

# The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, NOVEMBER 21.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .04.  
Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 71. Weather, variable.



ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.50c; Per Ton, \$70.00.  
88 Analysis Beets 8s 3¼d; Per Ton, \$75.60.

VOL. XLII., NO. 7267.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BANDSMEN GET RAISE

### The Supervisors to Look Into Koolauloa Tangle.

The meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night was a busy one. The Keanu-Paele dispute was referred to a committee for investigation, the Cemetery Ordinance passed third reading, the band was voted a raise of pay, teners for the construction of a bandstand in Aala Park were ordered called for and a host of matters of lesser import were attended to.

After a batch of appropriations had been sanctioned, correspondence between Mrs. Mary D. Prime and Governor Carter was read. Mrs. Prime says hard things of the state of the Wai-ale road, particularly between Eighth avenue and Kapahula road. Recently she lost a valuable horse on account of the road and narrowly escaped serious injury herself. She threatened the county with a suit for damages if the road be not speedily repaired. The matter will be investigated.

Moore's cemetery ordinance, regulating the establishment of cemeteries, passed third reading. The ordinance provides that from and after its passage, no cemetery shall be established within the county of Oahu without the consent and approval of the Board of Supervisors.

The chair stated that he desired the earnest attention of the board in the matter which would be brought forward and which deeply concerned a member of the board. This introduced the dispute between J. H. Keanu, road overseer of Koolauloa, and Supervisor Paele of the same district.

Lengthy correspondence from both parties was read. Keanu protested that in November 11 he was discharged by Paele, without cause, except that he protested against the action of Paele in wasting the money of the county by breaking a cemented wall at Waiono, without the knowledge of Keanu. Keanu further stated that Paele had kept back \$10 of his salary for October.

Paele's communication stated that he had discharged Keanu and other members of the road gang for being drunk during working hours. He also accused Keanu of gross neglect of duty and held him responsible for a shortage of cement.

Petitions from the voters of Koolauloa were read asking for Keanu's discharge on the grounds of incompetency and Keanu's bondsmen asked to be released because Keanu is alleged to have given away giant powder belonging to the government.

The matter was referred to Messrs. Adams and Moore for thorough investigation.

It was resolved to increase the pay of the band to \$1550 per month and to call for tenders for the construction of a bandstand in Aala Park, not to exceed \$750.

It is understood that the band is receiving lower wages than ever before and that Prof. Berger has difficulty in retaining his men, some of whom he has been instructing for three or four years.

### A BREWEE'S MONOPOLY.

The Manila Times of October 24 contains a protest of the San Miguel brewery of that city against the alleged plan of a Honolulu man to start a brewery there in opposition. The San Miguel company claims an exclusive franchise for manufacturing beer in the Philippines by the refrigerating process. The franchise is a Spanish grant running until 1910.

## M'CANDLESS MAY GET AN OIL-CARGO STEAMSHIP

Information received from the Coast regarding J. A. McCandless' search for a passenger vessel to be placed on the San Francisco-Honolulu run to be owned by Honolulu capital, is to the effect that he is endeavoring to get an oil-cargo steamer.

Mr. Spaulding referred to the matter at the Promotion Committee meeting yesterday, saying that he had heard much adverse criticism on the subject. He, personally, did not favor a vessel which carried oil as a part of her cargo. Mr. Gartley was of the opinion that such a vessel would be entirely safe. The oil cargo would take the place of the water ballast, and therefore give the vessel more earning capacity. Furthermore in the construction of such vessels nowadays the danger was reduced to a minimum.

The Nebraskan, although a freighter, carried 2800 barrels of oil for its own consumption, which was quite large.

## PETERS IS SELECTED

### He Is Now Attorney- General of Hawaii.

Emil C. Peters was yesterday appointed by Governor Carter to the office of Attorney General for the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Peters has been the Deputy Attorney General. The resignation of Lorrin Andrews, former head of the department, which was received by the Governor yesterday from Shanghai, opened up the place for him.

Lorrin Andrews left for Shanghai several weeks ago, and has now per-



ATTORNEY-GENERAL E. C. PETERS

manently located there as a partner of F. M. Brooks, formerly of Honolulu. The resignation was accepted by the Governor and the appointment of Mr. Peters was made in the afternoon. Mr. Peters graduated from Stanford University. He entered the Law Department of the University of California in 1897. He was admitted to practice in California after an examination by the State Supreme Court. While attending school he was also in the service of Denson & Schlesinger, San Francisco attorneys. He graduated in May, 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September, 1899, he came to Honolulu and entered the law offices of J. A. Magoon. He remained there a few months, when he entered the firm of Andrews, Peters and Andrade. When the firm dissolved, Mr. Peters went into partnership with Mr. Magoon. Later he was appointed Deputy Attorney General by Mr. Andrews.

It is believed that there will be little or no change in the personnel of the department's staff. Mr. Prosser will probably be promoted to the position of Deputy Attorney General.

## NEW SALVATION ARMY OFFICIALS

Ensign Lewis and Lieutenant Johnson are expected to arrive today on the Mongolia. The Ensign spent six years in missionary work on the islands previous to his going home in order to regain his strength after an attack of typhoid fever. He has completely recovered, and is proceeding to Hilo, where he will have charge of the Salvation Army work in that district. Lieutenant Johnson has never been here before, but is an earnest Christian worker, and will be a good assistant to the Ensign. They will both assist with the services at the local corps until next Tuesday, when they leave for Hilo.

## TO BEAUTIFY THE CITY AND ITS NEAR SUBURBS

### A Strong Movement Starting to Make Honolulu More Attractive--Meeting of Promotion and Advisory Committees to Discuss Plans.

With the assistance of landscape architect Robinson of New York, who is expected here shortly to lay out a comprehensive park plan for the entire city, the Hawaii Promotion Committee, with a newly appointed advisory committee of residents, hopes to be able to induce property owners generally to make an effort to beautify their premises.

The Promotion Committee will also address the Board of Supervisors, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Education in order to have these bodies co-operate along the following lines:

Supervisors—To enforce the estray law to prevent animals, including horses, cattle and dogs, from becoming street nuisances.

Department of Public Works—To establish final lines for streets, that property owners may know how to proceed to beautify and embellish their premises without fear of a later change which will materially affect such improvements.

Department of Education—To consider a recommendation to remove the stone wall surrounding the High School.

The Promotion Committee yesterday afternoon met a number of gentlemen interested in city improvement. A. Gartley presided, and members E. I. Spaulding and F. C. Smith and Secretary Wood of the committee were present. Others were F. J. Lowrey, President Griffiths of Oahu College, W. A. Bryan of Kamehameha School, Z. K. Myers of the Kaimuki Improvement Association, M. F. Peter of the Kaili Improvement Club, Ralph Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry, and Gerrit Wilder.

Mr. Gartley stated the object of the meeting, which was to obtain suggestions as to how the committee could work for city improvement. He said that comparisons between Honolulu and California cities were not to the credit of Honolulu. In California cities some uniform plan is followed in planting trees and system is used in the care of premises and their embellishment. The committee wanted to get a body of citizens together who would be interested in this matter and help to improve the appearance of the city.

Mr. Spaulding regretted that, owing to the planners' meeting, many gentlemen whom he knew to be interested in the matter, were absent—Mr. Giffard, for instance, who was enthusiastic in such matters. Mr. Giffard had told him that an effort was once made to form a Makiki Improvement Club but they had taken in too large a district and the matter dropped. Mr. Giffard was anxious to assist the new movement. He had suggested that an advisory committee to the Promotion Committee be appointed, with the following gentlemen, among others, to serve thereon: Messrs. David Haughts, Alexander Craw, John Kidwell, McIntyre, Young. Later in the meeting the names of Mr. Giffard, R. S. Hosmer and Gerrit Wilder were added. These gentlemen represent various districts of the city.

Mr. Spaulding said this committee would act in connection with the Promotion Bureau.

Mr. Spaulding said he noticed in Berkeley, Cal., that there was an appearance of harmony and symmetry about the appearance of the streets, the shade trees and the arrangement of private premises. Chiefly, he noticed the absence of fences. A good deal could be

accomplished in the same direction here. If every person in the city did something toward improving his own grounds, cleaning them up, and so on, a vast improvement would follow. Honolulu was the reverse of Berkeley as to harmony and symmetry of design in street improvement. Hardly two neighbors here are agreed as to the kind of shade trees to adorn the front of their premises, and some have fences, while others have none.

Mr. Gartley thought a great improvement had been made at Kaimuki.

Mr. Spaulding added that the matter of the improvement of Walkiki road was important. The suggestion had been made to make a boulevard of it. In talking over the question with Mr. Giffard, the latter said it was not feasible until a definite guarantee had been made by the Supervisors that the grass would be kept trimmed and the trees attended to. The services of the Advisory Committee would be valuable in this instance.

Z. K. Myers said an Improvement Club for Kaimuki was in full swing and many recommendations of that body were being carried out. For instance, the residents there had selected Thanksgiving Day for their Arbor Day, when they would plant 3000 trees. Kaimuki district had been divided into sections with chairman for each. Their first thought is for better roads.

Prof. Griffiths said that in College Hills, Manoa, there was no organization. The college trustees, however, had authorized much improvement work. The main avenue, for instance, had been divided into seven sections, and different varieties of trees were being planted in these sections. The support of the residents had been enlisted and they were co-operating with the trustees. The trees planted will largely be looked after by residents of the Hills. There had been criticism over one tree, the Monterey cypress, which was to adorn one section. One resident said he did not want "graveyard trees," but another did. Mr. Griffiths said also that the suggestion had been made that a portion of College Hills be parked. This could be done, perhaps, if some owners traded off lots.

Mr. Griffiths referred to the mass of poles at corners in College Hills for telephone, electric and trolley wires. This was a matter of future consideration. Mr. Gartley, who is manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company, said his company desired to solve this problem. To a certain extent it had, by co-operating with the Rapid Transit Company in using the same poles. They also had painted the poles a color which made them inconspicuous. The telephone poles, however, were not in good shape.

Mr. Griffiths advised waiting for Mr. Robinson, the park expert, to arrive before making any specific plans for city improvement. The various clubs should keep in close touch with him. M. F. Peter for the Kaili Improvement Club, said the organization was only four weeks old and had about 150 members. Their first desire was good streets and an establishment of fixed grades. They wanted electric lights. Some streets were narrow and there were no sidewalks. Little road work on streets off King street had been done for several years. Residents did not care to plant trees along the streets until they knew where the final grade was to be established.

Gerrit Wilder stated that when he bought his property on Makiki Heights, he was the pioneer resident of that section. Owing to the grade established then, he had to build a stone wall, which he believed to be unsightly. Since then another grade had been established and he now found the wall to be established.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## THE W. C. T. U. ENDORSES ANTI-GAMBLING CRUSADE

The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Hawaii met at Central Union church yesterday afternoon at half-past two and, although the attendance was not large, the meeting was well enjoyed by those present.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, the president, called the meeting to order and opened with a scripture reading and prayer. Some of the secretaries were not present, so the report of the Flower Mission was not officially made, but Mrs. Currie spoke informally on the work. The mission, of which Miss Pinder is the head, distributes monthly about a hundred bouquets to sick and needy people to help cheer them up. There was no report from the committee on temperance instruction in the public schools.

Mrs. Ryder reported great interest

and increasing membership in the Loyal Legion, part of which, but not all, she attributed to a lively appreciation of the Thanksgiving dinner about due. She felt quite encouraged.

The Treasurer reported conditions normal financially.

Mrs. Whitney had plans for the coming year which she would have presented, but thought better to await a large attendance.

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"As a company of women interested in all branches of reform, the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have watched with interest and approved the course of the Daily Advertiser in its recent crusade against the gambling evil in our community."

## MOB SPIRIT SUBSIDING

### De Witte Is Getting a Better Hold on the Situation in Russia.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, November 22.—Newspapers were issued yesterday for the first time in a week.

MOSCOW, November 22.—The sentiment of the Zemstvos is veering to the support of de Witte.

GOMEL, November 22.—One thousand reservists have mutinied because of poor food.

## SULTAN YIELDING TO THE PRESSURE OF THE POWERS

VIENNA, November 22.—It is believed the Sultan will accede to the demands of the powers regarding the government of Macedonia. The allied squadron is due at the Piraeus Thursday.

## HASEGAWA TO RULE KOREA.

TOKIO, November 22.—Baron Hasegawa will succeed the Marquis Ito as Governor General of Korea.

## AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, November 21.—U. S. Senator Platt testified today that the Equitable Assurance Company and the National had contributed to the Republican campaign funds.

SACRAMENTO, November 21.—Grove Johnson, a prominent figure in California politics, is dying from hemorrhages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 21.—The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the fight for eight hours made by the printers of the large cities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, November 21.—It is believed that The Porte is prepared to yield to the demand of the Powers for financial reforms in Macedonia.

MANILA, November 21.—The first torpedo flotilla of the Asiatic station has been ordered to Canton.

COPENHAGEN, November 21.—President Roosevelt has telegraphed his congratulations to King Christian, whose son has been chosen to take the throne of Norway.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—C. E. Wolverton has been appointed U. S. District Judge for Oregon.

## BUCKEYE CLUB HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETING

The Buckeye Club of Hawaii met at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney last night. Vice President R. C. Brown presided.

About fifty Ohloans were present and a fine musical program was presented. Among the numbers were songs by R. C. Brown and Stanley Livingston. W. A. Bowen gave an outline of his trip East. Short talks were given by Mr. S. L. Livingston, Dr. Simpson and Mr. J. S. Donaghau, all recent arrivals from the Buckeye State.

After the regular business of the evening had been concluded Dr. Westervelt and Mr. W. A. Bowen presented resolutions of respect to the late Major J. K. Brown.

After a vote of thanks to the host and hostess the meeting adjourned to meet at residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen in January.

## UNDER TWO FLAGS AND MONTE CRISTO

Tonight will witness the last presentation of "Under Two Flags" at the Orpheum. The play and the company are successful and those who have not yet attended the performance should do so tonight. Miss Brenda Fowler's rendition of the part of Cigarette has seldom been equaled on the local stage.

Tomorrow evening that famous dramatic classic, "Monte Cristo," will be presented. This dramatization of Dumas' famous story is one of the pillars of the modern stage. It is the play that made James O'Neill famous.

Mr. Buhler will play Edmund Dantes, the lighthearted and loving sailor and afterwards the romantic and terrible character of the Count of Monte Cristo, bent alone on revenge. Miss Brenda Fowler will play Mercedes.

## PROMOTION PEOPLE BUSILY AT WORK

At the regular meeting of the Promotion Committee yesterday it was voted to have printed another large lot of the leaflets of "Honolulu and How to See It."

It was stated that Dr. Cofer, head of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service here, may write an article on Honolulu from a health standpoint, and that it would be a most satisfactory paper. One of the promotion members stated that Dr. Cofer was personally so appreciative of the climate of the islands that if its health conditions were properly presented by him to the outside world many people would be induced to come here, especially during the winter season.

Dr. Cofer has kindly consented to provide the committee with a daily record of the sea-temperature, as taken from the quarantine department's launch.

The suggestion was made that if the Hawaiian band is to have an annual vacation, it be extended a couple of months to give the organization an opportunity to play at some seaside resort where the islands could best be advertised.

A letter from J. A. M. Johnson, a member of the committee, who is now in the Orient, was read. Mr. Johnson said he had made arrangements with Tom McKay, the well known tourist agent of the Orient, to distribute Hawaiian Promotion literature in various ports, for \$25 a month. The committee voted to enter into such an agreement for six months. Mr. Johnson said McKay would use his efforts to induce through passengers to stop over for a couple of weeks at this place.

...the sweetheart of Edmund Dantes.

The entire company are evenly cast and a splendid performance may be looked for. "Monte Cristo" ought to prove a popular bill.

The same piece will be played at Saturday's matinee.





## VINEGAR CAUTION

Vinegar, may be vinegar, or it may be something else; and due regard for health demands care in the purchase of this article of universal consumption. Perhaps a so-called vinegar, composed of acetic acid and water may not be called strictly poisonous, but to use it is to treat the delicate lining of one's stomach rather harshly, to say the least, while its strong metallic taste destroys the flavor of everything to which it is applied. Or if it is doctored with tannic or sulphuric acid to improve its flavor, then it is doubly dangerous because more deceitful. It would seem, therefore, that one's only safe-guard is to

**PURCHASE A RELIABLE BRAND FROM A RELIABLE GROCER** and the absolute guaranteed purity and perfection of delicate flavor in all Heinz Vinegars will recommend them to discriminating people.

Heinz XXX Malt Vinegar in bottles, for salads, etc., are incomparable. Heinz Pure Pickling Vinegars, the best obtainable White Vinegar—a vinegar for all general pickling purposes. Heinz Pure Cider Vinegar for those who prefer cider vinegar, strictly pure. Each the best of its type. There is safety in buying your vinegars from us.

We refund full purchase price if any package of Heinz Vinegars proves unsatisfactory.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

Wholesale Agents.

**Avoid Heat and Worry!**

## A Gas Range

will go a long way toward securing a comfortable house. No unnecessary heat in the house. A saving in labor, A clean kitchen, Hot water at short notice, and many other comforts.

Gas Ranges and Water Heaters sold by Dealers and

**HONOLULU GAS CO., LTD.**

**J. Lando**

Our Spring and Summer Stock	Belts Neck-wear Hats	Suspenders Hank's Duck Pants	Trunks and Valises Shirts	Gloves Underwear, Etc.
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1020 Fort Street, I. O. O. F. Building and 152 Hotel Street

## LOTS

For Sale or Lease in GULICK TRACT

\$350.00 and Upward

Particulars of MRS. S. A. GULICK, 1020 GULICK AVENUE.

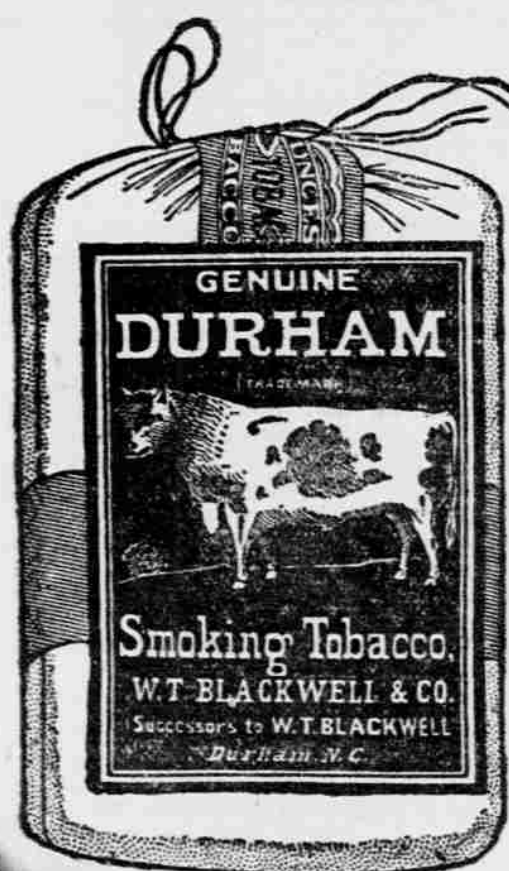
## Tropical Houses

Will furnish you plans suitable for tropical climate. Build same on short notice. None but best materials and workmanship.

Address: King and McCully streets, or ring up White 951-1 to 5 p. m.

**W. Matlock Campbell.**

# Beware of Imitations TO SMOKERS OF "Bull Durham"



An imitation of "BULL DURHAM" Smoking Tobacco is being placed on this market.

Examine your "BULL DURHAM" carefully, and see that the picture of the Bull is on the label of every package and the tag on the string.

**Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.**

## PLANTERS AND TOBACCO

**They May Go Into a Competitive Venture.**

The morning session of the Sugar Planters Association convened at 9:30. W. O. Smith made an appeal for the tobacco industry as follows:

"Tobacco may be considered a little subject, but, when it is considered carefully, it will be seen to be a very big and a very important subject, when the possibilities are realized.

"The sugar planters not so many years ago discussed the possibilities of tobacco in these islands, with the result that a man was sent to India and elsewhere to look into the matter. He brought back some tobacco from Sumatra for experiment here.

"Now it seemed at that time that Sumatra had been laboring under the same difficulties that we labor under in this Territory, namely, to secure a leaf that would be marketable. It appeared that there was too much salt-peter in the soil for the development of the proper grade of tobacco. But now Sumatra has developed a large export trade and is doing a great business, the leaf being used extensively as a wrapper.

"Gentlemen, we in Hawaii are going to have the Philippine Islands for a competitor and we must be prepared to compete with success against the Philippines.

"The Philippines have three chief resources—hemp, tobacco and sugar.

"It has been represented that the area that the Philippines has that can be put into sugar is limited! On the contrary, unprejudiced authorities have declared that the Philippines' possibility in regard to sugar are very great. "But the Philippines will always be a great competitor of these islands, unless we get something besides sugar to depend on.

"The Philippines have three feet to stand on—hemp, tobacco and sugar.

"We have tried rice here, but the Hawaiian rice industry is in a bad way.

"I can say that Robert Wilcox of Princeville, whose property has been turned mostly into rice rather than sugar, is in a bad way as to his rice, there being no Chinese labor to be had. This affects the Hawaiians very much.

"The coming of steam vessels to take the place of the sailing vessels which used to leave a large amount of money here, is another thing which has affected Hawaii to some extent. "We must come down to the fact that we have but one industry in these islands.

"Of course, the pineapple canning business is very successful and very hopeful. Bruner and Louison are having success with coffee; but tobacco, when all these other things have been considered, is something used all over the world—universally.

"Tobacco will prove no detriment to the sugar industry. Mr. Jared G. Smith of the U. S. Experiment Station has been making some most valuable experiments, giving careful attention to the soil and other conditions. There should be more attention given tobacco experiments. Land on plantations not being used for cane could be used to advantage in tobacco and even portions of cane land might be put into tobacco."

He President Baldwin, of the H. S. P. Association, remarked that several sugar plantations were experimenting with tobacco and great interest was being taken. Mr. Smith said he realized this.

Continuing, Mr. Smith said: "We are in a bad way for labor, that is, in regard to common employees, depending merely upon the sugar industry."

"Had we a good class of employees attracted by other industries, they would, when necessary, be available

for the sugar industry, and help in the competition against the Philippines, for, no matter how we may fight against it, we will in the end have to compete with the Philippine Islands."

Director Eckart of the Experimental Station, reverting to yesterday's discussion on irrigation said that they had found that with three inches of water the Lohaina cane gave the best results, the Rose bamboo cane needed only one inch.

President Baldwin noted that he had read over the report of the station and had found the tables extremely interesting and complete. His experience and that of other planters was that Dr. Maxwell's experiments had fallen away short in the amount of water which was needed. He was glad to see that Eckart agreed with this.

Chairman W. M. Giffard of the Experimental Station committee, submitted the report which had been distributed in printed form. Director C. F. Eckart of the division of agriculture and chemistry read the report of his division. The reading of these reports from the big year book took considerable time.

Director Eckart was followed by Director R. C. L. Perkins of the division of Entomology who detailed among other matters, the visit of himself and Mr. Koebele to Fiji and Australia in search of enemies to the leaf-hopper.

Dr. N. A. Cobb submitted the report of the division of Pathology and Physiology, the new department of which he is the director, describing the apparatus which has been installed and telling of its uses.

## THE ROW AMONG THE UNBURIED PROCEEDS

Editor Advertiser: For the information of Mr. Silva, agent for The Relief and Burial Association, with regard to certain questions in his article published in your paper yesterday, will say.

That the Harrison Mutual Burial Association is an association working under a copyright recorded in the Library of the United States on December 18, 1899, where all copyrights have to be recorded, and not in the states and territories.

It may be that Mr. Silva has founded a copyright with a trade mark, which is required to be recorded in states and Territories where it is used.

Mr. Burk's copyright is a very valuable one. He has closed up over 100 concerns that tried to use it without paying for it. He has established over 7000 associations in the United States, and has received more than \$1,000,000 for territory sold and still holds three-fourths of the United States to sell.

In regard to Mr. Burk's letter not being official, the probability is that the next communication will be official enough to suit the most fastidious.

As to a decision of a Federal Court in Ohio affecting a corporation in Hawaii, and signed by the Governor and Treasurer of the Territory, I presume that Mr. Silva has forgotten that the Legislature next to our last passed a county act, which was signed by the Governor and all other officers of the Territory necessary to make it legal, and yet when it was tested in the U. S. Court it vanished away like a morning cloud before a hot sun.

Mr. Silva is mistaken about our being jealous of the success of his association, as we have not yet heard of the success of it.

I thank you very much for this space in your valuable paper.

Very truly yours,  
J. H. TOWNSEND.

## NANCE O'NEIL TO PLAY NEXT TUESDAY

All those who wish to attend Nance O'Neil's noon matinee next Tuesday are recommended by the management to procure their seats as early as possible, so as to avoid disappointment.

Although the advance sale has been large and the tickets are going rapidly, there are yet many good seats available. The chances are that the houses will be completely sold out, so those who wait until the last moment will not obtain such desirable locations as the early comers.

The reception that will be given Nance O'Neil on this occasion will undoubtedly be so gratifying as to assure her playing an engagement here next spring. It is something for Honolulu to work for after the deplorable death of good plays for the past few years.

## BAND TONIGHT AT RAILROAD STATION

The Hawaiian band will give a public concert tonight at the Palama railroad station at 7:30. The program follows:

**PART I.**  
March—"Good Comrades" .....Teike  
Overture—"Murmuring Forest" .....  
..... Bouillon  
"Hooheho and Lau Vabine" .....  
..... Ar. by Berger  
Selection—"Prince of Pilsen" .....Luders  
**PART II.**  
Vocal—Hawaiian Songs, Ar. by Berger  
Mrs. N. Alapai  
Quadrille—"Old Acquaintance" .....Liddell  
Waltz—"Filipinos" ..... Andrews  
Finale—"Whispered Thoughts" .....  
..... Johnson  
"The Star Spangled Banner."

United States Attorney Dunne and Attorney General Peters argued before Judge Dole yesterday on the question of the court's jurisdiction to hear the case of the U. S. vs. Registrar of Conveyances Merriam. A writ of mandamus is sought to compel Mr. Merriam to record plans which the Federal government has recently acquired.

## Children's Special

We will sell a fine line of Children's White Dresses this week at greatly reduced prices. Excellent bargains for the little ones.

A new line of Pillow Tops, 25c upward.

New Satin and Silk Belts of the very latest styles.

New assortment of Ladies' Hand Bags.



**A. BLOM**

PROGRESS BLOCK, FORT STREET.

## FINE HOUSES FOR RENT

Four two-story houses on Beretania street, between Piikoi and Keeaumoku.

Each containing 5 large bedrooms with clothes closet in each room, double parlors, dining room, kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, electric lights, etc.

**Will Be Rented Singly**

RENT \$40, FORMERLY \$60.

Apply to either J. F. MORGAN or C. J. MCCARTHY.

## IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST

No matter what you are buying it always pays to get the best. This rule holds good in other things as well.

It pays to patronize the best cleaning and dyeing establishment. In our case you are saving money as surely when you buy good work as in any other commodity.

We have the up-to-date facilities to clean woolen or silk garments for men or women, dye them in enduring colors, and press them so they will be good as new.

**Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE, MAIN 73.

## Fine Assortment

LACQUER WARE,  
LINEN CENTER PIECES,  
SILK KIMONAS, AT

**K. ISOSHIMA.**

No. 30,  
King street.

## COMPENSATION FOR MARRIAGE.

Professor Goldwin Smith, the venerable Canadian publicist, believes that as an encouragement to matrimony two votes should be given to every married man. He is very fond of children, who in turn lavish their affection on him. The professor delights in listening to their odd ways of expressing themselves. Not long ago while visiting at the house of a friend he took a little girl on his knees and asked about a fine wax doll with which he had seen her playing. "Oh, I don't have anything to do with dolly any more," said the child. "We have a truly meat baby now, and that keeps me busy."

Emperor William I, of Germany was a strict disciplinarian. One day during the maneuvers of the army a cavalry regiment charged at a strongly entrenched and embattered village, of which the garden walls were lined with marksmen. "Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the Russian representative. "That regiment is lost." "No," was the emperor's calm reply, "the regiment isn't, but the colonel certainly is." And, sure enough, at the close of the maneuvers he was placed on the retired list.

## WALTHAM WATCHES

STEM WINDING, LEVER.

WALTHAM WATCHES EXPRESS

THE HIGHEST STAGE OF

THE WATCHMAKER'S ART.

TWELVE MILLION WALTHAM

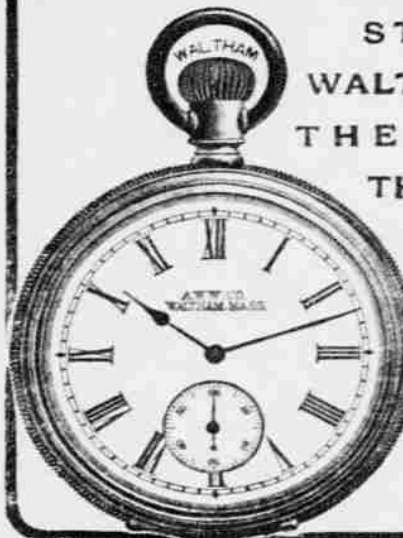
WATCHES NOW IN USE.

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**THIS DAY**  
**Wednesday**  
**My Regular Sales Day!**

Send in your goods.  
I will sell a fine lot of pure bred  
**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKENS**  
COCK,  
COCKERAL,  
AND PULLETS,  
AND OTHER VARIETIES,  
WHITE FAN-TAIL PIGEONS.  
Roller-top Desk.

**WILL E. FISHER,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**

**TODAY**

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.  
I will sell  
**BEAUTIFUL GLOXENIAS,**  
in flower, all colors; all potted; grown  
from cross fertilized seed, which will  
consequently produce many new varieties.

**WILL E. FISHER,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**

**TODAY**

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.  
I will sell for account of whom it  
may concern,  
3 bolts of **NATIONAL FLANNEL,**  
1 bolt of **BERLIN TURKEY RED.**

**WILL E. FISHER,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**

**TODAY**

**At Auction**  
**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22**  
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.  
At my salesrooms, corner Fort and  
Queen streets, I will sell for account  
of whom it may concern:  
1 **BUGGY,**  
1 **PHAETON,**  
1 **HUNTING WAGON,**  
1 **WAGONETTE,** seating capacity for  
ten.  
All may be seen the morning of sale  
at my salesrooms.

**WILL E. FISHER,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**

**At Auction**  
**On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1905.**  
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.  
At my salesrooms, corner Fort and  
Queen streets, I will sell a fine assortment  
of  
**IMPORTED DRY GOODS**

Consisting of Meltonia Battiste, Yezo  
Crepe, Valomori Battiste, Lenore  
Stripes, Emerald Dimity, Grecian  
Voile, Voile Duchesse, English Dress  
Goods, black and white; Princess Batt-  
tiste, Picot Stripes, Melusine Dress  
Goods, Silk Dress Goods, Hamilton  
Twill Drapery, Tailor Goods, Fancy  
Woolen Flannelette, Laurel Flanne-  
lette, Domit Roxbury, Ramona  
Flannelette, Hamilton Navy Blue  
Print, Allen's Cardinal Print, Mer-  
rimac Hartan Red Print, Poole  
Twill, Huron Percales, Blue Prints,  
Marselles Dress Goods, Inverness  
Dress Goods, Fancy Colored Pique,  
Louisiana Satine, Madras Percales,  
Girardo Print, Elberon Print, Pique  
Dress Goods, Modenas, black and  
white; Simpson's black and white,  
Eastern Madras Shirting, Pacific Per-  
cales, Berlin Satine, Etc., Etc.  
Will be sold in lots to suit.

**WILL E. FISHER,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**

**Saturday,**

**NOVEMBER 25, 1905.**  
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.  
At my salesrooms, I will sell by order  
of M. P. Robinson, Esq., Admin-  
istrator of the Estate of John Riley,  
deceased,  
**8 Lots in Kapahulu Tract**  
viz: 4 lots being the N.W. corner of  
Winam Ave. and road E. Size 200x100,  
being lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 6B.  
Four lots being the S.W. corner of  
Winam Ave. and road F. Size 200x100,  
being lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, block 7A.  
These lots are mostly free of rocks;  
possess a magnificent panoramic and  
marine view; accessible by carriage.  
The lots are ideal for a suburban  
home and present an opportunity to  
get them at your own figure.

**WILL E. FISHER,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**

# Sports..

## IOLANIS WIN SOCKER GAME

The first Association football game  
of the season was played yesterday  
afternoon at Makiki, the opposing  
teams being the Y. M. C. A. and the  
Iolanis.  
The game was a good one consider-  
ing the earliness of the season and  
the fact that many of the players  
were short of condition.  
The Iolanis scored two goals in the  
first half but in the second period the  
Iolanis got going and notched a point.  
The game brought out a number of  
old players and several new ones.  
Considering that the Y. M. C. A.  
eleven was making its debut yesterday  
the boys did remarkably well and  
should win many games this season.  
The teams were as follows:  
Y. M. C. A.—George Waterhouse, F.  
E. Healey, A. R. Robbins, Mark  
Johnson, Clarence Hughes, forwards;  
John Blaisdell, Geo. Isenberg, M.  
Turner, halves; R. J. Allen, E. B.  
Turner, backs; A. Tinker, goal.  
Iolanis—A. H. Other, J. Bolster, J.  
Anderson, J. Woo, L. G. Blackman,  
forwards; F. Harrison, H. Anderson,  
E. Kellett, halves; F. Carter, C. Brod-  
erick, backs; E. Kea, goal.

## DIAMOND HEAD ATHLETES BUSY

The Diamond Head association foot-  
ball team is putting in some good prac-  
tice work and promises to make a bold  
bid for championship honors.  
Among those in training are E. Fer-  
nandez (capt.), Pat. Gleason, E. Desha,  
G. Desha, Ed. Sue, Akana, Williams,  
Sam Chillingworth, E. Grune, J. H.  
Fiddes.  
The team looks like being very fast.  
The Diamond Heads play their first  
league game on January 6, against the  
Iolanis.  
Grune, who plays full back for the  
Heads, played football for several years  
in Germany. Four years ago he played  
full back for the Honolulu in their  
championship game against the Mailes.  
The Diamond Head track men are  
training every afternoon at the Boys'  
Field on Liliua street, and the tussle  
for first honors between them, the  
Kams and the Y. M. C. A. promises to  
be an exceedingly interesting one.

## STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER  
THE ALL-  
IMPORTANT FACT

That in address-  
ing Mrs. Pink-  
ham you are con-  
sidering your private  
ills to a woman—  
a woman whose experi-  
ence with women's  
diseases covers a great  
many years.  
You can talk freely  
to a woman when it is  
revolting to relate  
your private trou-  
bles to a man—  
besides a man does  
not understand—simply be-  
cause he is a man.

Many women  
suffer in silence and drift along from  
bad to worse, knowing full well that  
they ought to have immediate assist-  
ance, but a natural modesty impels  
them to shrink from exposing them-  
selves to the questions and probably  
examinations of even their family  
physician. It is unnecessary. Without  
money or price you can consult a wo-  
man whose knowledge from actual ex-  
perience is great.

**Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.**  
Women suffering from any form of  
female weakness are invited to promptly  
communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at  
Lynn, Mass. All letters are received,  
opened, read and answered by women  
only. A woman can freely talk of her  
private illness to a woman; thus has  
been established the eternal confidence  
between Mrs. Pinkham and the women  
of America which has never been  
broken. Out of the vast volume of  
experience which she has to draw from,  
it is more than possible that she has  
gained the very knowledge that will  
help your case. She asks nothing in  
return except your good-will, and her  
advice has relieved thousands. Surely  
if you are ill, don't hesitate to get a  
bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable  
Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pink-  
ham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a  
bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable  
Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pink-  
ham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

## FAVORITE GROTTTO.

While the following menu  
at the **FAVORITE GROTTTO**  
is for the merchants lunch at  
noon, don't forget that we are  
open day and night to fill  
short orders.

**CREAM OF OYSTERS**  
**SPARE RIBS AND SAUERKRAUT**  
**VEAL AND HAM PIE**  
**BOILED POTATOS**  
**SUCCOTASH**  
**ASPARAGUS SALAD**

25c.

With Tea, Coffee, Wine or  
Beer.

**FRED KILEY, Prop.**  
Cor. Hotel and Bethel Streets.

## SEASON TO END GLORIOUSLY

The cricketers are planning a glorious  
wind-up of the season to take place on  
Thanksgiving Day.  
A game will be played with the Cable  
Co., which includes the S. S. Restorer,  
the other side being an eleven made  
up of members of the Honolulu Cricket  
Club.  
These teams have met twice before  
this season and on each occasion the  
Company has been victorious. This  
time the club will leave no effort un-  
spared to secure a win.  
It is planned to have play commence  
at 10 a. m. and to continue all day.  
Lunch will be served on the ground at  
noon.  
All cricketers and those interested in  
the game are invited to take part in  
this final match of the season, and  
however many players are on the ground,  
place will be made for them in the  
team and everybody will be given a  
chance to display his skill with bat or  
ball.  
All cricketers are invited to bring  
their lady friends and have a real, good  
time on the Honolulu Cricket Club.

## ODD NOTIONS OF GOLFERS

Golf has its superstitious side the  
same as other sports. While it can  
not be said that golfers are superstitious  
as a class, yet many prominent  
players have odd notions as to what  
may bring them good or bad luck in  
a tournament or match. From time  
to time every golfer as he steps up  
to the teeing ground will find a per-  
fectly molded little sand tee left by  
some player who has driven so clean-  
ly as not to disturb the hummock of  
sand.

Of course, it is less trouble to place  
the ball on the ready-made tee, but  
very few will yield to the temptation.  
There's a belief that to do so means  
bad luck.

It occasionally happens that after a  
player has teed his ball and has taken  
his stand about to drive the ball will  
either move or topple off the tee. This  
is considered bad luck by some, while  
others maintain it to be a good omen.

In the recent play-off between Alec  
Smith and Will Anderson, for the  
Metropolitan Golf Association open  
championship at Fox Hills, Smith's  
ball started to roll while he was in  
the act of driving from the sixth tee.  
A sliced drive resulted, but the ball  
brought up to a good lie and no harm  
was done. A few moments later  
Smith topped his second shot going to  
the seventh, and half topped his drive  
from the ninth tee, neither mistake  
doing any damage.

There is an old Scottish superstition  
that the person standing 2 up with 5  
to play will never win out in a match,  
and it is also said to be bad luck to  
win the first hole—"winners, first;  
losers, last," is the version. For all  
that there are very few golfers who  
will not try as hard as they can to  
take the first hole.

Another hoodoo is for a player to hit  
the turf behind the ball for the putting  
green. It is hard luck in itself, but the  
true explanation is usually in bad play,  
the same as when a loser names off the  
greens where he took three puts as  
proof of bad luck.

When players rated evenly clash  
luck seems to play a prominent part,  
and while nearly all are superstitious,  
thus far they have found no antidote  
for the baleful power that leads the  
best of shots astray.

Bad temper is not apt to cure the  
trouble, though when patience ceases

**That Tired Feeling**  
Which is so  
dishearten-  
ing is often  
caused by  
poor, thin  
blood, result-  
ing in defi-  
cient vitality.  
The blood needs  
to be enriched  
and vitalized;  
and for this there is no medicine in  
the world equal to

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men,  
women, and children it has restored  
to health, are countless in number.  
One such experience is as follows:  
"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my  
family for years, and would not be without  
it. I used to suffer with boils and skin  
eruptions, attended with great lassitude  
and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that  
I could not attend to my business. Being  
advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so,  
and I am happy to say that the medicine  
restored me to perfect health. I have since  
used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in  
various complaints, and it has always proved  
effective. I can safely recommend it to suf-  
ferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitation  
Sarsaparillas.  
Be sure you get "AYER'S."  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.  
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

It is not unusual for the golfer to fling  
his maulie with a malediction after the  
erring ball. Some golfers have the  
habit of crossing their fingers while an  
opponent is putting.

Not a few golfers have odd notions  
about bunkers. They invariably take  
out a new ball at the next tee after  
being bunkered while playing the pre-  
ceding hole.

John L. Low, who captained the Ox-  
ford-Cambridge team when the latter  
visited this country, had a favorite  
wooden putter, at one time the prop-  
erty of the late young Tom Morris.  
Low still believes in this putter, and  
he is said to value it more than all of  
his other clubs put together.

## Saturday Golf.

A Bogey tournament will be played  
under the auspices of the Manoa Golf  
Club on Saturday afternoon next.  
Two prizes are offered, one for the  
winner and one for the runner-up.

## TO B-AUTIFY THE CITY

(Continued from Page 1.)  
unnecessary. He had also to keep  
fences up owing to the depredations of  
horses and cattle. Formerly he had  
often paid the poundkeeper to come  
up to his section to gather in live-  
stock.

The consensus of opinion was that  
the poundmaster should enforce the  
law and keep stray animals off the  
streets. In that case many fences  
would be lowered and the premises  
otherwise beautified.

Mr. Spalding said there was an un-  
fortunate feature in the city. The  
Orientals erected shacks in residential  
portions and they were eye-sores to  
tourists. The shacks could not be  
eliminated by the will of the Promo-  
tion Committee.

Mr. Hosmer said he was intensely  
interested in this movement. As to  
Waikiki road he advised waiting for  
Mr. Robinson, as the latter may have  
valuable suggestions to make.

F. C. Smith said the High School  
fence should come down.

Mr. Bryan thought the general plan



THE SHOOTING SEASON.

"Where's that funny cap with the ear-flaps you used to wear last year?"  
"Well, sir, I hav'na worn it sin' the accident."  
"What accident was that, Donald?"  
"A shintilman asked me to hae a drink, and I didna' hear him."  
—The Tattler.

## Special Offerings — In — HANDKERCHIEFS

Our CHRISTMAS STOCK OF HANDKERCHIEFS is now on dis-  
play. Interesting purchasers should not delay to take advantage of the

### Special Values This Week

Ladies' Linen Initial Handkerchief's box of 1-2 doz. ....65c.  
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchief's box of  
1-2 doz. ....1.80  
Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs . . . . .15c.  
Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, per doz. ....90c.  
Pure Linen Men's Initial Handkerchiefs . . . . .15c.

### This Week Great Special

Children's Drawers, tucked and hemstitched, 6 pairs for.....75c.  
Children's Drawers, embroidered, ruffle and tucked .....25c.  
Children's Drawers, hemstitched, ruffle and lace edge, 6 pairs for...\$1.35  
Ladies' Short Muslin Skirts, embroidered, ruffle and tucked, Spe-  
cial, .....75c.

## PACIFIC IMPORT CO.

## THE LUXURY OF SLEEP

is not enjoyed by everyone.

The blessing of quiet and

peaceful slumber is reserved

for those who drink

## PRIMO LAGER

If you would have health and a good digestion use it.

was a good one. He agreed with Mr. Smith about the High School fence. A landscape artist should be here per-  
manently.

F. J. Lowrey agreed with the sug-  
gestions in general. It is interesting  
to note that Mr. Lowrey is among the  
first to lower his fence in accordance  
with the plan to open premises out to  
the streets.

Mr. Wilder referred to depredations  
of some one recently in removing all  
palms two years old from in front of  
the premises of W. L. Hopper, Ma-  
kiki. He thought the Supervisors should  
pass an ordinance making an act of  
this kind punishable.

## A Valuable Book Free

Ask me to send you sealed, free, a book  
just completed, which will inspire any man  
to be bigger, stronger, younger (if he is old),  
and more manly than he ever felt. I am a  
builder of men.

I can take any weak, puny man and make  
him feel like a Sandow. Of course, I can't  
make a Hercules of a man who was never  
intended by nature to be strong and husky.  
I don't mean that.

But I can take a man who started with a  
fair constitution and before it got fully de-  
veloped began tearing it down. That fellow  
is weak-nerved, slow, poky, lacking in vim,  
ambition and self-confidence. I can make a  
man of him in three months so that his own  
friends won't know him.

I want you to read this book and learn the  
truth about my arguments. If you are not  
as vigorous as you would like to be, if you  
have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of  
vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, or  
any ailment of that kind that unmans you, it  
would assure your future happiness if you  
would look into this method of mine. Don't  
delay it; your best days are slipping by. If  
you want this book I send it closely sealed  
free if you inclose this Ad.

**DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN,**  
906 MARKET ST.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL**  
Absolutely fire-proof, finest cus-  
ine, elegantly furnished and the  
best of service.  
**NOAH W. GRAY, Manager,**  
HONOLULU, T. H.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Chas. H.  
Gilman has sold his interest in the  
American-Hawaiian Engineering and  
Construction Company, Limited, and  
resigned his office of President of said  
Company.

Mr. Gilman will continue to repre-  
sent the Company in and concerning  
all matters appertaining to the con-  
struction of the Hall of Records or  
Archives Building in Ho-  
nolulu.

Mr. Henry C. Easton the Secretary and  
Treasurer of the Company will  
represent the Company in and con-  
cerning all business matters of the  
Company in the Territory other than  
said contract.

**CHAS. H. GILMAN,**  
American-Hawaiian Engineering &  
Construction Co., Ltd.  
**H. C. EASTON,**  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
Honolulu, November 22, 1905. 7365

## I PAY CASH!

Old Boots, Old Bottles, Old Rags.  
**A. C. MONTGOMERY,**  
Queen near Maunakea Sts.

I buy and sell everything, es-  
pecially Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead  
and all kinds of

**OLD METAL.**

Burial plots attended to and  
coping, fencing and tablets placed  
to order.

Give me a call. P. O. Box 152.

**RICE & PERKINS,**  
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Studio: Hotel Street, near Fort.

TRY OUR DELICIOUS  
"Peach Mellow" and "Raspport"  
AT

**CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS**  
PHONE MAIN 71.

## KNOCKERS

Exquisite Colonial Door  
Knockers in polished brass and  
iron. Only one of each style.  
Stralfores and Old Brass  
Latches, Brass and Copper  
Altar Ornaments, Tappas, old  
Calabashes. ✽ ✽ ✽

**HAWAII & SOUTH SEAS**

**CURIO COMPANY.**

Alexander Young Building and  
Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

## ART LOAN Exhibition

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Free Kindergarten and

Children's Aid Association

LEWERS & COKE BUILDING.

NOVEMBER 23 AND 24.

Established 1853.  
**BISHOP & CO.,**  
BANKERS.

Cor. Merchant & Kaahumanu Sts.

## JOHN NEILL, Engineer,

Dealer in

NEW AND SECOND-HAND MA-  
CHINERY.

Repairing of All Kinds.

**GASOLINE ENGINES A SPECIALTY.**  
135 Merchant Street, Tel. 116.

## COTTON BROS. & CO.

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL CON-  
TRACTORS.

Plans and Estimates furnished for all  
classes of Contracting Work.

Easton Block. : : : Honolulu.



# THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

WALTER G. SMITH

EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 22.

## ECHOES FROM PUBLICITY.

The first result of the Board of Health's new doctrine of publicity is a movement in California to quarantine the ports of that State against us. "It appears," says the Star, "that the authorities at the Golden Gate have suddenly become suspicious of the conditions here and are disposed to impose a sort of quarantine unless they receive satisfactory evidences that there is nothing to be feared." As our local conditions are bettering all the time and were not worse when publicity was decided upon than they had been at intervals during the previous four years, it is impossible to avoid the belief that the sudden suspicion of the California State Board of Health was caused by our own Board's voluble burst of confidence.

However, the local Health Board is doing what it can to repair the mischief and has made some arrangement to get the California body to come down here and see things for itself. If the cost of the trip is locally borne, we trust that the Californians will return the compliment and give our own health authorities a chance, at their expense, to study the sanitation of San Francisco. Judging from the reports issued by the United States' government, all the bubonic plague we ever had in Hawaii is not a marker to what they have produced in the slums of San Francisco. Two or three years ago the New York Tribune contained an official statement that the number of plague cases in San Francisco during a few months past had reached the enormous total of 2700. Our own opinion is that such cases of plague as we have had here hark back to a San Francisco origin; and that the California metropolis today is our surest source of infection.

Why, then, is not San Francisco forever in trouble with foreign ports? The answer is that the city has kept its official mouth from "bursts of confidence" and has even secured the transfer of Federal doctors who gave the conditions away. San Francisco never saw any advantage in giving out news that would hurt her reputation. At the height of her plague tourists flocked in and her commerce came and went untroubled by petty quarantines. Is there any reason in the fact that two or three sporadic cases of plague cropped out here late in October and early in November why the Board of Health should have raised such a hullabaloo as to scare the mainland? Couldn't some better overture to the tourist season have been composed and played?

## THE BILLBOARD NUISANCE.

The fact that the billboard in Honolulu has begun its encroachments again lends especial interest to an editorial of Leslie's Weekly on "The Billboard Nuisance and Its Remedy." The proposed remedy has already been discussed here but no united action has been taken to apply it. That there is nothing in the way but lack of organization is plain; and surely the argument for organization, as put by Leslie in the following terms, is valid enough:

"On a recent journey to and fro on one of the chief railroad lines between New York and Philadelphia we were more deeply and painfully impressed than ever before with the extent and enormity of the offenses committed against the traveling public by billboard advertisers. To a traveler on a fast-moving train it appears as if the road between the two points named, except for short spaces in cities and towns, was literally through one long avenue of whisky, pill and liver-cure advertisements; one long-drawn-out invitation to buy something for pains which he never had, or to invest in wares of which he has no need. Bargains in suspenders shriek at him from every fence, and chances of a lifetime in mattresses and kitchen utensils are dinned in his ears from every wayside barn and shed. The rocks remind him of the miseries of indigestion and the trees of the woes of backache and bunions. In meadow, wood and field, it is the same obtrusive, hideous, exasperating show of things that, for the most part, one would like to forget or get away from on a railway journey.

"Nothing is spared, no object in nature is too beautiful and attractive to escape the daubs of the brush or the hammer and nails of the billboard man. Natural scenery that would otherwise be refreshing and inviting to a traveler escaping for a few hours from the hot pavements and brick walls of the city is almost eclipsed from his view by seemingly endless stretches of garish and obnoxious signs. Some miscreant bolder than the others has gone along the particular line in question recently and tacked up his signs on every wayside tree, so that noble elms and shapely maples are put to the indignity of extolling the merits of wretched nostrums of every name and nature. If we remember correctly, a certain railroad corporation endeavored to get a law passed in the New Jersey legislature last winter to protect the lines in some degree from these outrages. It did not succeed, we regret to say, but we hope it will try again and do better next time. Surely some relief ought to be obtainable from these shameless and outrageous invasions of the billboard vandals upon the rights of the traveling public. That the public has rights in matters of this kind there can be no question. The courts have so decided in numberless cases where ordinances have been passed by cities and towns regulating and restricting the business of public advertising. The defacement of natural scenery by obtrusive and hideous sign-boards should not only be prohibited in the interests of aestheticism and refined taste, but on the still more practical grounds that such exhibitions are a positive damage to property values and to the material comfort and general welfare of the public.

"Public sentiment could be made more effective than laws and ordinances for the suppression of these advertising nuisances if it would decree a boycott against all the concerns that thrust their wares upon public notice in this manner. No concern, at all events, that will permit its agents to deface and ruin wayside trees, street cars and subways after the manner of the one mentioned deserves to receive the patronage of the public. Either this abomination should cease or the people should refuse to buy the stuff so advertised. Public sentiment directed to an end like this—the diminution of profit—would soon cause a revolution in the billboard business."

The Advertiser appreciates the endorsement by two churches and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of its crusade against the gamblers. What would please it more, however, is an opportunity to second a united effort on the part of the reformatory and civic bodies of Honolulu to rid the town of all its public gambling resorts. If the organizations naturally interested will appoint a joint committee to collect money and direct its expenditure, the Advertiser will show the committee a way to get results and lend the aid of its reporters, without charge, to locate gambling joints. This paper does not care to handle the campaign money nor will it accept reimbursement for what it has paid out; but it does not feel like bearing the entire cost of future crusading. When re-enforcements come up, if they do come, the Advertiser pledges itself to work with increased energy along the lines which led to the Nicholas exposure and conviction.

The appearance of W. O. Smith as an advocate of tobacco planting and the assurance of Mr. Baldwin that the sugar planters are getting interested in the culture of the leaf, must have been a sad blow to the author of the Pinkham report. Assuming that he could get solid with the planters by proving that nothing but sugar could be grown here profitably, Mr. Pinkham dismissed tobacco along with sisal, pineapples, rubber and all the rest of the by-products into the limbo of pipe-dream agriculture. Now he finds the planters not only out for tobacco but for homesteads and for nearly everything else which Pinkham has indicted in the line of pleasing them. There seems to be little left for Pinkham but his uninvited machine.

Captain Ginther has made a plain and, we should say, a convincing statement, of why the Lena came here. The coal and water supply ran so low when 500 miles west of Unalaska that the ship had to make a nearer port than Vladivostok and as Unalaska could not be counted on for supplies at this time of year, Captain Ginther decided to come to Honolulu. Weather conditions also urged him. If this statement with its attendant detail had been made when the Lena arrived, no stories of mystery would have followed. But the captain's refusal to talk, the cock-and-bull yarns of some of his officers and the antecedent stories in the San Francisco press, left room for a lively play of the public imagination.

Emil C. Peters has succeeded Lorin Andrews as Attorney General of the Territory. His appointment is in line with the civil service idea of promotion for merit. Mr. Peters is a young man of good principles and a lawyer of parts. His policy will, we believe, be creditable to the administration in that it will secure greater respect for the law. It is to be hoped that Mr. Prosser will take second place, he having so creditably filled the third position.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. D. B. Bond returned to Hawaii yesterday by the Kinau.

Major and Mrs. Purdy will return to Honolulu from New York on the S. S. China.

Mrs. C. Walters and her daughter Dora, left yesterday for Hawaii on the Kinau.

The Camp McKinley Social Club will give a dance at Progress Hall on Saturday night.

The next Oceanic Steamship Co.'s steamer leaving for the Coast will be the S. S. Sonoma, November 28—next Tuesday.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Macfarlane, Mrs. Freeth and Miss Campbell are expected home today on the Mongolia.

A visit to the Art Loan Exhibition will be like a trip around the world and will cost much less. Do not fail to see the beautiful collection of jewels and rare miniatures in the European department.

John Kauhane, who shot his companion at Ewa, has been exonerated by the coroner's jury, who brought in a verdict of accidental death. The evidence will now go to the Attorney General to determine whether it should be presented to the grand jury.

The funeral of Mrs. Evaline Eckart, wife of H. R. Eckart, will take place at 1:30 p. m. today at the Honolulu Undertaking Parlor. Interment will be at Pearl City. Members of the Eagles' fraternity are requested to attend the services.

Percy Henshall, a well known attorney of San Francisco, will arrive on the Mongolia today on a visit to his brother, George Henshall, who is correspondent here of the Associated Press. Mr. Percy Henshall will stay at his brother's residence, Halehala, Vineyard street.

The service at St. Andrew's Cathedral on Sunday evening, November 26, will be of special interest to men. Archdeacon Jeffries, at the request of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will speak on the subject of "Business and Religion." All men are cordially invited to attend.

A. M. Roland, the tailor who recently closed out his business here, returns to the Coast today by the Marston at one o'clock. His wife accompanies him. Other passengers by the same boat are A. Newhouse, who has been in business here for several years, and W. H. Alexander and Dr. Max Wassman.

## LECTURE POSTPONED.

Dr. David Shephardson's illustrated lecture, "New York to California and Alaska in a Wheel Chair," which was to have been given in Bishop hall, Oahu College, this Friday evening, will be postponed for the present, owing to Dr. Shephardson's illness. The lecture will, certainly be given at a later date and holders of tickets need have no concern as to receiving their money's worth. Please tell your friends about this change. Put your tickets away in a secure place and await later announcements.

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Are greatly benefited by taking a few doses of the Bitters, especially in cases of monthly irregularities, or general weakness. It has a wonderful toning and strengthening effect on their weak organs and never fails to give satisfaction. Hundreds of women use



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Our beautiful new line of SUITS, SKIRTS and SHIRT WAISTS await your inspection.

These goods are MADE RIGHT and PRICED RIGHT; they FIT WELL and WEAR WELL, which leaves little else to be desired.

## "MARQUESE" SHIRT WAISTS.

White, Tailor-made, Plain Mercerized Waists .....\$2.00 each  
White, Tailor-made, Figured Mercerized Waists.....\$2.25 each  
White Tucked Linen Waists,\$3.00 each  
Soft Mercerized Lawn Waists, deep cuffs, variously trimmed, some hand embroidered.....\$4.00 to \$15.00 each  
Tucked Alpaca Waists, in Cream, Navy and Black.....\$3.00 to \$4.50 each  
Tucked Challie Waists, in Red, Navy and Brown.....\$3.75 each  
Peau-de-Soie Silk Waists, in White, Brown and Navy, Plaits and French Knots.....\$5.00 each  
Taffeta Silk Waists, in Lt. Blue, White and Black, Tucks and Lace.....\$6.00 each  
Peau-de-Soie Silk Waists, White, Tucks and Lace.....\$10.50 each

## WOOLEN SUITS.

New Tailor-made Woollen Suits, very latest styles in Browns, Grays and Mixed Colors.....\$12.50 to \$20.00 each

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Beautiful lot of Woollen Skirts in Alpaca, Panama Cloth, Worsteds, etc., various styles.....\$6.00 to \$15.00 each

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## Notice

### To our Customers and Friends:

We believe that we have the reputation of handing to our Patrons one of the nicest Calendars distributed yearly in this city.

For 1906 we will have something very fine and odd, a calendar we know which will be kept for years.

But they are expensive, and to prevent indiscriminate distribution, and to make sure that our friends will get one we ask you to call and register your name in our store.

They will be in envelopes, with the names on, ready for distribution the last week of December.

**Hollister Drug COMPANY.**

## AUTOMOBILE CLOCKS

We have just received an invoice of FINE AUTO-CLOCKS. Mounted in heavy polished brass; they are in keeping with the trimmings of your car.

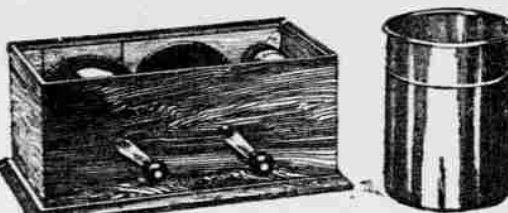
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One of the greatest strides in kodakery is the

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We sell the popular QUARTER GRAND and all other sizes at New York prices.

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Of all the power developed by steam in Honolulu 50 per cent is used to drive shafting and belting—dissipated, wasted, before the work of the machine begins. Think of it! All the money paid for the coal which makes that wasted part of the power might as well be thrown into the sea for all the good it does. With electricity power, you use what you need, when you need it, where you need it. A turn of the switch puts it there.

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E. P. REED & CO.'S \$3.50 AND \$4.00 SHOES FOR WOMEN. These SHOES are as stylish as any \$5.00 shoes in town. Woman should, by all means, see these shoes before purchasing elsewhere.

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A trip to the Zoo, at Kaimuki, is enjoyable to children and parents alike.

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Come and shake hands with the Orang Outang.

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Residents of Hawaii Territory and strangers visiting Honolulu are hereby notified that the above named Museum will be open to inspection on **FRI. DAYS AND SATURDAYS** of each and every week of the year, and also upon **ALL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS** (Thanksgiving and Christmas excepted), between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., from the 31st day of March to the 31st day of October, and from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4:30 o'clock p. m. from the 1st day of November to the 31st day of March of each year until further notice.

Tourists arriving in Honolulu by through steamers on other than the regular visitor's days herebefore designated (Sundays and Thanksgiving and Christmas excepted) and leaving prior to the days set apart as regular visitor's days may be admitted to the Museum on **SPECIAL PERMITS**, issued during office hours from the general office of the trustees, No. 77 Merchant street, next door to the banking house of Bishop & Co.

**ADMISSION TO MUSEUM FREE.**

Electric cars bound west on King street pass the Museum every ten minutes during the day.

Honolulu, T. H., June 12th, 1905.

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STEINWAY PIANOS,  
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## SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

(Continuation of Proceedings)

### Mr. Baldwin's Remarks (Continued).

There is another question that I would like to bring out in connection with Mr. Eckart's report and the work there at the station, and that is the question of the influence of the fertilizer on the tasseling of the cane. It may be that the present Experimental Station is not the place for making experiments of that kind. It is a subject that has interested me very much indeed, and I have made experiments in regard to the matter, more especially since the report that Mr. Maxwell made at one of our annual meetings that fertilizing just before the tasseling of the cane would influence the tasseling so as to tide it over the tasseling time. Now I found a good many years back that the features that influenced the tasseling of cane are the proper amount of heat, water and air. Those are the elements which influence and affect the tasseling of cane and nothing else. I have sometimes thought possibly that the soil had something to do with it but I think not now; in short all those elements which lead to the healthy cane growth. Of course soil leads to a large growth as against a small growth, but Dr. Maxwell makes a statement in one of his reports that fertilizing will affect the tasseling of the cane so that it is tided over the tasseling time. Now my experience is and the result of my experience in the matter have shown me as far as I am concerned that it is an indirect way, that is to say, it stimulates such growth of cane, when the cane is so thick in the ground that it does not get enough air, and heat. Consequently it goes over the tasseling time. I would call it an indirect figure rather than a direct figure. It affects the tasseling in that it makes it so thick that it does not get enough air and heat. This is an important point to us all because it will regulate the time of planting and the fields we plant.

I am carrying on the experiments and hoped to have them finished up in such a way that I could have presented a paper here in connection with the cultivation of the cane, but have been unable to do it. I think it is an important thing for Mr. Eckart to carry on experiments in regard to that matter at the Experimental Station, because it is an important matter to know when we should irrigate, or where they depend on rain for irrigation they cannot regulate nearly as well as we can who irrigate. If we plant a field we want to know where to plant it, whether on low lying land or on the side hill, and we want to know how to regulate our cultivation so that it won't tassel and will go over to give us a little more growth. We all know what that means. So I think that experiments ought to be carried on at the Experiment Station in regard to this matter as it is a very important one.

I am willing to have a talk with Mr. Eckart sometime and give him my own results in regard to the matter, as I have not the time to go into this now.

Mr. Eckart—I would say that no experiments have been conducted along that line. Two years ago, the Experiment Station sent out a circular letter asking the managers about their experience in regard to the influence of nitrate on tasseling, and the consensus of opinion was that nitrogen prevented tasseling if applied very late; if applied after September (I remember a number of irrigating managers spoke of that) that it prevented tasseling to a very large degree; if applied before September, that it didn't have a material influence. I think it certainly would be very valuable work to be taken up, but I also think that it is experimental work which should be conducted out on the plantations rather than at the Experiment Station at Honolulu, besides our land is very limited. I think our work ought to be supplemented with work conducted by the plantations.

The Chairman—Are there any other remarks, gentlemen, on this subject; if not, as it is coming on 12 o'clock, we will take a recess until 2 o'clock. We will ask Mr. Renton to withhold his report until after lunch.

Mr. Renton—Mr. President, you very kindly accepted my resignation.

The Chairman—Who is responsible for that report then?

Mr. Mead—There is no report except from Mr. Kennedy.

The Chairman—There will be no report whatever on the Hauling and Transportation of Cane. There is, however, a brief report of Mr. Kennedy on the Handling of Cane on the Waiakea port of Mr. Kennedy on the Handling of Cane on the Waiakea plantation, which will be presented immediately after the recess and then we will go on with the other reports.

I would like to make one remark I omitted to make this morning, which is that Dr. Cobb and Mr. Lewton-Brain will make an address on subjects in which they are interested. I omitted to say that it is Dr. Cobb's intention to deal with cane disease in a general way, and Mr. Lewton-Brain will be a little more specific and will very likely supplement his bulletin on root diseases, that is, confine his remarks to one particular branch of the subject.

Mr. Baldwin—I move that we take a recess until 2 o'clock to give the Trustees a little chance to organize.

The Chairman—Mr. Baldwin has moved that we adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Is that motion seconded?

Mr. Scott—I second the motion, Mr. President.

The Chairman—Those in favor of adjourning until 2 o'clock, signify the same by the usual sign—contrary minded. It is so ordered.

I will leave two lists here, one to be signed by those who will lunch with the retiring President at noon on Friday at the Loan Exhibition and the names of those who will be present at the Experiment Station on Thursday and lunch there, so that arrangements may be made.

Will the Trustees kindly remain behind, gentlemen? Whereupon a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m., Nov. 20th, 1905, Judd Building.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the meeting will come to order. Since we adjourned this morning, the Trustees have had a meeting and the result will be announced to you by the Secretary.

Mr. Mead—Mr. H. P. Baldwin was elected President of the Association for the coming year. Mr. George H. Robertson was elected Vice-President. Mr. W. O. Smith was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. E. F. Bishop was elected Auditor.

The Chairman—I think, gentlemen, we will all welcome Mr. H. P. Baldwin to the chair. He is very well known to us all and it is needless to say is the best man we could put into this position, and therefore I resign with very great pleasure in favor of Mr. Baldwin. (Applause.)

Mr. F. A. Schaefer—I would propose a vote of thanks on the part of this Association for the able management by the President of the affairs of this Association during the past year.

Mr. Baldwin—I second the motion.

Mr. Schaefer—And also for his very able address he submitted to us today in opening this session. With your permission, I will move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Swanzey.

Mr. Moir—I second the motion.

Mr. Schaefer—The motion is carried.

Mr. F. M. Swanzey—I am very much obliged to you. I am aware that I have not done anything more than my predecessors have before me. I have always taken a great deal of interest and hope to always take a great deal of interest in the affairs of this Association, and at any time that my services are needed in the promotion of the welfare of the sugar industry and the interests of the Association, they are at the service of this Association. (Applause.)

Mr. Baldwin (the Chairman)—The retiring President suggested that they were putting me here because I was the best man. I would like to say that in my legislative experience we sometimes put into the chair a man who talked too much, and I am inclined to think that the Trustees thought I talked a little too briskly here before lunch and therefore the Trustees put me into the chair to get me out of the way.

Gentlemen, I call your attention to the Report of the Experiment Station Committee. It is gotten up by the pound, that is to say, I suggested to Mr. Giffard that he got it up by the pound and he didn't deny it. You will find a lot of very valuable information in it, I am sure.

Mr. Scott—Before proceeding with the regular business, I would like to offer the following resolution: (Reads)

"Whereas, Almighty God in his Divine wisdom has removed by death our esteemed colleague and friend, Mr. H. 'Alexander' Isenberg;

"Be It Resolved, That we hereby express our tribute to the memory of our departed friend and sorrow at the loss which has come to us and to this community, and we desire to tender to the bereaved wife and home of the deceased 'and to the house of Messrs. H. Hackfield & Co. our deepest sympathy."

The Chairman (Mr. H. P. Baldwin)—Is that resolution seconded?

Mr. Kay—I second the adoption of the resolution.

The Chairman—You have heard the resolution, gentlemen, which has been duly moved and seconded. All in favor of it signify it by raising the hand. The vote is unanimous.

The next matter before us is the report of the Committee on Irrigation, but I understand from the Secretary that there is no regular report in hand, but a letter on this subject from Mr. W. W. Goodale, which the Secretary will please read.

The Secretary thereupon read said report, which was as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 20th, 1905.

Mr. F. M. Swanzey, President Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:—As Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, I have to report that your committee has not prepared a formal report for this meeting. Careful experiments in irrigation are now being made at the Experiment Station, and, at a sub-station at Ewa, and probably at other places. It seemed unwise for your committee to prepare a report on such an important subject, that must, from the nature of the information available, contain more generalities than exact knowledge. We would make a distinction between a report on irrigation and a report on irrigation works. The former should be a report on the art of irrigating, the methods of applying water, the quantity necessary, and the different conditions of soil, moisture in soil and in the air, temperature of the soil and of the air, the effect upon the soil and upon the plants of artesian water of different analyses, loss of plant food in the soil, like chemical changes caused by substances in the water, and the methods of preventing or correcting injurious effects of the water used.

These questions and many others are being thoroughly investigated at the Experiment Station by trained observers, and the result of their studies will be of infinitely greater value than anything that can be said by us.

A report on the subject of irrigation works would be a report on engineering problems as worked out in different parts of the Territory. Some very important works of this nature are still unfinished and the results uncertain. Twelve months from now they will have been completed and tested.

Your committee regrets their inability to make a satisfactory report upon the subject of irrigation and would assure you that their failure is not from any lack of interest in the subject or unwillingness to do their part of the work of this Association.

Yours truly,  
COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION.

By its Chairman,  
WM. M. GOODALE.  
JNO. HIND.

The Chairman—As usual, gentlemen, this short report is open for discussion. It is a very important subject. If anybody has any ideas on irrigation which they would like to present, I am sure we would be very glad to have them. Is Mr. Eckart here?

Mr. W. M. Giffard—Mr. Eckart told me this morning that he did not suppose that any subject in connection with the Station experiments would come up this afternoon, and as he is going away this week, he is preparing things out at the Station so that he can not only get away, but so that he can devote the whole day tomorrow to the discussion of the reports of the Directors and so forth, and also to be at the Station on Thursday to devote the day to any of the plantation managers who may wish to be out there making inquiries in regard to matters and so forth.

The Chairman—The reason I asked if Mr. Eckart was here is that I have noticed in reports that have come from the Experimental Station that they have endeavored to show that we were all using more water in irrigation than the cane required. Professor Maxwell's figures on that subject show that apparently they obtained the best results with about one-third of the water we use on Maui, almost universally, that is on all of the plantations that I know anything about. I would like to hear what some of the Oahu planters have to say in regard to it. For instance, Dr. Maxwell, if I remember rightly, in his reports showed that out there at the Station about an inch a week would give them a better result—an inch of water a week over the whole surface—than they could obtain by any larger amount of water. We use on some of our plantations pretty near three times that amount, and get the best results,—that is anywhere from ten to twelve inches a month. I would like to hear what some of the Oahu planters have to say on this subject. Mr. Goodale is here, and probably will tell us what he thinks of it. Of course this doesn't interest the non-irrigating plantations, but it does interest the irrigating plantations, and I would like to hear what some of the planters have to say about it.

Mr. Goodale—Did I understand you to say one inch a month or one inch a week?

The Chairman—One inch a week. We use about three times that amount.

Mr. Goodale—I think on this Island the water we use amounts to a great deal more than that. We have followed a thorough irrigation of the field with about three inches over the entire surface under cultivation, and that is equivalent to about 87,000 gallons for each irrigation. We have lands at Waialua that do not require that, but the greater part of our land needs that and sometimes very much more. It has been quite noticeable to people who visited the Waialua plantation that a great many of our lands apparently require a heavy application of water. As a gang irrigates, (it is very rarely that you see water standing in the third row,—that is to say when a man is irrigating, by the time the fourth row is full of water, there is no water standing in the third. That is not the case in the lowlands of the Ewa plantation. I have myself seen water standing in seventeen rows at Ewa. This would indicate to me that the Waialua plantation, which is well drained, requires a great deal of water, and I know that the application of one inch over the entire surface could not keep the cane alive. As a proof of that I would say that our average rainfall amounts to about three or four inches a month, but if that rain falls all in one storm—if we have a three-inch rain storm—we may be able to shut down our pumps and stop irrigating for about six or seven days, but if we have anything less than a three-inch rainfall, the land requires water. It is very quickly shown by the condition of the leaves—the curling of the edges of the leaves. I cannot understand how any such condition as that which Dr. Maxwell has described could exist unless the land is marshy.

The Chairman—I could never understand how he could make an inch a week, and keep the cane growing the way he did.



Don't you remember, Mr. Giffard, in regard to it?

Mr. Giffard—It seems to me I do remember something about it.

The Chairman—Especially as he has got a sub-strata of sand at the Experiment Station,—you have, have you not, Mr. Giffard?

Mr. Giffard—Yes.

Mr. Goodale—I think some of the lands at Waipahu resemble the Waialua lands. Mr. Bull is here, and probably he could give us some information about it.

Mr. Giffard—I think, Mr. Chairman, that when a report is about to be made up from the results of experiments on the different sub-stations, Mr. Eckart will have a voluminous report to make.

The Chairman—Has any planter from Kauai or Hawaii anything to say on this subject?

Mr. Scott—I may state, Mr. President, under natural rainfall conditions that the best rainfall we can have is from ten to twelve inches a month. When we have less, the cane shows it, and if we have more than that amount, it is really more than the cane requires. I remember that Mr. Morrison during his lifetime, compared the irrigation of three inches a week with the rainfall of the Hilo district.

The Chairman—Are there any further remarks?

We will now go on with the machinery report.

Mr. Smith—I move that the letter be received and printed with the report.

Mr. Kay—I second the motion.

The Chairman—It has been moved and seconded that the letter be received and printed with the report on irrigation. All those in favor signify the same by raising their hands—contrary minded. The motion is carried and it is so ordered.

The next in order is the report of the Committee on Machinery, of which Mr. C. C. Kennedy is the Chairman. Has that been printed?

Mr. Mead—No.

The Chairman—Mr. Kennedy would like to have the members come forward, as his voice is a little weak, hence I would ask that you gentlemen come forward.

And thereupon Mr. C. C. Kennedy read the Report of the Committee on Machinery, as follows:

To the President and Members, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen:—Through the unavoidable absence from the Territory of the chairman and several members of your Committee on Machinery, the report this year may not be as comprehensive as has been the case heretofore, but I have prepared the following for your consideration:

It has been my privilege to have resided in this country since May, 1877, and during that period I have been more or less intimately connected with machinery, especially that of sugar mills; so it has occurred to me that a short sketch of the development and advancement which has taken place in that time, would indicate in some small degree the various steps by which we have attained to our present high standard of efficiency.

The year 1876 was the first year in which we enjoyed the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty, and through that treaty a new impetus had been given to the sugar industry—a steady improvement having been the rule since then, in every department of the business. At that time no one ever dreamed that more than one 3-roller mill was necessary for crushing cane, and extraction was not often mentioned as a criterion of efficiency. What we did hear often was, "How many tons are you making?"—"Oh, about ten!" and, mark you, this referred to a whole day's work, although candor compels the admission that it was not a twenty-four hour day. But certainly it is a vast step from ten tons of sugar per ten-hour day, to as much as 100 and 300 tons in a twenty-four-hour day, which is now accomplished on some of our larger plantations.

When 8 cent sugar became a past experience, and all indications foretold a still lower price, it became obvious that we would have to get more of the sugar which was in the cane, into the market. The first improvement with this end in view was made in the year 1880, when a two-roller mill was placed behind the existing 3-roller mill at Spreckelsville, Maui. This could not be called a successful experiment, as great difficulty was experienced in getting the new 2-roller mill to take the feed, and therefore drier grinding, which was the object of the additional mill, was out of the question. This difficulty did not prove an insurmountable one, however, for in 1884 a 2-roller mill was installed at Waiakea, which had a patent feeder, the invention of Mr. Alexander Young, then manager of the Honolulu Iron Works.

This combination was eminently successful, the results being far beyond any expectations. The percentage of extraction was raised from the seventies to eighty-five and ninety. This was such a large increase in extraction, that grave doubts were expressed as to the accuracy of the reports. Chemists came from Honolulu to verify them, and did so. Even then doubting Thomases were rife, and one fine morning the S. S. "Likelike" arrived in Hilo, with a lot of megass in bags, to put with a fair amount of maceration, through the new 2-roller mill at Waiakea. The engineer of the plantation sending the megass came along to see fair play. The result of this special trial was conclusive, and the plantation referred to, ordered a mill with a feeder at once. Orders then went to the Honolulu Iron Works so fast, that working day and night, they could not supply the demand, but had to send to San Francisco and have some made the same as the original. We called these mills "Maceration Mills" on account of the water used.

I well remember while they were yet new, how sceptical many were, as to their necessity. Mr. Alexander Young said to a plantation owner one day, standing behind his mill, "Mr. so-and-so, you are not getting more than 65 per cent. extraction with that mill of yours." "Sir," said Mr. So-and-so, "you say that again and will have you arrested." "Well, I would like to put in a mill to catch what is left," said Mr. Young, and the planter felt badly hurt at the implication. He is still amongst us and may be here today, but he now has three 3-roller mills.

Maceration was such a decided improvement, that various combinations of mills were tried in the effort to get increased extraction. Some had a 3-roller mill with one 2-roller mill; some tried two 3-roller mills and one 2-roller mill; and others again three 2-roller mills, etc., but it soon became evident that some method of preparing the cane was necessary, so that the first mill would take its feed steadily and evenly, and discharge a blanket of megass, which after dilution, would feed to the second and third mills without baulking.

Rollers which were held absolutely rigid could only do good work with a feed of uniform thickness, but the then necessarily uneven feed was partly overcome by the application of the toggle springs to the cap bolts of the top roll. This, however, did not assure a steady a feed at the first mill as was necessary, and in our efforts to overcome this defect, we were shortly adding to our crushing plants, the Krajewski Crusher, the National Cane Shredder, and the Smith Revolving Cutter; the first installation of each being placed at Pepeekeo, Wainaku and Waiakea respectively. Some of these machines are now a part of nearly every factory, and their value is beyond question. Some factories indeed, have installed both a cutter and a crusher, and many cutters, which were thrown to one side shortly after installation, have been since resurrected from the scrap pile, and are now doing duty nobly, thanks to Mr. H. Lorenz, who admired the knives the first he saw them at work.

We moved along the lines indicated for some years and our next marked improvement was destined to be imported from America.

After a short but comprehensive experience with the diffusion process of extraction, the Ewa Plantation Co. determined to discard this process and adopt crushing. In making their choice of crushing machinery, they concluded that the "Cora" mill, as built by the Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, was the best and most effective on the market, so the company had Mr. Tenney, and Mr. Young of the H. I. W., proceed to St. Louis and order one. This mill, having three 3-rollers, with the top roll of each fitted with hydraulic rams, the pressure applied to the rolls being within immediate control, and a uniform known pressure being assured for cane and macerated bagasse, was a distinct advance over our previous combinations. The extraction rose from 90% up to 93%, and it was so necessary by this time to get everything possible out of the cane, that all interested desired such mills for their factories.

After a trial of one or two seasons this combination was found so satisfactory, that new mills were built, following the same lines, at the Honolulu Iron Works, under the direction of Mr. C. Hedeman, the then manager. This firm placed their first mill of this type at Honoum in 1897. Their initial venture proving as successful as the imported mill, was soon followed by many orders for similar combinations, for other plantations.

This combination (three 3-rollers) with the various feeders remained the standard, until the installation two years ago at Oahu Plantation of a fourth 3-roller mill, behind their three 3-roller combination. This installation was the first of its kind in the world, the mills being built by the Honolulu Iron Works, under the supervision of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Company's executive engineer, Mr. Max Lorenz, and credit for its inception is due this gentleman. The adoption of this idea and its application is entirely due to the progressive spirit of Hawaiian planters and engineers and the results have amply justified their judgment. Increased capacity and better extraction with a minimum of maceration have been obtained. The decrease in maceration is obtained by taking the thin juices from the fourth mill to macerate at the back of the first mill.

The advantages of this four 3-roller mill combination are so apparent, especially in the matter of increased grinding capacity and extraction, that Makaweli plantation on Kauai, has discarded their diffusion process, and has installed a similar outfit with the addition of a crusher, feeling confident that a commensurate saving will be obtained. Also the comparatively new factory at Puunene on Maui, is having a fourth mill added to each of its three 3-roller outfits, which will make their plant, two sets,—each composed of a crusher and four 3-roller mills. Other additions of a like nature are under way at the Honolulu Iron Works, or are in contemplation.

Figure 1 shows the 3-roller mill as used in 1877, the extraction being 75%;

Figure 2 shows the 5-roller mills as introduced in about 1884, the 2-roller mills being fitted with the Young system of automatic feeder, and having an extraction from 85 to 90%;

Figure 3 illustrates the 6-roller milling arrangement as first introduced at Wailuku in 1890, these mills being equipped with a Young automatic feeder system and their extraction being about 88%, or approximately the same as the 5-roller mill. The principal reason for the introduction of this type of mill at that time was to dispense with the returner bars which were a source of continual trouble and annoying breakdowns;

Figure 4 illustrates the 9-roller mill as first introduced at Ewa, in 1894. These mills were of massive construction and had powerful gearing; and while it appeared like going backwards and returning to the 3-roller mills with the returner bars and accompanying troubles, such a great stride had been made in the dimensions of shafts, returner bars, etc., in comparison with our former mill construction that this system of mills has been most successful and marked a new era in cane crushing machinery.

Figure 5 illustrates the 12-roller type of mill with the additions of the crusher and revolving knives for the preparation of the cane. This type of mill represents our latest ideas in mill construction and operation. The construction of this 12-roller mill is very similar to the 9-roller mill (Fig. 4) and the many advantages of this type of mill are well known.

First: The 12-roller mill as illustrated having same size of rolls of rolls, has about 25% greater capacity than the 9-roller mill with the same extraction;

Secondly: On account of the system of maceration possible with this mill, an extraction of from 95 to 96% can be obtained with half the maceration; in other words, an extraction of 96% can be obtained with 20% maceration while with the 9-roller mill from 30 to 40% is necessary to obtain the same results.

Thirdly: On account of the cane passing through the four mills a less strain is necessary on the rolls and as a consequence less wear and tear on the journals, machinery, etc.

This last, figure No. 5, at present seems to be the limit in crushing machinery, but the increased results, you will notice, are not all due to heavier crushing—judicious maceration, which after all is a sort of crude diffusion process, has to be duly credited with a large proportion of the increase. Any further increase in extraction would therefore seem to be necessarily the outcome of crushing and diffusion combined, and I notice that several combinations of this nature are already in the market, such as the Naudet process, which no doubt all of you are watching carefully from reports. As long ago as 1880, however, some of our island sugar experts had such combinations in mind, for in that year Mr. Alexander Young, then of the H. I. W., invented and patented his Steam Jacketed Parabolic Diffusion Tube a short description of which is attached and a tube of this description was installed at Waiakea in 1890. The reason for discarding this apparatus is also given in the description, which was kindly furnished by Mr. Young.

While these improvements were being made in the crushing machinery of factories, equally great advances were made in the other departments. Our boiling houses are under such control, chemically and mechanically, as to bring the production of sugar in them into the category of exact sciences.

Evaporation has been improved both as to its results and economy, for where we used to have the vacuum pan only in 1877, since then we have had single and then double effects, are now using triple and quadruple effects, or one of the several film evaporators.

Among the latter, the "Lillie" is in the front rank. I consider this evaporator, when clean and working on clean juice, a device as good as any in the market. I have used one for four years and like it much better than I did the Standard effect. We can do more work with it to-day than it was guaranteed to do and it is much more economical in every respect. It has its faults, but so have all the others on the market.

Other improvements, such as Central Condensation Installations, the better entrainment facilities, superheated clarification, and others, would more properly come under the department of Manufacture, but I would like to note in passing, that the Weston Centrifugal, which was invented and perfected in these Islands by Mr. Weston, one of the old H. I. W. boys, is still the standard drying machine the world over. Of late it has been supplemented by evaporating dryers, such as the "Hersey." The advantages claimed for this additional process, are that it enables the sugar to keep better during the long journey which most of our product has to take before being placed on the market; shrinkage and loss is practically eliminated, and it allows inferior grades of sugar to be worked up to the shipping grade without fear of deterioration during transportation. Last annual meeting I made enquiries in re-

gard to this method of drying, and from my observation of Olaa's experience last year, I have come to the conclusion that I needed one of the outfits, so am placing one this year. Attached will give report from Olaa as to results from this dryer.

All the work which we have hitherto outlined depends entirely on a portion of the factory to which I am afraid, we have not at all times given the consideration which it deserves—I refer now to the Steam Generators. True we have better and more economical boilers now than we used to have in 1877, but when we come to think of it they would need to be. Now-a-days, we add a pump here and an engine there, and put on a crusher and a few such other additions, but until the limit of forcing is reached we are often-times unable to add to, or increase our boiler battery. Several plants indeed from lack of room to extend, or from having their battery in a poor steaming location, have had to supplement their normal boiler capacity, by adding a forced draft outfit to their boiler room.

The class of boiler used in nearly all our sugar factories, is of the horizontal, externally fired, return tubular type. But comparatively few factories are equipped with the water tube boiler. I myself think that this standard boiler (usually 7' dia.x20'17"th.) is the best boiler we have for pressures up to 100 pounds but for higher pressures no doubt, the water tube boiler is more suitable. This standard tubular boiler is recognized in the engineering world as being one of the most efficient steam generators there is. It has many points in its favor from the point of view of a sugar mill operator. It carries a large supply of water, which conserves the heat, has ample steam space, which allows the furnishing of dry steam, and on account of its simplicity of construction, cleaning and repairing can be easily attended to.

A novel arrangement of multi-tubular boiler setting has been lately introduced by Mr. M. Lorenz, and installed at Oahu and other plantations, in order to save valuable floor space and expensive brick work. Two tubular boilers have been set, one above the other, and are connected together as far as steam connections are concerned, to one steam drum; the feed for both boilers is delivered to the upper one, the lower boiler getting its supply from an overflow pipe from the upper one. The upper boiler therefore will always have a fixed quantity of water in it, and the feed for both boilers is regulated by the requirements of the lower one. Excellent results have been obtained at Oahu Plantation with this arrangement of setting, in which one furnace supplies heat for the twin boilers.

Figure 6 illustrates the Lorenz system of twin boiler arrangement, the main object of which is to reduce the floor space required by the multi-tubular boiler and further to permit of present boiler installations being doubled without the necessary additions to buildings, changing of flues, brick work, etc., etc.

Before leaving the subject of boilers there is another point to which I would like to call your attention. Has it ever occurred to you, gentlemen, how few boiler troubles we have had in these Islands, and the consequent credit which is due to our engineers? We frequently read of boiler explosions in other countries, and on the mainland, where they have licensed men and insurance supervision, but I have yet to hear of an explosion on these Islands, either in the sugar factories or in the Inter-Island steamers, during my 28 years' residence here. This record speaks volumes for the care and efficiency of our engineers, who labor with a class of help, and under circumstances which are often trying to state it mildly. No license law that was ever conceived, or could be conceived, would insure us any better record than we have already, but might force men on to us who were not careful, although they might be otherwise competent.

Our Inter-Island transportation facilities have kept pace with our needs and the machinery and equipment of these local vessels is modern and up-to-date. Those of us who had to travel on schooners and on the first steamers which were placed in this trade, must acknowledge that now traveling is comparatively speaking luxurious, and has certainly been safe. Turning to freighting, I believe that I am conservative in stating that our method of shipping sugar by wire chutes, at different open roadstead landings, is more efficient than it is at any other place where it is used; cost of shipment has certainly been reduced by it. Wire chute landings here handle, as an ordinary day's work, at the rate of 50 tons of sugar per hour, and one is in course of erection at Onomea, in the Hilo District, which will handle about 70 tons per hour. The best work, which I can find being done at similar landings elsewhere, runs from 30 to 35 tons per hour. Better work may have been done but I have been unable to get a record of it.

Machinery has taken its place in the fields to a greater extent than ever before. Labor has been saved by the different mechanical cane loading devices, and I trust the day is not far off when we will have a harvester which will at least cut the cane, even if it does not combine the operations of cutting, and loading ready for transportation to the mill. I feel confident that were it not for the stones on Waiakea we could cut all the Caledonia cane by machinery.

No machinery report can be complete unless the marked saving effected by the use of oil fuel over coal, in pumping plants and locomotives is noted. I have been fortunate in getting some practical figures from Mr. J. N. S. Williams of Puunene Mill, and J. A. Low, of Honolulu Sugar Company, bearing on this matter and submit them attached as received.

Many improvements have been made during the past year and are in contemplation for the coming crop, among them the following:

Honolulu Plantation Co.—Perhaps the most notable departure in our sugar house work, has been the manufacture of white granulated sugar at this plantation, this sugar being ready for placing on the market for general consumption.

It is the first time in the history of the industry that this has been done on a commercial basis, although some years ago the Makee Sugar Company installed machinery for this purpose, and the Niulii Mill was also equipped with the usual apparatus as used in Louisiana for the manufacture of white granulated sugar; but in the two latter instances, no shipments of any magnitude were made and this special equipment has since been utilized for other purposes in connection with the manufacture of raw sugar.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.—At Puunene they are changing their present 9-roller mills to 12-roller plants, by the installation of an additional 3-roller mill to be operated by an independent engine in each case. Other improvements, such as additional centrifugals, etc., etc., are being installed in connection with the above.

Hawaiian Sugar Co.—The Makaweli Plantation has now taken off its last crop with the diffusion system, which, incidentally, is the last of the many diffusion plants which were installed about 15 years ago, and has now given way to a 12-roller mill with 34"x78" rolls of the latest construction. A complete clarification system will be installed in connection with same, intermittent settling tanks being used in this case.

Honokaa Sugar Co.—The Honokaa Sugar Co. are reconstructing their factory so as to increase the milling capacity and efficiency of the boiling house. An additional evaporator will be installed and all of the present small vacuum and water pumps will be replaced by the Lorenz system of central condensation. The boilers will be re-set and three new ones added of the superimposed type.

The proposed changes are expected to increase the capacity of the factory about 50%.

Hakalau Plantation Co.—Hakalau Plantation Co. will make several improvements in time for the grinding season, consisting of the reconstruction of their evaporators, making the



present two double effects into two triples, and otherwise rearranging same so as to increase the evaporating capacity.

For the crop of 1907 Hakalau has ordered a fourth mill to go behind their present three 3-roller mill, following up the Oahu mills.

**Hawi Mill & Plantation.**—The old Hawi Mill is being dismantled after twenty-seven years' work, and much of the machinery, such as the evaporator, vacuum pan, etc., etc., as can be utilized, is being installed in their new Hoea mill, which, in the future, will handle all of this plantation's crop.

**Kohala Sugar Co.**—At the Kohala Mill a Hersey dryer is being installed.

**Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.**—The Laupahoehoe Sugar Co. is reconstructing their mills this year so that the plant will consist of a 9-roller mill and crusher and such changes as may be necessary in connection with same.

**Maui Agricultural Co.**—The Maui Agricultural Co. are reconstructing their Paia mill which will consist mainly of parts of the old Paia and Haiku mill machinery and considerable new parts.

This factory will be served by two 9-roller mills and Krajewski crushers, the boiling house being fitted with their present pans and an additional new one of 35 tons capacity.

There will be 12 crystallizers of the open type, this being the first installation in which open crystallizers have been used throughout, and the resulting work from same will be watched with considerable interest.

In general, this factory will consist of the available old machinery from Paia and Haiku mills with the necessary new additions, such as boilers, water driven centrifugals, etc., etc., as may be required for balancing the installation.

**Oahu Sugar Co.**—Among the improvements at Oahu Plantation for this year the most important will be the installation of an 8,000,000 gallon pump and pipe line for 250 feet elevation.

**Olaa Sugar Co.**—During the past year the Olaa Mill has installed a Hersey dryer of 100 tons capacity per day for the purpose of drying raw sugar for ocean shipment.

**Pacific Sugar Mill.**—Pacific Sugar Mill has made several improvements in its factory during the past year so as to increase its capacity, same consisting of a crusher being placed in front of their 9-roller mill, an additional triple-effect and the installation of a central system of condensation.

**Pioneer Mill.**—Pioneer Mill Co. is making several improvements, such as an additional high speed vacuum pump, increasing their steam generating capacity, with four additional boilers of the superimposed type and making such other changes as are necessary for the more efficient and economical operation of the boiling house.

**Union Mill Co.**—The Union Mill Co. is installing a new 3-roller mill complete with gearing and engine and also increasing its centrifugal capacity and making several additional changes so as to materially improve the work and capacity of the factory.

**Wailuku Sugar Co.**—A contract has been closed with the Honolulu Iron Works Co. for the installation of a complete new sugar house of a capacity of about 1,000 tons of cane per day.

The factory will be complete with all the latest improvements to date, consisting of a 34"x78" 9-roller mill with Krajewski crusher and revolving cane knives in connection with same.

The steel building will be of the usual construction, the syrup being pumped to the vacuum pan floor and the delivery from pans to crystallizers, centrifugals, etc., etc., being on the gravitation system.

There will be six boilers of the multi-tubular type installed complete with conveyor and automatic feeders for the delivery of the bagasse to the boiler furnaces.

The Deming method of clarification adopted will be of the intermittent settling tank system with the necessary heaters, liming tanks, etc., the juice after leaving the settlers passes through a battery of sand filters on its way to the evaporator which will be a standard quadruple effect.

There will be two 20-ton vacuum pans and 14 crystallizers of the closed, jacketed type.

A battery of American Weston water driven centrifugals will be installed and also a Hersey dryer.

The condensation system of this house will be of the central type, the high speed vacuum pumps being operated directly by a 22x36 Corliss engine.

A new feature in connection with this factory will be the utilization of electric power for the operation of all small units, such as the revolving knives, cane unloader, washing and wringing machines, scroll conveyors, the crystallizing system, etc., etc., etc.

The completion and operation of this plant will be looked forward to with much interest.

**Kauai Electric Co.**—The above company has been recently incorporated for the installation of a large electric power generating plant on the Hanalei side of Kauai, the object being to supply power to the different plantations on the southerly side of the island.

The transmission line will be about 30 miles in length and it is understood that the McBryde Sugar Co. will utilize this power for the operation of their irrigation pumps, and the success of same will no doubt result in the utilization of the many available water powers throughout the group which are practically going to waste.

**Ewa Plantation Co.**—Ewa Plantation will finish this year the installation of a complete new battery of 8 Horizontal Tube Boilers 6'8"x20'.

**Waiakea Mill Co.**—At Waiakea Mill there are several improvements being made in the mill, principally among which, being the addition of a crusher to be driven direct from the 9-roller mill gearing, also a Hersey dryer, and additional cooler capacity with a Magma pump for handling the cooler sugar to the mixers.

**Onomea Sugar Co.**—This company is placing a set of boilers of the superimposed type at their works, also a new hoisting engine is being made at the Honolulu Iron Works to work the cables at their new landing so as to ship 70 tons of sugar per hour,—the cable will be 800 feet between the hoist and the steamer. This make of winch is believed to be far in advance of any previously imported from the mainland, being built to meet every requirement, taking out sugar and bringing goods back with dispatch.

Before closing this report I would mention the name of John Dyer, now in charge of the Honolulu Iron Works, who has been of great assistance giving me information regarding new work going on, and finished on the different plantations during 1905.

I also beg to submit the following individual contributions:  
Bagasse Diffusion ..... Alexander Young  
Setting of Mills ..... An Engineer  
Fuel Oil ..... J. A. Low, Oahu  
Fuel Oil ..... J. N. S. Williams, Maui  
Hersey Dryer ..... G. Giacommettie, Olaa

Respectfully submitted,

The Chairman—I would ask Mr. Mead to read the various contributions mentioned in the Report of the Committee on Machinery.

Whereupon Mr. Mead read the various contributions referred to in the Report of the Committee on Machinery, which were as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 18, 1905.

Chas. C. Kennedy, Esq.,  
Waiakea Mill,  
Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—The steam jacketed parabolic diffusion tube for the

diffusion of bagasse-sugar cane trash after receiving its final crushing in the roller mills, was invented and patented by me December 31st, 1889. It was erected and operated at the Waiakea Mill, Hilo, Hawaii, in 1890.

The tube was about 54 inches diameter, deflected downward in parabolic form, it was packed at intervals for steam to maintain the liquid at the desired temperature in the tube throughout its entire length. The tube was circular and smooth inside so as to offer the least possible resistance to the trash in its passage. It was constructed as nearly as possible to the curve an endless chain with sufficient sag to it would take if hung over two pulleys placed at the proper distance apart.

The diffusion water was thrown into the tube at the end where the trash was continuously delivered and after percolating through the trash which moved in an opposite direction for the whole length, flowed off near the end where the trash entered as delivered from the roller mill trash carrier.

The reason for its operation being discontinued after a mere trial were: (a) That the gearing for driving the endless chain of skeleton discs was faulty in construction and inadequate to perform the work required, (b) it was contended in those days by many experts that the additional sugar to be obtained by diffusion of fine trash over that obtained by maceration would not compensate for the outlay for such a diffusion apparatus and the handling of the trash to make it dry enough for fuel again; (c) the apparatus was expensive in the first place and after due deliberation it was decided not to spend the additional money required to make the necessary alterations to make it effective and economical in its work.

Yours very truly,

ALEX. YOUNG.

#### SETTING OF MILLS TO GET THE BEST EXTRACTION.

BY AN ENGINEER OF TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

I must say that I do not know of any "hard and fast" rules for the proper setting of mill rollers to obtain maximum good results; the difficulties in the way of such setting are, in the writer's estimation, insurmountable.

In common with others, I have seen many such rules which were guaranteed to solve the whole question of "How to do it," but these solutions nearly always emanated from persons of limited experience as mill men, or from those who were never conspicuous for phenomenally good work.

A train of mills consisting of less than nine rollers with a preliminary adjunct such as revolving knives, or crusher, is no longer worth considering and a fourth set of rolls has proven its value beyond question; but even this addition does not help to a fixed rule for mill setting, and the person who can so adjust his mill at the beginning of a grinding season as to have it run unaltered during the whole crop, and give best results, has not yet appeared.

Let me give an illustration to establish this point. The manager of a plantation orders his engineer to be ready to grind cane on a certain date, and adds that he would like to pass through the mill 500 to 900 tons, or some other specific quantity of cane, as the case may be, every twenty-four hours. Obviously the thing to be done is to adjust the feed roll of No. 1 mill, so as to take the required amount of cane, but just what that adjustment will be cannot be determined while the mill is idle.

The structure of the cane is the factor which determines this adjustment, but if the rolls are set so that any further closure will cause the mill to refuse the feed, the proper adjustment has been made and all has been done that can be done to give roll No. 1 its proportionate amount of work. The first rollers of each of the following mills must feel yadmit the bagasse as it reaches them in turn, each having the same careful adjustment as No. 1 roll of the first mill. These conditions are absolute and easily reached. The proper position of the third roll in all except the last set in any train of mills, depends likewise on the character of cane being ground. The apparent stress on mill, careful inspection, and (if possible) chemical analysis of bagasse, all help to a conclusion and the rolls are fixed.

This might be a proper moment to take careful measurements and formulate a rule, but in less than twenty-four hours the whole thing will be disarranged. Intermediate and ultimate mills are refusing their feed, fibre in the cane has run up to such an extent that the feed is too heavy, or, the cane is soft with a non-resistant fibre and is what might be termed squasy, becoming more so with each operation until all tenacity is gone, and without alteration, the mills might as well be expected to grind mud-press cakes.

The first condition is easily met by opening the feed rolls. The second condition will not permit such an operation, for, if the roll is pulled back, far enough to take such feed, carrying a fair degree of maceration, the bagasse enters the mill so wet that not only will the back rolls spit incessantly behind, but the bagasse will enter the fire room carrying such excess of moisture as will materially reduce its fuel value, and the extraction has dropped off also. Without suggesting the remedy for this last condition, enough has been said to show that to meet either it, or the first condition, the mills have to be readjusted, and until conditions change, the "hard and fast" rule may be turned faced to the wall.

Surface speed of rolls, depth of feed, etc., are other questions not now considered.

The mill of today has made possible a high degree of extraction, and has brought with it increased responsibility to the man in charge. Best results are obtained by those who are most observant and are readiest to adjust the mill to suit the character of the cane upon which it is working.

C. C. Kennedy, Esq.,

Acting Chairman, Committee on Machinery,

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for 1905.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of August 15th, last, requesting a writing from me on fuel oils, both as to their good and bad features, the final value as compared with coal, and the economy, including the labor saved, I beg to submit the following based on the experience of the Honolulu Plantation, and my own knowledge of the subject.

#### INTRODUCTION.

In the beginning of 1903 the question of substituting fuel oil for coal at the pumping stations of the Honolulu Plantation Co. was carefully considered. Cost of installation, safety in operation, expense of boiler repairs, saving in labor and saving in fuel expense, were the main items considered. This paper has to do with the last three items mainly, of which the saving in fuel cost is by far the most important. In order to determine this, the cost and quality of each fuel must be at least approximately known, and we give below such data as was then available, our preliminary estimates, and lastly the results of 18 months' experience with oil fuel compared with previous results with coal.

#### COAL.

Australian coal from the Duckenfield and East Greta Mines was principally in use at all of our pumping stations up to 1903, and cost this company an average during 1902 of \$7.89 per ton of 2,240 pounds laid down at the pump. The coal from these mines had been determined upon as the cheapest in the market after having made a series of evaporative tests of seven different coals that were being purchased by this company, the first cost of coal and evaporative power being considered in arriving at this conclusion. Several of the coals tested cost less money per ton but their evaporative power being less, established the above grades as the most economical. The tests were made under ordinary working conditions and no special attempts were made to secure "results." We found that one pound of the above coals would evaporate eight pounds of water from and at 212° F., or in other words it cost \$0.0004375 to evaporate one pound of water with either

of these coals as fuel.

#### OIL.

The fuel oil offered to this company under contract was to be 14° to 20° Beaume at 60° temperature Fahr., and deductions were to be made for impurities exceeding 1%. Cost delivered at pumping plants was to be \$1.45 per barrel. Oil was to come from the Coalinga oil fields, Fresno Co., Cal., which oil is exceptionally free from asphaltine and such impurities as sand, water, etc., and has, from laboratory determinations some 18.840 B. T. U. A sample lot of ten barrels of this oil was secured and one of the boilers at one of our pump plants changed to an oil burner and an evaporative test was made under ordinary working conditions as had been done in the case of the coal test above mentioned. This resulted in showing an evaporation of 15.01 pounds of water per pound of oil from and at 212° Fahr., or it cost \$0.0002922 to evaporate one pound of water with fuel oil.

#### PRELIMINARY COMPARISON.

Here then we had a basis on which to compare the fuel item of our pump expense which showed that the oil fuel cost 66.8% of the coal fuel. There remained to compare the item of boiler repairs and labor, and in this case it was necessary to rely upon the testimony and experience of others who had installed oil fuel in their power plants, all of which pointed towards but a slight increase, if any, in the first item, (boiler repairs), and a substantial saving in the latter (labor). Upon this showing, the Honolulu Plantation Co. then installed the oil fuel system in all of its pumping plants, and we now come to a comparison of the actual results with both fuels over an extended period when reduced to cost of lifting one million gallons one foot high, which is the important point with all pumping plantations.

#### THEORETICAL COMPARISON.

Practically the same result is obtained by the following theoretical comparison:

The oils we have been using show an average density of 18.5° Beaume; a flash test of 205° F., and they produce approximately 18.840 heat units (B. T. U.) per pound.

The Australian coals we used before the introduction of oil showed an average of 9.9971 B. T. U. per pound, which is only 52.9% of the heat units obtained from a pound of our oil.

Taking the cost into consideration we have: One barrel of oil (42 gallons) at .9440 specific gravity weighs 330.6 pounds, which at the average price of \$1.45 per barrel is equivalent to .438c, is equivalent to .00002325c. per heat unit, and one pound of coal, or 9.971 heat units at .352c. is equivalent to .00003530c. per heat unit. Thus showing the cost of oil heat units to be 65.86% of the cost of coal heat units.

#### PRACTICAL RESULTS COMPARED.

From pump records kept at all of our pump stations we have the average cost for coal fuel for the year 1902 to lift one million gallons water one foot high. These figures are based on pump displacement in which a deduction of 5% for slip has been made.

From a similar pump reports we have the cost to lift one million gallons one foot high for oil fuel, \$0.02004. This is the average of 18 months, and figures are based on pump displacement, and the 5% deduction made for slip as above. In a word fuel oil costs 66.1% what coal cost us, which is practically what our preliminary test gave us. Or to put it in another way, one ton of our coal was equivalent to 3.67 barrels of our oil, and whenever we can land a similar quality of coal at our pumping plants at \$3.31 per ton then there is no saving in oil fuel at \$1.45 per barrel.

Since 1903 this company has been basing all pump expense items on the quantity of water actually delivered as determined by wier measurement. Previous to this time, however, we based our figures on pump displacement, with an allowance of 5% for slip, and in order to make comparison for the two periods it was necessary to take pump displacement as a basis in both cases.

#### LABOR SAVING.

The installation of fuel oil has reduced the labor at each pump station that was regularly employed while coal was used, to some extent. This saving when considered with the total expense of any one pumping plant however, becomes insignificant, not being more than 2 or 3%. In large power plants where a small army of coal passers had been employed, a substantial saving could be shown, as the same force of men can care for a large oil system as are required about a small one. For this reason no very important saving in pump expense has been made through reduction in labor, except that the class of labor which we have in firing, maintain a more steady steam pressure in firing oil than when firing coal, which is very gratifying.

#### BOILER REPAIRS.

Repairs to boilers have been increased with oil fuel owing to the burning out of tubes. This item of increased cost, like the saving in labor above mentioned, does not effect the total pump expense to any marked extent. In the 13 boilers in use at our four pump stations we have in two years replaced approximately 70 boiler tubes. There is also a slight increased cost in the repairs of furnaces. All these increased repairs together will just about offset the decreased labor account, and we therefore conclude that this company has effected a saving of from 33% to 35% in pumping expense through the installation of fuel oil.

#### INSTALLATION.

The cost of installing an oil burning system is comparatively small, amounting in our case to an increase of about 14% in the cost of the pumping plants. The outlay included cost of spur tracks, storage tanks for 6 days' run, a supply tank set below the level of the burners in the furnaces, oil pumps, piping and equipment, and the expense of changing furnaces from coal to oil burners. Both the Babcocks and Wilcox and Heine boilers are in operation at our different pump stations and we have found no material advantage that either make has over the other in efficiency with oil fuel. The type of burners used does not seem to make any great difference. We have tried the Morrissy, Low and Owens makes and are of the opinion that they are all of equal efficiency, and as long as the oil is thoroughly atomized and the baffle walls in the boiler tubes are properly set to control the draft, and the furnaces are of sufficient size, and the oil is intelligently handled, you can get the same results with any of the first class burners on the market. The claims of increased efficiency that every patentee makes for his particular burner are due to the fact that after a man puts in his own patent burner he will always take more interest in the machinery under his care and bring the entire plant up to a greater efficiency, and, of course, he immediately gives all the credit to his patent burner. As before stated a properly designed furnace and intelligent firing will give results such as we have obtained with any of the first class burners.

#### LOCOMOTIVES.

Oil fuel has also been installed in the locomotives of this



company, and resulted in some saving in fuel expense. We have no records of miles run by locomotives or of freight handled, and the only way to make a comparison at all was to compare the locomotive fuel bill for each month after the oil had been installed, with the same month of the year previous when coal was used. We found a saving of about 8% in the fuel item. The saving in cost of fuel was not the important point in this connection. Doing away with sparks from coal burning locomotives and reducing the danger of cane fires was by far the greatest benefit derived from this change. We look for a greater saving in the fuel item during the coming season due to changes being made in our boilers.

#### GOOD AND BAD FEATURES.

Under this heading my general knowledge of oils comes from my study of the question, and experience, and from arguments and statements made by representatives of oil companies, and such data as I have read on the subject.

Having now answered all your queries on the good features in the way of the profitable end of the use of fuel oil, there remains but to point out some of the mistaken conceptions regarding its value and to mention some of the objectionable points in regard to its use, some of which we have learned through experience. Care should be taken in the use of oil so as to secure a uniform grade, especially with reference to the flash point as it would be very dangerous to change suddenly from a high flash point oil to a low flash point oil without the knowledge of the operator; when once a furnace and burners were arranged for the former. Herein lies the chief danger in the use of any oil which varies greatly in its volatile content. An accident occurred by the blowing out of the side wall of one of the mill boilers of the Honolulu Plantation Company, due to just such conditions, namely, a sudden change in firing oil of 16° Beaume flashing about 200° F. to oil of 21° Beaume flashing 134° F. If the affair had been reversed and the change from a light gravity oil to a heavier gravity, no accident could have occurred because of the burner being set for the thinner oils. Generally the higher gravity oils are always liable to contain some of the more volatile compounds which may at any time give off an inflammable vapor even at the ordinary temperature.

With the class of labor which we have doing the firing of oil on this plantation, I feel my responsibilities are much lessened and the dangers to property decreased by using the high flash test oils. One or two other accidents have taken place on these Islands where the higher gravity oils have been used, and I know of none where the lower gravity oils were in use. The fuel oils of California do not have uniform quality and vary considerably.

There are a number of causes which result in greater or less value of fuel oils, principally the moisture foreign matter (asphaltine), sand and sediment. In certain localities of California some grades of oil can be purchased very cheaply and at figures far below what is being paid for oils shipped to this country; this is due to the fact that they contain only a small percentage of the higher distillates, which are not sufficient to make them profitable refining oils, yet increase the danger in using because of the low flash point resulting from this small percentage of these extremely volatile compounds.

It is well known according to chemical formulas that pure high gravity oils contain more heat units per pound of fuel than do the low gravity oils, and the conclusion is sometimes drawn that the high gravity oils are for this reason more valuable as fuel; but practice disproves this, for the fact is, when buying a barrel of low gravity oils we secure more pounds of fuel than in a barrel of high gravity oil. Bearing out this point we note the experience of this company with the two classes of oil which it has used, namely, the high gravity oils from the Union Oil Company, and the low gravity oils from the Pacific Oil Transportation Company. For two weeks this company received oil from the Union Oil Company's tanks during a temporary shortage of the Pacific Oil Transportation Company. This oil was much lighter, being about 20° to 22° Baumé, and had a lower flash point. We made careful note of the daily consumption of oil at each station and found it to remain practically the same. In one case an additional barrel or two was used on several days. On taking an average, however, for two weeks, we found the cost of lifting one million gallons one foot high was within one one-hundredth of a cent of what it had previously been with the heavier oil. We explain this, as before noted, by the fact that in a barrel of 16° to 18° Baumé oil we secure more pounds of fuel than with the lighter oil. Also the Union Oil Company's oil came from Santa Barbara, and the oils from that district generally contain from 7 to 12% asphaltine and a slight percentage of foreign matter as much as the oil it displaces and hence reduces the ETA and water in solution. The asphaltine weighs but from one-third to one-quarter as much as the oil it displaces and hence reduces the weight materially, besides having only about one-quarter the calorific value of the oil. It is such practical results as these where the different oils have been used under exactly similar conditions that have educated people who use fuel oil, that it is valuable only in the same degree as coal, and a conclusion as to its value should only be drawn from a test showing the pounds of water which one pound of fuel oil will evaporate, and that no standard of gravity or flash test will establish the relative heat producing qualities of an oil; therefore, the percentage of impurities in crude oils will vary to such an extent that comparisons of heat value of different oils will be of no value whatever unless made under exactly similar conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. LOW.

Aiea, Oahu, October 24th, 1905.

Puunene, Maui, Aug. 20, 1905.

C. C. Kennedy, Esq.,

Waiakea Mill Co., Hilo, Hawaii.

My Dear Sir:—Replying to you esteemed favor of the 16th inst., I take pleasure in handing you the following concerning California crude oil as fuel. We now use this fuel in our pumping plants, locomotives, steam plows, machine and blacksmith shop and mill, when required, with great satisfaction. The figures given are taken from our records of the work at our largest pumping station, which is equipped with two Allis Chalmers Riedler Triple Expansion Pumping engines of 10 million gallons capacity each. Boilers are of the Sederhohn type, fitted with economizers and all modern improvements.

Year 1902, coal used only, cost for fuel.....\$18,015.56  
water delivered to 225 feet elevation..... 2447.5 millions of gallons  
Cost of fuel only per million gallons lifted one foot high..... 3.73c  
Year 1904, oil used only, cost for fuel.....\$19,498.67  
Water delivered to 226 feet elevation.....3047.7 millions of gallons  
Cost of fuel only per million gallons lifted one foot high.....2.83c  
Taking the cost of coal as the basis, these figures show that in oil firing the fuel cost is 75.87% of coal firing.

**Labor Saved**—This depends entirely on the size of the plants, as it is clear that a small plant employing only one fireman per watch cannot reduce its pay roll by using oil instead of coal; but on a large plant the saving may be very great.

The following figures are from the records of the above mentioned pumping plant:

Year 1902, coal firing, total pumping hours..... 5948  
Wages paid for station, inclusive of engine tenders and firemen.....\$6597.96  
Cost of wages per hour.....\$1.09

Year 1904, oil firing, total pumping hours..... 4048  
Wages paid for station inclusive of engine tenders and firemen.....\$2647.05  
Cost of wages per hour.....\$0.65

Taking cost of coal as the basis these figures show that the pay roll of a large station when firing oil may be as much as 40% less than when firing coal.

less than when firing coal.

The combined saving in labor and fuel is then as follows:

Year 1902, coal firing, cost of fuel.....\$18,015.56  
Wages..... 6,597.96

\$24,613.22

Cost per million-gallons lifted 1 foot high.....5.09 cents

Year 1904, oil firing, cost of fuel.....\$19,498.67  
Wages..... 2,647.05

\$22,145.72

Cost per million gallons lifted 1 foot high.....3.21 cents

Which figures show that the combined saving in oil firing as against coal firing, (taking coal firing as the basis of comparison), amounts to 37%.

This large combined saving can only be realized on a large plant, but the saving in fuel cost can be obtained on any sized plant.

We have not been able to detect any undue deterioration in our boilers or furnaces since using oil as fuel, and I am therefore not able to bring forward any bad features, on the contrary the use of oil in locomotives for plantation use tends to reduce the risk of cane fires as there are no sparks; it is much easier for the men to handle and consequently the locomotives are kept in better shape with less labor.

Trusting that this will prove useful, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. N. S. WILLIAMS.

Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, Sept. 29th, 1905.

C. C. Kennedy, Esq.,

Manager Waiakea Mill Co., Ltd.,

Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

Dear Sir:—As per your request, I am enclosing you a report from our chemist on the economy of the "Hersey Dryer." Hoping that the same will meet with your requirements, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. WATT,

Manager Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I think our thanks are due to Mr. Kennedy for his long, interesting, and comprehensive report, and also to those gentlemen who have written the letters. This report is open for discussion. I would just like to say that if Mr. Kennedy had gone a little farther back with his pictures and had a Chinaman up at the top with a poi tub and a poi pounder, that that would have been the first mill in the country, which was in 1820, I think history has it. Cane was indigenous to the country, and the first man with any sense who landed here got some of that cane and planted it. That was a Chinaman. I did not say he was the first man with any sense, but he certainly was an enterprising man, and he chopped up the cane in a poi tub, with a poi pounder. The next type of mill would have been a two-roller mill, upright, made of wood with iron bands on the two ends, with a couple of oxen or two mules to turn the mill. Two arms extended out, and either two oxen or two mules turned it. The next advance was iron upright rollers.

Mr. W. O. Smith—I think you mean two stone rollers was the next, for I know that on Kauai there was a two-stone roller mill.

The Chairman—You are an older man than I am.

Mr. Smith—And then came the iron.

The Chairman—So I will admit the stone.

They had a spider at the top of the shaft of the mill with four beams, and I can remember very well seeing that mill running. They had four oxen, long-horned Spanish oxen. A picture of that scene with a Chinaman and a poi pounder; then the two wood upright rollers; then the iron with oxen turning them would have made the picture complete.

The report is open for discussion.

Mr. Goodale—I would move that the Report of the Committee on Machinery be accepted and printed.

Mr. Meyer—I second the motion.

The Chairman—All those in favor signify by raising their hands, contrary minded. The motion is carried and so ordered. I do not feel so sure as Mr. Kennedy does that the Lillie effect is the best kind of effect. I think if we were going to put in another effect at Puunene, that we would put in the hod Standard effect, that is the quadruple effect instead of the Lillie triple effect.

Mr. Kennedy—I have had the Standard effect too and I know that it costs just as much to build the Standard effect as it does to build the Lillie, and it doesn't require the amount of work. I have seen the Lillie run for three months, and not open the doors.

The Chairman—Yours may have given you less trouble than ours has. Of course it is a matter of opinion. In one place one would do better than another, and in another the one would be of less trouble than the other.

Mr. Moir—I move that that report be printed as well as the others.

The Chairman—I have already put that motion.

Mr. Mead—Mr. Goodale's motion did not carry with it the printing.

The Chairman—Is that motion seconded?

Mr. Case—I second the motion.

The Chairman—It has been moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on Machinery, as well as the letters, be printed. All those in favor signify the same by raising their hands. Contrary minded the same. It is so ordered.

Is there any further discussion on this report? There is a good deal in this report that could be discussed with advantage.

Mr. David Forbes—I would like to ask for some information in regard to the question of fuel oil. I would like to know the experience of some of the gentlemen using fuel oil as to whether they apply it to the steam plows. Would it result as well as it does with the locomotives?

Mr. Mead—Mr. Williams states that he used it on his steam plows.

The Chairman—In this connection I would like to say that Mr. Williams, of course you understand, he is the superintendent of machinery on our plantation, both mill and out door machinery, and the pumps and locomotives, and has the general oversight of the steam plows, gave me figures on this matter. I do not think there is quite so much saving on the steam plows as there is with its use in connection with locomotives. Our first figures showed a less saving. As you see, there is some difficulty in transporting the oil around into the field. It didn't save any labor. Of course fuel oil does save labor in most other branches of the plantation work. I do not think there is really any labor saved in its use on a steam plow, but still our figures show that there is a saving in it.

Are there any further remarks or discussion on the subjects of the various matters brought up in the report?

Mr. Goodale, do you use oil on the steam plows?

Mr. Goodale—No we do not. As the fire box of a steam plow engine is quite small, I think there would be some trouble about properly protecting the front of the boiler. I think that has been one trouble with the locomotives on account of the smallness of the fire box, and the steam plow engine is still smaller than—the fire box of a steam plow engine is still smaller than the fire box of the ordinary locomotive.

Mr. Scott—Mr. President, I would like to ask Mr. Goodale or some of the other gentlemen who are using the Lillie effect whether their experience has been the same as Mr. Kennedy's in regard to keeping them clean—whether they are easier kept clean than the ordinary Standard effect.

The verbatim report of the proceedings of the Association will continue from day to day during the entire session.

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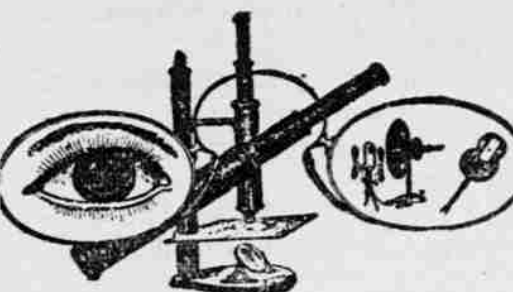
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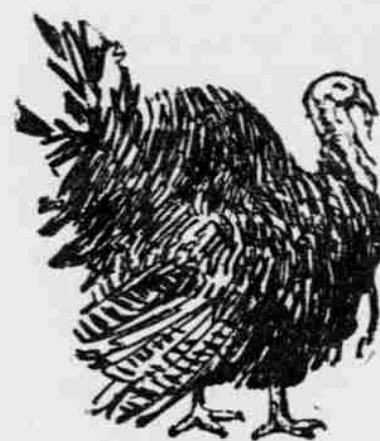
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Paragon Carbons, Ribbons and Paper,  
Key Lox Carbons,  
Regent Paper and F. S. Webster Ribbons,  
O. K. Paper Fasteners and Eyelet Punches,  
Mss. Covers in several colors,  
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**Help the new  
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BY PAINTING YOUR HOUSE.

The tasty appearance of Honolulu homes impress the tourists. We are not only PAINTERS but COLORISTS and will be pleased to confer with you and give you color suggestions for your house.

**Stanley Stephen, Jr.,**

PAINTER AND COLORIST.  
Phone 426 - - - 137 King Street.  
S.S. SIGNS ARE PROMOTERS.  
See Sharp the S.S. Sign Man.



Last evening's Star had the following statement from the captain of the Lena:

In response to a request made by The Star and for the purpose of setting at rest the many unfounded rumors and wild theories that have arisen and been circulated regarding the Russian cruiser Lena, and the reasons for her coming hither, Captain Ginter this morning authorized the following statement. In answer to a letter asking for such a statement and offering the columns of The Star for its publication, Captain Ginter commissioned Joseph Lugebill, his brother-in-law, and his guest on this voyage, to fully state the reasons for putting into this port.

"The Lena sailed from San Francisco the last of October," said Mr. Lugebill, "bound for Vladivostok. It was expected that the voyage would occupy about twenty days, considering the weather reasonably to be expected at this time of the year on the course taken. The supply of coal and water taken would under ordinary circumstances have been sufficient for that voyage. But the Lena is not a vessel suited for long cruises, except under favorable circumstances. Her boilers are of the French tubular type, which will not permit of the use of salt water, nor are they suited for use with any but the best coal. That is of coal of the Cardiff quality. Inferior coal so closes up the flues within soot as to create danger of explosion by the irregular and superheating of the tubes.

"For the first week out from San Francisco the Lena had very good weather, but at the end of that time she began to meet exceedingly severe weather. There were heavy head winds and head seas, fierce snowstorms and tremendous gales. The Lena is very light, and so presented the greatest surface to these head winds and head seas, and there were days when she was unable to make the quality of coal she had, to make an average of more than three or four knots an hour. Under these baffling circumstances, her supply, both of coal and of fresh water for the boilers, was rapidly exhausted without being able to make much progress toward her destination.

"Finally, on October 11, when the Lena was about 500 miles to the westward of Unalaska, it became evident that even with good weather she could be counted on in that latitude, she would not be able to make Vladivostok with her coal and water supply. It was then a question of whether the course should be changed to Unalaska or to Honolulu, the nearest points at which supplies could be obtained.

"It was uncertain whether, if the Lena went to Unalaska, she would be able at this season of the year to get a sufficient supply of coal. In the summer there would be little reason to expect disappointment, but at this season of the year it was not by any means so certain, and as that region is practically deserted by shipping for the winter, if she were not able to get a supply there she would have to remain at Unalaska until next April. Aside from the dismal prospect of such a wait for all on board, including the officers' wives, no valid reason for going there, when a more promising port was attainable, could be given the Russian Admiralty. Accordingly, Captain Ginter determined to sail for Honolulu, where there was every prospect of being able to secure supplies both of coal and water. He also felt that if weather conditions should be worse on this voyage than he expected, and his supply of coal should give out before reaching Honolulu, he would not be altogether out of the track of steamships, and thus might be able to secure enough coal to enable him to reach Honolulu.

"Thus, though the distance from the point where the course was changed to Vladivostok, and the distance to Honolulu, were not materially different, the difference was in favor of Honolulu, while the weather conditions were such as to make it practically certain that Vladivostok, or even a Japanese port, could not be reached. Toward Honolulu the weather conditions might be expected to be favorable, and so the supply of coal and water might be renewed.

"These are the reasons, and the only reasons, for the Lena coming to this port. There was no trouble among officers or men. Simply, weather conditions exhausted a supply of coal that was not of the quality suitable for the Lena and her boilers, and made it impossible to make Vladivostok without additional supplies. For those supplies, we came here. We shall coal as soon as we can and then proceed to Vladivostok. The hard coal, which is, of course, more expensive, is used almost exclusively by the warships whose boiler furnaces are made for that grade, but it is a question of space with them that is not so important with freight and passenger ships.

Passenger and freight ships usually have definite runs and seldom go much out of their road, especially without

**THE LENA'S COAL QUESTION.**

The coal question is one of absorbing interest just now with the Lena. A local ex-steamship captain, speaking of the matter, said yesterday: "The warships do not use the same coal as freight steamers. The hard coal, which is, of course, more expensive, is used almost exclusively by the warships whose boiler furnaces are made for that grade, but it is a question of space with them that is not so important with freight and passenger ships. Passenger and freight ships usually have definite runs and seldom go much out of their road, especially without



Latest Photograph of MISS EVA LEWIS  
2572 Hamilton Avenue, Chicago

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

**Danderine**

GREW MISS LEWIS' HAIR

AND WE CAN

**PROVE IT**

The Great Danderine Never Fails to Produce the Desired Results

MISS Lewis' hair was very thin and it was less than two feet in length when she began using Danderine. She says her hair and scalp are now fairly teeming with new life and vigor.

That's the main secret of this great remedy's success as a hair grower. It enlivens, invigorates and fairly electrifies the hair glands and tissues of the scalp, causing unusual and unheard-of activity on the part of these two most important organs, resulting in a strenuous and continuous growth of the hair.

The following is a reproduction of Miss Lewis' last letter:

Dear Doctor Knowlton:—

January 3, 1905.

You know I told you in my first letter that my hair would not reach much below my shoulders, and that all of it together only made one tiny braid.

I am sending you my photograph, which I had taken at Stevens Bros. It tells the whole story better than I can tell it.

Everybody I know is using Danderine, so you see I am doing something to show my appreciation.

Sincerely yours, (Miss) EVA LEWIS.

Danderine makes the scalp healthy and fertile and keeps it so. It is the greatest scalp fertilizer and therefore the greatest hair-producing remedy the world has ever known. It is a natural food and a wholesome medicine for both the hair and scalp. Even a 25c bottle of it will put more genuine life in your hair than a gallon of any other hair tonic ever made. It shows results from the very start.

NOW at all druggists in three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1. per bottle  
**FREE.** To show how quickly Danderine acts we will send a large sample free by mail to any one who sends this advertisement to the Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago, with their name and address and 10 cents in direct stamps to pay postage.

**SHIPPING NOTES.**

Chief Engineer C. A. Wheeler has been ordered to the revenue cutter Rush.

The W. H. Marston (C. Brewer & Co. agents), Captain Gove, sails from the stream at one o'clock for San Francisco.

The Abner Coburn has about finished loading her ballast and will soon sail for the Sound to load lumber for Australia or South Africa.

The A. H. S. S. Nevada will bring the next Coast mail. She arrives Friday afternoon with one day's consignment of letters and paper files.

The schooner Concord has been released from her admiralty court proceedings by giving bond and will depart tomorrow for Hilo with a full cargo. It is reported that the Lehu, Captain Miller, has compromised his claim for salvage against the French ship Ernest Reyer for less than the \$5000 he originally asked for and has been paid in cash.

The Mongolia will arrive this morning, but will not come into port. Passengers and freight will be handled in launches and lighters. The steamer will probably leave during the afternoon for the Orient.

The S. S. Enterprise of the Matson line left for San Francisco via Hilo at 5 p. m. Monday. She will leave Hilo Saturday, the 25th, with 1000 tons of general cargo, and is expected to arrive at San Francisco on the 3rd.

The Niha came in yesterday morning and went to the Marine Railway for a clean up. Her bottom will be thoroughly scraped and painted and she will be otherwise made ready for the sugar season. She will not go out again until the latter part of next week.

The Lena has on board an American who was born on Russian soil, but who became an American by the transfer of sovereignty from Russia to the United States of the territory acquired by the Alaska purchase. He is the brother of the captain's wife.

The barkentine Irmgard, Captain Schmidt, left San Francisco for Honolulu on the eleventh, according to advice to her agents, F. A. Schaefer & Co., and as she is a good sailor, she will doubtless get in here next week and, with favorable winds, possibly this week.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that C. A. Schmiedt is no longer in the employ of the City Feed store, and is not authorized to collect any accounts due said firm.  
CALIFORNIA FEED CO., LTD.  
T. J. KING,  
President.

November 22, 1905.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**

**OOKALA SUGAR PLANTATION CO.**  
Notice is hereby given that the adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., on Wednesday, November 22, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GEO. H. ROBERTSON,

Treasurer.

For Secretary.

Honolulu, November 15, 1905. 7262

**FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.**

Situated on car line in the most desirable resident locality of this city. The improvements consist of a cottage, containing parlor, reception hall, drawing room, large dining room, 3 bed chambers, kitchen, pantry and all modern improvements. Large grounds improved with many valuable and rare fruit trees. Servants' quarters with stationary washstands and porcelain bath; large stable with box stalls. Size of lot: 200x300 feet. Price, very reasonable, much below its actual value.

Terms: Easy.

Further particulars upon application

J. H. FISHER.

**BY AUTHORITY.****NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.**

Notice is hereby given that EMIL CORNELIUS PETERS, Esq., has, this day, been appointed Attorney General for the Territory of Hawaii.

G. R. CARTER,

Governor.

Executive Building, Honolulu, November 21, 1905. 7267

**NOTICE TO BIDDERS.**

Under the contract for constructing the Alakea Street slip, provision is made for the dumping of 25,000 yards of material on the proposed wharf sites on each side of the slip.

On account of additional excavations to be made in slip No. 2, also for seawalls, it is deemed inadvisable to place this material as originally designated.

Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon of November 23, 1905, for removing 25,000 cubic yards of material consisting of broken and loose coral from the dumping grounds on each side of the Alakea Street slip to the dumping ground on the Bishop Estate property at present being used.

For full information apply to the Superintendent of Public Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

C. S. HOLLOWAY,

Superintendent of Public Works.

Honolulu, November 21, 1905. 7267

**TENDERS FOR ROAD BUILDING MACHINERY.**

Bids for furnishing the following Road Building Machinery will be received by the Board of Supervisors, County of Kauai, Hawaii:

- 1 Steam Road Roller.
- 1 Rock Crushing Plant Complete.
- 2 Traction Engines.
- 1 Sprinkling Cart.
- 10 Spreading Dump Cars for Macadam.

Copies of specifications may be had by addressing C. H. Sweetser, County Road Supervisor, Lihue, Kauai.

All bids must be in the hands of the Board of Supervisors by 9 a. m., January 2, 1906.

The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Lihue, Kauai, T. H., November 11, 1905.

By order of the Board of Supervisors,

H. D. WISHARD,

Chairman.

**Notice to Holders of Bonds  
of the  
Waialua Agricultural  
Company, Limited**

Pursuant to a Resolution passed by the Directors of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd., at a regularly called meeting held on October 24, 1905, and acting under authority of Resolution passed by the Shareholders of the said Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., at a duly called special meeting held on October 19, 1905, the existing issue of Bonds, for One Million Dollars in all, will be refunded on March 31, 1906.

Under authority of the said Resolutions a new issue of Bonds for One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,500,000.00) in all will be made, said Bonds to be dated March 31, 1906, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the last days of March and September of each year, for a term of 20 years, with the option reserved to the Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd., of redeeming the whole or any part of said Bonds on March 31, 1916, or on any interest paying date thereafter; said Bonds to be secured by Deed of Trust on the property of the Company, which shall provide for the annual payment to the Trustee of 10 per cent of the net profits of the company, to be invested in a sinking fund for the redemption of said Bonds.

Holders of the existing issue of Bonds may exchange their holdings for an equivalent face-value of the new issue, on the basis of 98 for the latter, (difference to be paid to Bondholders either in U. S. gold coin or in additional Bonds at 98, or partly in Bonds and partly in U. S. gold coin, at Company's option) provided they execute an agreement to this effect, and deliver same, not later than January 6, 1906, to the Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited. Blank forms of this agreement will be furnished on application, or may be had at the office of the Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited.

Honolulu, November 2, 1905.  
G. P. CASTLE,  
Treasurer, Waialua Agricultural Co., Limited.

7251

**ANNUAL MEETING.**

**ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY.**  
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., in Honolulu, on Thursday, November 23, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GEO. H. ROBERTSON,

For Secretary.

Honolulu, November 14, 1905. 7261

**NOTICE.**

**HEALANI YACHT AND BOAT CLUB.**  
The annual meeting of the Healan Yacht and Boat Club, will be held at the clubhouse, on Friday evening, November 24, 1905, at 8 p. m.

F. L. HATCH,  
Secretary, H. Y. & B. C.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.****EWA PLANTATION COMPANY.**

The directors of this corporation having declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent, Dividend No. 101 is due and payable on Wednesday, November 29, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of the stock transfer books at the office of the company, on Tuesday, November 21, 1905, at 12 m.

Stock transfer books will be reopened on Friday, December 1, 1905.

W. A. BOWEN,  
Treasurer, Ewa Plantation Co.  
Honolulu, November 20, 1905. 7266



## FRATERNAL MEETINGS.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT,  
NO. 1, I. O. O. F.

Meets every first and third FRIDAY of the month at 7:30 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort Street.  
Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

F. M. McGREW, C. P.  
L. L. LA PIERRE, Scribe.

EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 1,  
I. O. O. F.

Meets every TUESDAY evening at 8:30, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort street.  
Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

F. G. NOYES, N. G.  
L. L. LA PIERRE, Secretary.

PACIFIC REBEKAH LODGE,  
NO. 1, I. O. O. F.

Meets every second and fourth THURSDAY at 7:30 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort street.  
Visiting Rebekahs are cordially invited to attend.

LILLIE DUNN, N. G.,  
JENNY JACOBSON, Sec'y.

OLIVE BRANCH REBEKAH  
LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F.

Meets every first and third THURSDAY at 7:30 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort Street.  
Visiting Rebekahs are cordially invited to attend.

MARGARET SIMONTON, N. G.,  
THORA OSS, Secretary.

LEAHI CHAPTER NO. 2,  
O. E. S.

Meets every third Monday at 7:30 p. m., in the Masonic Temple, corner of Alakea and Hotel streets.  
Visiting Sisters and Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

EMMALONGSTREET RICH CRABBE,  
P. W. M., Secretary.  
ADELAIDE M. WEBSTER,  
Worthy Matron.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE NO. 1,  
I. O. R. M.

Meets every second and fourth THURSDAY of each month, in I. O. O. F. Hall.  
Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

T. F. MCTIGHE, Sachem,  
E. V. TODD, C. of R.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY  
LODGE,  
NO. 8, K. of P.

Meets every SATURDAY evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Harmony Hall, King Street.  
Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

EDWIN FARMER, C. C.,  
E. A. JACOBSON, K. of R. & S.

HONOLULU TEMPLE NO. 1,  
RATHBONE SISTERS.

Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday, at Knights of Pythias' Hall, King street.  
All visitors cordially invited to attend.

SALLIE L. WILLIAMS, M. E. C.,  
GRACE O'BRIEN, M. of R. & C.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE  
L'OCEANIE.

Meets the last Monday in each month, at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic Temple, corner Alakea and Hotel streets. Visiting Masons cordially invited to attend.

C. J. DE ROSA, Secretary.  
W. R. FARRINGTON, W. M.

HONOLULU LODGE 616,  
B. P. O. E.

Honolulu Lodge No. 616, B. P. O. E., will meet in their hall, on Miller and Beretania streets, every Friday evening.

By order of the E. R.  
HARRY H. SIMPSON, Secretary.  
GEO. H. ANGUS, E. R.

COURT CAMOES, NO. 8110,  
A. O. F.

Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. in San Antonio Hall, Vineyard street.  
INITIATION TONIGHT.

Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

A. O. ROSA, C. R.  
M. C. PACHECO, F. C.

HONOLULU AERIE 140,  
F. O. E.

Meets on 2nd and 4th WEDNESDAY evenings of each month at 7:30 o'clock in K. of P. Hall, King Street.

Visiting Eagles are invited to attend.

M. ROSENBERG, W. P.  
H. T. MOORE, W. Secty.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
Camp No. 1, U. S. W. V.

Department Hawaii.

Meets every first and third WEDNESDAY at Waverly Hall, at 7:30 p. m.  
Visiting comrades cordially invited to attend.

PAUL SMITH, Condr.  
R. H. LONG, Adjutant.



Headquarters for Automobiles with a fully equipped fireproof garage.

VON HAM-YOUNG CO.

## SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

1063 FORT STREET.

Thos. G. Thrum

Is Now in Receipt of His Quota of

## HOLIDAY SUPPLIES

Comprising in part:

LATEST BOOKS BY THE BEST WRITERS.

FINEST IN LEATHER GOODS.

THE BEST IN DOLLS, TOYS AND GAMES.

SOCIETY AND HOLIDAY STATIONERY.

HAWAIIAN COAT-OF-ARMS AND HANDPAINTED CALENDARS.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

POCKET AND OFFICE DIARIES.

GIFT BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS.

JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.

ETC., ETC.

Parties desiring selections in books will find it to their advantage to call early for leisure choice of same before the rush of the season sets in, or the assortment is broken.

HAVE YOU MATTING  
ON YOUR FLOORS?

If you have used it for any length of time you no doubt feel that matting is not exactly the cleanliest or healthiest thing you could use. Damp air often makes the odor of matting unpleasant. And matting is so widely used that to have it on your floors makes them look common. From an Eastern manufacturer we have secured a substitute for matting. It does not cost much more to put down than matting and makes your rooms look cosy and comfortable. It will wear and look well longer than matting and unless you are very familiar with the goods you cannot tell it from a Brussels carpet after it is down. All fine carpet patterns are copied in these goods. It is good for every room of your house. It is called:

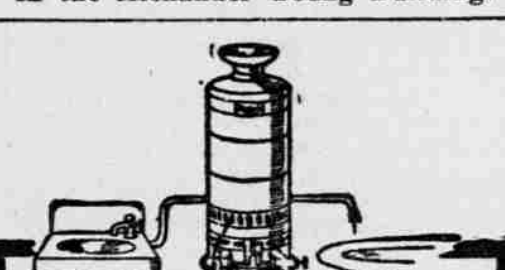
## COTTAGE CARPET

and in a short time will be used by all progressive householders. It is warranted moth proof. We would like to show it to you. Try it in one room and later permit us to use different patterns on every room in your house. It is cheap, pretty and serviceable.

Ask for it at the furniture stores of

J. HOPP & CO.

in the Alexander Young Building.



## RAPID BATH HEATERS

Can be installed anywhere. All they require is gas and water. HOT WATER in plenty for toilet and bath at a second's notice when you have the Rapid. Very economical—a bath for one cent—surely that is cheap enough.

Sold and installed by

BATH THE PLUMBER

Phone M. 61, 165 S. King St.

## THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

Pay Patient Department

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, PAY

PATIENT DEPARTMENT, offers superior

accommodations and attendance for

pay patients. The recent "Paahi Annex"

addition to the Hospital, with its

modernly equipped Operating Room,

Sterilizing, Anesthetic and Bath Rooms,

also Portable Baths, afford an up-to-date

service in every respect, with

Resident Physician, staff of Trained

Nurses, &c., also an Elevator Service.

The following are the rates:

Private rooms...\$2.50 to \$3.50 per diem.

Practicing Physicians are invited to

place patients in private rooms, such

patients to remain under the care of

their own physician, subject to the

rules of the Hospital; such patients

will, however, have to pay their own

doctor.

Applicants for admission to the Hos-

pital must furnish the Superintendent

a surety for Hospital charges, or else

pay two weeks in advance, which must

be renewed every week thereafter. In

surgical cases a charge of from \$5 to

\$15 is made for use of Operating

Room and materials. Surgeons are

invited to use the Operating Room of

the Hospital under the above specified

rates, and arrangements for hours can

be made with the Superintendent.

Persons desiring admission to the

Hospital should apply to the Superin-

tendent, on the premises, Punchbowl

and Miller streets.

For further information or refer-

ence, apply to the Superintendent or

Resident Physician at the Hospital,

GEO. W. SMITH, Esq., Secretary

(Benson, Smith & Co.), or E. F.

BISHOP, Treasurer (C. Brewer & Co.).

7209

THE COBWEB CAFE

Queen and Alakea Sts.

## THE COBWEB CAFE

Queen and Alakea Sts.

THE FINEST MEALS.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

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CAMARA & CO., Props

F. D. WICKE,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Store Fittings a Specialty.

Repairing Cabinet Work and Polishing.

1052 Alakea St., rear of Y. M. C. A.

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CLARENCE ASHFORD  
OVERRULES CIRCUIT COURT

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 21, 1905.

Editor Advertiser: Your comments,

at different times, upon the Act of the

last legislature forbidding jury trials

in civil cases, in this circuit, after sixty

days of any term of court has elapsed,

unless by consent of all parties, would

indicate that you are as far from un-

derstanding the true intent and pur-

pose of that act as the court itself, and

the majority of the bar appear to be.

The Act in question (Act 37, 1905),

was intended as a supplement of Act

34, which re-assigns the terms of the

different circuit courts throughout the

Territory, and it was the intent of the

drafter of Act 37, that Act 34 should

provide for the holding of the terms

outside of Honolulu, so far as practi-

cable, not less than sixty days after the

opening of any term of the first cir-

cuit. It is well known that the out-

side circuits are largely, and some of

them almost entirely, dependent upon

the Honolulu bar, for the transaction

of their court business. If, therefore,

Act 34 had passed in the form sub-  
mitted by the drafter of Act 37, the

members of the Honolulu bar would

have been at liberty, so far as civil

cases are concerned, to devote their

attention to the outside circuits, after

sixty days of any term in Honolulu.

But the intent of those two acts, as

originally submitted, was deviated

from, and the benefits of Act 37 were

considerably impaired by the assign-

ing of the terms of the outer circuits.

Yet, notwithstanding the diminution

of the benefits intended to flow from

those acts, I maintain, in the face of

all comment to the contrary, that Act

37 is a positive and considerable ben-

efit to the courts of the Territory as a

whole, to the bar (especially the Hon-

olulu bar), to litigants, witnesses and

jurors. It is preposterous that in a

community of this size we should have

a practically continuous term, with

three courts and their attendant juries,

running ten months in the year. The

conditions here existing do not require

anything so absurd. It is true that, in

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant

of slow growth." People believe

in things that they see, and in a

broad sense they are right. What

is sometimes called blind faith is

not faith at all. There must be

reason and fact to form a founda-

tion for trust. In regard to a

medicine or remedy, for example,

people ask, "Has it cured oth-

ers? Have cases like mine been

relieved by it? Is it in harmony

with the truths of modern science,

and has it a record above suspi-

cion? If so, it is worthy of confi-

dence; and if I am ever attacked

by any of the maladies for which

it is commended I shall resort

to it in full belief in its pow-

er to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation a-

mong medical men, and the

people of all civilized countries.

They trust it for the same reason

that they trust in the familiar

laws of nature or in the action

of common things. This effective

remedy is palatable as honey and

contains the nutritive and cura-

tive properties of Pure Cod Liver

Oil, extracted by us from fresh

cod livers, combined with the

Compound Syrup of Hypophos-

phites and the Extracts of Malt

and Wild Cherry. It quickly e-

radicates the poisonous, disease-

breeding acids and other toxic

matters from the system; regu-

lates and promotes the normal

action of the organs, gives vigor-

ous appetite and digestion, and is

infallible in Prostration—follow-

ing Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influen-

za, Asthma, Wasting Diseases,

Throat and Lung Troubles, etc.

Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says:

"Your tasteless preparation of

cod liver oil has given me uni-

formly satisfactory results, my

patients having been of all ages."

It is a product of the skill and

science of to-day and is success-

ful after the old style modes of

treatment have been appealed to

in vain. Sold by all chemists.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which

doctors give many names, but which few

really understand. It is simply weakness—



## WILL "SIT DOWN ON LAND IN HAWAII"

Land Commissioner Pratt yesterday received several inquiries about the prospect of getting lands for settlement, the writers being located in distant parts of the world. A Tokio inquirer said: "I will sit down on some land in Hawaii if I can get it."

The stranger within our gates is ever welcome at the CRITERION.

Come quaff our famous beer and partake of our celebrated lunch and we will ask no impertinent questions.

O. J. MCCARTHY, Proprietor,  
Corner Hotel and Bethel Streets.

### BUSINESS LOCALS.

Clean rags wanted at the Gazette office.

New skirts now open at Whitney & Marsh's.

Flannels will be sold by Fisher this morning.

Jap silks, 25c., at Whitney & Marsh's tomorrow.

Several jewelers are wanted at once. See classified ads.

A ladies' gold watch has been lost. See classified ads.

Have you tried one of Mrs. Blaisdell's ice cream cornucopias?

Automobile for hire on a moment's notice at the Territory stables.

Over seventy-five cases of the best apples will be sold today at Morgan's auction rooms.

Order your Thanksgiving mince-meat, plum pudding and fruit cake from Mrs. Blaisdell, Phone 3451 Blue.

It's not the people who have tried Rainier beer who prefer another beer—each trial makes a friend.

A first-class driving horse, harness and canopy-top buggy is offered for sale. Particulars at this office.

If you are looking for a home on easy terms, see J. F. Morgan, the real estate agent, Kaahumanu street.

Chickens of every description will be sold at Fisher's salesroom today at auction; also some white fan-tail pigeons.

See what Ehlers & Co. have to say on the editorial page regarding their line of ladies' ready-to-wear apparel.

C. A. Schmiede is no longer connected with the City Feed Store and is not authorized to collect any accounts for said firm.

It would be worth your while to see the beautiful gloriolias on exhibition this morning at the salesrooms of Will E. Fisher, to be sold today.

First class tickets to all stations on the Oahu Railroad and Haleiwa coupon tickets are now on sale at the office of Trent & Co., 236 Fort street.

Twelve Hawaiian views in black and white are shown in the calendar issued by Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd. Mail one to your friends on the mainland.

Orders for Christmas boxes of island preserves should be sent as soon as possible to Mrs. Kearns, who is making special jams and jellies for the Christmas trade.

Go to Miss Power for stylish millinery and stylish hats for wearing at the Coast. Millinery parlors, Boston building, Fort street.

Johnson's prepared floor wax is a perfect floor polish, because it will not show scratches and heel prints. It has many other advantages. Sold by Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.

While the doctors are discussing which is the better—boiled or filtered water, you should use Sparklets. W. C. Peacock & Co. have them for sale. Ask your druggist for them.

A two-story modern house, all mosquito-proof and up-to-date plumbing, with three bedrooms, is offered for rent for \$25 per month. Full particulars can be had on inquiry at the Gazette office.

So great has been the call for copies of the Menchunes, by Emily Foster Day, that the Hawaiian News Co., has just procured a large new stock to fill the popular demand. Price 75c., bound in tapa.

Of all the power developed by steam in Honolulu 50 per cent. is used to drive shafting and belting. With electricity for power you drive only the machinery. Consult Hawaiian Electric Company.

There will be a Buster Brown stocking sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday at N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., wherein purchasers of four pairs at 25c. will receive, absolutely free, a pen, pencil, penholder, eraser, ink tablet, ruler and pencil box.

The trustees of Oahu College are about to erect a cottage in Manoa road having three bedrooms, parlor, dining room, front veranda and lanai commanding a fine view of the ocean. Plans and particulars as to terms can be had at 404 Judd building.

### BANANAS TO THE COAST.

Best in the islands, packed, shipped and delivered at low rates. Order a bunch at Wells, Fargo Express office.

C. H. W. Norton has returned to the Oahu Railway Co. and is attached to the construction department under Chief Engineer C. H. Kleuegel.

H. C. Watson, who is said to be one of the first potato planters at Greeley, Colo., with his wife, are visiting Honolulu for a few weeks. The potatoes of Greeley have become famous.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Honolulu Times will be out today.

Judge Kahalo died at Lihue, Kauai, on Sunday evening.

Last performance of "Under Two Flags" tonight at the Orpheum.

All outstanding treasury warrants have been paid by the Territory.

It has been practically decided to hold the auto parade on New Year's Day.

J. Myers, formerly of Maui plantation, is now head luna at Kilauea plantation, Kauai.

Rumor has it that "Princess" Theresa is to issue a new paper entitled "County Gossip."

J. W. Mason of the Hilo Mercantile Co. returned to the big island yesterday on the Kinau.

The engagement of Miss Dora Kobbe and Fred Hanson is announced. They will be married early in January.

Mr. Bews, the new manager of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, will arrive from the Coast today on the Mongolian.

The planters have been invited to inspect the automatic telephone at the Capitol and to consider its availability for plantation use.

It is said that the California State Board of Health is to make a junket to Honolulu in the near future to investigate local health conditions.

H. Kawai has been finally refused a fifth-class liquor license for 16-1/2 miles, Volcano Road, Hawaii. A majority of voters in that section objected.

The survey for the new branch line of the Oahu Railway to Wahiawa is being made by Engineer Kleuegel. The surveying party started out on Monday.

A discontinuance of the divorce suit of Ida R. Brown vs. C. H. Brown, has been filed in Judge Robinson's court. A reconciliation is said to have been effected.

At the regular meeting of the Eagles, eight new members are to be given wings and initiated into the mysteries of the order. All members are requested to attend this meeting.

Bishop & Co. received a cablegram yesterday from one Kingborn of Fairbanks, Alaska, asking that Daniel McCarthy of Fairbanks, if in Honolulu, wire his son immediately.

The mosquito-eating fish are reported to be thriving and hatching. D. L. Van Dine of the U. S. Experiment Station estimates he has about 3000 ready for distribution in the streams of the Territory.

Judge Sanford B. Dole will doubtless find an expectant audience at the Y. M. C. A., Thursday, at 6:40, when he speaks under the auspices of the Thursday Club, on political conditions twenty years hence. Orders for club dinners at 6 are now being given. All men are eligible.

The shirt waist dance to be given by the Honolulu Street Railway employees' Association on December 9 has been postponed to December 16, as the Shriners hold their initiation on the 9th and the car boys gave way in their favor. Tickets already purchased will be good for the night of December 16.

Former Attorney General Andrews has resigned as a member of the Republican County Central Committee, as well as from all political organizations with which he was connected. The resignations came from Shanghai on the S. S. Doric. Mr. Andrews was admitted to the Shanghai bar on October 31, application for his admission being made by F. M. Brooks, who is now his law partner.

Various members of the Promotion Committee yesterday received postal cards from J. A. M. Johnson, dated from Japan. He referred to the fifty cents which the Promotion Committee contributed for his expenses with the proviso that he should not spend it all in one place. At Yokohama he still had the half-dollar, but a card which Fred Smith sent intimated that he had spent it all in Nagasaki. The bill of particulars was attached.

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## Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line

Steamers running in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. call at Honolulu on or about the following dates:

FOR FIJI AND AUSTRALIA.		FOR VANCOUVER.	
MOANA	NOV. 18	MIOUERA	DEC. 13
AORANGI	DEC. 16	MOANA	JAN. 10
MIOUERA	JAN. 13	AORANGI	FEB. 7

Through tickets issued to all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,  
GENERAL AGENTS.

## Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE ORIENT.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
MONGOLIA	NOV. 22	DORIC	Nov. 21
CHINA	DEC. 2	MANCHURIA	NOV. 28
DORIC	DEC. 16	KOREA	DEC. 13
MANCHURIA	DEC. 23	COPTIC	DEC. 2
KOREA	JAN. 6	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 29
COPTIC	JAN. 15		

For further information apply to

H. HACKFELD & COMPANY, LTD., AGENTS.

## Oceanic Steamship Co.

### TIME TABLE

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

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
SIERRA	NOV. 29	SONOMA	NOV. 28
ALAMEDA	DEC. 8	ALAMEDA	DEC. 13
SONOMA	DEC. 20	VENTURA	DEC. 19
ALAMEDA	DEC. 29	ALAMEDA	JAN. 3
		SIERRA	JAN. 9

In connection with the sailing of the above steamers, the agents are prepared to issue, to intending passengers, Coupon Through Tickets by any rail road, from San Francisco to all points in the United States, and from New York by any steamship line to all European ports.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

W. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.

## American-Hawaiian Steamship Company.

FROM NEW YORK TO HONOLULU. Freight received at Company's wharf, Greenwich street.

FROM HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO. Freight received at all times at the Company's wharf, 41st street, South Brooklyn.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONOLULU DIRECT. Freight received at all times at the Company's wharf, 41st street, South Brooklyn.

S. S. Nevada, to sail, Nov. 16. S. S. Nebraska, to sail, Dec. 5. And each month thereafter.

H. HACKFELD & COMPANY, LTD., AGENTS.  
C. P. MORSE, General Freight Agent.

## Pacific Transfer Co.

WILL CALL FOR YOUR BAGGAGE

We pack, haul and ship your goods and save you money.

Dealers in stove wood, coal and kindlings.

Storage in Brick Warehouse, 126 King Street. Phone Main 38.

Branch of—  
Union Express Co. Hustace, Peck Co., Ltd.

63 Queen Street.

Having baggage contracts with the following steamship lines:

Oceanic Steamship Co. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co.

We check your baggage at your homes, saving you the trouble of checking on the wharf.

Piano and Furniture Moving a Specialty.

Telephone Main 86

J. F. Morgan, President; C. J. Campbell, Vice-President; J. L. McLean, Secretary; A. F. Clark, Treasurer; N. E. Gedge, Auditor; Frank Hustace, Manager.

## Hustace-Peck Co., Ltd.

DRAYMEN, 63 Queen Street.

DEALERS IN

FIREWOOD, STOVE and STEAM COAL.

Also White and Black Sand. Telephone Main 295.

## Commercial Advertiser

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year \$12.00

Six Months 6.00

Advertising rates on application.

Published every morning except Sunday by the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., LTD.,

Von Holt Block, No. 65 South King St.

C. S. CRANE - - - - - MANAGER

## RAILWAY & LAND CO.

TIME TABLE

October 6, 1904.

OUTWARD.

For Waialea, Waialea, Kahuku and

Way Stations—9:15 a. m., 3:20 p. m.

For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way

Stations—7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m.,

11:05 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m.,

5:15 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Wa-

ialea and Waialea—8:36 a. m., 5:31

p. m.

Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and

Pearl City—7:46 a. m., 8:53 a. m.,

10:18 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:31 p. m.,

5:11 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

Daily.

† Sunday Excepted.

‡ Sunday Only.

The Haleiwa, Limited, a two-hour

train, leaves Honolulu every Sunday

## REALTY TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record November 21, 1905.

From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Pekelo Kapamau to Notice, N

Leisles Puaiki to Pua Keweenaw Co. D

Louis R. Medeiros to M. A. Gon-

salves, B. S.

Recorded November 14, 1905.

Cabrera & Co. to Antonio R. Pemi-

et al. Rel: lot 4 blk B, Villa Franca,

Add. Hilo, Hawaii. \$400. B 257, p 345.

Dated Nov 3, 1905.

Antonio R. Pimental and wife et al

to Mamed R. Pimental Sr. M; lot 4 blk

B, Villa Franca Add. Hilo, Hawaii.

\$724. B 271, p 422. Dated Nov 3, 1905.

Kamehameha Kaahu and hsb to Edgar

Henriques and wife, D; ap 4 R P 1226

and por kul 6236, Lelele, Honolulu, Oa-

ahu. \$1 and mtg \$1200. B 277, p 97.

Dated Nov 8, 1905.

B Kaao to Andrew Adams, L; aps

1 and 2 of gr 1306, Makaua-uka, Koa-

lauola, Oahu. \$10 yrs pd \$400. B 273,

p 333. Dated Nov 8, 1905.

Mrs. Kellikawa, A. Kiki et al to Pa-

cific Sug Mill, L; kul 11123 and por

gr 937, Kaauhuhu, Hamakua, Hawaii.

15 yrs at \$75 per yr. B 273, p 335. Dated

Oct 1, 1905.

C Ah Tong Tai Lung to See Chee

Tong, D; R P 3371 kul 9781, Makapala,

N Kohala, Hawaii. \$800. B 277, p 98.

Dated Oct 17, 1905.

John M. Bright to Pioneer Mill Co

Ltd, L; R P 1750 ap 4, and 5 pcs land,

Puua, etc. Lahaina, Maui. 15 yrs pd

\$200. B 273, p 337. Dated Nov 10, 1905.

Lucy K. Henriques to M. W. Tschudi,

A. M; mtg A. Kaea and hsb on ap 2

P 5718 kuls 6238 and 2165, Hanu-

ko, Honolulu, Oahu. \$260. B 252, p

116. Dated Nov 14, 1905.

THE NIIHAU.

The steamer Niihau arrived from

Anahola, Kauai, at 6:45 a. m. yester-

day, with 4 deck passengers and no

one in her cabins, bringing 97 bags of

rice and 2 packages of sundries. Pur-

ser Wilburton reports the Mikahala at

Waimea and the Puako still at Ele-

ele discharging her coal cargo. The

weather on the Kauai coast is equal-

ly with variable winds outward and in-

ward but smooth sea on the home voy-

age. The Niihau also brought news

of the death Sunday night of District

Magistrate Kahale of the Lihue dis-

trict.

"The Waterfront Limited Express" is

running now on Queen street, suppos-

edly for the purpose of keeping the

franchise from floating away. The only

car running is the Wells Fargo Express

and it makes about one trip a day.

It makes a lot of fuss while it flies

along, however.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 21.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, from

Kauai ports, 6:45 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and

way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. Likiep, Naopala, for Maui

county ports, 12 m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for

Koolau ports, 7 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Mahukona

and Hamakua ports, 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, 3 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for

Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

DUE TODAY.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii

ports, a. m.

U. S. N. S. Supply, from Guam,

(off port last night).

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai

ports, a. m., early.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Porter, from

San Francisco (1 p. m. Nov. 16), a. m.

SAIL TODAY.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Porter, for the

Orient, p. m. (probably).

Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Gove, for

San Francisco, from stream, 1 p. m.

DUE TOMORROW.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui

ports, early a. m.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai

ports, 5 p. m.

Schr. Concord, Unahale, for Hono-

lu and Hilo.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

Per stmr. Maui, November 21, for

Kukuihaele, D. B. Kuhns.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 21,—

For Nawiliwili, S. Wilcox and wife,

M. B. Fernandez, H. Kellner and wife,

C. Hay, Miss Macfarlane, Mrs. L. de

L. Ward, J. J. Silva, J. Nevin. For

Elele: Robt. Hatton. Not designated:

Mr. Gordon, Geo. Fairchild.

Per stmr. Likiep, November 21, for

Molokai, A. W. Carter, J. O. Young,

E. H. Wodehouse.

Per stmr. Kinau, November 21, for

Hilo and way ports.—William Henry,

W. S. Kobayakawa, Miss Dora Walters,

Mrs. G. Golding and child, Carl Smith,

C. M. Lovsted, T. Wolff, G. H. Brown,

J. W. Mason, W. A. Wall, Dr. B. D.

Bond, C. E. Eakin, C. H. Brown, J. A.

Thompson.

Booked to Depart.

Per Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Nov-

ember 22, for San Francisco.—Mr. and

Mrs. A. M. Roland, A. Newhouse, W. H.

Alexander, Dr. Max Waseman.

VESELS IN PORT.

(Army and Navy.)

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, from La-

haina, Nov. 20.

Rus. aux. cruiser Lena, Ginter, Nov. 17.

(Merchant Vessels.)

Abby Palmer, Am. bktn., Johnson,

from Newcastle, Nov. 12.

Abner Coburn, Am. sp., Burgess, New-

castle, Nov. 6.

Aloha, Am. sch., Dabel, Port Towns-

end via Kapaolu, Oct. 24.

Enterprise, Am. ss., Youngren, San

Francisco, Nov. 13.

Ernest Rayer, Fr. sp., Dieulangard,

Newcastle (in distress), Oct. 24.

Kaulani, Am. bk., Colly, from San

Francisco, Nov. 16.

Morning Star, Am. ss., Garland, Gil-

ber, Ia, July 15.

Nuuanu, Am. bk., Josselyn, New York,

August 8.

R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, Nov. 20.

Restorer, Br. cable ss., Combe, Mid-

way I, April 24.

Spokane, Am. schr., Jamison, Port

Townsend, Nov. 10.

W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Gove, from

San Francisco, Nov. 10.