMES AT KAHULUI

MAUI, July 23.—Saturday evening, the 14th, Kahului Ladies' Auxiliary gave a most successful dinner and dance in the temporary pavilion recently erected on the tennis grounds by the Kahului Tennis Club. Hundreds of Japanese lanterns and electric lights furnished brilliant illumination.

There was a large attendance of people from Wailuku, Punahoa, Paia and other neighboring villages, Kohulu R. K. Co.'s trains running to and from the different stations.

In the dining pavilion a boiled New England dinner, with pies, apples, squash and mince, and all kinds of delicious cake for a dessert, was served from 6 to 10 o'clock p. m. Dancing to the music of the Paia string band was indulged in until midnight.

Quite a sum of money—more than \$200—was realized, to be used for the construction of the new church at Kahului.

KAHULUI HARBOR.

The breakwater at Kahului now extends outward into the bay several hundred feet. It begins on the shore in the vicinity of the Union Oil Co.'s great tanks, mauka of the railroad office, and goes in a slanting direction toward the northwest in order to keep out as much as possible of the dreaded northerly swell which, in times past, has often washed over the landing.

This desired result can not be wholly accomplished, so kamaainas state, still, judging from the amount of smooth water now visible inside the barrier, the completed breakwater ought to make considerable difference. An old resident suggests (rather late in the day) that the H. C. & S. Co. excavate the Kahului lagoon and the channel leading to it, thereby creating the safest haven for ships in the world. At present a retaining wall of boards and piles hold the coral reef dredged out from the bottom of the harbor in position, but later a solid wall of rock, collected from the plantation fields, will be added to give a lasting firmness to the breakwater.

To facilitate this work a track has been laid along the top of the barrier and at the sea-end of it is a donkey engine for driving in piles.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Wireless Telegraph Co. have made a proposition to the people of Maui to furnish a daily report of all cable news, the same as is printed in the daily papers of Honolulu, provided they can get a sufficient guarantee to pay them for their trouble.

The Maui Telegraph Co. is willing to communicate the wireless dispatches regularly at a certain hour each morning, providing a certain sum is guaranteed by subscribers for a three months' trial.

Superintendent E. B. Carley is trying to arrange the matter.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Friday evening, the 13th, the monthly meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. McConeky, at Paia. The pretty parlors were filled with people, despite the fact the weather was rainy in mauka Makawao.

The following musical program gave much pleasure to the audience present:

1. Piano solo—Miss Gladys Sabey.
2. Duet—Miss Mary Reid and Mr. J. A. Reid.
3. Solo—Rev. B. V. Bazata.
4. Reading—Mrs. W. D. Lowell.
5. Duet—Mrs. H. A. Baldwin and Mrs. Dora von Tempky.
6. Duet—Mrs. W. S. Nicoll and Mr. D. T. Fleming.
7. Piano solo—"Scottish Melodies," by Miss Mary Reid.

This was Miss Reid's first appearance before the society as it was also Mr. Fleming's as a musician. After the entertainment there was a peanut race, the winner of which was awarded a prize.

DRAW FOR PARTNERS.

Last Monday night, at Punahoa, the Punahoa Athletic Association held the drawing for partners for the mixed doubles tennis tournament to be held at Punahoa August 12th.

The twenty-one couples to take part in the contest for silver cups were selected as follows: Miss Cooper and Harold Rice, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin and P. P. Rosecrans, Miss Eva Smith and Mr. Simpson, Miss Charlotte Baldwin and G. S. Aiken, Miss Johnston and A. Betts, Mrs. S. E. Taylor and Mr. White-sides, Miss Gertrude McMan and W. Engle, Mrs. Fanning and Mr. Savase, Mrs. D. B. Murdoch and F. Beckert, Miss Irene Aiken and J. B. Thompson, Mrs. Nicholson and Sam Baldwin, Miss Fanny Engle and D. B. Murdoch, Mrs. Dale and W. Lougher, Mrs. J. N. S. Williams and V. L. Boeck, Mrs. W. D. Lowell and Frank Nicholson, Miss Ethel Taylor and Theodore Nicholson, Miss Eliza Betts and Mr. Searby, Miss Gladys Sabey and Rev. B. V. Bazata, Mrs. W. S. Nicoll and W. Walsh, Miss Violet Maakee and D. C. Lindsay, Miss Ethel Smith and J. N. S. Williams.

The approaching tournament is looked forward to with a great deal of interest and the attendance on August 12th bids fair to be very large.

BREAK A RECORD.

On Sunday D. C. Lindsay of Paia and E. D. Lofkin of Wailuku visited the Nahiku Rubber Co.'s plantation. They went as far as the Kalua residence of W. F. Fogue in an automobile, which is the record-breaking trip for motors on Maui, and then took horses for Nahiku. They found the plantation under Manager Anderson in a most flourishing condition. They saw trees planted last April four feet in height and trees only a year old from which Mr. Anderson had obtained a large quantity of rubber considering their age. By October 1st, if conditions remain as favorable as at present, the company will have 400 acres of rubber trees planted. If the unexpected does not happen, Hawaiian rubber will eventually pay wonderful dividends.

The Nahiku company's headquarters are at the Kalua and Howell plantations are on the Kona and side of Nahiku. The settlement report the trees on the two latter plantations are growing fairly, but little has been done yet in the way of planting in comparison with work performed on the Nahiku company's lands. They have

A BLAZE IN SHIP'S HOLD

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

About 10:15 last night the customs officers on the Hackfeld wharf noticed smoke coming from the ship Tille E. Starbuck and immediately halted the vessel and asked if anything was wrong.

"Fire in the forward hold," was the reply; "telephone to the fire department."

The fire headquarters was rung up and an engine was soon on the scene. Ten minutes later the fire whistles blew and another engine arrived at the wharf.

Hose was got across and by 10:55 o'clock water was being pumped into the burning ship. Quite a glare was visible over the vessel at 11 p. m., but fifteen minutes later only dense smoke was to be seen.

The crew found the fire earlier in the evening. They batted down the hatches and took what other measures they could to check it.

Captain Winn arrived from town shortly after 11 o'clock.

The tug Fearless went to the scene, but found that the fire department were attending to the fire.

As soon as steam could be got up an engine pulled a line of sugar-laden cars away from the ship.

On the Ewa side of the Starbuck lay the bark Mohican and immediately behind her the oil barge Monterey and the tug Dauntless.

The Tille E. Starbuck, an iron vessel of 1829 tons, arrived from Newcastle on June 29 with a cargo of coal. She has been loading sugar here, intending to complete her cargo at Kahului. She is one of the best-known sailing vessels coming to this port. Castle & Cooke are her agents.

The fire was extinguished at about 12:30 this morning.

MOSES THE MOLOKAN HAS COME TO TOWN

Having sold his cow, his gun and his samovar, Moses the Molokan, one of the few remaining members of the colony at Kapaa, came to town yesterday on the steamer W. G. Hall and will return to California in the near future. Moses' samovar was among the household heirlooms. It is believed he still retains his ikon.

According to the records in the Treasurer's office, there has been a falling off of fifty in the number of saloons, there being seven less among the third-class, eighteen in the fourth-class and twenty-three in the fifth-class. The total amount collected for licenses this year is \$89,796.28.

It is thought that the new appointee to the Board of Education to succeed Mrs. Jordan will be announced this week.

ing younger enterprises.

NOTES.

This week F. W. Dickson, president of the Pacific Distributing Co., came to Maui. On Thursday he visited the pineapple plantations and cannery at Haiku. He is at J. P. Cooke's, Kula. Judge A. N. Kepoikal of Wailuku intends to naturalize citizens. Up to date 29 men from Paia, Hamakua and Punahoa have been naturalized, and a number from Lahaina.

On the 25th Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baldwin of Kahului will depart for the Coast to reside in Berkeley, Cal. Mr. Baldwin for several years past has had charge of the Union Oil Co.'s business at Kahului but while absent on a recent vacation trip he accepted a more lucrative position in Berkeley. They will both be missed on Maui. Mr. Baldwin, who possesses a fine barytone voice, has been a great addition to social affairs and Mrs. Baldwin, who was Miss Agnes Fleming, has been a resident of the islands for many years.

On Sunday Mrs. Antonio Borba, the wife of a prominent Portuguese and old-time Wailuku resident, died at their old-time Wailuku home. Mrs. Borba was part Hawaiian and between 50 and 60 years of age. She leaves a large family of children.

On the 8th, Kalaivanani, an aged Hawaiian, died at his residence in Pulehu, Kula.

Miss Carlson of Kona, Hawaii, is visiting Miss Irene Cook of Makawao. Henry Taylor, the Honolulu surveyor, is running lines in Kahului harbor, aiding the work of the dredger.

At the polo game last Saturday afternoon at Paia there was a collision in which two players were unhorsed and one of them quite badly bruised.

Mrs. Guild of Honolulu is visiting Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Paia.

Mrs. Frank Cooke of Honolulu is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke at Kalaivanani.

Miss M. McGowan of Honolulu is visiting her sister at Punahoa, Makawao.

Miss Alice Heidemann of Honolulu has been making a visit at Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells, Wailuku.

The Kaupohaka Wine and Liquor Co. has agreed to pay grape-growers 50 cents per gallon for their wine—the growers to pay for the first pressing out of the fruit.

The steamer Californian arrived in Kahului on Sunday and departed for Hilo on Thursday.

The steamer Sebastian arrived in Kahului on Thursday.

Weather—showery in some localities and very dry in others. Plantations, however, have good crops.

WILL DREDGE NEW CHANNEL FROM HARBOR

A pillar of light, not the title of Tracy's famous story, however, but a concrete pillar sixty feet in height, topped by a range light for the guidance of mariners approaching the channel and entering the harbor is to be erected at the intersection of Fort street and the Esplanade. This imposing structure will be erected by the Federal government under the direction of Captain Slattery, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and will be as ornamental as useful.

Looking down Fort street the pillar will be the central figure in view and looking along the Esplanade toward the Fort street wharf it will also form the center. There is room enough there so that the pillar will not interfere with traffic.

This location has been decided upon as being free from possible future intervening structures. It will be located there with reference to the new location of the harbor lighthouse, which is to be removed from its present position to the channel harbor corner of the new island being formed on the Ewa side of the channel by dredgings from the harbor.

The range-light will be constructed of concrete and will cost about \$10,000. Fifty feet from the ground there will be a balcony and ten feet above will be the lights. At present the range light tops a tall pole on Fort street opposite the Custom House, but the location is unsatisfactory and will be utterly out of place when the new harbor lighthouse is built.

The Honolulu harbor light will be an imposing affair and will resemble, according to plans and specifications being prepared by Captain Slattery, a certain famous lighthouse in Europe. It will be an ornament to the harbor approach and will bear a strong light. The keeper's cottage will be built at the base of the lighthouse. These two structures will cost about \$30,000. Then there is the Makapuu lighthouse, which will cost about as much as the harbor light. For all these Captain Slattery is busy preparing the plans to be submitted to the Washington authorities. These plans will undoubtedly be satisfactory as are most of the Captain's recommendations.

Another important plan which Captain Slattery is engaged in working out is dredging work on Section C of the harbor. The channel is known as Section A, the present harbor as Section B and the third portion for which an appropriation of \$1,000,000 is recommended by Captain Slattery, is Section C.

The present dredging contract had only to do with Sections A and B. For this work there was a congressional appropriation of \$400,000. Of this there is about \$40,000 unexpended and a small contract was let to the contractors operating the dredger Pacific to do some work on Section C. Captain Slattery has decided to open ship-way from the channel into the main harbor, near where the Manning is lying, about 100 feet in width. This would be between the old lighthouse and the corner of the new island on the Ewa side of the channel. The channel would have to be dredged almost entirely through coral reef. It will serve as a cut off for island steamers and the smaller ocean steamers, but will not necessarily accommodate such large vessels as the Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea and China.

Captain Slattery expects the harbor dredging to come to an end the latter part of this week. The harbor and channel have been cleaned out of surplus debris and the whole waterway deepened to thirty-five feet.

CLIMATE OF HAWAII BEST IN ALL AMERICA

"I have been a booster for Hawaii for the past month now," said the Rev. J. W. Sylvester of Central Union church yesterday, discussing his impressions of Honolulu. "I have been trying various climates for the past three years now, and from what I have sampled of the climate of Hawaii, if I were going to make a climate to order I think I would have it just like that of Honolulu. Perhaps a degree or two cooler at midday, but otherwise just as you have it here from day to day. "Before coming here I had a very vague idea of Hawaii, though not as vague as one of my correspondents, who puts five cent stamps on the letters he sends me from the States. I knew Hawaii was in the Union and, of course, I had heard of the good work done here by the missionaries, but I was not prepared to find the great industrial progress that has been made, the industries that are flourishing and the advances in all lines that have been made. I think that probably I am a representative of the intelligent and informed classes of the East, and I think that the average Easterner would be as much surprised as I was to find Hawaii advanced as it is. The average American has no idea of what you have here in Hawaii. "For the past three years my chief interest has been in seeking a climate in which I could have good health, and I think I have found it here. Certainly this is a better summer climate than in any part of the mainland, except possibly at some of the resorts in the Adirondack or White mountains. As for a winter climate, which I believe is only slightly cooler here than in the summer, certainly no better could be found than this. "I have been boosting Hawaii with my mainland friends for the past month. I sent a great many copies of the Advertiser-Jubilee number back East, as well as other Hawaiian literature.

PRESS IS METROPOLITAN.

"I have been greatly impressed with the press of Honolulu. Naturally one would expect the newspapers in this distant Territory to have a provincial tone, but I find them thoroughly metropolitan, much more so than in cities the same size on the mainland. I consider that the Honolulu papers rank high and are a credit to the city. Take the Sunday Advertiser, for example. Why, that paper is equal to a high-class magazine, the articles being well selected, original and moral, differing from the usual slush of the average Sunday paper.

"I read the Sunday Advertiser with a great deal of pleasure, for I find, as I pointed out to one of the managers of our church the other day, that it contains more of a religious nature than many of the strictly denominational papers.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

"In regard to the work of the church here in Hawaii, I think that there is a great deal yet undone and will be until the moral forces get together and force a change in the liquor law. Honolulu has the worst liquor law that I can possibly conceive of. It would almost be the lunacy if I were to try to describe what I think of the folly of it. It is simply the worst possible, that is all. If I were a pronounced liquor man, residing in the trade, I would not uphold such a law.

"I am not among those temperance people who think that the Kingdom of Heaven should be brought down and established on earth in five minutes and won't play unless it is. I think that the wisest ones among those who are trying to promote the cause of temperance are agreed that the best way to handle the traffic is by means of local option and of high licenses in those places where the trade is allowed to be carried on. I believe in seizing every advantage that is offered, to take the half loaf every time when you can not get the whole thing, making it plain all the time that the end in view is temperance, but willing to compromise whenever anything is to be gained and when there is something more in sight.

CHURCHES ARE LIBERAL.

"The religious forces here are well organized and are doing much good work. The work of the Hawaiian Board is well known throughout the States for sanity and judgment. It is well known, appreciated and approved. I find that the churches here are working along broad lines and have not time apparently for hair-splitting over creeds. Here the church is working along broad lines and doing good all the time, while we, in the East, seem to spend most of our time quarreling amongst ourselves over points of dogma, which in the end can not have the importance we attach to them. "Here the church has much to do. I do not think there is another city where the conditions are so complex as they are in Honolulu, with the foreign mission work right to your door. So far as opportunities are concerned, I do not know of a place where they are greater for a minister than they are here, even in the pulpits of the greatest metropolitan churches.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

"In regard to the labor question, I have had no opportunity of forming any views whatever. I note, though, that there does not appear to be here the antagonism between capital and labor that is now manifesting itself so plainly in almost every part of the mainland, an antagonism presaging the inevitable conflict which is bound to come and which will be fought out within a few years with all the savagery that class hatred engenders.

"My heart goes out to the Hawaiian people, the kind, gentle race which is going down and disappearing before the aliens. I can fully understand how Stevenson, with his great heart, should be so attracted by the natives of these islands, and I grieve that the vices of the white man should be their undoing. "At the same time, I can not agree with those who condemn the whites and talk about the opium and the liquor that follows in the wake of the missionaries. These are inevitable, and it would be as well to rail against the cyclone and the earthquake. We must accept the facts as they are, not as they should be. The vices of civilization are in the wake of the civilization, and the weaker people must go down before the stronger. It is an immutable law and must be recognized.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

"For myself I have as yet not settled on my plans, although there are several propositions before me which must be answered one way or the other.

HAWAIIAN STAMPS WIN GOLD PRIZE AT LONDON

The New York Sun says: The set of Hawaiian stamps owned by Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco, which recently won a gold cup at the London Philatelic Exhibition, is one of the most complete of its kind and is valued by its owner at \$42,000. The collection embraces every one of the stamps ever issued by Hawaii and also nearly all the minor varieties, including a full set of the missionary stamps.

The rarest of the last named series is the two cent stamp issued in 1851. Only two copies are known, one being Mr. Crocker's and the other being in the British Museum. It is valued at \$4,000, and, next to the 1856 British Guiana stamp, of which there is only one copy known, is the greatest stamp parity in the world. Mr. Crocker paid \$3750 for his specimen.

The stamp owes its scarcity to the fact that the day after its issue the Honolulu postoffice was destroyed by fire. The two existing specimens were found, it is said, pasted on the wall of a room in Honolulu.

Another great rarity of Mr. Crocker's collection is the one cent denomination, which, through an oversight of the printer, went through the press without the "1 Cent" at the bottom. There are only two specimens of this stamp known. They are valued at about \$200 each.

Of the rare missionary stamps Mr. Crocker has ten of the early five and thirteen cent varieties. These stamps are all typeset. Another feature is a strip of three thirteen cent missionary stamps. It is believed that there is not another instance of these stamps having been preserved in this condition.

Some of the missionary stamps are borne by the original letters, which gives much additional value, and they are easily worth from \$1000 to \$1500 each.

Hawaiian stamps are noted among collectors for the many rarities in the series, and nearly every one of the forty-five varieties or more which were issued from 1851 to 1865 is now held at a high premium. Even the error stamps of the Provisional Government of 1893 are held at a high figure, being worth \$100 apiece. Of these error stamps Mr. Crocker has a strip of three five cent stamps, ultramarine in color, imperforated horizontally, which are worth \$300.

The stamps of the first issue of 1851 embraced eight different varieties of denominations—two, five and thirteen cents. They were all typeset and almost square in shape. The design was very plain. Inside of a border of rule was a smaller square of ornamental border, and in the center of this was the numeral of value.

At the top of the rare two cent missionary stamp are the words, in two lines, "Hawaiian Postage." At the bottom, spelled out, is the value, "Two Cents." Within the ornamental border is a large figure 2.

The thirteen cent stamps include two varieties, much the same in design as the foregoing except that at the bottom is "13 Cents," with a small ornamental character between the "13" and the "Cents." This stamp is worth about \$750.

The second variety of the same denomination at the top bears the inscription "H. I. & U. S. Postage" in two lines. Between the "13" and "Cents" at the bottom is a character resembling a four dotted die, and from this fact the specimen is known as the "Dice Stamp." It is worth \$1000. In the center is a large figure 13.

The five cent missionary stamp was of the same general design as the other two, with the difference in the denomination. It is worth in the neighborhood of \$1000.

It is said that a full set of this first issue of Hawaiian stamps, including all the varieties, is worth nearly \$10,000.

In 1853 entirely new stamps were issued. These bore the portrait of King Kamehameha III. The thirteen cent variety with the "5" surcharged is worth fully \$500. It is supposed that this figure was placed upon the stamp to show that the postage remained unpaid.

In 1855 stamps of 2 cents denomination, bearing King Kamehameha IV's portrait, were issued. They were lithographed in Boston, as were those of the 1853 issue.

Stamps somewhat similar to the first issue of 1851 came out in 1859. This new issue was typeset and not so ornamental as those of the first typeset series. They include many varieties, differing slightly.

They were shaped like those of the first issue, the border being of thin rule. Within this, close up, was another square of fine rule. The top of the stamps bore the word "Interisland." On one side were the words "Hawaiian Postage," while on the other was "Uku Leta," meaning postage. At the bottom was "2 Cents."

These stamps lack every quality except scarcity, for, from their inartistic and unattractive make-up, there is nothing else to recommend them to a collector. Yet they are eagerly sought by stamp collectors.

Many varieties of this same general design of typeset stamps were issued until 1865. The "Interisland" stamps were used to repay postage between the islands forming the Hawaiian group, and up to 1859 all such mail was carried free. The cancellations borne by the stamps were pen written by the masters of the vessels plying between the islands.

One and two cent stamps in black and five cents in blue were printed in sheets of ten each in 1865, and of these there are many varieties, these consisting of slight differences, principally the dropping of a letter here and there. One variety shows "nter" instead of "Inter," another "Potage" in place of "Postage." Genuine copies of these stamps are hard to get, and are quoted at \$30 each for the one cent and \$45 for the two cent denomination. It is said that the original forms of both denominations were found in a Honolulu printing office, and that a great number of sheets were run off and sold as originals.

The stamps issued from 1851 to 1891 are those of the Kingdom of Hawaii. The Provisional Government stamp issues were during the year 1893, while the 1894 stamps have been issued by authority of the Republic of Hawaii. In 1894 it is said that all the dies and plates of the stamps of Hawaii were destroyed at the office of the American Bank Note Company in this city, there being present besides the company's officials the Hawaiian consul.

Mr. Crocker owns one of the most general and complete stamp collections in the United States, the value of which has been placed as high as \$250,000. In the great San Francisco fire he lost stamps valued at \$75,000. Of the total of forty-eight books which contain his collection eleven were destroyed, having been at his office at the time. The rest were at his residence and escaped.

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

To get an idea of the violence of the shock, remember that at Fort Ross the hard rock crops out on the surface; then clasp your hands, pull apart with all your strength and let go suddenly. That is exactly what occurred on a continental scale. On the California coast the ground was snatched from under a young man with such violence that he was thrown backward upon his shoulders. A one-story frame house, exceedingly strong and well built, which rests on groundells, was slung eight feet away from its foundation. Gas poured from the cracks, withering the grass along the edges, causing nausea, sickness and vomiting among those who inhaled it. One rancher claimed that his cow smelted, which might very well be true, as the fissure ploughed through the milk-pail and split the head. The same man maintains that high tide does not come.

Fort Ross coast. If this be true—and proof should be easy, as the United States Coast Survey established benchmarks on the rocks some years ago—it is the most significant, pregnant fact of all the earthquake phenomena. For it proves an uplift, confirms the theory that the Pacific coast is undergoing slow upheaval.—Harper's Weekly.

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Do not number among the mistakes of your life that of neglecting to procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Some of your family may be suddenly attacked with cramp colic or diarrhoea, which are always prevalent during the warm weather, and immediate relief is then necessary. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by all Dealers and taken that high tide does not come.

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CAR KILLS CHINAMAN

(From Monday's Advertiser)
Lee Chuck Yin, a Chinaman, was killed last night by electric car No. 21 on the Hotel and Liliha street line near the Junction Block, at the junction of King and Beretania streets, Palama. The body was half way under the car when it was stopped and backed off. It was rangled out of recognition. One foot was completely severed from the body. The head was mangled and the features rendered unrecognizable. Even a shoe had been whipped off one foot.

About 8:50, car 21, with Motorman Lando and Conductor McKeaney in charge, was traveling Waikikiwards at slow speed. The car was being rounded, when, according to Motorman Lando, a man suddenly darted from the sidewalk near the corner of the block and threw himself directly in front of the car. The man's action was so sudden and he was so close to the car that although the brakes were applied instantly there was no time to drop the fender.

The man disappeared beneath the car, which was brought to a stop within a few feet. Investigation showed that the only way to release the remains would be to back the car off.

The police were notified and the remains collected and sent to the morgue. Motorman Lando is positive that the man's action was suicidal. Evidence will be introduced at the inquest today to corroborate Lando's statement.

The police think the dead man was a sort of vagrant in Chinatown.

BERG-CJERDRUM.

A pretty noon wedding was solemnized on Tuesday at "Rosebank," the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Nuuanu Valley. Mrs. Adele Folkers Berg becoming the bride of Kristian J. Gjerdum, of Hawaii. In the presence of many of intimate friends, Rev. Henry Parker performed the ceremony which made them man and wife. Miss Ingrid Schaefer attended the bride as maid of honor, and Mr. J. W. Watson served the groom as best man.

Following the ceremony a delicious wedding luncheon was served after which the couple departed for Haleiwa. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Gjerdum departed on the steamer or Hialeha for Hawaii. The decorations at the Schaefer home were superb, center pieces garlands and bouquets forming the arrangements of the drawing room where the wedding took place, and for the table.

Mr. Gjerdum is manager of Honolulu sugar plantation.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Of course everything gives way to sugar in Hawaii, and so the most significant commercial feature of the week has been the continued advance in the price of this staple. The last quotations cable are for 96 degree test centrifugals, 3.75 cents; per ton, \$75.00; 88 analysis beets, 8s 5 1/4d; per ton, \$76.20. This upward tendency has been very noticeable for several weeks past, and the new crop coming in does not seem to have any effect in lowering prices.

There is still, however, a noticeable slackness in the local share market, although a few more sales were recorded during the week than in the period preceding. These were principally between board sales, and the stock most in demand was Ewa, the price of which remained at the same figure that it has been quoted for a long time past. Sales for the week were:

Ewa, 124 at 23.625, 10 at 23.625, 190 at 23.625, 30 at 23.625, 100 at 23.625; McBryde, 20 at 6; Kihel, 50 at 8; Olan, 7 at 2.50; Onomea, 50 at 32.50; C. Brewer & Co., 8 at 375; Oahu Sugar Co., 40 at 97.50; O. R. & L. Co. at 88; Ookala, 100 at 5.50.

The following dividends have been paid: Hawaiian Sugar Co., 1 1/2 per cent; Oahu Sugar Co., 1/2 per cent; O. R. & L. Co., 1/2 per cent; Pepeekeo, 1 per cent.

THE NAHIKU RUBBER COMPANY.

The report of the secretary for the Nahiku Rubber Company, whose plantations are on the Island of Maui, gives most encouraging prospects for this new industry. It has been demonstrated that the trees will grow well in the location selected for them, and with the trees growing of course the crop is only a matter of waiting and proper handling. The secretary of the company, Mr. F. T. P. Waterhouse, says in his report that the matter of the best variety of trees to plant has been gone into very thoroughly, and expresses as the deliberate opinion of the investigators that the variety known as Ceara is much better adapted to Island conditions than the Hevea. The Ceara will give early and profitable returns, while it will take the Hevea trees at least twenty years to bring their product into the market. And twenty years is a long time. The report says: "We figure that by the end of this planting season there will be about six hundred acres planted."

In connection with the cultivation of rubber, it will be interesting to note that the larger plantations in other parts of the world are beginning to look with favor upon the cutting down and desiccation of entire trees to get the product, as is done with the camphor tree, instead of merely tapping for the sap—the juice that is the pure rubber. With a large acreage and constant replanting, this system is said to give much more satisfactory results to stockholders.

THE PORTLAND MOVEMENT.

Sending the Matson liner Hiloian to Portland, and the prospective visit of a commercial delegation from the Portland Chamber of Commerce to build up trade between this city and the commercial center of Oregon, form a development that the commercial community of the Islands will watch with a great deal of interest. Portland has never reached out for trade as it should, perhaps, which is why Seattle has gone ahead so much more rapidly than the Oregon town. It is reaching out now, and it is most gratifying to know that the reach is to be in this direction. The trade of Honolulu, to be sure, has always gone to San Francisco. San Francisco money has been employed to develop Island industries and to back Island enterprises, and a lot of money now held in San Francisco has been made in these Islands. Naturally, trade has followed the money current. But there are many Island products that can find profitable market in the Northwest, both at Portland and Seattle, and in return for this market, Island people will doubtless consent to do a measure of trading. At all events, the delegation of Portland business men will be cordially welcomed here. The Islands need markets, and the more they get the better will the local people be suited. What with pineapples becoming a most important product here, and what with bananas in plenty, and the prospects for rubber and tobacco and sisal looking up, there is a promise of diversification of industries which calls for enlarging our trade area as much as possible.

MATTERS OF LESSER MOMENT.

The opening of the new Wahiawa branch of the O. R. & L. Co. will enable the pineapple growers of that settlement to reach their market much more expeditiously, and it is said that the canneries will in the near future be removed to Honolulu.

The Koa Lumber Company is to put up a sawmill of its own, either in Hilo or in the forest near the Volcano House, and the timber will be surfaced and prepared for market right on the ground.

Tax returns for the Territory show total receipts from all the Islands of \$958,262.57.

Now that neither Congressman Burton nor Congressman Dalzell can come to Hawaii this summer, the refunding bill fight must be resumed at Washington with the opening of the short session in December.

Owing to heavy rains, it is announced that there may be delay in opening the new Waiaina power plant, on Kauai. It had been the intention to open the plant on July 24, or thereabouts.

The arrival in Honolulu of a bale of real hay, one-hundred pounds in weight, is pleasantly suggestive of what really can be done in Hawaii if the settlers can get the land. The hay was grown at Waimea, Island of Hawaii, and plenty more can be raised in the same locality, which has a climate like that of Southern California. Some of the best hay in the world is grown in Southern California.

An instrument has been recorded whereby the Paia and Haiku plantations on Maui, sell to the Central Mill Company all their mill properties and the necessary water rights for the sum of \$350,000. The Maui Agricultural Company, in turn, leases the mill from the Central Mill Company for \$15,000 a year, the lease to run for forty-two years and six months. The name of H. P. Baldwin appears as president of all the contracting companies.

THE SAKE DECISION

(From Monday's Advertiser)
Harry Johnson of Hind, Tolph & Co., who with Col. Tom Pitch brought about the victory in San Francisco for the sake importers of Honolulu, returned yesterday on the steamship China.

"The decision means a refund of about \$750,000 or \$800,000," said Mr. Johnson. "Of course, the government noted an appeal, but has not perfected it yet. If they appeal it will be to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The government was not to perfect its appeal until after Mr. Leavitt, the Federal counsel in the case, had consulted the authorities at Washington. I don't believe they will appeal. We will win there, as we have all along. It was a decision that we looked for, but not so soon. Judge Morrow gave his decision right from the bench."

Mr. Johnson brought copies of the decision to Honolulu, the following being the text of the same:

The Court (unanimously). This is an application for the review of a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, rendered October 26, 1905, respecting the classification of a Japanese beverage known as "sake," under the customs revenue laws. The article is not mentioned by name in the Tariff Act and the question is whether it is dutiable by similitude either in material, quality, texture or use, under the provisions of Section 1 of the Tariff Act of July 24, 1897 (30 Stat. 505) as a still wine containing more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, at fifty cents per gallon, under paragraph 26 of the Act (30 Stat. 119) or as ale or beer otherwise than in bottle or kegs, at twenty cents per gallon under paragraph 27 of the Act (30 Stat. 174) or whether it is to be classed as a non-enumerated article, under Section 6 of the Act (30 Stat. 205).

Texture is defined as relating to the structure of woven fabric and has no quality relating to liquid. The similitude in this case must therefore be either in material, quality or use to bring the article in question within the statute.

It appears from the evidence that "sake" is manufactured from rice by a peculiar process of fermentation, and in this respect resembles beer, in being made from a cereal. It appears also that the first stage of this process resembles the manufacture of beer, but the subsequent manipulation of the material is wholly different, and the article itself when ready for use, aside from color, is entirely unlike ale or beer in quality and taste.

The process of fermentation does not resemble that of wine. The alcoholic strength of "sake" is developed from the sugar in the starch contained in the rice, while the alcoholic strength of wine is developed from the sugar contained in the juice of the grape. The process is different and the product is a different material. "Sake" resembles wine in color as it does beer, but differs in every other respect.

"Sake" is not imported either as wine or beer and the evidence does not show that it is used in place of either. It is distinctively a Japanese beverage, and there is no evidence that those who drink wine or beer as a beverage use "sake" as a substitute. There is some evidence that "sake" has the quality of a poor sherry wine in taste and color, but it does not appear that the wine referred to in the evidence is imported in any quantity in this country or that "sake" is used for that wine, either in this country or elsewhere. The two beverages are not in competition with each other. "Sake" has a distinct uniform quality of its own, that is to say, all "sake" is alike in color, taste

BAD COMPLEXIONS

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

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

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

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/12, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

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and substance, while wines differ in all their various qualities of color, taste and substance. Wine is made from different kinds of grapes and from grapes grown in different localities. We have, therefore, claret, burgundy, sherry, port, reising and various other kinds of wine, made in different localities and from different kinds of fruit, and having different quality, taste, color and substance, while "sake" is uniform in character and in material and unlike any known wine, except the poor quality of sherry referred to in the evidence and produced in court.

Moreover, still wines, if properly handled, improve by age, while "sake" like beer deteriorates after it has been made a few months. In some of these elements I have mentioned, "sake" resembles beer more than it does wine, but in the final comparison in material, quality and use, a substantial resemblance to either wine or beer disappears.

This question was before the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in *Nishimiya vs. United States*, 131 Federal, 630. After considering the various qualities of "sake" as compared with wine and beer, the court reached the conclusion that it was so radically different from those articles that it should have been classified for duty as a non-enumerated manufactured article, under Section 6 of the Act of July 24, 1897. This case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, where the question was further considered, and the decision of the Circuit Court affirmed. *United States vs. Nishimiya* 137 Fed. 396.

It is now claimed on behalf of the United States that the evidence in this case distinguishes it from the New York case but all the elements of difference found in that case have been established in this case.

There is more evidence on both sides in the present case than there was in the *Nishimiya* case, but I do not find that it has any more weight in establishing a similitude to either wine or beer. The general case presented seems to me to be substantially the same, and the decision of the Circuit Court and the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the *Nishimiya* case is entitled to very great respect. If not of binding force upon this court in the present case, it at least raises a doubt which should be resolved in favor of the importer.

The decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers is affirmed.

Tennis on Maui Isle.

WAILUKU, July 21.—The drawing of the partners for the tennis tournament that is to take place on the 23rd of August was held last Monday.

Twenty-one ladies and twenty-one gentlemen will participate.

The game promises to be a most exciting one and will doubtless be witnessed by a large number of people.

The order of playing and the names of the partners and other particulars will be given next week, as the committees have not as yet finished their work of arranging the same.

Robert E. Hootch, taking moving pictures for the Hiloan Company, is at 7-5. On Tuesday Messrs. Y. Guard and Maui. He will take a panorama view of the crater of Haleakala.

TAMPERING WITH COIN

HILO, July 19.—For some time past it has been apparent to the officers of the Hilo Bank and to a number of merchants in Hilo that someone has been getting ahead of Uncle Sam in a very insidious manner, and that has been in the way of "sweating" United States gold coin.

From different sources gold coins have been deposited in the bank which have shown plain signs of having been tampered with, and as a necessity losing an appreciable amount of their value. The matter was brought to the attention of United States Marshal Hendry and United States District Attorney Breckons, with the result that an investigation has been quietly carried on for some days past. It was decided that the offender was a Japanese from some evidence which came to the knowledge of the Federal representatives, and that accounts for the presence in Hilo of C. Shiozawa, editor of the *Hawaii Shimpu*, and probably the best posted man on Japanese affairs in the Islands. The three spent some time at the Volcano, and afterwards made investigations the result of which, for the present at least, are kept private.

"Sweating" coin is a trick as old as coinage itself. One scheme, for instance, and a rather hard one to detect, was to place coins in a canvas bag and shake them until a certain portion of their surface was worn away. The bag would then be burned and the gold dust run down from the ashes. Another plan which has been used successfully was to put gold coins in contact with mercury, for which gold has an affinity, and then to evaporate the mercury from the amalgam, but this scheme was too expensive for an ordinary thief.

The work on the Hilo coins which have been detected was much more coarse, for coins sweated have been subjected to simple treatment with a file. The coins which have been passed here after this operation show distinct marks of the file close to the edge of the milling. In some cases as much as fifty cents worth of gold has been taken from a \$10 coin.

When asked as to the result of his investigation, Marshal Hendry refused to discuss the matter beyond admitting that the Hilo Bank reported the existence of sweated coin here in considerable quantity. It would seem probable that arrests may follow within a few days.—Herald.

Hilo Tennis Tournney.

HILO, July 19.—The club tournament being played on the Hilo Tennis Club courts is progressing as well as the weather will permit. Monday Mrs. Paton and Mr. Vance won from Mrs. Camendyck and Mrs. Elliott, 3-6, 7-5. On Tuesday Messrs. Y. Guard and Maui. He will take a panorama view of the crater of Haleakala.



On her first direct voyage from Portland to Honolulu, the first trip which is to establish a permanent Portland-Honolulu run, the Matson steamship Hilonian arrived in port Friday and docked at the Oceanic wharf.

The departure of the vessel was made a gala event and a large number of business men were aboard at a luncheon given by the captain. The Portland business men are interested in the new run as they have gone seriously into the business of establishing trade relations with Honolulu.

The Portland Oregonian of July 12 gives the following account of the Hilonian's departure:

That Portland business men have commenced to take notice of the establishment of a line of steamers between Portland and Hawaii was evidenced at noon yesterday, when a number of prominent local merchants assembled at Columbia Dock No. 1, and accepted the hospitality of Agent M. J. Lindsey and Captain Peter Johnson, on board the Hilonian.

The Hilonian left last evening for the islands with hardly a large cargo as her owners desired, but considering that this is the first attempt the operators express themselves as confident that Portland will eventually rise to the emergency and produce enough freight to make the venture a profitable one for shipowner and merchant.

At the luncheon on the vessel the local merchants would come to the front nobly and make a strong bid for the island trade. Several of the guests present made speeches to this effect, and their remarks were received with the greatest satisfaction by Agent Lindsey and Captain Johnson.

The principal speaker at the luncheon was W. A. Meers, secretary of the Oregon Wholesale Grocers' Association and North Pacific Coast Jobbers' Association who said in part:

"The islands have for years been accustomed to look to San Francisco for their commodities, which has proved somewhat of a drawback to the inauguration of competition on the part of this city. We have had the islands in view for several years, and several propositions have been broached with a view to landing some of the trade, but these always fell through on account of the lack of interest or because there was no available craft to transport the wares to the islands."

COMPANY MEANS BUSINESS.

"Mr. Lindsey, the local agent of the Matson Navigation Company, has shown us that his company means business, for whenever a firm sends a vessel of the Hilonian type to a port it means that they are anxious to impress the merchants and shippers with the possibilities of their company, and we readily realize that this vessel cannot be operated on promises."

"The association of which I am secretary is to have a meeting next Wednesday for the purpose of considering plans for the systematic canvassing of the islands for trade with this city. In all probability the association will send a delegate to investigate the conditions thoroughly and report immediately to the local organization. The residents of Hawaii do not realize that most of the furniture, farming implements and lumber products come from this city by way of San Francisco, and if this can be impressed upon them it is certain that they will patronize the local end of the line."

Captain Johnson replied to Mr. Meers, advising the local merchants to do their best in the way of presenting their advantages to the islanders, and extended an invitation to the representatives of the association to make the trip on the vessel on the present voyage. Owing to the short notice it was found inconvenient to send anyone on this voyage. The guests assured Captain Johnson and Agent Lindsey that on the next trip one of their members would be sent to the islands to look over the situation and report the conditions.

A-H. BOATS AT PORTLAND.

At last the management of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has discovered that it might not be out of the way for its steamships Nevada and Nebraska to touch at Portland on their triangular run between San Francisco, Seattle and Honolulu, and according to a telegram received this morning the Nevada will be here on the evening of the 16th of this month. She will be followed by the Nebraska.

All kinds of pressure has been brought to bear upon the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company during recent years to have the steamers make Portland a port of call, but until today the response has been in the nature of vague promises only. A few weeks ago the announcement was made that by the first of next year Portland would be placed on the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's map. Meanwhile the Matson Navigation Steamship Company was induced to place the steamer Hilonian on the run, with the intention of operating her on a monthly schedule. The Matson Navigation Company has carried out its part of the contract so far and the Hilonian will sail this evening on her first voyage from Portland.

With the inauguration of the new line the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company suddenly discovered that it could send its boats to Portland before the first of January next and raised the information by wire to the U. S. F. Beebe Company, the company's local agent. Mr. Beebe has done everything in his power to have the steamers call here, but according to information recently received from the East the American-Hawaiian people had all the business they cared to handle and so

they saw no particular use in developing the trade of Portland.

The announcement of the coming of the steamer created no great commotion in shipping circles this morning, because there is no crying need for bottoms now that the Hilonian is in commission, although the news of an increase in the deep-sea fleet was received with satisfaction.

The Nevada and Nebraska are large steamers and will be able to handle the overflow from the Hilonian, should special dispatch be desired. Connecting with the steamers from New York, the Nevada and Nebraska will also give what may be termed a direct service between Portland and the Atlantic coast with a saving of time. On account of the steep of the San Francisco liners Barracouta and Costa Rica large quantities of freight from New York have been accumulating at the Bay City and Mr. Beebe announced this morning that the Nevada would bring about 700 tons on her first visit.—Portland Journal.

MONTEREY ARRIVED.

Towed from Monterey by the Spreckels big sea-going tug Dauntless, the oil-barge Monterey arrived in port Saturday afternoon after a record voyage of 11 days. The Monterey, a frequent visitor here, passed in without much notice, but the Dauntless was an object of interest, for she is the largest tug that ever visited here. She is built for ocean towing and has ranged all up and down the Pacific coast. Her pilot house is built high above the deck and her stack is large enough to command attention of an ocean liner. She is long, with plenty of deck room, and her bows are built high, which permits her to cut through bad seas without taking in much water.

The barge is commanded by Captain Berg, formerly the first mate. He succeeded Captain Nelson, who is now in command of the oil-cargo ship Rhoderick Dhu. The Dauntless is commanded by Captain Shay, who is one of the best-known towboat captains in and about San Francisco. He is a comparatively young man, but has had the experience which puts him at the head of his business. And commanding an ocean-going tug is no sinecure.

FOR COAST-HAWAII TRADE.

The largest oil-carrier in the Pacific is the steamer Lansing, arriving yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia by way of Montevideo and the Straits of Magellan with a general cargo. The Lansing comes to enter the service of the Union Steamship Company, an adjunct of the Union Oil Company, and is to ply between here and Hawaii. Her capacity is 46,000 barrels of oil, or nearly twice as much as that of any other tank steamer now in the trade. On the trip from the Eastern coast, however, the Lansing brought a large general cargo, consisting principally of 100 tons of dynamite, 24,000 kegs of blasting powder and a various assortment of merchandise. The trip from Philadelphia is said to have been devoid of noteworthy incident.

The officers of the Lansing report that the old ferry-boat Olympia, which left here last January in tow of the steamer Zealandia for New York, is still ashore in Magellan straits, the tides having carried the old bulk at least 100 yards up on the beach from deep water. Consular Agent Braun, at Punta Arenas, told Captain Connor of the Lansing that he intended to float the Olympia, and could easily do so with fifty men, though the Olympia's crew seemed helpless.

Captain Arthur Connor, in command of the Lansing, brought the steamer Matsewan to this port eight years ago. As will be remembered, the Matsewan went ashore in the Straits of Magellan as the result of her lines parting, and was badly punctured. But Captain Connor plugged the holes—some thousands in number—with wooden plugs, and succeeded in reaching this city. He returned soon afterward to the Atlantic service. The Matsewan was lost on the Washington coast with all hands some years ago.—Chronicle.

COMPETING FOR ISLAND TRADE. The Matson Navigation Company, which recently established a line of steamers connecting this city with Portland and Hawaiian ports, is to have a strong competitor in the American-Hawaiian line. The Nevada, to sail this week, will call at Portland, going thence to Seattle, Tacoma, Honolulu, Kahului, Kapaeha and Hilo before returning here. The Nevada is loading a large amount of freight for the various ports.—Call.

REFINED SUGAR FOR PORTLAND. The Matson S. S. Hilonian will sail tomorrow for Hilo, after having taken on 1500 tons of sugar here from the Honolulu plantation. At Hilo she will finish out her load and sail for the Coast. Of the sugar which is being loaded here 5000 sacks are refined sugar to go to Portland merchants for distribution, the balance to the refinery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Friday, July 20.
Str. Iwawani, Piltz, from Makaweli, 8:40 a. m.
Am. bktn. Coronado, Potter, 15 days from San Francisco, 8:10 a. m.
U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from Manila and Nagasaki, 9 a. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo, 6 p. m.
M. N. S. S. Hilonian, Johnson, from Portland, 4 p. m.

Saturday, July 21.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 9:42 a. m.
Ship. Kaulani, from AKI's landing, 10:30 a. m.
Barge Monterey, Berg, from Monterey, 5:30 p. m.
Tug Dauntless, Shay, towing barge Monterey, 5:30 p. m.
Str. Bob Roy, from Oahu ports, 6:25 p. m.

Sunday, July 22.
P. M. S. S. China, Fricke, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kaulani ports, 1:15 p. m., with 2100 bags sugar, 100 bags rice, 10 bags coconuts, 10 cases peas, 5 barrels peas.
Str. Liliha, Naupaka, from Makaweli and Maui ports, 6 a. m.

Monday, July 23.
O. S. S. Sonoma, Trask, from the Columbia, 8 a. m.
Str. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo, 1:10 p. m.
Str. John A. Cummins, Searle, from Kaulani ports, 3:10 p. m.

DEPARTED

Str. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, 6 p. m. (on Claudine's run).
U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, for San Francisco, 6 p. m.
Thursday, July 19.
Am. bktn. Rosemond, Chase, for San Francisco, 4:30 p. m.
Am. bktn. Fullerton, McKee, for Kaulani, 3:30. (Anchored outside.)
P. M. S. S. China, Fricke, for Yokohama and Hongkong, 5 p. m.
O. S. S. Sonoma, Trask, for San Francisco, 5:15 p. m.
Str. Ne Au Hou, Tullett, for Kaulani ports, 5:30 p. m.
Str. Concord, for Kapuna, Honolulu and Hokena, 9:25 p. m.
Str. Iwawani, Piltz, for Honolulu, 5:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per str. Kinau, July 21, from Hilo and way ports.—E. R. Hendry, R. W. Breckons, C. Mitchell, L. M. Whitehouse, Willie Lucas, Miss J. Jones, Ben Sharratt, Mrs. B. Sharratt, Miss Jane Fenton, A. J. Spitzer, Miss M. Rutherford, Miss G. Rutherford, A. F. Gay, Allan J. Lowery, C. Shiozawa, C. W. Ahrens, Miss Ivy Richardson, Mrs. C. W. Syke, Miss M. L. Harris, Mrs. M. Meine, Miss E. Cogswell, A. Hocking, A. Gertenberg, George Lycurgus, Mrs. Sole, Miss M. K. Anderson, Miss Julia Senna, Senator Palmer Woods, Samuel Parker Woods, W. E. Johnson, C. W. Renear, Rev. Fenton Smith, Rev. Y. Kimura, Mrs. H. T. Walker, John Payne, Mrs. John Payne, Mrs. K. Worth, Master W. Payne, Miss Daisy Payne, Miss L. Kamakawiole, M. F. Scott, Mrs. J. B. Eaton, Capt. D. B. Penhallow, H. P. Penhallow, Dr. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Miss G. Colburn, T. R. Robinson, S. W. Crook, H. M. Wells, J. K. Kahookie, George Miner, Master Joe Minor, Miss L. Christina, Mrs. Barkley Vieira, Mrs. R. A. Panti, L. Barkhausen, Captain Dabel, D. B. Kuhns, C. Hoy, Miss Lottie Cody, Mrs. Ross R. Cody.

Per str. W. G. Hall, July 22, from Kaulani ports.—A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. Wilcox, W. O. Smith, C. B. Hall, A. Gartley, Mrs. G. A. Gear, Mrs. C. B. Gray and son, Geo. De La Vergne, Miss Taylor, Miss McLean, Mrs. Kobbe, Miss Emma Kaula, Mrs. G. H. Miranda, Mrs. A. Trask, Miss Holloway, J. E. Cummings, L. K. Chock, Mrs. J. Morse, Master Morse, W. E. Rowell, Mrs. E. A. C. Long, Miriam Kapakapaku, Mrs. Kalo, Miss Kalo, R. H. Trent, Mr. Wann, A. Spiller, 49 deck.

Per S. S. China, July 22, from San Francisco.—For Honolulu: T. F. H. Petrie, Mrs. N. C. Grider, Miss Elayana Thomas, H. Jeffrey, W. C. Hargrave, N. C. Grider, J. E. Lawson, H. J. Johnson, H. Johnson, For Yokohama: L. S. Schmidt, Mrs. Hide Matsumura, H. Silbernagel, For Manila: John R. Mitchell, H. R. Hare, W. A. Kismam, J. J. Griffin, Gaston Semmutz, G. W. Beattie, A. B. Johnson, Miss Carrie M. Stein, Mrs. H. W. Beattie, child and nurse. For Hongkong: E. Weismann. Per O. S. S. Sonoma, July 23, from the Columbia.—Here: Frithjof von Auer, R. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Albert, two children and maid; J. Morice Birth, Geo. A. Bond, Lieutenant Bahrdt, Hal Cochran, W. H. Carter, Miss J. P. Carter, Mrs. S. Corrie, H. C. Christian, Captain Dulon, Miss M. Deasy, E. Dose, E. H. Duncan, J. J. Davidson, J. M. Forman, D. Gerard, N. Green, N. W. Heath, G. M. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Johnson, Wynn Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kelly, Major Lallorff, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lawlor, Hugh MacKenzie, G. S. McHardy, Mrs. P. J. Owens and child, J. Robertson, A. E. O. Sellers, A. Sandner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Wood, H. A. Wilcox, R. Wolfhagen, P. Zimmerman, Count August von Zedlitz, Mrs. Slater, Miss Slater, Miss White, Mrs. A. S. Wason, Bert Hawthorne, R. Armour, Mrs. Abraham, Master Abraham, Miss A. J. Lewis, Mrs. Bushby, Master Bushby, L. Bernmark, Mrs. M. F. Clayton, Miss V. Craig, Miss L. De Chateau, J. E. Cullen, Wm. H. Case, A. Christofferson, A. F. Doney, Mrs. Thos. Deiny, Master Kenneth Dawson, S. Donditch, Miss J. Ednie, W. de L. Fitch, Captain J. Glikson, D. Galley, Sister Lutta Hegemann, Mrs. E. Humphreys and infant, Miss M. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. V. Heelsken, Masters V. and Heelsken, Mrs. C. Hume, Mrs. E. Hawker, E. Holdsworth, Mr. Hewitt, John Huntbach, E. D. Jones, Miss Knox, J. E. Lord, Miss U. Manby, T. Manby, Mr. A. Jay Munroe, J. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moss, F. W. Markham, Max Metzler, Mrs. K. Montgomery, Jas. MacDonald, Mrs. J. McCuniff, two children and infant; W. R. Potter, J. Pringle, T. Power, J. M. Rosen, Miss L. Beville, Miss Stocker, Mrs. A. Snelling, R. Stephens.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per bark Gerard C. Tobey, July 17, for San Francisco.—John G. Gorman, Mrs. Ulrich Thompson, Miss Rebecca T. Thompson.

Per str. Maui, July 20, for Maui ports.—Father Maxmin, Father Francis, Father Maurice, E. G. Ferrel, Mrs. Emily Kapewa, Mrs. S. E. Kalama, D. H. Case, Miss V. Atherton, R. C. Lydecke, E. H. Paris, Mrs. S. H. Dowsett, Miss E. C. Lyons, Dr. Scudder, Steward Dodge, Mrs. W. H. Beer, Miss D. Freeth, John Guild, P. A. Wickett, S. Akaka, Father Justin, Father Joseph, Mrs. H. J. Walker, Mrs. John Kalama, E. E. Sommerfeld, J. A. Brownacker, S. E. Kalama, David Pali, C. M. W. Kauli, T. Lloyd, Rev. G. Tanaka, Miss Tanaka.

Per O. S. S. Sonoma, July 23, for San Francisco.—Mrs. E. W. St. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cleaver, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Williams, A. Jacobs and wife, Mrs. N. S. Sachs, Capt. Freeman, Miss H. Burnee, W. H. Lewis, A. M. Culver, Jr., Miss C. A. Davis, Mrs. H. B. Seale, W. L. Fletcher, N. Nahasenas, Mrs. L. L. Irtson, Mrs. A. J. Axelson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. B. Hawke, and 2 children, W. W. Hart, W. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Shain, Carl Schilling, Miss H. Grant, A. Houson and wife, Capt. Rosalee Shipps, Mrs. F. F. Holden, Miss J. Cullen, B. F. Tuttle, Miss B. Cullen, Mrs. Herman Deep and children, W. Clark, W. M. Quaid, W. H. Bailey, Miss M. E. Harris, George Ashley, Miss O. E. Steele, P. D. Cowan, wife and child, Mrs. C. H. Ramsey and children, J. P. McKenna, Miss J. Cullen, Mrs. Scott, S. Adler, John Hahn on.

Per str. Ne Au Hou, July 23, for Kaulani ports.—Mrs. J. Watson, Master Watson.

TOOTS CUNHA MUST WORK

The engagement of "Toots" Cunha, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cunha of this city, to Miss Marian Sterling of Berkeley has been announced at the Coast city. And thereby hangs a tale. The Examiner, in announcing the engagement, states that the young lady is a niece of Frank C. Havens of the Realty Syndicate Company. Mr. Havens, it is reported, has no objection to the marriage, but, says the Examiner, he insists that the young man must be capable of earning at least \$150 per month before the marriage can take place.

Cunha, not daunted by the objections of his sweetheart's uncle, continues the Examiner, has secured employment in the office of the Realty Syndicate, where he began his duties last Friday. He has gone to work resolutely to earn the standing necessary in the eyes of the man who is now his employer so that the way to the altar with Miss Sterling may be laid open.

Miss Sterling is now living with her sister, Mrs. Madeleine Diamond in Diamond. She is a sister of the poet, George Sterling, author of "Testimony of the Sun." Some time ago she was wooed and won by Stephen French, but this match was sternly opposed by Havens and the engagement was broken.

Cunha won signal honors in athletics at the University of California. His family is among the wealthiest in Honolulu. He has a brother now at Harvard. Miss Sterling declines to discuss the story of her engagement to Cunha or her probable action to overcome the objections of her uncle.

ANOTHER STORY OF IT.

"BERKELEY, July 15.—Marian Sterling, sister of a poet and niece of Frank C. Havens, a famous Oakland financier, is to wed C. C. Cunha, university sophomore, athlete and member of a noted Hawaiian family. The news of the engagement has provided society with material for tea table gossip sufficient in romantic features to satisfy the most exacting lover of the sentimental and the untrue.

"Looming large in the background of this interesting plan for an alliance between the Cunhas of Honolulu and the Sterlings of Oakland is the figure of Havens, capitalist and stern uncle of Miss Sterling. Once in the past Havens is said to have interposed when Miss Sterling was about to consummate a romance by engaging to wed Stephen French, an actor in Mrs. Patrick Campbell's company, which played in San Francisco a year or two ago. Havens' objection was sufficient to end that romance.

"Now the Realty Syndicate millionaire, a hard-headed man of affairs, is declared to have given Cunha a chance to prove his right to Miss Sterling's hand by serving an apprenticeship in the offices of the Realty Syndicate. Cunha is a mere youth, though a giant in stature, and but recently ended his freshman year at the State University. He has begun work in one of Havens' subsidiary concerns, toiling mightily through the summer days, though his family is wealthy and prominent in Honolulu society. His purpose, apparently, is to demonstrate his worth as a man and a worker, and incidentally break down whatever bar there may be between the hand of Miss Sterling and his own.

"George Sterling, the poet, whose 'Testimony of the Sun' gave him a measure of fame, is not reported to figure in this wedding engagement of his sister, either as favoring or opposing the match. He is a dreamer, as are all poets, and the society gossip fancy that his love of the romantic may lead him to see desirable features in a marriage which would unite the proud Sterlings to the Cunhas of Hawaii under circumstances which are a bit unusual.

"Miss Sterling is said to have first met young Cunha a month ago, when 'Sonny' Cunha, brother of the university sophomore, brought the Royal Hawaiian Band to San Francisco. The band played at Piedmont Park, which Havens' corporation controls, and there, with moonlight and music as a setting, the love affair between C. C. Cunha and Miss Sterling came into being. Both were lovers of music, the Hawaiian band was the sensation of the month, the Cunhas were in evidence through the band's performance, and Miss Sterling found reason to fall in love both with the band music and the Honolulu lad to whom the melodies were his native tongue.

"The 'Brother in Harvard' is one more touch of romance, of course, and Joe Cohen will understand how 'Sonny' brought the band to San Francisco."

COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When in need of such a medicine, give it a trial. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

RAINS CAUSE TUNNEL ON WAINIHA LINE TO CAVE IN

August 4 is the date set for the formal opening of the Wainiha power plant on Kaula.

Manager Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company returned from the Garden Isle yesterday and reports that there has been a heavy fall of rain lasting for the past two weeks and the moisture has dampened the electrical machinery. A current is to be generated by the water-power for the purpose of drying out these machines. This is work which will have to be done slowly.

Then one of the tunnels near the plant partially caved in owing to the immense flow of water, resulting from the rains, and this will necessitate an entire change from a tunnel to an open cut.

McBryde plantation has two pumps in readiness to be operated by current supplied by the power plant. During the past two weeks a big transformer and a switchboard were installed.

JOE COHEN TELLS SALT LAKE ABOUT HAWAII NEI

The following interview with Joe Cohen, manager of the Royal Hawaiian Band, appears in the Salt Lake Tribune.

"The Hawaiian Islands are the only territory the United States ever secured without either the expense of war or of direct purchase. More than that, the islands have never been a burden financially to the Federal Government." Such is the enthusiastic way in which J. C. Cohen, manager of the Royal Hawaiian Band, presented the relations of that recently-acquired empire to the United States.

Mr. Cohen has lived in Honolulu some ten years, and in addition to managing the band, which is sent out by the permission of the local Hawaiian Government, he is manager of two theaters and does a general merchandise business in Honolulu. His descriptions of the climate, inhabitants, resources and business conditions in that far away country are especially interesting to all Americans by reason of its being a part of the Union.

When annexation was accomplished the Hawaiians came in under the protection of "Old Glory," keeping step to the quick time of "Yankee Doodle Dandy," and have ever since kept up with the march of progress in this intensively progressive age.

ABOUT THE ISLANDS.

The country is located almost in the land of perpetual equinox, but the climatic conditions are such that the temperature seldom gets above 85 degrees or below 60 degrees, so that in effect it is almost continuous springtime. The mean temperature is about 72 degrees.

The staple products are sugar, coffee and rice, and of the former commodity some 400,000 tons are annually produced. Pineapples and bananas grow luxuriantly and of the finest quality, and are exported in increasing quantities to San Francisco and other Pacific points every year. Rubber plants, sisal for twine, and high-priced tobacco for cigar wrappers are being grown with success and promise each to develop into important industries.

While the annual rainfall is sufficient to grow good crops on the fertile lands, irrigation, which method is extensively used, the yield is greatly increased. Water is obtained from mountain streams and from artesian wells.

PRACTICAL FARMERS NEEDED.

The local government owns vast tracts of land that have been leased for a long term of years at a low rental to large operators. These leases are now expiring and the great need of the islands is practical farmers to buy and operate moderate sized tracts. The crops are sure and the profits are large. The entire region is a health resort, and amusements are probably a more pronounced feature there than any other place on the globe.

Farm labor is mostly performed by Mongolians, Chinese and Japanese, but the United States exclusion laws prevent a further influx of Chinese. The result is that the price of farm or plantation labor is greatly enhanced. The native Hawaiians are an ambitious race and industrious in some respects, but they do not take kindly to drudgery. They are excellent accountants and write plain and symmetrical hands. They are expert boatmen, especially where the element of daring, in which they delight, enters. They are also fair artisans and mechanics and are making great advancement in scientific farming and the trades which are taught in the schools. A university for natives is in operation which has a heavier endowment than the Leland Stanford University. The Hawaiians take readily to education and are mostly natural-born politicians. They are aggressive and readily accumulate means. While not a race of giants, they are above the average size in height and weight and are pictures of health. They are pleasant and polite, characteristics that are particularly marked in the band of musicians at Saltair.

METROPOLIS OF ISLANDS.

Honolulu is the metropolis of the islands and Mr. Cohen says that it is one of the most metropolitan cities of the world. Mr. Cohen conducted to-racco brokerage business in Salt Lake for several months thirteen years ago. He states that one hotel in Honolulu cost \$175,000. Concerts are given daily for the benefit of tourists during our winter season in three different places in the city. For this reason the band will be obliged to return home by November 1. Honolulu has less than 40,000 inhabitants, while the population of the seven islands is less than 150,000. It is considered one of the coming countries of the world. Travel to it increases every year and the travel brings the needed capital and population to hasten its greatness.

The country imports large amounts of manufactured articles, including farm implements, from the United States. Land can be had at a low figure, and Mr. Cohen states the people of this country are just beginning to

realize the value of its Hawaiian acquisitions. There are, of course, no import or export duties between Hawaii and the United States and the trade relations are growing almost marvelously.

TO ADVERTISE COUNTRY.

The itinerary of the band, which is sent out to advertise that country, will include the larger cities on the Atlantic coast. The band will remain here until including Friday night, and will then go to Denver, where a series of concerts will be given during the Elks convention.

CURIOUS CASE.

(Continued from page 1.)

years, which is supposed to be ample time for him to complete his studies. He is now going to the Divinity School for the Pacific Coast in San Mateo, Cal.

Previous to leaving Tonga Mr. Mark had renounced allegiance to the Emperor of China and assumed fealty to George Tabou II., king of Tonga. As this step qualifies him to become a British subject it is hoped by his friends and well-wishers that he may thus be facilitated to re-enter Hawaii, if only for limited periodical visits to his parents. He brought a letter from Bishop Willis to Henry Smith, chief clerk of the Judiciary Department, who did what he thought best, while the question of Mr. Mark's staying over pending, to obtain a favorable decision.

MARRIED.

RUSSELL-BRYANT—In San Francisco, June 30, by the Rev. F. S. Ford, James Henry Russell to Miss Caroline Bryant.

GJERDRUM-BERG—In this city, at the residence of Mr. F. A. Schaefer, on July 17, 1906, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Kristian S. Gjerdrum to Adele Folkers Berg.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—At the residence of his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lancaster, Honolulu, Hawaii, Friday evening, July 20, 1906, at 7:30 o'clock, James Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days, from stomachic trouble incident to teething. The child's father is a member of the Marine Corps and is on the Lewton en route to the China station. The child's mother is in Oakland.

The funeral was held Saturday from the Catholic Cathedral. The interment was in the Catholic Cemetery on King street.

COOK—In this city, on July 22, Mrs. Kukuna Cook, aged 53 years. Interment in Pearl City.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are such the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—vigour—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY to prove that as night succeeds the day this may throw off these morbid feelings, and experience be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION NO. 1
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and so late as evening worn-out, "used up" and run-down men and women, "used up" and run-down, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION

is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Patents, and white letters on a red ground affixed to every package by order of the Government. Consult doctors, and without which it is a curse.

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