

Sunday Advertiser.

VOL. VII, NO. 401.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1910. TWENTY PAGES.

Entered Jan. 19, 1903, at Honolulu, Hawaii, as Second Class Matter, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

REPUBLICANS NOMINATE TICKET

John C. Lane Choice of the Convention for Mayor of Honolulu.

ANDREW COX FOR SHERIFF

Delegates Select Men by Secret Ballot—Many Sharp Fights Occur.

JOHN C. LANE, 133, CHARLES HUSTACE, JR., 86.

John C. Lane will head the Republican ticket of the City and County of Honolulu, he being nominated last night by an overwhelming vote for mayor. The vote in his favor stood 133, as against 86 for his only opponent, Charles Hustace, Jr., who received 47 less than the number cast for Lane. A curious fact to be noted is that there are 133 delegates from the fourth district in the convention and 86 from the fifth. This, of course, does not mean that Lane was nominated entirely by fourth district votes, but is merely a curious coincidence.

It early became apparent that the convention was a Lane convention. This was first demonstrated when Robert W. Breckons, an avowed and enthusiastic supporter, was made temporary and then permanent chairman over W. W. Harris, who was recognized as the leader of the Hustace faction. As the convention continued its deliberations, it became more and more evident that Lane would have a large majority when the question of candidates for the mayoralty came to a vote. Consequently the result was not at all surprising, and Hustace once more had the pleasure of moving that the nomination of John C. Lane be made unanimous.

Notwithstanding the rather tame proceedings of the opening session of Friday night, the deliberations of the convention yesterday were not marked by any lack of interest. In fact, they were decidedly exciting from start to finish, and every point advanced was sharply contested.

The first fight yesterday occurred over the report of the committee on rules—and the majority of the committee was badly bumped. The majority report favored the open ballot, but the minority report, written by that eminent and disinterested statesman, John Wise, the agent of the liquor interests when he wasn't representing some other interest that needed a handy man, was overwhelmingly adopted. The minority report was for the secret ballot, and by its adoption the voters of the city and county were shut out from knowing whether their delegates voted as they wanted them to or as John Wise or somebody else desired.

The report of this minority, however, was not adopted without a bitter fight, and the advocates of the open ballot were defeated by the lack of judgment on the part of their own leaders rather than by the acumen of their opponents. W. W. Harris, one of the foremost advocates of the open ballot, withdrew a motion that would have put the question to a test, and to make matters worse, J. P. Cooke, fearing that the minority report was to be adopted, moved to make its adoption unanimous. This shut off any decision on the merits of the question, especially when Chairman Breckons in putting Cook's motion to make the adoption of the minority report of the committee unanimous refused to put the negative side of the question, declaring the motion to make the adoption unanimous carried without giving the opponents of the motion a chance to make themselves heard.

The adoption of the minority report rendered necessary the most cumbersome, tiresome and entirely unsatisfactory system of voting ever seen in any political convention. In order to take for candidates for mayor, the delegates were obliged to file up onto the stage, receive the blank ballots from the tellers, go to the booths to make them, hand them to the judges and then file down to their seats again. Then the judges counted the ballots and the chairman announced the result. The system proved even more unsatisfactory and cumbersome when it came to voting for the other county officers.

After a long and sharp fight, it was decided to put over the nomination of members of the legislature until next Tuesday after the territorial convention shall have completed its labors and formulated its platform. A vigorous effort was made to have the nominations of county officers also put over until Tuesday, but this was defeated. The hardest fight of the session took place over the nomination of supervisors. The long existing jealousy between the fourth and fifth districts, which is always ready to break out into

SOME OF THE CHOSEN ONES



ROBERT W. SHINGLE.
Unanimous choice for Treasurer.



JOHN LANE,
who heads the ticket for Mayor.



D. KALAUOKALANI,
Unanimous choice for City Clerk.



ANDREW COX,
Convention choice for Sheriff.



JAMES BICKNELL,
Renominated as Auditor.



SAM C. DWIGHT,
Choice of Fifth for the Board.

THE TICKET

MAYOR.
John C. Lane.

SHERIFF.
Andrew Cox.

CITY ATTORNEY.
John Cathcart.

TREASURER.
Robert W. Shingle.

AUDITOR.
James Bicknell.

CITY CLERK.
D. Kalauokalani Jr.

SUPERVISORS.
Eben P. Low.

Makanoe C. Amana.

Chas. N. Arnold.

Samuel C. Dwight.

Frank Kruger.

Harry E. Murray.

James C. Quinn.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Honolulu—Wm. K. Simerson.

Waialua—Oscar Cox.

Koolaupoko—Frank Pahiā.

Waianae—J. K. Kupau.

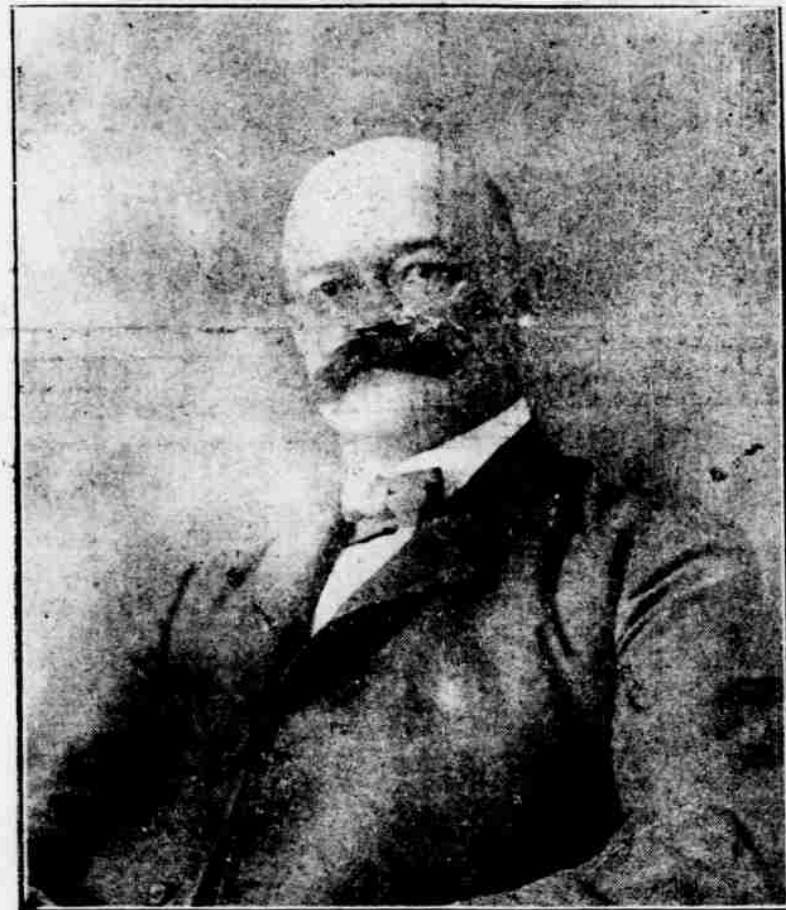
Ewa—John Fernandez.

Koolauloa—L. K. Naone.

flame, early made itself evident. The delegates from the fifth were the principal kickers. Being greatly outnumbered, they seemed to fear that they were going to be given the short end of the deal and they opposed every motion made by any delegate from the fourth that in any way affected the voting for nominees for the board of supervisors.

The idea seemed to prevail that the convention was not to nominate candidates to represent the City and County of Honolulu but candidates to represent the fourth and fifth districts and there was all kinds of jockeying between the different factions to obtain the advantage. It having been decided that the fifth district should be given one long term and one short term senator and the fourth district two long term senators, the fifth claimed the right to nominate four supervisors, leaving the fourth but three. But the fourth, having the majority of votes, would not stand for this and fought for and won the right to nominate four of the supervisors, leaving the fifth but three. Several efforts were made to have the supervisors nominated at large, but all such efforts fell through.

One of the most interesting features of the convention is the split that has occurred in the ranks of the liquor men. Jack Seully, who was strongly backed by the Bartlett-Brewery-Wise faction, insisted on coming out as a candidate for the senate. He was nominated during the afternoon session, but by the time the convention came together again at eight o'clock he had made the painful discovery that he did not have the backing of the entire liquor faction. Indeed, it is understood that he was flatly informed by the representatives of certain of the leading liquor houses of Honolulu that they not only would not support him, but would vigorously oppose him. Consequently, soon after the evening session began, he withdrew his name from nomination. This was a clear defeat for the Bartlett-Brewery-



JOHN W. CATHCART,
Nominated for third term as City Attorney.



EBEN LOW, THE COWBOY CANDIDATE.

Wise combination, and served to show them that they were by no means as strong as they had supposed they were. Another straw which served to show which way the wind blows was that plank in the platform which expresses confidence in the present liquor law and opposes any attempt being made to tamper with it. Altogether, Bartlett and the Brewery have been badly bumped, though the other member of the coalition, John Wise, has been much more successful and has succeeded, to large extent at any rate, in putting through his personal program, even though he has not been able to win the battle for his employers, the Bartlett-Brewery interests.

Wise, in fact, has all along been the most prominent delegate on the floor of the convention. Not a subject has arisen but what he has been on his feet to give his say, and it must be confessed that what he had to say usually went, except when it came to trying to stuff the ticket with the names of his liquor friends.

The Platform.

The platform that was adopted yesterday afternoon by the convention is about what might have been expected, except, perhaps, in one or two particu-

lars. It contains the usual endorsement of the work of the President of the United States, the Governor of the Territory and the Delegate to congress, together with a declaration of faith in the principles of the Republican party, a commendation of the work done by that party and an expression of belief that the way to perpetuate the prosperity of the country is to continue that party in power. The platform favors extension of the waterworks, added funds for road work, assistance to the work of the promotion committee and the continued aid by the federal government of the efforts to suppress and eliminate leprosy.

Going further, the platform contains an expression of a belief that the plebiscite vote was in effect a vote of confidence in the present liquor law, and opposes any attempt being made to change that law. Furthermore, the opinion is expressed that liquor license fees should be divided between the Territory and the counties.

Cumbersome Balloting.

The system of balloting rendered obligatory by the adoption of the minority report of the rules committee was cumbersome in the extreme and it took (Continued on Page Five.)

IRRIGATION PLAN QUILTS BECAUSE THE BIGGEST ONE YET SNUBBED BY TEDDY

Would Carry Ditch from Hilo Clear Around to Kau for Pahala and Hutchinson.

A DITCH NINETY MILES LONG

Manager Wolters Returns from Coast With Outline of the Plan Mapped Out.

Reclamation of the Kau district of the Island of Hawaii, rendering its arid lands fertile and increasing the sugar output and area for further development, are included in a scheme for water development reported by Manager Carl Wolters of Hutchinson plantation, and John T. McCrosson, who returned from the Coast Monday on the Matson steamship Wilhelmna.

Since the development of the water resources of the Islands began a few years ago, Kauai, Maui, Oahu and a portion of Hawaii have received attention from the engineering experts, and water which previously went to waste, either by direct flow into the ocean or by seeping through the porous soil into the subterranean reservoirs, is now conserved and sent onto valuable cane lands, and also areas which may be developed by homesteaders, but nothing has so far been done toward relieving thirsty Kau.

In the Kau district are Hutchinson and Pahala plantations, both of which suffer for want of water, and some seasons end with the sugar output materially decreased because of drought. Pahala has not only suffered from lack of water, but at one time it was threatened with annihilation by the leafhopper, which ravaged almost the entire estate.

It is understood that Manager Wolters' visit to California was directly connected with the proposal to organize a company for the purpose of securing water somewhere in the Hilo district and carrying it by a system of ditches and tunnels almost one-fourth around the Island into Kau district and along the upper levels of cane lands of the two plantations. The ditch will be carried past the crater of Kilauea, probably about a thousand or fifteen hundred feet below that famous volcanic wonder, and down into the region which is so sadly in need of water.

Those interested in seeing that part of the Big Island developed, that it may be made attractive to homesteaders, and thereby tend to increase the population, which is at a low ebb, are of the opinion that the federal reclamation service has there an opportunity to put its theories and money into practical service. The matter is also to be brought to the attention of the Governor and the superintendent of public works. With a combination of the federal and territorial governments, and those interested in the cane development of that part of the Island, there is hope that the water now going to waste in the Hilo hinterland will be conserved and conducted into the arid region. There are thousands of acres of land that can be developed into a rich agricultural district, if only water can be brought upon it.

The upper lands are considered excellent for cattle raising, but without water cattle have died there by thousands. There are many reasons why water should be brought into Kau, the promoters state, and not the least of those reasons is that the country can be made attractive to homesteading.

The entire scheme is a big one.

Governor Frear's Analysis.

Governor Frear, to whom the proposition has been suggested, gave many details of the suggested plan for the ditch. "The suggestion has been made by John T. McCrosson," he said, "that an irrigation ditch be constructed to take the surplus water of the streams from Hakalan and Hilo districts on the windward side of Hawaii, around into the district of Kau. The ditch would begin at an elevation of about 3500 feet, pass through Olua and below the volcano, and through the district of Kau at a sufficient elevation to irrigate the lands requiring irrigation in that district. It would be cement lined and, of course, it would cost a large amount of money."

"The lands which it would be expected to water would be those now occupied in fee simple or under lease by the Pahala and Hutchinson sugar plantations, and other lands used for grazing and by homesteaders. A large proportion of the land is owned by the government and another large proportion by the Bishop Estate."

Would Be Making of District.

"It would be the making of that district and would make it possible not only to supply adequately with water lands not under cultivation, and which suffer from time to time from drought, but also to bring a great deal of additional land under cultivation, as far as the extreme south point of the island of Hawaii."

"The scheme involves two propositions. One is the granting of a water license the terms of which would be such as would protect those who require water from the same sources in the district of Hilo, and also such as (Continued on Page Eight.)

Senator Lorimer Resigns From Hamilton Club When He Loses a Banquet.

FIGHT TO MAKE HIM STAY

Roosevelt Would Not Dine if Alleged Briber Should Eat at Same Table.

CHICAGO, September 11.—United States Senator Lorimer has tendered his resignation as a member of the Hamilton Club of this city.

There is a prospect of a fight in the club over the acceptance of his resignation.

Lorimer, who had been invited to a banquet given in honor of Colonel Roosevelt, was later notified that his invitation had been withdrawn on account of the ex-President refusing to attend the banquet if Lorimer was present.

The banquet was given and Roosevelt was made much of. The colonel's address of the evening was a denunciation of graft in this State.

Lorimer, whose presence was not desired, was charged with last year having secured his office by bribing members of the Illinois legislature.

Roosevelt, when invited to the banquet in his honor on Thursday, declared that he would not be present at any function attended by Lorimer.

Lorimer's resignation has created a great deal of disagreement among the Hamilton's members, many of whom insist that his resignation should not be accepted.

SAYS WYOMING IS HONEYCOMBED WITH GRAFT

CHEYENNE, September 11.—Former United States Senator Joseph Carey has announced his independent candidacy for the governorship. In his declaration of principles he states that the government of Wyoming is honeycombed with graft and he promises, if elected, to make a clean out of the grafters.

ROOSEVELT REACHES HOME THIS MORNING

PITTSBURGH, September 11.—Colonel Roosevelt's western trip came to an end last night. He arrives at Oyster Bay this morning.

BIRD MAN FLUTTERS UNDER TWO BRIDGES

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—Aviator Baldwin today aeroplaned fourteen miles over the Mississippi River, flying his machine under two bridges without a mishap.

"PARDON" PATTERSON FEARS A SPLIT

NASHVILLE, September 11.—"Pardon" Patterson, former governor of this State and generally known as "the pardon governor," has withdrawn as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the governorship. It is stated that a threatened split in the party is the cause of his getting out.

SEVEN DEAD AND FIFTY INJURED

BERNAY, France, September 11.—The Paris-bound Cherbourg express has been derailed here, seven being killed and fifty injured.

NEXT EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS IN VIENNA

MONTREAL, September 11.—The next eucharistic congress will be held in Vienna.

TRANSPORT ASHORE ON COAST OF LUZON

MANILA, September 10.—The inter-island transport Warren has gone ashore on the coast of Luzon.

New Millinery

The cases containing our supply for the Fall Showing are now being unpacked.
WATCH FOR OUR OPENING

Fancy Silk Foulards

in handsome designs. All the season's latest showing and only one dress-length of each. They are all exclusive patterns.

A New Stock

of Nainsook, Handkerchief Linen and Longcloth in many qualities.

Cream Henrietta

All Wool, very handsome, combines the necessary warmth with lustrous light finish, \$1.25 per yard.

RING UP OUR NEW PHONE NUMBER
1165

SPECIAL SALE OF LACES

ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12

For Three Days Only

BLACK CHANTILLY SILK LACE AND INSERTIONS. WHITE AND CREAM SILK APPLIQUE, ORIENTAL LACES IN WHITE AND CREAM. WHITE FANCY LACES, MEDIUM AND HEAVY TORCHON, COTTON TORCHON.

| REGULAR Price | SPECIAL Price | REGULAR Price | SPECIAL Price |
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| \$.10 | \$.07 1/2 | \$.55 | \$.45 |
| .15 | .10 | .60 | .45 |
| .20 | .15 | .65 | .45 |
| .25 | .20 | .70 | .60 |
| .30 | .25 | .75 | .60 |
| .35 | .25 | .80 | .60 |
| .40 | .35 | .90 | .60 |
| .45 | .35 | 1.00 | .75 |
| .50 | .35 | 1.50 | 1.15 |
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THIS PRICE LIST APPLIES TO ALL THE LACES ADVERTISED FOR THIS SALE.

Sachs Dry Goods Co.

Cor. Fort and Beretania Sts.

Opp. Fire Station

Some Excellent Showings AT SACHS' POPULAR STORE

Stencilled Burlap

for draping and couch covers in pretty art patterns.
36 inches wide, 25c a yard.

Swiss Curtain Muslin

A new line, in spots, all sizes, and floral designs.
20c a yard.

A Large Stock

of Muslins, Cambrie, Indian Head, etc., in all the well-known brands, at popular prices.

THE OCTOBER DELINEATOR IS NOW ON SALE

Suitings

Some fine new grey suitings have just been put into stock. They are in suit lengths of eight yards and are just what will be worn during the Fall.

Republican County Platform

Once more the district and county convention of the Republican party of the City and County of Honolulu, in convention assembled, appeals to the electors of the Island of Oahu, and hereby reaffirms its allegiance to the principles and traditions of the Republican party of the Nation, and to its policies, as outlined in the national platform, and now meets the new problems of territorial and county government with the same courage and capacity with which it accomplished the task of establishing and carrying on in these Islands constitutional and responsible government for the benefit of the whole people of Hawaii.

We heartily endorse the wise and conservative administration of the office of chief executive by President Taft.

We heartily endorse the administration of the fiscal and prudential affairs of this Territory by Governor Frear, and particularly commend his policy and efforts to establish on these Islands diversified agricultural pursuits by dividing up the government lands of the Territory among sturdy homesteaders, thus increasing the wealth and prosperity and population of the Territory.

Delegate to Congress.

We again pledge our support to and commend the successful efforts of Delegate Kalaniana'ole in securing federal aid and appropriations for this Territory, and heartily congratulate him for the substantial aid that he has been able to obtain from the congress of the United States for the benefit of Hawaii and its people.

Wage Earners.

The same wise policy which has been

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination for the office of

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER

subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

RICHARD H. TRENT.

Announcement

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination as Representative from the Fourth District, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

A. Q. MARCALLINO.

Announcement

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination as Supervisor, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

M. C. PACHECO.

Announcement

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination as Representative, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

CHARLES H. BROWN.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line

The bark FOONG SUEY will sail from New York for this port about October 15, subject to change. Freight taken at lowest rates. For information apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

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NICELLE OLIVE OIL

Only sound, perfect fruit being used. It
is absolutely pure with exquisite flavor.
Your Grocer Has It

the supremacy of the American merchant marine.

Appropriation for Liliuokalani.

We favor the continuance, so long as she shall live, of the permanent settlement upon the former Queen Liliuokalani.

Trusts and Other Monopolies.

We stand opposed to all trusts and monopolies and combinations of capital which tend to control supplies, increase prices, lower wages, and place burdens upon the labor and laborers of the Territory.

Honest, Economical Administration of County Government.

We demand for the people honest, economical and efficient administration of county government by the officers thereof, and will use every effort to require county officials to spend the public money to the best advantage, and that in the building and construction of roads, and other public works, the public money shall not be wasted, and that competent officials only shall be engaged to control and direct the expenditures required for such purposes.

Republican Supervisors.

We commend the work of the Republican majority of the board of supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu in redeeming the pledges given to the people in the last campaign. Their fulfillment of the pledge relative to the belt road with other extensive road and street improvements, their handling of the municipal finances, so that the wage earners of the city and county have had regular employment while the funds have been so conserved as to leave a handsome balance to the next board. Their administration of matters connected with the jails, schools, and sanitary matters committed to their charge by the legislature of 1909 are worthy of the Republican party's approbation.

Democratic Incompetency.

We call the attention of the people of the city and county to the fact that none of the important measures which have been advocated and caused to be enacted by the Republican party could have been enacted under a Democratic administration, either territorial or county, and that the efforts of that party have been directed to unjust criticism and the prevention of the measures and policies of the Republican party.

Conclusion.

Upon this platform, and relying upon our record and our accomplishments in securing county government for the people, in protecting honest labor, in dividing up the government lands, securing liberal federal appropriations for the Territory, in guarding the public health, and increasing the efficiency of the educational department of the Territory, and other measures for the benefit of the whole people, we go before the city and county asking the support, not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens, who, regardless of past political differences, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings, and make secure the achievements of a Greater Hawaii.

PROGRAM

—OF THE—
FOURTEENTH CELEBRATION
—OF—

REGATTA DAY

TO BE HELD

Saturday, Sept. 17, '10,

IN HONOLULU HARBOR

Commencing at 9 A. M.

- 1 Senior Six-Oar Sliding Seat Barge. Prize, \$25 Trophy.
- 2 Six-Paddle Canoe. First Prize, \$30; Second Prize, \$15.
- 3 Freshman Six-Oar Sliding Seat Barge. Prize, \$25 Trophy.
- 4 Four-Paddle Canoe. First Prize, \$20; Second Prize, \$10.
- 5 Senior Pair-Oar Boats (sliding seats). Prize, \$20 Trophy.
- 6 Four-Paddle Canoe (modern). First Prize, \$20; Second Prize, \$10.
- 7 Junior Pair-Oar Boats (sliding seats). Prize, \$20 Trophy.
- 8 Special Pair-Oar Boats (sliding seats).
- 9 Sailing Race for Sea Wrens. Prize, \$15 Cup.
- 10 Sailing Race for Pearls. Prize, \$15 Cup.
- 11 Sailing Canoe Race. First Prize, \$15; Second Prize, \$10.
- 12 Sailing Canoe Race (modern). First Prize, \$15; Second Prize, \$10.
- 13 Four-Oar Shell Race. Prize, \$20 trophy.

Races open to all. No entry fees. All rowing races to be governed by the racing rules of the Hawaiian Rowing Association.

Each entry shall include the name of the boat, or, if it has none, the name of the person who enters it. There must be at least three boats started before a second prize will be awarded.

Entries will open at 8 a. m., Tuesday, September 13, at the Hawaiian News Co., Alexander Young Building, and will close Thursday, September 16, at 12 m.

For further particulars apply to the Regatta Committee—T. V. King, Bert Heilbron, Irwin Spalding.

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One Cent Per Square Foot

Or a trifle over for home sites of more than one acre each, adjoining the celebrated Pu-kele Homesteads in PALOLO VALLEY, ten minutes' walk from the car line.

These lots are adjoining the beautiful homes of Owen Williams, William A. Rideout, Charles J. Schoening, Edward F. Patten, and others.

The rear of these lots extends to the hill slopes, from which grand views are to be had. Correct soil for all kinds of fruit.

Let me show you this property.

\$500 per acre and up.

Map in my window.

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MEATS WITH FLAVOR

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OVERLOOKING THE ENTIRE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE GOLDEN GATE AND THE REMIT CITY. CONVENIENT TO SHOPPING, THEATER, BUSINESS AND RAILROAD CENTERS.

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Operated on Both American and European Plan.

Combining all the conveniences and luxuries a good hotel should have, with many unique, original and unusual features. Carefully refurnished and refitted at a cost of over three million dollars. Social dining room—headquarters of the Army and Navy—scene of most of the social festivities.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 1,000 GUESTS.

RATES: American (Table d'Hôte) Plan, one person, per day, \$5.00 and upwards. European (à la Carte) Plan, room and bath, one person, per day, \$2.50 and upwards.

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A bungalow in College Hills.

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AGENTS.

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WATERFRONT NEWS

ISLAND BOAT HAS DISTINGUISHED CROWD

School Children as Well as Politicians Arrived by Mauna Kea Yesterday.

When the steamer Mauna Kea arrived yesterday morning from the capital city of the Island of Hawaii, to say nothing of way ports, there was, in spite of the early hour, a considerable crowd on the wharf to meet the distinguished politicians and other citizens and citizenesses from Hawaii and Maui, Hackes and autos were on hand, of course, but, in spite of a goodly number of the passengers being politicians, there were not many who wanted to go to the expense of hiring automobiles. Some of the leading politicians in the bunch went to the Young Hotel, and other similar hostilities, to be sure, but they were not going to spend the price of a day's board at a hotel in being carried in a benzine buggy.

One of the arrivals was the Republican national committeeman, H. Lincoln Holstein, who, by the way, did take an automobile, though he didn't go to any hotel. He hustled right away to the mansion of John Lane, on Miller street, where, within an hour, there was an important meeting of politicians.

Leland Stanford Conness, formerly a Honolulu newspaperman, now editing the Hawaii Herald, was one of the arrivals, as a delegate to the territorial convention.

There were two hundred and sixty-nine cabin passengers, to say nothing of those in the steerage. Needless to say the Mauna Kea was somewhat crowded.

There were other important people aboard the Inter-Island liner besides politicians and they were children, school children.

MANCHURIA MAY NOT BE IN TOMORROW

At the present rate of the Manchuria's progress from Yokohama the Pacific Mail liner may not arrive here until Tuesday morning. On Friday night at eight o'clock the Manchuria was 1128 miles off. If she travels at 400 miles per day she would hardly arrive off port in time on Monday to come into port. She may therefore not be alongside the Alakea wharf until Tuesday morning. Hackfeld & Co., agents, have received a wireless message from the Manchuria, merely giving her distance, but giving no particulars as to when she might arrive. Considerable interest is manifested in regard to the Manchuria as Prince Tsai Hsun is aboard and he will be accorded all the honors of his rank by the local, federal and territorial governments. The plans have already been published for the reception to the prince. The Manchuria has room aboard for all passengers booked at the local agency, and more.

Wilhelmina in Quarantine.

A wireless from Hilo yesterday announced that a quartermaster aboard the Matson steamship Wilhelmina had been removed from the steamer as a victim of smallpox. The man was at first thought to have a fit but physicians later diagnosed the case as smallpox. The steamer will be fumigated at Hilo and every precaution taken to insure the steamer being absolutely clean from the standpoint of the United States quarantine officials, before she returns to Honolulu. All persons aboard will be vaccinated. The examination of the man was made by Doctor Grace. The vessel may not be delayed in leaving here for San Francisco on schedule time.

Back to School.

More than a hundred boys and girls arrived on the steamer Mauna Kea yesterday morning preparatory to beginning the season's work at Kamehameha Schools tomorrow morning. Twenty-five or thirty came from Hilo and considerable numbers were picked up at other landings along the route.

The Mauna Kea had a record crowd on board. The upper decks were utilized to accommodate fifty or sixty persons who were unable to get berths. Owing to the large amount of traffic picked up at the way landings the steamer was more than an hour late getting to Honolulu.

There were many Republican politicians on board coming to the city to attend the territorial convention tomorrow and to witness the county convention yesterday.

Ready for Reception.

When Prince Tsai Hsun reaches Honolulu per steamship Manchuria he will be received with a great show of hospitality, and real hospitality at that, for there will be the spirit as well as the show. There was a meeting yesterday morning in the Governor's office between the Governor and the secretary of the Territory, Mott-Smith, and the military and naval officials who upon the plans arranged several days ago were perfected, as published in The Advertiser of September 8.

Tsai Hsun, High Commissioner of the Chinese empire, uncle of the emperor, and elder brother of the prince, Tsai Tafo, who visited Honolulu not long ago, will be elaborately entertained. The band, as before stated, will escort him to the capital and he will be accompanied by U. S. troops. He will be taken to Pearl Harbor and the Chinese merchants of the city hope to give him a banquet.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Dix at Manila. Logan, from S. F. for Hon., Sept. 6. Sheridan, ar. Manila, Sept. 4. 5955. Sherman, from Hon. for S. F., Sept. 3.

The following sugar on Hawaii awaits shipment: Oahu 6967, Wainaku 9600, Hamakua 4642, Honokaa 5500, Honoapua

MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Saturday, September 10.

Victoria—Sailed Sept. 9, S. S. Zea landia, for Honolulu.
Port San Luis—Arrived Sept. 9, S. S. Santa Rita, hence Aug. 29.
San Francisco—Sailed Sept. 10, 2 p. m., S. S. Sierra, for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived Sept. 10, S. S. China, hence Sept. 4.
Yokohama—Arrived Sept. 10, S. S. Korea, hence Aug. 29.
Mahakona—Sailed Sept. 9, schr. Sequoia, for Eureka.
Mahakona—Sailed Sept. 9, S. S. Missouri, for Salina Cruz.

NEXT MAILS.

Coast, Orient and Colonial.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:
San Francisco—Per Nippon Maru, tomorrow.

Yokohama—Per Manchuria, tomorrow.
Australia—Per Marama, Sept. 13.
Victoria—Per Zealandia, Sept. 16.

Mails will depart for the following points as follows:
San Francisco—Per Manchuria, Tuesday.
Yokohama—Per Nippon Maru, Tuesday.

Vancouver—Per Marama, Sept. 13.
Sydney—Per Zealandia, Sept. 16.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, September 10.

Str. Mauna Kea from Hilo and way ports, a. m.

DUE TODAY.

M. N. S. S. Wilhelmina from Hilo, a. m.

Str. Kinan, from Kauai, a. m.

Str. Mikahala, from Molokai ports, a. m.

DUE TOMORROW.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, 9:30 a. m.

P. M. S. S. Manchuria from Yokohama, p. m. or a. m. Tuesday.

DUE TUESDAY.

U. S. A. T. Logan from San Francisco.

C. A. S. S. Marama, from Sydney.

Str. Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kauai ports, a. m.

SAIL TUESDAY.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, for Yokohama, 10 a. m.

Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 10 a. m.

Str. Kinan, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, Sept. 10—Misses Mordon (2), C. Smith and wife, H. D. Morehead and wife, N. Fernandez, Miss Fernandez, Rev. S. L. Desha, Misses Riee (2), Miss Lyons, Miss D. E. Cutler, Miss M. Plotter, Mrs. M. Jenness, Miss M. Borden, Miss L. Greenfield, Miss J. K. Campbell, Mrs. Marks and 2 children, Miss Lane, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. F. C. Stone, Mrs. J. A. Victor and 2 daughters, F. L. Flourney and wife, Geo. Victor, John Victor, W. S. Terry, Miss A. Henry, Miss I. Hapai, Mrs. W. C. Brown and daughter, Miss C. Unea, H. Neumann and wife, E. D. Lowrey, D. K. Wilson, C. D. Green, W. A. Dickenson, G. W. Wallace, T. Logan, Master Lindsay, Masters Moir (2), C. Shipman, wife and 3 children, J. M. Hamilton, W. D. Lowell, Mr. Galloway, A. Fernandez, wife and daughter, Miss L. Desha, Mrs. W. H. Pack, Rev. W. Felmy, wife and 2 children, A. Lindsay, L. S. Conness, C. R. Buckland, Peter Lee and 2 sons, Mrs. W. H. Milne, Mrs. R. W. Warham, Miss Bever, Miss Merrill, Miss Alexander, Miss H. Medford, Miss M. Mace, Miss A. Kinney, Miss A. Borden, Miss G. Reinhardt, Miss Arakawa, Geo. Chong Lun, Master S. Matsun, D. Polikahani, Master Nobbitt, Master P. Kinney, J. E. Roeha, wife and 3 children, A. Horner, W. Lidgate, Miss Anderson, E. F. Patton, Misses Lidgate (2), Misses Kamakawiwoale (2), Miss Campbell, Miss E. Rodenhurst, Mrs. H. Renton and 3 daughters, Miss V. Madden, Miss M. Hind, Miss A. Bond, Mrs. A. Ahrens and 2 daughters, Miss Williams, J. Payne, A. J. Williamson, Miss D. Podmore, Miss V. Rickard, K. D. Bond, A. R. Keller and wife, Miss Austin, Miss B. Woods, Miss Campbell, J. Pritchard and 2 daughters, Messrs. Hind (2), S. Austin, W. E. Devereaux and 2 children, H. L. Holstein.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(Army and Navy.)

Kukui, U. S. L. H. T., Keriger.

Thetis, U. S. R. C., Cochran, from cruise, Sept. 8.

(Merchant Vessels.)

Columbian, Am. s.s., Nichols, Tacoma, Sept. 7.

David Evans, from Aberdeen, Sept. 3 (Pearl Harbor).

Ethel Zane, Am. schr., Caspar, Aug. 25.

Flourance Ward, Am. schr., Midway Is., Aug. 11.

Greystoke Castle, Br. s. s., from Antwerp, Sept. 9.

Robert Lowers, Am. schr., from Port Ludlow, Sept. 8.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| Days | Sept | High Tide | Low Tide | High Tide | Low Tide | High Tide | Low Tide | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | Moon Rises | Moon Sets |
|------|------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| M | 5 | 4.42 | 1.5 | 4.48 | 11.35 | 10.28 | 5.48 | 6.09 | 7.55 | | |
| T | 6 | 5.10 | 1.3 | 5.20 | 11.28 | 11.14 | 5.48 | 6.08 | 8.28 | | |
| W | 7 | 5.57 | 1.3 | 5.33 | 11.35 | 12.00 | 5.46 | 6.07 | 8.59 | | |
| Th | 8 | 6.44 | 1.3 | 5.57 | | 12.53 | 5.46 | 6.06 | 9.32 | | |
| F | 9 | 7.35 | 1.4 | 6.37 | 0.1 | 2.15 | 5.46 | 6.05 | 10.10 | | |
| S | 10 | 8.33 | 1.4 | 7.50 | 0.48 | 4.17 | 5.47 | 6.04 | 10.56 | | |
| S | 11 | 9.45 | 1.5 | 9.40 | 1.25 | 5.35 | 5.47 | 6.03 | 11.32 | | |

First quarter of the moon, September 11.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

They say, "ONE-THIRD YOUR LIFE IS SPENT IN BED," so naturally it behooves us to give some attention to the fittings of our bedrooms. To awaken in a cheery, cosy bedroom gives one a feeling of happiness and perfect content, and helps to start the day right, and costs but little to accomplish this—it is money well spent.

BEDS

METAL BEDS are in most demand these days, of which we are showing a very comprehensive line in single, three-quarter, and full sizes, from the plain light tube beds at \$4.50 up to the massive two-inch posters at \$50.00, with or without brass trimmings, in scroll effects, or those with perfectly plain lines, devoid of all ornamentation, known as the chilles, while Ivory and Vernis Martin are the popular finish. For those who like a little more coloring we have the mahogany, pink, green, and combinations.

Perhaps you are tired of the metal beds. If so, we have a nice line of BRASS BEDS in straight posts and bent pillar effects, in round or square tubing, in satin or bright finish from \$34.00 to \$100.00.

Or your fancy may run to WOOD BEDS, say a genuine mahogany with its rich red grain, in Napoleon or Colonial designs at \$40.00 to \$60.00, or the plain styles in quartered oak and birdseye at \$27.00 to \$40.00.

BUREAUS

Our showing of BUREAUS is unsurpassed, such a variety of designs and different woods and finish is seldom shown in a community of this size.

The soft-toned birdseye maple in natural finish is quite the vogue and deservedly so. What could be more appropriate for the young lady's room or the guest chamber? Nothing cooler and cleaner looking, and at prices to suit all, \$30.00 to \$93.00.

Then there is the genuine mahogany. That for richness of color and beauty of grain we must look to when more elaborate furnishing is considered. In this we are showing some beautiful reproductions of the earlier periods from \$45.00 to \$100.00.

In oak we have the largest showing, both plain and quartersawn, in golden and fumed finish, every conceivable design in plain or shaped fronts, and oval, square, or shaped mirrors, solid oak dressers \$18.00 to \$68.00; imitation golden oak as cheap as \$12.75.

CHIFFONNIERS

May be you lack closet room. Then one of our chiffonniers will be just the thing. All sizes from 26 inches to 42 inches in width, with and without mirrors, in mahogany, birdseye, quartered oak, golden or fumed finish, plain oak and imitation oak in golden finish, some to match the bureaus and some odd. Prices from \$9.00 to \$75.00.

To sum it all up we are justly proud of our assortment of bedroom furniture, and its reasonableness, and we want to show it to you. It will give us pleasure to do so.

\$39.50

Special Offer for This Week

Complete bedroom outfit, comprising 1 solid oak dresser, 1 washstand, 1 table, 1 straight chair, 1 rocker, golden finish, 1 white enamel metal bed, 1 woven wire spring, 1 excelsior mattress, 1 pair of pillows, regular price \$53.00, special sale price this week.

\$39.50

See our window display

J. HOPP & CO.

Window

Shades made to order

The House of Quality 185 KING STREET

FRENCH LAUNDRY

J. ABADIE - PROPRIETOR

PHONE 1491

777 King Street

F. E. DAVIS & CO.

Merchandise Brokers

Nuuanu and Merchant Streets

FREE!! FREE!! FREE!!

"Watches"

TO introduce our Boys' Clothing department we will give FREE with every suit purchased a splendid gun metal stem wind and stem set watch. This watch is not a toy but a watch that is guaranteed for one year by the maker.

We carry a full line of Boys' Clothing ranging from \$5.00 and upwards

The Carion
FORMERLY THE KASH COR. HOTEL & FORT STS.

SUNDAY ADVERTISER

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 11

Not Enough

The Outlook.

Newspaper despatches have reported that the administration is ready to acquiesce in the retirement of Secretary Ballinger from the secretaryship of the interior, Senator Aldrich from the Rhode Island senatorship, and Speaker Cannon from the speakership of the house. It has been intimated that the acquiescence in the retirement of these men from public life is in compliance with the public sentiment that has associated Secretary Ballinger with opposition to Conservation, Senator Aldrich with tariff legislation for special interests, and Speaker Cannon with oligarchical methods of legislation. We have no means of knowing what foundation these despatches have. It is possible that they express in substance the conclusion reached by the responsible leaders of the Republican party; it is possible that they represent merely an attempt on the part of subordinate party officials to test public opinion; or it is possible that they are merely the unfounded inferences of an imaginative newspaper correspondent. We do not here either assume or question their authenticity.

In any case, however, such a policy as they represent will not satisfy public demand. If the Republican party desires success, it will not secure it through the mere retirement of these men. The present public unrest is not a clamor for vengeance on any individual or individuals. It is not a demand for the heads of victims. It is rather a demand for a constructive policy and for an efficient application of such a policy.

The retirement of Secretary Ballinger, of Senator Aldrich, of Speaker Cannon, is not enough. What the people want to see is a man in Secretary Ballinger's place who is an enthusiastic believer in Conservation and an efficient administrator of Conservation policies; in Senator Aldrich's place a man who will withstand the pressure of private interests and will vote for laws in the interest of the public; and in Speaker Cannon's place a man who will oppose parliamentary oligarchy and further methods of legislation in accord with the spirit of popular self-government.

Just Beginning at Forty

Strand Magazine.

There is no fact more striking than the way modern life is pushing back the period of old age. Less than a century ago a man was old at forty. You have only to pick up Jane Austen's novels to find gentlemen of thirty-five described as middle aged. At sixty they were gabbling in their dotage. And there is Mr. Pickwick—that dear, delightful, benevolent old gentleman of forty-five!

Fifty years ago when a man reached the age of forty-five he grew a beard under his chin, bought himself a pair of drab gaiters and a white neckcloth and spoke with anxious concern of the rising generation, whose manners were so different from those he had known as a "young man." Nowadays the popular notion of irresponsible, irrepressible youth is illustrated by Colonel Roosevelt, who is fifty-two. In our generation thirty-two is outwardly indistinguishable from fifty-two, save in that the former has a slightly more youthful tint in its cheek and its waistcoat.

As for the fair sex the genus old lady is all but extinct. The pretty, vivacious matron you admire at a garden party may have been twenty-five or seventy summers. As Queen Alexandra not long since said to Mme. Adeline Patti: "We two are two of the youngest women in England." The illustrious royal example has been so sedulously followed that the ladies—always young, always active, always in the height of fashion—may be said to laugh in the very face of Father Time.

Control of Public Schools.

Hilo Tribune.

Gradually as the session of the legislature becomes more threatening the report that an attempt will be made to bring the school system under the county administration becomes stronger. Teachers especially are worrying on this account, and, if there be any prospect of any such legislation, the rest of us might worry quite a bit as well.

The Tribune does not believe that the present school system is perfect by any means; there does seem to be still considerable worship of the Idol Pedagogy among the school authorities; but the school system is on the whole good, and it is gradually improving. In time the schools will work towards training in practical branches rather than astronomy, belles-lettres and the like. The teachers are employed and paid on a basis of ability and experience which comes far nearer civil service rules than anything else in the Territory.

To place the school system under the counties would be to wilfully destroy a system which is doing good service. That politics would enter into the appointment of teachers is certain. The police departments give a good example of how politics work a detriment to public service. To ruin our teaching force for the purpose of giving a few politicians additional power would be one of the worst steps backwards which the Territory could possibly take. It should be almost a foregone conclusion that Governor Frear would veto a bill making such provision, but the teachers do not feel so sure about it, and considering the gold brick which the Governor was instrumental in handing the counties last year, when the maintenance of the schoolhouses was placed in their control, there seems to be room for a reasonable doubt. It would be most interesting to learn what is the attitude of the Governor in the matter.

It's all right to say just what you think, but there are times when it is prudent to say it to yourself.

When a man gets all the money he needs there is only one thing he wants, and that is more money.

Some young men regard marriage merely as the annexation of a rich father-in-law.

Contentment is merely not wanting the things we know we can't have.

No girl ever had such a shrinking disposition as her bathing suit.

It's a poor epigram that won't work both ways.

Betting is a fool's argument—if you lose.

A SUPPLICATION.

By Clinton Scollard.

Lord, we whose sturdy sires

Lit sacrificial fires

Upon thine altars in the days of old,

Deeming to found a state

That should be nobly great,—

To liberty and honor consecrate,—

Turn thou our eyes from the red glamour—gold!

Lord, we whose forbears bled

Where youth and valor led,

In the dark face of danger ever bold,

Daring to dream the dream

Of freedom till its beam

Flashed on our vision like a dawning gleam,

Turn thou our hearts from the false glamour—gold!

Lord, ere some whelming hour

Grip with its fatal power,

And all our land's fair fabric we behold

Shattered as shards, sore spent,

Dismembered, impotent,

As ruinous as is a garment rent,

Turn thou our souls from the dread glamour—gold.

THE BYSTANDER



All the World's a Show;
Some Pay Their Entrance
And Others Use Pass.

WHO'S WHO IN HAWAII.

CHARLES ATHERTON—Banker and philanthropist; chiefly philanthropist; running The Star and the Palama hospital, having recently given up the latter, finding that there is more room for charity on The Star.

BOB SHINGLE—Only logical candidate for city treasurer, being as bright as he is honest. Started active life as a newspaper man, but went to the other extreme and adopted a financial life.

THE REVEREND WESTERVELT—Writes Hawaiian legends for the Paradise of the Pacific, a local monthly paper published for that purpose.

PROFESSOR BRIGHAM—Recently acquired an automobile; guardian of Bishop's museum in which he is the piece de resistance par excellence.

JUDGE A. G. M. ROBERTSON—The federal justice, who decides cases according to the law, which is more than may truthfully be said concerning incumbents in some other courts.

FATHER VALENTIN—Popular priest who believes more in human nature than he does in denatured humanity.

EDITOR AFFONSO—Jester for the court of Hilo; a bright lad who plays at newspaper work and will never forget the one and only time he was or ever will be a member of the house of representatives.

DEACON TRENT—Public-spirited citizen about to retire from public life as treasurer.

If you can remember all the time that you are a Honolulu while you are in San Francisco, and if you make your headquarters at the St. Francis, Palace, Stewart, Manx or Fairmont hotels, try hard to make the bellboys and other attaches of the hotels believe that you are from Milpitas, Petaluma or Hilo; that is, if you need your spare cash to help out while you are taking in the cafe and theater life of the golden city. Otherwise, you will be separated from all manner of small coins in the way of tips and this may shorten your visit there. When a Honolulu steps out of a taxi at the St. Francis a bellboy takes his grip and probably passes it on to another boy and by the time it reaches his room several willing hands have handled the luggage. Arthur Macintosh, on his honeymoon, learned of the system, recently, while he was a guest at the St. Francis. They didn't know he was a blushing groom, at least C. Arthur says they didn't, but when they found he was from Honolulu, the word was passed along the entire line and the tips had to go out in a stream. Arthur's honeymoon suit case had passed from the first to the second bellboy, and as the second brushed against the third, he whispered, "Get wise, he's from Honolulu." Honoluluans are known on the Coast as sugar planters, whether they wrap up coffee or butter or clip sugar bend coupons. All one has to do is to register from Honolulu and he's a sugar planter, and that means tips. They all, however, have a reputation of being liberal with tips and the bellboys make the most of it.

Some hard-up writer in The Cosmopolitan, in a lengthy illustrated article, declares that men desert from the American Army because they are compelled to wash their dishes and do their own chores generally.

There may be a very few, indeed, who do desert on that account, but they are of the caliber who would run away from home because mother wanted some kindling brought in from the woodshed.

An army, American or otherwise, wherein the soldiers were not expected to take care of themselves in peace as well as in battle would be nothing less than a parade of Little Lord Fauntleroy out with their nures.

The Cosmopolitan writer, if he had his way, no doubt, would have congress arrange so that valets, chambermaids and manicurists were enlisted for the purpose of dusting their lace-embroidered uniforms, washing the china after luncheon and afternoon teas, making up the richly counterpane beds, sweeping off the battlefields, fanning the patients in the prickly-heat ward, and trimming the fingernails of the privates. Perhaps he believes a soldier should insist, when he enlists, that it be understood that no military duty shall take him away from easy motoring distance of a chophouse, theater or his club, and that no fighting or other duty shall occur during meal hours.

It is nonsense to suppose that soldiers desert because they are obliged to wash dishes or make beds. One of the real reasons is more likely to be the lack of comradeship between privates and some officers; also lack of opportunity for advancement.

A sheaf of doubtful promises and a little bag of tricks, Whatever they amount to!—That's local politics!

A show on Hotel street, where a monstrosity was on exhibition, was last night objected to by citizens who are parents, on the ground that children should not be given the opportunity of seeing such unpleasantnesses. The show was not stopped, but the management had the decency thereafter to at least announce from the gateway that only men would be admitted.

Any time it becomes necessary for McDuffie to kill a man in the proper discharge of his duty there will probably be a funeral.

Unusually hot weather prevails about the time of the Republican conventions. Hot air, human volcanic eruptions, heated argument and a warm contest all count. There is often sympathy between nature and men, and even politicians.

You can fool all landseekers some of the time, and you can fool some landseekers all of the time, but you can't fool all landseekers all of the time. Apologies to the Immortal Lincoln.

Editor Henry Walsworth Kinney, of the Hilo Tribune, spends many of his leisure hours sitting in a tree on the beach with a rifle, shooting fish at forty yards. He hires a boy to dive for the fish—when he hits one. Last week he killed six four-pounders.

A police magistrate the other day warned a witness that he should be careful or he might be charged with "insubordination of perjury." He probably meant "subornation." This was almost as bad as the other judge, not a Honolulu, who said the "grand jury had indicated the defendant and he would be arranged the next day," meaning, of course, that the defendant had been indicted and would therefore be arraigned.

"Crooked primaries legal in this Territory," says a headline in The Star. There may be crooked primaries but there won't be any straight tickets.

Makalena says he knows nothing of \$500 to fight Andrews and Buffandean in the Manoa precinct. Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be otherwise.

SIDELIGHTS

LAWS AND LAWS.

Have you ever looked closely into the way some laws operate? Of course, lawmakers and lawyers are rightly and rigorously and almost daily criticized for the queer things that occur, but at times it is quite interesting to get away from glittering generalities and get down to details.

Down here in the Islands, unless you extend your research, some things are as hard to understand as the pronunciation by the tourist of the word "Kamehameha" or an editorial leader in Anne Marie Prescott's parenthetical Times. Assaults on children appear to be in the same class as a street corner physical difference of opinion between two erstwhile friends. Larceny is said in my book to mean a whole lot of things. If the newspaper court column are right, so is the book.

But Sidelights didn't intend to give pointers to Alec Lindsay to assist him in enlightening the Y. M. C. A. on elementary law, and couldn't if she wanted to. Ever intent on learning things, an odd request made by a Chinaman during the week prompted her to make inquiries from the wife of a leading immigration official as to the Chinese exclusion law. The laundryman wanted to lend me a thousand dollars. Pleased at this mark of confidence, but not quite understanding it, for I had shown no particular evidences of immediate pressing needs, I made inquiry as to the reason therefor. The most I could understand was that he wanted to return to China to take back the bones of a cousin and visit a former wife. Just whether he was afraid of pirates on the way, or that the wife might search his shirt-jacket I couldn't make out.

But my inquiries from the source before mentioned gave me the real reason. Under the Dennis Kearney sand-lot exclusion law a laundryman is a laborer—a conclusion with which I most heartily agree, for occasionally some of the household washing falls on me. A Chinese laborer must stay here, and express the bones of his relatives, and give a power of attorney to some one in China to see his wife. He can go, of course, but he can't come back unless some one owes him at least a thousand dollars. In this event the law graciously permits him to return within a year in order to collect the money, and then to remain. Other assets which permit his return are a family remaining here, this, of course, not being placed on a cash basis.

And many strange things did I learn from my friend about the law and the operation thereof. Chinese of Hawaiian birth can go and come as they please, for they are American citizens, entitled to serve on juries, pay taxes, vote at primaries and perform work for the government. When the state visits a Chinese household it is very rarely that a physician is on hand to welcome the bird. In days of old it was not customary to register births, notwithstanding the law to that effect. Likewise was it the custom to send a youngster to China at an early age. They are coming back now, and their identification is always easy. A witness never has any trouble in recognizing a twenty-five-year-old pake as the identical youngster he saw last nineteen or twenty years ago. Moles and birth marks and peculiarly shaped noses are all well remembered. There is no question whatsoever but that the returning oriental first saw the light of day and exercised his lungs in the Paradise of the Pacific.

So did I learn that the law is decidedly unfair to our sex. A woman is what her husband is. She may be an actress or a Carrie Nation, or a Trixie or an authoress, or a modiste, or a Princess, or a Salvation Army captain. And yet, if her husband earns any part of his livelihood by the sweat of his brow he is a laborer, and, Q. E. D., so is she. Perhaps the author of the act had before him the foolish remarks of Ruth when she agreed never to be divorced from Boaz, but even with that historic precedent the provision is not fair.

And a merchant must not sweep his own floor, for then he becomes a laborer. And a laborer must always carry with him a certificate that he is a Chinaman and registered as such, or even the United States weather man can arrest him without process of law and compel him to dig up the paper or go back to China. And he can't go on through boats without the joint consent of Stackable and Brown.

From what I learned it seems there are no presumptions in his favor. If he be a citizen he must prove it. If he be registered he must prove it. If he is a merchant he must prove it. If the thousand was loaned to me he must prove it. First, last and always the burden is on him. And he cannot prove these things by his own countrymen, says the law, but must produce white witnesses.

After stating these and many other facts, my confidant informed me that within the last year the higher-ups in Washington were letting up a trifle, and were not always insisting on the judicial pound of flesh. I think she must have a splendid Chinese servant, for her tea was good, and her comment on the endeavor of the officials to help the orientals out not particularly condemnatory.

But until the law is changed, train your eyes not to be almond shaped, and don't wear anything which looks like a queue—cut it off, as did Willie Crawford—and use complexion cream if you tan. Otherwise you will appreciate what I say about some of our laws.

LABOR DAY.

I went downtown on Monday morning hoping to see a parade of the sons of toil but was disappointed. Whether they hadn't taken any stock in the governor's proclamation, or hadn't read it, or didn't care much anyway, they were not publicly in evidence. Labor Day may have been celebrated by those for whom it was invented, but if so the celebration was as secret as are the meetings of Mead's planters' association and as quiet as Lyle Dickey is when street railways are not to be sued for hundred-dollar penalties.

Why? I rather think the question can be easily answered. Whether it be a blessing or not the fact remains that we have few labor unions. This is passing strange, too, in a community where so many people are sharing the sentence pronounced upon their ancestor Adam. And even as it cannot be attributed to lack of material, so may not an absence of citizens experienced in the noble art of organization be blamed. And, too, might it be said that there are quite a few of the gentlemen referred to who possess all of the qualifications which go to make up the ideal labor leader and walking delegate. Eloquence is theirs, administrative ability is theirs, plenty of natural gifts are theirs. Traditions that they once performed labor themselves are on hand, and if not can be readily manufactured.

The sailors operate a union, but the concern is handled from San Francisco. A representative resides in Honolulu, and takes proper care to see that windjammers which are on the black list have merited difficulty in securing crews. The printers have a treasurer and monthly meetings. Out of the many hundreds of typists within the Territory they have gathered as members no less than ten, eight of whom work at the trade. The engineers and pilots have one, I believe, but it is not of the parade or celebration order. This practically completes the list. Every shop in town is an open one. No man is denied work because he has union tendencies or fired because he hasn't.

Perhaps one of the reasons for this apparent lack of interest comes from the fact that the scale of wages, particularly amongst skilled workmen, is, as a rule, higher than that which is paid on the mainland, and therefore a union would be useless save for decorative and social purposes.

The foreign element doesn't run much to combinations of this nature, and it is to be hoped that he never will. For a strike amongst the yardboys would compel me to do the sprinkling, my husband being religiously opposed to manual labor, and a strike amongst the cooks drive him downtown for meals, for he is likewise religiously opposed to the menus which I am able to prepare.

Sam Gompers made a trip in the interests of organized labor to Europe, and presented many interesting facts on his return. Let us keep him away from here, for he might get busy.

Small Talks

GOVERNOR FREAR—Have you noticed, my office chair no longer squeaks. DAVID B. LYMAN—Returning to the Islands after being fifty years away, I find one old landmark. I find The Advertiser fighting away with vigor for what is right.

"I should like to belong to the Stock Exchange," sighed the old maid. "I hear people are squeezed there so contently."—Town Topics.

Just because a man's sympathies are enlisted is no reason why he should draw a pension.

The world is but a fleeting show, and most of us have to be shown.

REPUBLICANS NAME THEIR CANDIDATES

(Continued from Page One.)

to cast the ballots and count them. The convention should have been able to accomplish all the work in the morning, but as it was, adjournment was not taken until late in the morning.

Swear Party Fealty.

All candidates for nomination were sworn to the platform and required to support the entire platform, even though unsuccessful themselves in securing the nomination of the convention. All of them did so. It remains to be seen whether or not the hatchet is buried deeper this year than it has been in years past. John C. Lane was especially vigorous in swearing fealty to the platform, and Hustace pledged himself to go out and work diligently for the election of his successful opponent. He will have the chance to do so, for he was overwhelmingly defeated.

Two Are Unopposed.

Two of the candidates met with no opposition. No one was put up against them as nominees for the county clerkship, and David Kalanokalani has no opponent within the Republican party for the office of clerk of the city and county. The secretary of the convention was instructed to cast a unanimous vote of the delegates for the two candidates.

CONVENTION OPENS.

A quorum being present at two o'clock, the convention was declared in session, following the recess from the morning session. The report of the committee on rules was read. There was a lengthy discussion of the report, which was adopted. A secret ballot, providing for the making of the secret as a rule, was adopted. When the secret ballot method was reached and was being read the secretary announced its approval by a vote of the delegates. These rules followed closely those of the last election, which permitted the ticket to be carried by men of the stamp of gambler and who, with gambler Kama, is prominent in the present convention. Breckons said the two reports and the report had been read. Klemme moved the floor, who moved the minority report be adopted. This was a Brewery man. Davis objected to a call for a standing vote. Klemme withdrew his report.

E. C. Smith stated that the method of voting was adopted to expedite matters to save time, rather than have a session continuing until the morning. It was not intended to do away with a secret ballot. The majority thereupon moved to report. However, the committee would not press this method, if the convention wanted it otherwise it was up to the convention. The motion was adopted. The minority report was put. A yell of protest was met by one for above-the-board politics. The chair was inclined to the eyes had the vote, but if one wanted another method he was willing. Harris called for an aye and no vote. Kane of the Brewery moved each precinct chairman to present the vote, and Wise rushed down aisle and spoke to Kane, and Kane withdrew his motion.

Platform Unanimous.

The report of the committee on platform was called. A. L. Castle, chairman of the committee, said that all the committee had not done, the report was unanimous. The report was then read. The interpreter Crawford translated while most of the delegates filed to take the air or something else. Nobody listened, for it is doubtful if any member of the convention can not understand English. Breckons could not be heard, anyway. The omnipresent Wise moved the question of the platform. There was a discussion and the platform was adopted.

Wise moved the appointment of members as a printing committee to prepare the ballots and the booths. The delegates demurred, saying printers and carpenters and carpenters can never be printers. However, the motion was adopted.

Nominations for Mayor.

The next order of business was the nomination for mayor, and Sam Parker was on his feet at once. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I place before you the name of a young man, John C. Lane. I place before you the name of J. C. Lane. A few moments ago a friend asked me if I would allow the privilege of seconding this nomination. He has been studying his name for two weeks. I call upon George Davis."

Davis took the floor and burst into a fiery eloquence. He hoped the convention would continue through the balance of the day. He afforded him the pleasure to nominate the man who had once before, though defeated, the mayor of the party. He ought to receive the unanimous support of the party. He hoped the disgraceful nomination of the last campaign would not be repeated. He said he knew enough of the Hawaiian people to know that Lane was nominated they would support him unanimously. He said these remarks, but the events of the last campaign justify them. If Lane is nominated, I will go out and support him. Mr. Lane is a gentleman and deserves the support of the convention. Donthitt nominated Charlie Kane as a man equally well known in Hawaii, a man with thirty-five years business experience. A man who can command the respect of the

banks and business interests is surely a man whom you can support.

"He was nominated in 1906 as supervisor and he was elected. While he was head of that board, all was harmony. The record made by the gentleman, I am now about to nominate, has been one of the most efficient made by any man in Honolulu. He is a man who can command the respect not only of the resident of Honolulu but of the visitor who comes to our shores. It gives me great pleasure to nominate Charles J. Hustace Jr."

Many Supervisors.

The nomination was seconded by W. W. Harris. The nominations were closed and nominations were taken up for supervisors. The following were nominated:

Jim Quinn, Samuel C. Dwight, Harry Murray, Jimmie Boyd, Eben Low, William Elliott, J. P. Ignacio, C. K. Arnold, Clifford Kimball, M. C. Amama, David Douglas, C. C. James, C. A. Long, D. Logan, S. Puhamaiahi, M. Robinson, W. Hoogs, Wm. Ahia and Frank Kruger.

Cox and Parker.

Nominations for sheriff came next. W. Simpson, in an oratorical outburst, placed in nomination, "A man who is fearless, conscientious and upright in the performance of his duties, Robert K. Parker."

Donthitt nominated Andrew Cox—"a man who has shown that he is a consistent Republican because he has been a member of every Republican convention. He has twelve and a half years experience as a police officer. He has been a member of every board of supervisors. He is a man whose honesty, capacity and integrity can not be questioned. When he ran for supervisor on the last ticket, he polled the highest vote of any supervisor. He was 144 votes ahead of the next highest man. It gives me great pleasure to place in nomination that old warhorse of the Republican party, Andrew E. Cox."

The nominations for sheriff were closed, and the nominations for city and county clerk were in order.

Unanimous for David.

A. S. Kaleiupu took the floor. It gave him great pleasure to place in nomination the name of a man who had obtained the confidence of the entire community, David L. Kalanokalani Jr. There were no other nominations, and the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Kalanokalani. The chairman announced that Kalanokalani was not only nominated, but elected.

Opposition to Bicknell.

Waterhouse nominated James Bicknell for auditor. Louis Kane nominated Edward Woodward. The nominations were then closed.

Shingle Unopposed.

Chairman Breckons asked Donthitt to take the chair, and he himself took the floor to nominate Robert W. Shingle for treasurer. "I believe," he said, "that if nominated that gentleman will be elected. If he isn't, that kuleana claimed by Deacon Trent will know it has had a fight. I have known him since he wore short breeches. I have known him as a schoolboy, as a newspaper carrier, in comparative poverty and comparative affluence, and I have never known him, except honest and efficient. It is my pleasure to place before you the name of Bob—officially, Robert W. Shingle."

John Wise seconded the nomination in a long speech that elicited considerable applause. Davis moved the nominations close, and in doing so said that Shingle, when asked to accept the nomination, said he was being handed a lemon. In view of the circumstances and the defeat of previous candidates, he wasn't surprised that Shingle thought so, even if he did come from Cheyenne. But he would have the united support of the Republican party. The secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nomination of Robert W. Shingle.

Cathcart Alone.

Next came the nomination for city and county attorney. Insurgent Steere nominated John Cathcart—"a man who has been a good Republican, who has graced the office several times." There were no other nominations, and the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for the incumbent. Deputy Sheriff Naone announced, to the merriment of the convention, that he closed the nominations. The chairman let him do it.

Deputy Sheriffs.

Breckons then announced that the delegates from the two districts should retire to choose their nominees for the office of deputy sheriff.

The Waialua deputy sheriff, when the convention reassembled, presented the name of Oscar Cox. Frank Paha of Koolauoko was nominated; likewise J. K. Kupa of Waianae was nominated. The delegates from Ewa nominated John Fernandez. L. K. Naone of Koolau was nominated by the delegation from that section.

Honolulu Deputy Sheriff.

Breckons, as chairman of the Honolulu delegates, called that branch of the convention to order for the nomination of a deputy sheriff. Fleming, of the thirteenth of the fifth, nominated W. H. Thornton, describing him as a man well-known as an officer of the law and a good public servant. A. S. C. Pihanaia, of the second of the fourth, nominated Henry Van Gieson, and the third candidate named by a fifth district delegate was W. K. Simonsen.

Senatorial Fight.

Nominations for senator were next in order of business. Thornton, of the fifth, placed in nomination the name of A. F. Judd. John Marcellino nominated Clarence Crabbe. Breckons called attention to the fact that three of the senators to be chosen were for the long term and one for the short term. The men who nominated Judd and Crabbe declared the nominations were for the long term.

Kane nominated J. C. Cohen. Jimmy Boyd presented the name of Cecil Brown.

John Waterhouse nominated Charles Chillingworth and a delegate from Kaakoa named Jack Scully for the full term. George Davis named John Hughes—"a man whose word is as good as his bond, a man who is against corruption,



FRED BECKLEY AND WILLIAM ISAACS, Instructing a Country Delegate.



NORMAN WATKINS AND E. P. FOGARTY, Discussing Chances on Charley Chillingworth's Doorstep.

a man who stands out prominently, a man who can sweep the island in the election."

Frank Archer, in Hawaiian, placed in nomination Charlie Achi, for the short term.

John Wise got busy again. He seconded the nomination of Achi, the man who has helped him to get money from all sides and who is of about the same political integrity as Wise himself. Marcellino nominated Clarence Crabbe for the short term, withdrawing his name for the long term.

A motion of Harry Murray, the nominations be closed, was made. Ben Zablan brought up the question of how many supervisors and senators should be allowed to come from the same district. Breckons passed the buck, saying his main object was to get the nominations all in.

Wanted Achi Clinch.

John Wise again bobbed up. He thought that although there is an unwritten law concerning the number of senators to be allotted to each party, yet in view of the death of Senator Frank Harvey, the fifth district should have the short term senator and one long term man, and the fourth two long term men.

Marcellino arose to say that if that were the sense of the convention, he withdrew the name of Crabbe as short term senator and insisted on his nomination as long term senator, which Wise hooted at as unfair.

Harris moved that the rules be suspended and the hour of closing the nominations be made half past seven. Geo. A. Davis wanted fair play. If the fifth was entitled to two senators, it ought to get 'em, and if the fourth should have two long term senators, it should have its rights.

Donthitt moved to amend Harris' motion to defer action on nomination for senator to seven-thirty. Harris accepted the amendment, and Breckons' suggestion to make the hour eight o'clock. Davis threw a verbal fit, which, however, had no effect, Breckons carrying his point.

Breckons announced that the next order of business was for the districts to separate to make nominations for the house. He suggested that they draw an imaginary line and he would, if they desired, preside for both of them. If not, they could choose somebody else. His suggestion was adopted.

Named for House.

H. P. Wood nominated John K. Kamae. Andrew I. Bright presented the name of Robert H. Baker.

Woodward of the ninth of the fourth named Pihanaia. Walker nominated Marcellino. Bath named William Williamson. Geo. Makalela was named. Norman Watkins was named. E. K. Lilikalani came next. Jimmie Boyd named A. St. C. Pihanaia. J. P. Cooke named Hiram Kolomoku. C. G. Ballentyne named C. H. Brown. Sam Parker's nominee was M. S. Deponte. Geo. Davis named E. A. C. Long. J. A. Kennedy named Ed. Towse. Sam Walker nominated J. H. S. Kalea. There were no other nominations from the fourth district.

Then the fifth got busy. Pihanaia named A. L. Castle. Ed. Fernandez was named by Judge Nalao. Charles Kaneoka was named. E. K. Aia named S. P. Correa. William Isaac was nominated by James Kuphea. D. Douglas named William Kane.

A. S. Kaleiupu was nominated. Isaac named H. J. Kane. Colonel Knox arose to name Eli J. Crawford. Ruel Kinney was named, as was also S. K. Mahoe, the old man of Waialua. Frank K. Archer was named. Mr. Pihanaia named S. K. Kawakahi. David Kane named, likewise Solomon Mahelona. Deputy sheriff of Koolau nominated

"Not before he was nominated said Wise. "I nominate him again," said Mahelona.

Wise Is Squelched.

"That's out of order," yelled Wise. "I move the nominations close." Kaleiupu arose and withdrew as candidate for the house.

Several members took the floor at once. John Wise yelled for a ruling on his motion to close the nominations. He was overruled, the motion to declare the nominations closed was declared out of order. Kaleiupu's withdrawal was recognized, Marcellino again nominated Kaleiupu, and Wise was firmly and effectively squelched. The convention went back to the discussion of the manner of selecting supervisors.

Logan moved that the candidates from the fourth district be placed at the top of the ballot, with a line telling how many to vote for, and the candidates from the fifth be placed at the other end of the ticket, with a similar line, in English and Hawaiian, telling how many to vote for.

Breckons, in putting the motion, said that the carrying of it would necessitate some delay, as the ballots were then being printed. But the convention had plenty of time and some money.

Logan temporarily withdrew his motion to allow Murray to move that the fifth district be given one long term senator, one short term senator and the fourth district two long term senators.

Cohen for Long Term.

Kane withdrew the nomination of J. C. Cohen for the short term and once more nominated him for the long term.

J. P. Cooke seconded Murray's motion. The motion was carried. Breckons asked how it should be determined how the voting should be done to carry into effect the intent of the motion.

Harris wanted to know if the vote for senator should not go over to Tuesday according to the report of the rules committee.

"I didn't so understand it," said Breckons. As a matter of fact J. P. Cooke, by butting in with his motion to make the adoption of the minority report unanimous, has upset his own particular point. Harris moved to postpone the voting for senators and representatives until Tuesday. Marcellino seconded the motion.

Donthitt took the floor and supported the motion on the ground that the legislative candidates would have to subscribe to the territorial platform, which would not be adopted until Monday.

A noisy delegate from the fifth opposed the motion on the ground that the majority of the delegates from the fifth are poor men.

No Ticket of Angels.

Geo. A. Davis said it could not be expected that a ticket of angels could be put up. "We haven't got 'em. I think it's necessary that the calm, cool deliberations of the Republican leaders should be brought to bear in so momentous a situation as this. I appeal to the good sense of this convention. If it is in the interests of harmony that time should be given, why not grant it? It only means one more day. It is absolutely necessary that this convention should go ahead coolly, so that we can present a senatorial ticket that will commend itself even to The Advertiser and its auxiliaries."

Wise popped up again. As a member of the minority of the rules committee, whose rules were adopted, he was willing to let the voting on senators and representatives go over until Tuesday. This suggestion met with hearty applause.

L. Kane, with much noise, said he couldn't see how Wise, as a member of the minority, could move to postpone the voting for members of the legislature until Tuesday. Most of the members from the fifth came from a long distance and it costs money to bring them. Why should not the vote be taken at once.

Vote for Senators on Tuesday.

The motion to suspend the rules and postpone the voting for senators and representatives was carried on a rising vote.

Harris moved that when the convention adjourned it should adjourn to Tuesday morning. An amendment was offered to make the hour seven-thirty in the evening. Adams of Kahuku objected to the later hour because some of the members came from the country districts and ought not to be required to lose two days.

Looked at "Brewery."

Sharratt, the noisy member from the fifth, made a loud noise. He wanted to know where all the poi and salmon was to come from—and everybody looked at Bartlett.

Harris accepted the amendment to make the hour seven-thirty Tuesday evening and the amended motion carried.

Harris moved the fourth district nominate three supervisors, the fifth three and the convention at large one supervisor.

Sharratt didn't believe in compromises. He thought the convention should choose all the supervisors and he didn't think the fourth should be allowed to dictate to the fifth all the time.

Three From Each District.

Donthitt suggested three from the fourth, three from the fifth, and a separate line on the ballot for one supervisor at large.

This threw Sharratt into another fit. Another member from the fifth thought that as the fourth was to get the two long term senators, the fifth should have four supervisors and the fourth three. This, of course, didn't tickle the fourth worth a cent. Harris called for a reading of the rules in regard to balloting in the convention. They were read. Harris contended that the rules provided how candidates should be voted for and discussion was useless. Breckons said the rules leave matters in such shape that all the supervisors are at large.

Kamanouli said it would take forty-five minutes before the supervisory ballots could be printed and he wanted to go ahead with the balloting for may-

or. Davis moved the convention proceeded to ballot on the mayor. The motion carried.

Ballot for Mayor.

Breckons appointed Ballentyne and Fogarty tellers, and as judges of election William Henry, A. L. Castle and Albert Waterhouse.

Donthitt rose to a point of order—the candidates should be pledged to abide by the result of the ballot.

Shake Hands.

Breckons called Hustace and Lane to the platform. Hustace was on deck promptly but there was a long delay until Lane could be found and brought forward. When Lane finally arrived, he and Hustace were pledged to abide by the result. They shook hands on it and Lane took the opportunity to make a speech. Each promised to support his opponent if defeated himself.

The balloting was a lengthy process, the candidates having to file up on the platform, receive their blank ballots, go to the booths and mark them, deliver them to the judges and file back to their seats. But they had the satisfaction of knowing that the Dear Public whom they are supposed to represent would not know how they voted, whether in accordance with the wishes of that same Dear Public or otherwise.

Hustace Got First Blood.

Hustace got the first vote. Lane got the next, then Hustace another. The first eight or nine ballots alternated, Lane, then Hustace, but soon Lane began to forge ahead. As the calling of votes went on Hustace caught up and passed his opponent. When Hustace had thirty votes, Lane had the same and honors were even. Then Lane ran ahead.

Lane Wins Handily.

When Hustace had but 35, Lane had 50 votes, and the votes kept coming about two to one in his favor. He had 70 when Hustace had 53. Lane at 100 had Hustace beaten by 28 votes. The final vote was Lane 133, Hustace 86. A curious coincidence is that there are 133 votes in the fourth district and 86 in the fifth.

"Gentlemen," announced Breckons, "by your vote you have made John Lane your candidate and the next mayor of Honolulu."

And for the second time in the history of Honolulu politics, Hustace moved to make it unanimous for Lane—and the convention heartlessly cheered, forgetting the order of Fighting Bob Evans, "Don't cheer, boys; men are dying there."

Scrap Over Representation.

A five-minute recess was taken, after which Breckons called up the next order of business—voting for the other county officers.

Murray made another effort to divide the supervisors between the two districts, four for the fourth and three for the fifth, but his motion to that effect was fought. The motion carried. Murray moved that any fourth district ballot for more than four candidates and any fifth district ballot for more than three candidates be thrown out. Boyd moved that the fifth district delegates vote for their three and those of the fourth for their four. Murray objected—every candidate was entitled to the vote of every delegate in the convention. Murray's motion for four from the fourth and three from the fifth carried.

The air was so full of motions and hot air that even noisy Sharratt could hardly make himself heard above the uproar. Breckons quieted the row by walking away from the front of the stage, and the voting went ahead.

First Ballot.

The first ballot, which took an hour and a half to mark and count, resulted in the choice of one supervisor, a sheriff and an auditor.

Eben P. Low, from Manoa, was the only candidate for supervisor who received a clear majority. Two hundred and nineteen delegates voted, requiring one hundred and ten for election. Low polled one hundred and twenty.

The next nearest was Arnold of Aiea, who was seven short. These were the only ones who got over the hundred, the others stood:

Wm. Ahia, 64; Makanae C. Amama, 54; Chas. N. Arnold, 102; Wm. Aylett, 59; Jas. H. Boyd, 43; David Douglas, 29; Saml. C. Dwight, 98; J. B. Enos (Ignacio), 55; W. H. Hoogs, 63; C. C. James, 26; David Kanuha, 31; Clifford Kimball, 51; Frank Kruger (Hanawaka), 64; Daniel Logan (Lokana), 70; C. A. Long, 48; S. P. Maiehua, 49; H. E. Murray, 76; J. C. Quinn (Kimo Kuini), 69; M. A. Robinson, 32.

Cox for Sheriff.

Cox was declared the candidate for sheriff on the same ballot, the vote standing:

Cox—117.

Parker—92.

Cox' victory was the signal for a big burst of applause.

Bicknell Elected.

James Bicknell also won handily over Woodward, although he fell short one vote of a clear majority of the convention, the vote standing:

Bicknell, 109.

Woodward, 97.

This was the result of many not voting for either auditor or sheriff.

Bicknell was declared selected, nevertheless.

When the results of the first ballot had been announced, James H. Boyd rose and stated that he wished to withdraw in favor of Frank Kruger. His action in the interests of party harmony was roundly applauded by the delegates. W. H. Hoogs followed suit by also withdrawing in Kruger's favor, thus practically insuring the nomination of the watchmaker. His withdrawal was in accordance with an agreement made early in the convention. Chairman Breckons announced that these withdrawals practically assured the nomination of Frank Kruger, better known as "manawahi"—that's the way Breckons got it.

David Douglas and David Kanuha also announced their withdrawals from the lists.

The taking of the second ballot was begun at two o'clock this morning, the Honolulu voters also voting for deputy sheriff.

(Continued on Page Eight.)



Miss Irene Fisher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. F. Fisher, became the bride of George Fullerton Renton, son of Manager Renton of Ewa plantation, on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, 1306 Keeaumoku street, Rev. A. A. Ebersole of Central Union Church officiating. Mrs. Harold Castle was the matron of honor and the groom was supported by Harold Castle. The home was beautifully decorated, Mrs. Henry Williams and Mrs. L. C. Ables, aunts of the bride, being responsible for the attractive scheme worked out in flowers and vines. The bride wore a handsome gown of meteor satin, heavily embroidered in white, irises, lilies-of-the-valley held her tulle veil to the coiffure, and the only ornament worn was a crescent set with diamonds, the gift of the groom. The matron of honor wore a beautiful gown of white satin, heavily trimmed with real lace. A bridal supper was served on the lanai which was enclosed with Hawaiian and American flags. The bride's ring was found in the bridal cake by Miss Katherine Goodale. George W. Smith found the coin and Mrs. G. W. R. King the thimble. The bride's bouquet was caught by Miss Belle McCriston. A large number of friends were present at the ceremony. The bride and groom will make their home at Ewa.

An informal bridge party was given on Monday by Mrs. R. R. Reidford, Manoa, the guests including Mrs. Halstead, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. John Warren, Mrs. F. E. Steere, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Louis Warren, Mrs. Philip Frear, Mrs. Colley, Miss Lydia McStocker.

Major and Mrs. Kennedy entertained at dinner at Fort Shafter in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Fennimore and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes of San Francisco.

A moonlight hop will be given at the Haleiwa Hotel on Regatta Day night.

Fourteen guests were entertained by Doctor and Mrs. Hoffmann at their Manoa bungalow on Sunday, the dinner be-

HONOLULU'S CALLING DAYS.

Mondays—Punahou, College Hills, Manoa Heights, Makiki.
Tuesdays—Waikiki, Kapiolani Park, Kaimuki and Palolo; Fort Ruger first and third Tuesdays.
Wednesdays—Nuuanu, Puunui and Pacific Heights. Above Nuuanu bridge, first and third Wednesdays; below, second and fourth; Pacific Heights, fourth.
Thursdays—The Plains.
Fridays—Town and hotels; Fort Shafter, first and second Fridays.
Saturdays—Kalihi; Kamehameha Schools, third and fourth Saturdays of month.

ing given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfus.

Paymaster and Mrs. Hornberger entertained at dinner on Monday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Ramsey, Mrs. Lipsins, Miss Katherine Stephens, Miss Lydia McStocker and a few others, bridge being played afterwards.

Mrs. M. Laker announces the engagement of her daughter, Jessie Stewart, to J. L. Brett of Honolulu.

At the regular fortnightly post hop at Schofield Barracks on Saturday evening, September 3, the attendance was not as large as usual, but a delightful time was spent by all present. Post social circles had the great pleasure of receiving and entertaining guests for the hop, including Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodale, Miss Goodale, Miss Irvin and Clifford Kimball from Haleiwa, Mrs. Frank F. Robards and Mrs. Charlie Wilder of Honolulu. Among the "home people" at the hop were: Maj. and Mrs. Fred W. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Chas. F. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Dr. Thomas H. Edwards, Lieut. John G. Winter, Doctor Howell, George S. Schaeffer, Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory and Lieut. Chas. S. Hoyt and others.

The cavalry band furnished a choice selection of music for dancing.

Kansas City Post, August 25:—Mrs. Ellis Short and Mrs. Frederick M. Smith of Independence entertained about fifty ladies at the home of Mrs. Short Thursday afternoon. The guests of honor were Mrs. G. J. Waller and her five daughters of Honolulu. The young women have been studying for six years in Germany and Paris, and are accomplished linguists and musicians.

Capt. E. A. Sturges, Fifth Cavalry, and Mrs. E. A. Sturges entertained charmingly at a dinner Saturday evening, September 3, for Mrs. Charlie Wilder, Mrs. Francis J. Koester, Lieut. Gregory, Captain Koester and Captain Haight at their quarters at Leilehua. The decorations were of pink and green. Captain and Mrs. Sturges, with their guests, later in the evening adjourned to the post ballroom.

D. Howard Hitchcock has been superintending the rearrangement of his studio at the corner of Miller street and Beretania avenue since his return on the Wilhelmina preparatory to the resumption of his Friday afternoon receptions. He contemplates holding a private view of his California sketches in a few weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Koester were hosts at a delightful dinner party on Wednesday evening, given to Major and Mrs. Foster, Captain and Mrs. Walcott, Jr. The decorations were most tastefully carried out, being all in red, with carnations, asparagus vines and candle shades of red.

Mrs. Chester Hunn was the hostess last Thursday afternoon at a "Blue and Gold" luncheon given in honor of

Mrs. George Tennant Plummer of Berkeley. Covers were laid for seventeen, the hostess being assisted in receiving by Mrs. Clifton H. Tracy.

The table decorations were blue violets and gold coccopsis, a large California banner occupying a prominent position, both Mrs. Plummer and Mrs. Hunn being graduates of the University of California with the class of 1908.

Mrs. Robert M. Barton, wife of Lieutenant Barton, Fifth Cavalry, received the members of the ladies' sewing circle at her quarters at the Leilehua reservation on Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Macfarlane have been visiting in England during the summer with Mr. and Mrs. George Davies at the home of the latter on the Thames.

On Thursday evening, September 1, Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, Mrs. Charlie Wilder, Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt and Lieut. George L. Morrison of the Fifth Cavalry motored over to Haleiwa to dine at the attractive hotel. Excursions from the reservation to Haleiwa have been found most delightful.

Judge and Mrs. Kingsbury of Wailuku came over from Maui last week and are spending the week-end at the W. R. Castle Tantalus cottage.

Mrs. Pardee, mother of Lieutenant Pardee of Fort Shafter, left for the mainland on the transport Sherman, to visit a daughter in Portland.

Marshall Darrach plans several Shakespeare readings in the near future, the "Tempest" to be presented tomorrow evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Galt. "Julius Caesar" will be given at the University Club on September 13.

The Misses Cooper entertained at dinner on Thursday at the Cooper mansion in Manoa, covers being laid for six, other guests including Mr. Burrell, C. E. U. S. N.; Guilford Whitney and Mr. Odell.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton Bobo gave a surfing party for Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfus on Saturday, picnic refreshments being served later at the Moana.

At Fort De Russ on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Putnam, wife of Captain Putnam, Corps of Engineers, entertained at bridge. The first prize went to Mrs. Ward, being a hammered grass ornament. A Canton china salad bowl went to Mrs. Chapman, and the consolation prize went to Mrs. E. E. Winslow. The guests included Mrs. Robards, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Lipsins, Mrs. A. T. Marx, Mrs. Hornberger, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Ballentine, Miss Stephens, Miss Lydia McStocker.

Richard Catton, who has been schooling in the East, has made a summer tour of Europe with the Cooks.

Troop B, Fifth Cavalry, Capt. Charles C. Walcott Jr. commanding, with Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory and Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, has been selected to escort the Chinese Prince during his stay in Honolulu on Monday and Tuesday.

Capt. Merle Johnson will shortly return from the mainland with a bride and will occupy the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Dougherty on Kinau street, while Mrs. Dougherty is visiting with Mrs. R. R. Elgin at Mahukona.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Holbrook, Fifth Cavalry, with their two sons, were among the departing passengers on the troopship Sherman last week. They took their automobile with them and are anticipating some pleasant excursions in and around Atascadero, California. Captain Holbrook has been detailed to witness the maneuvers at this place. He will return for duty at Schofield Barracks in November, unless he is ordered before that time to Fort Riley, Kansas, for examination for promotion to a majority.

Mr. and Mrs. Kopke announce the engagement of their daughter Ida to Sherwood M. Lowrey.

Capt. Robert W. Meunrs, Twentieth Infantry, a recent welcome addition to the battalion at Fort Shafter, is located at quarters number two, the large bachelor house known as the "Cherub's Retreat."

Miss Blanche M. Folsom, who comes this year to take the fourth grade at the Punahou Preparatory School, is a sister of Professor Folsom of the McKinley High School faculty.

Another party, composed of Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Koester, Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Captain Haight, Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, George S. Schaeffer and Lieut. Rodney, all of Schofield Barracks, drove over to Haleiwa on Mon-

day. After a dip in the ocean, a dinner was enjoyed at the hotel.

Miss Frances B. Dillingham, one of the new teachers of English at Oahu College, is a contributor of short stories to the leading magazines such as Harper's and Scribner's. As she reads her own stories delightfully, she will be a welcome addition to the literary circles of Honolulu. She has been spending the week at the home of Governor and Mrs. Frear on Tantalus.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Johnson last Saturday and Sunday were the hosts of a week-end party which brought nearly all the dancing set of Hilo and the surrounding country to Pahoehoe. Excellent transportation arrangements had been made, and the guests were conveyed to Pahoehoe by railroad, automobiles and other conveyances with the greatest of comfort. As mayor of Pahoehoe Sam did the honors in splendid style, and all who took part in the affair had an excellent time. The evening was spent with dancing until a late hour, the music being first furnished by a Hawaiian stringed orchestra, while later on some of the musical guests took charge at the piano.

On Sunday the guests awoke early to make ready for another bit of pleasure, namely a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. George Munnion, which was also in every way a success. The whole affair was replete with enjoyment from beginning to end, and the guests returned to Hilo tired but supremely happy.

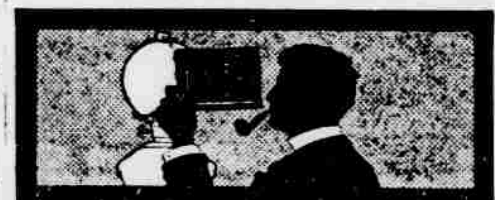
Mrs. William W. Low, wife of Captain Low, Marine Corps, with her mother, arrived at the Leilehua reservation Wednesday to spend a week with Captain Low, who is hiking with his company. Captain and Mrs. Low are occupying the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Holbrook.

Mrs. Charlie Wilder and Mrs. Frank F. Robards of Honolulu, Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, and George S. Schaeffer were dinner guests at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges at Leilehua on Wednesday evening last week.

Mrs. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., was hostess on Wednesday afternoon at the first meeting of the Leilehua Bridge Club, which she entertained charmingly at her home at Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Fred W. Foster, Mrs. Francis J. Koester, Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, Mrs. Charles F. Morse, Mrs. Arthur W. Hanson, Mrs. Robert M. Barton and Capt. Francis J. Koester were guests. High score was made by Mrs. Koester, whose trophy was a picture. Delightful refreshments were served by Mrs. Walcott at the end of the afternoon. The opening session of this new club proved truly enjoyable for all present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Stewart of the cavalry garrison entertained at their home on Tuesday evening, August 20, at a prettily arranged dinner party. Mrs. Frank F. Robards, Lieutenant Hume, Captain Jenkins and Lieutenant Rodney, Fifth Horse, being guests.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, Twentieth Infantry, and two children are getting comfortably settled in their quarters, number five, at Fort Shafter.



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We give the best possible finish from every negative.

HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

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FORT AND HOTEL FORT BELOW KING

Now We Have Moved

Cor. Alakea and Beretania

See our new stock of appliances

- also -

take a seat and wait for the car.

Honolulu Gas Company, Ltd.

Braids Switches Curls

HAIR NETS AND SANITARY HAIR ROLLS

BARRETTES AND HAIR ORNAMENTS

Every appliance for the new style of dressing the hair at the

DORIS E. PARIS

HAIR DRESSING PARLORS

The best manicure in the city and the latest method of shampooing.

HARRISON BUILDING, Fort and Beretania Streets

Ye ARTS AND CRAFTS SHOP

Complete Lines

Craftman's Art Goods and Frames

Artists' Materials and Canvas

Young Building This Week.

Smoked Bamboo Baskets

Very artistic designs for Hall or Table. Very odd and very new.

PINA SILK, all shades, 45 cents a yard.

PARASOLS, in embroidered silk, linen and pongee, Dragon and floral designs.

JAPANESE BAZAAR

Fort Street near the Convent

HOSIERY



We are carrying the best and the largest stock of

LADIES' HOSIERY

ever shown in Honolulu. We can give you any color in silk or hosiery, and in the staple, blacks, tans and white we can give you a dozen or more grades to choose from.

Also Hosiery Hose in black and tan.

ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENT

OF OUR

HANDKERCHIEF SALE

ON MONDAY, THE 19TH, a week from tomorrow, we will begin a sale of all broken lines of

Ladies' and Children's Initial Handkerchiefs

for particulars and prices see our window; watch for next Sunday's ad.

EHLERS

Woven Name Tapes NEW

No. 50 M. D. Barnes

No. 53 Hubert M. Dodge

No. 51 N. Stewart

No. 58 E. R. WATSON

No. 60 M. R. S. No. 61 E. R. S.

THE PROPER WAY

is to mark everything that goes to the laundry with your name or initials; your loss is then reduced to a minimum.

Leave your order with us for Cash's Fast-Color Woven Name Tapes; full name, six dozen, \$1.25; 12 dozen, \$2.00; initials, six dozen, 75c; 12 dozen, \$1.20.

FALL GOODS

are now arriving by every steamer; all departments are getting their shares of staple as well as fancy specialties; in the READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL line we are as usual the first to show the Fall Styles;

Our Millinery Trimmings

are all here and our trimmed hats will be here within the week.

EHLERS

SCHOOL DAYS



Yes, we are glad to get back to school again, but we want to be dressed neatly and correctly. Take us down to Ehlers' and fit us out with new suits, new hats, new ties, new underwear, and, last but not least,

HOLEPROOF HOSE.

Children's Holeproof Hose costs only 33 1-3c per pair and are guaranteed for six months.

NOVELTY THEATRE

For Nona and Pasha Sts.
 Clarence Tisdale
 The Greatest Australian Tenor.
 Wise and Milton
 Dancing and Comedy Artists
 —and—
 Best Motion Picture

The Park Theatre

CONNIE MARINA
 Australia's Own Comedian.
 MISS ALMA LYNDON
 From the Rickard Circuit
 MAXWELL & FRANKLIN
 Acrobatic Sketch Team
 —and—
 MOTION PICTURES

THE EMPIRE THEATRE

A Great Sketch Team.
 —Changes a Week—
 Admission 15c-10c-5c

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO
 Broadway Street, above Union Square
 Just opposite Hotel St. Francis
 European Plan \$1.50 a day up
 American Plan \$3.00 a day up
 Well built brick structure, furnish-
 ing cost \$200,000. High class hotel
 moderate rates. Center of theatre
 district. On car line. Trans-
 fer to all over city. Omnibus meets
 trains and steamers. Send for
 booklet with map of San Francisco.
 Hotel Stewart now recognized as
 Hawaiian Island headquarters. Cable
 wires, "Travlers." A B C Code.

HOTEL STEWART

POPULAR HOTELS IN JAPAN.

MIYAKO HOTEL.....KYOTO
 NARA HOTEL. Nara near Kyoto
 MIYAKI HOTEL.....
Ise, near Nara

Rooms, Cuisine and Service Highest Standard

PLEASANTON HOTEL

Wilder Ave. and Punahou.

THE NUUANU

100 Nuuanu Ave., near School St.
 Large and airy furnished rooms and
 baths. With board. \$2.00 a day;
 full rates by the month.

The very latest ideas of the leading designers of

Wall Paper

can be seen in our Wall Paper
 Room. We have never had a
 more carefully selected stock and
 you will be sure to find the paper
 best suited to carry out your
 scheme of wall decoration.

Lowers & Cooke, Ltd.

177 So. King St.

William O. Smith Trust Department

MANAGED, REVENUES
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 VESTMENTS MADE

Fire Insurance

FOR ENGLISH-HAWAIIAN UNDERWRITERS.

Real Estate FOR SALE.

KALIHU, PUUNUI, KEWALO
 AND KAIMUKI.

COMOBILE

"The Best Built Car in America."
 HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE CO., LTD.
 AGENTS.

SCHOOL SHOES

THE CHILDREN
 are this Store's very best
 Customers

First—Because we provide them the neatest, nicest-looking, easiest, longest-wearing shoes to be had.
 Second—Because we give the very best treatment and most careful foot-fitting.
 The parents appreciate these facts also, and say "our prices save them money."



FOR GIRLS.
 Shoes of firm vici kid, blucher, lace and button styles, slightly extended soles, stylish, comfortable toe shapes; our guarantee with every pair; sizes 11½, \$2.50.
 Same style, for big girls wearing ladies' size, \$3.00.

FOR LITTLE MEN.
 Shoes or Oxfords in gun metal, patents and tan Russian calf; blucher cut, welted soles of best quality oak leather; new, mannish toe shapes; neat enough for dress, but built especially for hard wear; sizes 9 to 13½, \$2.50.
 Same as above, for big boys, sizes 1 to 5½, \$3.00.

Manufacturers'
 Shoe Co., Ltd.
 1051 Fort Street.

GURNEY



Refrigerator

is the only
 CLEANABLE

The King of Ice-Savers.

We Back Our Assertions.
 This is the time one appreciates a Good Refrigerator—the Gurney is the best by actual test. Made in 45 styles. The Special Midsummer Sale will continue for only Two Weeks.

Refrigerators at \$9.50, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.50, \$25.00, \$26.50, etc.
 Ice Boxes at \$7.50, \$8.75, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$15.00, \$17.50, etc.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

53-57 King Street.



SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

Children, your attention is called to our immense stock of School Supplies this year.

Your money savers,

Wall, Nichols Company, Ltd.
 69-71 King Street.

ALHOLANI COLLEGE.

Boys' Boarding and Day School
 KAIMUKI.

Next term commences Sept. 12.
 Write or see Principal, 8-10 o'clock a. m.

The Pond Dairy

Is completely equipped for sup-
 plying absolutely

PURE MILK

ALL Cattle Healthy.
 Per Quart.....12½c
 Telephone 2890.

IN THE DAYS OF OLD:
 IN THE DAYS OF GOLD

It's a far cry from the days of '49 to the present, but the distance from California to Honolulu is just the same as in the 2000 days of California's awakening—days when California nut-diggers brought treasure from sailing vessels which drifted ashore from the Hawaiian Islands. It carries potatoes and other edibles across two thousand miles of ocean and ship them up into the mining camps, naturally, each good worth a little money. Prices in those days were high and the trading medium was gold dust.

Manager Hertel of the Young Hotel has just received from D. H. Headland, a commercial traveler who comes here every year on a business trip, a fine sample of a bill of fare which was issued in '49 by a pioneer hotel. The rates for food are worth studying. The '49 bill of fare reads as follows:

MENU.
 Soup
 Beans, 1.00 Ox Tail, (short), .50
 Entrees
 Sauserkraut, 1.00 Bacon, Fried, 1.00
 Bacon, Stuffed, 1.50 Hash, Low-grade, .75
 Hash, 1st-grade, 1.00
 Roast
 Beef, Mexican prime cut, 1.50
 Beef, Up Long, 1.50 Beef, Plain, 1.00
 Beef, with one potato (fair size) 1.25
 Beef, Tame (from the States) 1.50
 Game
 Codfish Balls, double, .75 Grizzly, Roast, 1.00
 Grizzly, Fried, .75
 Jackass Rabbit (whole) 1.00
 Vegetables
 Baked Beans, plain, .75
 Baked Beans, greased, 1.00
 Two Potatoes (medium size) .50
 Two Potatoes, peeled, .75.
 Pastry
 Rice Pudding, plain, .75
 Rice Pudding and Brandy Peaches, 2.00
 Rice Pudding with molasses, 1.00
 Square meal, with dessert, 3.00
 Payable in advance. Gold scales at end of bar.

BASEBALL PLAYERS ARE CLASSED AS MERCHANDISE

CHICAGO, August 25.—Ball players under the present system of organized ball can rightfully be classed as "merchandise." Under this ruling the board of review has decided that the Chicago American league team is worth \$1981 and the Chicago Nationals were estimated at a trifle less than \$1500. Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Americans, filed a personal schedule with the assessors this year declaring that the American team was worth \$2547. He itemized it as follows: \$1981 merchandise, \$105 furniture, and \$461 he figured was coming to him from various persons. Both assessments were confirmed by the board of review.

PERSONALS.

Rev. Stephen Desha of Hilo arrived yesterday.

Pastor Felmy, wife and children, returned yesterday from an outing spent on Hawaii.

Mrs. Tom O'Brien of this city is visiting her relatives in Kona and will return to this city on October 4.

W. H. Smith, an attorney of Hilo and manager of the Republican campaign there, arrived yesterday on the Mauna Kea to attend the territorial convention.

C. R. Buckland, former editor of the Hilo Herald, is a visitor here, arriving on the Mauna Kea yesterday. He will attend the convention Monday as a delegate.

Editor Conness of the Hilo Herald arrived yesterday on the Mauna Kea to attend the territorial convention on Monday. He will return to Hawaii on Tuesday.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Territorial Mess. Service. Tel 1861.
 The Royal Hawaiian Garage has the finest class of automobiles in the city for rent service. Telephone 1910.

The ladies' ready-to-wear suits personally selected by Mrs. P. S. Zeave in New York, will be on display Monday, September 12, at nine a. m. in her newly furnished parlors in the Alexander Young building, rooms 67-68. Ladies are cordially invited to inspect this display.

NAVY STOREHOUSES.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Naval commissary stores will be established at the navy yards soon. This provision has just been made by the acting secretary of the navy upon the recommendation of Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, United States Navy.

Cowie has for a long time been identified with the project to establish in the naval service commissary stores at navy yards and naval stations similar to those establishments existing under the war department and operated by the subsistence officers.

There is authority, so Paymaster George Cowie has found, for those naval commissary stores under the law passed by congress in 1909, according to the navy and marine corps "the pay and allowances" of the army.

There are two navy commissary stores in operation—one at the Newport training school, Newport, R. I., and one at Norfolk, Virginia.

Similar stores will be opened at other yards as soon as possible.
 The store will contain provisions and household necessities to be purchased by the bureau of supplies and accounts and sold at cost price to officers and enlisted men.

No attempt will be made to handle fresh meats and vegetables through the commissary stores, as there might be danger from loss of keeping on hand perishable products, but meat and vegetables will be supplied to those eligible to trade at commissary stores through dealers who will be specially designated by the government and who will furnish such supplies under quarterly contracts.

The department holds it is justified in securing to its personnel the cheapest rates possible for necessities of life.

Scarf Pins

In many new designs have arrived and are ready for your inspection.

They will add a great deal to your neckwear at considerably little cost.

ALL THE WAY FROM
 \$1.50 TO \$100.

...

J. A. R. Vieira & Co.

113 Hotel Street

FOR SALE

Very desirable home, corner Pen-sacola and Kinau streets. Your choice of two properties. Call at our office and we will take you out to see them.

The price is right and terms can be arranged.

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BISHOP TRUST CO.,

Limited

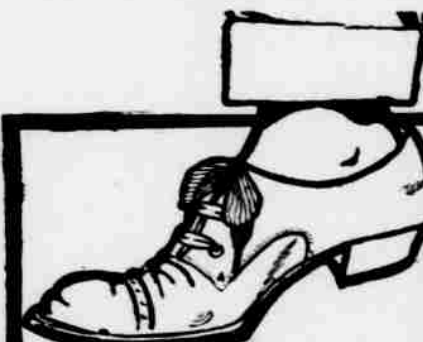
924 Bethel Street.

VICTOR RECORDS

For September

HEAR THEM

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO.



DON'T—

Wear Ordinary Low-Cuts Like This

Ordinary Oxfords break down at the heel, sag at the ankle and wrinkle up at the toe after you have worn them but a short time. When in this condition, they are unsightly, and greatly detract from your appearance.

DO—

Come To Us For A Pair Of Smart New

REGAL OXFORDS

made on special Oxford lasts that insure smooth, easy fit at the heel and around the ankle. Regal Oxfords retain their smart custom shape throughout long service, and Regal quarter-soles insure perfect fit and comfort.

\$3.50

\$4.00



Regal
 Shoe Co.

Rubber Goods

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

R. H. PEASE President
 573-575-577-579 Market Street,
 San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Pencils

Composition Books
 and Stationery for School.

HAWAIIAN NEWS CO., LTD.

Elite Laundry

W. D. MCINTYRE, Superintendent.
 Phone 1873.



FOR
 Shoes School Children
 They stand rough treatment

McInerny Shoe Store

Fort Street above King Street

Start the Fall Term Right

Use the BEST. It's

PAU-KA-HANA

There is no soap made that will do the same work in a given time.

Fred L. Waldron
 Distributor

The Honolulu Home Building and Loan Association

—BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—

GET OUR BID

On that Bungalow you have in mind.

Our figures are the lowest in Honolulu for good work.

We can finance you, if that is all that delays you.

ADDRESS P. O. BOX 365, CITY.

Fine Cotton Crepe

DRESS PATTERNS,

SILK AND COTTON CREPE WAIST PATTERNS.

STRIPED COTTON CREPES BY THE YARD.

SAYEGUSA

Nuuanu Street Above Hotel



Next Saturday will be Regatta Day; a good week-end to spend at Haleiwa. Friday until Monday rates.

READ THE ADVERTISER



HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1910.

AGRICULTURE-COMMERCE-BUSINESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW

Business and Finance

THE HONOLULU WILDCATTER.

For a city which boasts of such financial prosperity as does this one, and for one which has continually invaded foreign financial fields, Honolulu has proven itself as easy a mark for sure-things stock sellers and rank wildcatters as could be desired.

It is estimated that almost a million dollars of good coin of the realm, which has been honestly come by in these Hawaiian Islands, has gone to the coffers of the unscrupulous promoter who belongs to a class peculiarly and viciously American. This has had such an effect on the local investment and money markets that our own hard-headed business men who have developed or searched out bona-fide industries or developments on the mainland, where Hawaii's surplus cash could safely be placed, find purse strings closed to them. This has happened so frequently of late that it is time the business community put a stop to it.

Oil has been the bane of Honolulu for almost a year. There are almost a dozen companies developing oil in California, the supporters of which are local people who do not know a rig from a hole in the ground, both very essential things to oil developing, but both entirely useless without oil. Too many people have considered them the only things that are needed, and a picture of a derrick, with the assurance that the company is "drilling," is considered sufficient inducement to invest any amount.

There are some simple business rules that ought to be considered in investing money in undeveloped companies which even the business man nowadays overlooks in his haste to get rich quick. The first of these, of course, is the position of the oil field where the company is going to drill; the formation of the ground; the nearness of other productive wells; the trend of the oil strata, and a dozen other things strictly technical. The average person is absolutely unfamiliar with these things, and, in fact, only engineers who have made a life study of it know much. The best thing to do is to pay a visit to the oil field itself, by which one can obtain a general useful knowledge of what must be done and how it should be done. If the visit can't be made, a reputable engineer should be employed by the prospective purchasing hui to report on the ground. That costs money, but it often saves money.

The second thing to look out for is the transportation question. Warnings in this direction have constantly been given in these columns and are reiterated. One company which was floated here and which contemplated drilling was pronounced last week to be fifty miles from transportation facilities. That means that it will be five years before the company can dispose of its oil profitably after it gets it. When the announcement was made, dozens of people who had invested heavily began to dig for information, stating that they had expected dividends at the end of the year. They had a vague idea that the far-famed Lakeview gusher assured them profits. That phenomenal well is a hundred miles from that company's ground, and is as useful as a criterion as an extinct volcano on the moon. The company's land may be, and probably is, full of oil.

The third thing to look out for, and every man can do it for himself, is to size up the promoters and managers of promotion. In this town thousands of dollars have been placed at the solicitation of men with police records, to whom suspicion might naturally attach, even if none could be fastened on the

stock they offered. The Advertiser was called a knocker because it issued warnings against purchases of United Wireless stock. A month later the whole scheme was exposed as a gigantic fraud. But the promoter is best judged by his methods. In support of the arguments of one who has been operating extensively throughout the Islands, a paper has been forwarded to the prospective subscribers. This paper was devoted to oil news, where descriptions of the Lakeview gusher and glowing accounts of the operations of the company in which stock was being offered were spread all over the page. On the strength of all this, hundreds were induced in absolute disregard to the fact that the paper was printed by the company disposing of the stock for the particular purpose of boosting it. Such idiosyncrasy is deserving of any misfortune that might follow. This is not a knock at the companies which are exploited in it—some of them are known to have producing wells and the prospects of others are not so rosy—but it is condemnation of the procedure of investors. For all the guarantee the investor had, the stock might be worthless paper, and the company might actually own no land whatever or stand any chance of getting any. There was a company floated in Los Angeles a year ago to sell lots in "North Coldfield," a "prosperous mining region." The land was in the middle of the Mojave Desert, fifty miles from water, and belonged to the government. But the promoters made ten thousand dollars in ten weeks before they were exposed by the newspapers.

Another thing—selling stock is supposed to be a means by which a company raises sufficient money to develop an industry. It is working on a basis—and the prospectus even says so—that if it sells a certain amount of stock, the money thus raised will develop that industry. Let us see—the company puts the stock into the hands of a broker or selling company. This broker or selling company gets a commission, and nearly always employs agents who get salaries and more commissions. This comes out of the stock sales. They spend hundreds of dollars in newspaper and prospectus advertising. This comes out of the stock sales. The promoters are meanwhile drawing fat salaries for their "work." This and a dozen other things come out of the stock sales. In other words it comes out of the hands of stock subscribers.

This must not be misunderstood. Investment for development has been the making of America and is advocated here—not knocked. A certain amount of advertising is absolutely necessary, but five-plate polychromes are not. Commissions are allowable but the subscriber should ascertain what commissions are being paid. For their private information it might be said that fake schemes pay twenty per cent, on stock sales when it is selling at ten cents a share. This is outrageous. The promoter is entitled to no salary until the company is operating and he is earning it.

Now the fourth and last thing to be looked out for. The capital of a company is set at a figure which is calculated to be sufficient to develop the company's holdings and leave a little in the treasury. Nineteen stocks out of twenty which are sold at ten cents a share are fakes. For instance, a company needs fifty thousand dollars to develop. They would have to sell five hundred thousand shares at ten cents to raise it and another hundred thousand to pay promotion expenses, even if they were honest and didn't draw salaries. At the end of two years they have ten thousand dollars to spend in dividends out of which they take half for "future development." The dividends would be less than a cent a share.

The trouble is with America that it wants to get rich too quick. This lengthy exploitation of facts which are already known is only set out because people occasionally forget them and Honolulu seems to have lost all acquaintance with them. The Advertiser advocates the investment of Hawaii's surplus cash in foreign channels if necessary. It won't exactly help to Americanize the Islands quicker, but there is no reason why it won't return money on the investment. The "knocking" is not done in a destructive spirit. On the other hand it is made as a basis for a constructive suggestion, the earnest consideration of which this paper strongly advocates.

IT IS:

That Honolulu emulate the example of all other cities where money is forthcoming for investment purposes; to wit: have one of its commercial or mercantile bodies (preferably the merchants' association), appoint a committee to pass on all investment proposition that are about to be offered to the public. This committee are to be advertised, and lodge them from a business man's standpoint. It is to the benefit of every business man to protect those of his community who are not business people and who support the stock selling schemes.

This committee could rate the chances in favor of or against the proposed company, impartially. It would certainly be hard on a great many companies but it would save money, homes and happiness for a great many people. People are more important than companies.

No promoter of a company who had a bona fide proposition which he had faith in would refuse to submit it to such a committee. Every American investor is willing to play against a certain element of chance or he wouldn't be an American. As long as the chances are reasonable there is no reason why

HAWAIIAN RICE.

Hawaiian rice has been unable to compete in the mainland market with Japan rice or with the American-grown variety. This fact has been brought sadly home by present quotations on the staple.

The market for Hawaiian rice is practically dead and the island growers and millers are feeling it heavily. The island rice is now quoted on the market at 3.25, the figure at which it stuck after a steady decline. Japan rice, after extra transportation and duty has been paid, sells at 4.50 or over, and is killing all competition as far as the island staple is concerned.

While the rice here is grown from Japanese seed, climatic and soil conditions play against it and the grain can not be compared with that grown in Japan. Rice experiments in Texas and Louisiana have proven successful, and Japanese seed planted in those districts shows up fine, meeting the Japan product easily.

To make matters still worse for island rice planters, experiments carried on in northern California, and particularly Butte county, have come to a head and have resulted so favorably that a much larger acreage is being devoted to it this year.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The heavy trading noted on yesterday's stock exchange saved the financial week from going into history as being almost dead. A general depression which had not cleared on the closing bidding, furnishes what feature the market possesses, a depression that is just saved from being general by the optimistic trend of probably three or four stocks.

Hawaiian Commercial proved the heaviest seller of the week, sales aggregating almost \$30,000 being made. This is close to a third of the total transfers. Several sales in high priced Pioneer brought that stock into second place. Both stocks ended the week materially lower than the opening bidding. Hawaiian Commercial sold yesterday at 40 flat after being quoted on the opening market at seven-eighths. Pioneer fell five points and is now quoted at 250.

There seems to be a general tendency of big purchasers to take up public utility stocks and a steady trading during the past month in street railway, railroad, and power stocks tends to verify the supposition. Few sales were noted in these during the week but allowing the one holiday on which there was no session, the sales average up with those of previous weeks.

Smaller stocks fared better than those of higher prices. The week resulted in another eighth being added to the quotation on Olan in which large blocks changed hands on several occasions. Oahu Sugar, in which bidding opened at 32 flat, sold yesterday at 32.375, being strong at the figure.

The total sales for the week amounted to \$93,514,125, a fairly good showing considering the uncertain market and the one day less of trading. By days the sales were as follows:

Tuesday, \$10,267.75
Wednesday, \$21,723.75
Thursday, \$13,078.125
Friday, \$11,255
Saturday, \$27,189.50.

The sales by stocks were:

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, 715 shares at \$28,706.50.
Pioneer Mill Company, 60 shares at \$13,812.50.
Waiulua Agricultural Company, 65 shares at \$321.25.
Oahu Sugar Company, 155 shares at \$5014.375.
Waiulua Sugar Company, 50 shares at \$9250.
Honokaa Sugar Company, 235 shares at \$4305.625.
Hawaiian Electric Company, 23 shares at \$3910.
Oahu Railway and Land Company, 25 shares at \$3330.
Olan Sugar Company, 480 shares at \$2011.25.
Onomea Sugar Company, 50 shares at \$2450.
Hawaiian Agricultural Company, 10 shares at \$2390.
Ewa Sugar Company, 55 shares at \$1835.625.
McBryde Sugar Company, 200 shares at \$1175.
Hawaiian Pineapple, 15 shares at \$408.75.
Kahuku Plantation Company, 20 shares at \$370.
Tanjong Olok Rubber Company, 5 shares at \$205.
Sales yesterday were:

Hawn, C. & S. Co., 25 @ 40; 15 @ 40; 10 @ 40; 5 @ 40; 15 @ 40; 100 @ 40.
Waiulua—5 @ 129.25.
Kanae—20 @ 32.375; 15 @ 33.375; 10 @ 33.375.
Pioneer—25 @ 230; 20 @ 230; 10 @ 230.
Hawaiian Agricultural—10 @ 230.
O. R. & L.—10 @ 140.75.
Olan—100 @ 6.25; 50 @ 6.25; 20 @ 6.25.
Oahu Sugar—10 @ 32.375; 5 @ 32.375.

Bonds.

Hilo Ex. 6s—\$1000 @ 97.
Kanae Railway, 6s—\$7000 @ 100.
Hilo 6s, 1901—\$1000 @ 100.

THE ALGAROBIA BEAN.

Hawaii's latest industry bids fair to be a success according to the work done the last two weeks by the Renewer Company which holds the patents on the knaw-bean grinding machine.

The experimental stage has been passed long ago, work on a commercial basis having been commenced at the time stated and to date about 40 tons

of beans have been ground and delivered to the dairies.

Prospects for work in the future are such that it may necessitate night shift at the company's plant on Queen street, seven men being now employed in feeding the machine.

Renewer's rollers for grinding the bean, which he invented, have proved capable of doing the work expected of them, although skepticism was at first rife. After ten days' grinding they are smoother than when they started. Scientists who have experimented with the bean stated that no roller could be made which would not get clogged up with the glue at once.

The algarobia bean crop this year is remarkably free from the worms and beetles which infected it last year. Doctor Wilcox has imported a parasite for this beetle, a minute insect which can be seen going around and stinging the worm to death before it can develop into the more irremediable beetle. As a result not one worm is found this year where a hundred were last year. This has given rise to a peculiar state of affairs which unhappily existed last year. At that time anyone entering the room where the beans were stored in quantity or were being ground was seized with a "fierce" itch, which continued for several days. This year it is entirely missing, and partially ascribed to the elimination of the beetle.

Doctor Whitney, before the Social Science Club, made the statement that knaw groves eventually would yield a return of \$400 a year per acre.

Renewer is grinding for the dairies only, and is not turning out the product for himself. The success of the crushed bean as a dairy provender is best testified to by the string of wagons which pass in and out of the factory daily.

"PINECTAR."

The following statement, which is fully verified, is taken from the prospectus of the proposed Pinectar Sales Company, Ltd., for the benefit of would-be subscribers:

"On the basis of the contract which will be entered into by the two corporations, the Clark Farm Company, Ltd., as producer, and the Pinectar Sales Company, Ltd., as the marketing agency, the responsibility and risk of the latter is very limited indeed, as all of the loss incident to growing and manufacturing is eliminated. The Pinectar Sales Company buys a product for which it holds the exclusive monopoly, guaranteed by the U. S. trademark 'Pinectar,' for the United States. The Sales Company, for and in consideration of \$500 per year for ten years, paid in full by issuing 250 shares of paid-up stock, obtains all the accrued benefits of ten years of experimental work done by Byron O. Clark."

The success of the venture seems to depend on the merits of "Pinectar," which has found a favorable local market where it competes with the fresh fruit.

STREET RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit company is not at all dismayed by the would-be bomb-shell that was exploded (?) by C. W. Ashford during the week before the board of supervisors in which he doubted the right of the company to haul freight over its lines.

As most of the freight which is being transported is for improvements on the system, the public gets the benefit of it in the end if it does have to stand an extra dust cloud occasionally which Johnny Wilson could prevent if he had watering carts enough, or more men or whatever it was he wanted.

Among the more important improvements now under way is the remodeling of the engine and boilerhouse and the addition to its equipment.

Two 450 horsepower boilers which have already arrived are being installed and arrangements are being made to install engines raising the capacity from 1000 horsepower to 1500 horsepower. This doubles the company's capacity and prepares it to support the extensive additions to the system which are being made. It also anticipates the 100,000 Honolulu.

MAHUKA SITE.

No word has been received by the owners and lessors of the property desired by the government for the Mahuka site extension as to the government's plans. The Austin estate on which the E. O. Hall building stands will delay matters considerably as it has no authorized representative in Hawaii.

S. M. Damon acts as the Austin estate agent but is not authorized to close such a deal as that desired by the government. The nearest representative with power to do so is in Boston and the papers and blue prints have been forwarded there.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

A Mukden telegram says that the appeal to boycott American goods by the Canton Self-Governing Society has reached the Mukden Chamber of Commerce. The authorities concerned, who wish to keep on good terms with America, in consequence of the new Russo-Japanese agreement, are inclined to suppress the movement. Local newspapers refrain from commenting on the subject. Some merchants are, however, watching the development and refrain from making new purchases. Thus the price of cotton yarn, clothes and other American goods has gone down.

LOUISIANA CROP.

The Louisiana Planter, August 20th, says: Our reports from the sugar district this week indicate quite an optimistic feeling among the sugar planters, the hot sunshine and rainfall having brought about a very rapid development of the cane, and it seems to be the general opinion that wherever a good stand was obtained the tonnage will this year be excellent.

The Sugar Market

IMMIGRATION.

Dr. Victor Clark, of the territorial immigration board, is hard at work in his new office, acquainting himself to the requirements of the position and past work, and designing plans for future work.

He has not yet commenced to prepare the statistical files which are planned but is devising a system on which to work. The board, he says, has kept statistics of a certain nature and the object now is to get closer in touch with the immigrant after he lands in Hawaii and the board is no longer responsible for him.

It is possible that the board will vacate its present office in the Stangenwald building and take up quarters on the street if a desirable location can be found, so that it will be easy of access to the immigrant. The latter may then use the board as an information bureau and may to a certain extent be provided for and looked after by the board's agents even after he has passed from its care.

Doctor Clark believes firmly in the success of immigration in the past. He states that the census figures when received will show that the Portuguese, the Porto Ricans and the Spanish elements have increased and not decreased.

This is contrary to current belief except in the first instance, but as Doctor Clark himself took the census of Hawaii, he is in a position to state with authority. The natural increase through births and voluntary immigration have far exceeded the decrease caused by those who return to their native country.

No word has been received yet from Campbell and Silva who are seeking Portuguese laborers at Demerara and elsewhere. When last heard from they were leaving New Orleans.

HONGKONG REFINING.

The importance of Hongkong as a refinery.

sugar refining point for supplying Far Eastern markets is exemplified in the following abstract from the annual report of Vice Consul General Stuart J. Fuller:

The sugar merchants of Hongkong have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the operation of the sugar market during 1909. The market remained firm throughout the year, and a rich harvest of profit was reaped by most of the operators. From all sources the amount of raw sugar imported is calculated, in round figures, at well over 2,500,000 piculs (picul equals 133 1-3 pounds), valued roughly at \$25,000,000. Of the two great sugar refineries in Hongkong Butterfield & Swire's establishment (Taikoo refinery), at Quarry Bay, has been in full swing with daily melts averaging 300 long tons, while Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s China sugar refinery has been taxed to its utmost output of about 250 tons, and it is expected that their superannuated sugar house at Bowrington, which has been closed down for some three years, will soon be in working order again, bringing the output of refined sugar by this company up to a possible 300 long tons.

The most important feature in the sugar trade of 1909 has been the passing of the Payne tariff bill in the United States. This led to the stopping of the supply of sugar from the Philippines, for when the new law came into force, American speculators bought up all the available stocks in the islands at high prices, and so far as future crops are concerned, they will likely find a similar destination, so that China must rely upon Java more than ever for her raw sugar supply. It is worthy of note that before the passage of the Payne bill Hongkong imported about 500,000 piculs of raw sugar annually from the Philippine Islands, but no anxiety is felt in business circles about the ability of the Dutch possessions to supply the deficiency.

"Van Dyck" Means Double Value---Why?

—Because we make our cigars in Tampa, Fla., instead of on the Island of Cuba.

Havana tobacco costs half as much when imported in the leaf as it does in the form of cigars.

And this saving of 100 per cent duty goes into Van Dyck "Quality," and is afforded each smoker.

Van Dyck "Quality" Cigars

In Cuba we have our own warehouse and preparatory department.

Through our experts, on the ground, we get the pick of the choicest tobacco grown—the finest Havana tobacco.

On native soil, these leaves are mellowed into their fullest fragrance and flavor—then shipped to our factory in Tampa.

Here climatic conditions are similar to those of Cuba. And here we employ none but Cuban experts—the world's finest cigar makers.

Van Dyck "Quality" is to be had in twenty-seven different sizes—from the thin, mild panetela to the fat, full flavored perfecto—each one the utmost in Havana perfection.

At Your Dealers--3 for 25c to 25c each

M. A. GUNST & CO.—"The House of Staples"—Distributors.

Hair Brushes

AT A BIG REDUCTION
We are selling this week \$1.25 Brushes

70 cents

Buy before the last is gone. They're good.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd.

Fort and Hotel Streets.

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD

WE SPECIALIZE IN SECURITIES OF HIGH-GRADE PACIFIC COAST ENTERPRISES, SUITABLE FOR TRUST FUND AND SIMILAR INVESTMENT.

Our "MONTHLY DIGEST OF CALIFORNIA SECURITIES" mailed on request.

Wakefield, Garthwaite & Co.

Member of Stock and Bond Exchange.

First National Bank Building SAN FRANCISCO

Cable Address: "Bondhouse." Codes Lieber, A. Western Union.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

OAHU COUNTRY CLUB.

At the regular annual meeting of the Oahu Country Club, held on Thursday evening, September 8, 1910, at the Alexander Young Hotel, the following gentlemen were elected as officers and directors to serve for the ensuing year:

W. F. Dillingham.....President
J. P. Cooke.....First Vice-President
J. D. McInerney.....Second Vice-President
J. O. Young.....Treasurer
A. C. Robinson.....Secretary
W. Jamieson.....Auditor
A. Lewis, Jr.....Director
Geo. C. Potter.....Director
H. H. Walker.....Director
R. B. Booth.....Director

The President, Treasurer and Secretary are ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Bank of Honolulu, Ltd., will be held at the office of said Bank on Thursday, September 15th, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors to fill temporary vacancies in Board of Directors.

Honolulu, September 8th, 1910.

G. C. POTTER, Secretary.

STOCK BOOKS CLOSED.

Honokaa Sugar Co.

The stock books of the Honokaa Sugar Co. will be closed to transfers from September 8th to the 15th, both dates inclusive.

W. LANZ, Treasurer.

Honolulu, September 7, 1910. 8764.

NEW VICTOR RECORDS FOR SEPTEMBER ON SALE AT BERGSTROM MUSIC CO.

Single Faced, 12-inch, \$1.00.
No. 31793—Rakoczy Overture, Band (Koler-Bela).
31792—Love Divine, vocal duet by Lucy Marsh and Harry Macdonough.
31794—Gems from "The Red Mill," Victor Light Opera Co.

Single Faced, 10-inch, 60c.
5786—Pazzazza Promenade, Pryor's Band (Huffer).
5787—That Fussy Rag, Peerless Quartet (Samuel Ware).
5788—Boat Song, John Wells, tenor.
5789—Thine Eyes So Blue and Tender, John Wells, tenor.

Purple Label—10-inch, 75c; 12-inch, \$1.25.
Nora Bayes, Comedienne.
70020—What Good Is Water When You're Dry? (Kendis-Paly).
60023—That Lovin' Rag (Adler).

Double Faced—12-inch, \$1.25; 10-inch, 75c.
16495—Hail Columbia, Macdonough and Quartet.
16543—Singing Bird, Stanley and Barr.
16558—Nix on the Glowworm, Lena, Ada Jones.
16541—Swingin' in the Sky, Collins and Harlan.
16541—Eternal Father, Hayden Quartet.
16556—Stabat Mater—Inflammatus, Pryor's Band.
16556—Come Be My Sunshine, Dearly, Macdonough.
16542—The Acadians—Favorite Melodies, Pryor's Band.
16542—Temptation Rag Medley, Pryor's Band.
16557—Turtle Dove Polka, Mose Tapiero.
16557—The Morning After the Night Before, Murry.
16544—Dark School Days, Golden and Hughes.
16544—El Rosario—Intermezzo, String Trio.
16545—Pamphona Waltz, String Trio.
16545—Calm as the Night, Vienna Quartet.
16564—Serenade (Schubert), Cello Solo.
16564—Colonel Wellington's March, Pryor's Band.
35111—C. G. V. March, Pryor's Band.
35111—Prize Song (Wagner), Cello Solo.
35124—Ernani Selection, Pryor's Band.
35124—Mikado Waltzes, Dance Record, Pryor's Band.
Belle of New York, Selection, Pryor's Band.

New Red Seal Records, \$3.00.

88246—Gioconda—Romanza, Caruso (Ponchielli).
88247—Falstaff, Alda (Verdi).

10-inch, \$1.00—Violin Solos.
64135—Minuet, Elman (Haydn).
64140—Gavotte, Elman (Mozart).

12-inch, \$1.50.

74176—Caprice Basque, Elman (Sarasate).
74178—Ye Who Have Yearned Alone, Elman (Tchaikowsky).

10-inch, \$1.00.

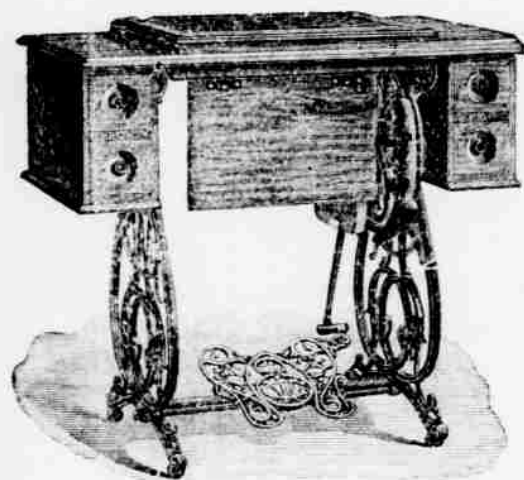
64139—Four-Leaf Clover, Evans Williams, tenor (Brownell).
64136—Neapolitan Folk Song, Emilio de Gogorza (di Capua).
64134—Traumerei, Maud Powell, violinist (Schumann).

12-inch, \$1.50.

74173—Capriccio Valse, Maud Powell (Wieniawski).
64138—Annie Laurie, John McCormack, tenor (Douglass-Scott).
74175—Molly Bawn, John McCormack, tenor (Lover).
74174—Maudon, Constantino, tenor; Depart, Fair Vision (Massenet).
64137—Faust—Serenade, Jourmet, bass solo (Gounod).

These Records are now on sale at the Bergstrom Music Company's, 1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

We Sell WILLCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines



On the 'Installment
Plan

With Cover, Loose Leaf and Side
Drawers, or Drop Case, same as
cut, complete with all attach-
ments. The only perfect Auto-
matic Sewing Machine.

DO NOT BUY A CHEAP
SEWING MACHINE WHEN
YOU CAN GET THE BEST
AT A SMALL OUTLAY.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS



Toast Without Fire
Dainty cooking right on the Dining Table
with the Electric Toaster Stove.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.

Honolulu Institute For Physiotherapy
Corner Beretania and Richards Streets.
Open from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. except Sunday.

All kinds of Electric Light Baths (blue, red, white and violet), Steam
Baths, Turkish, Russian, Pine Needle, Naheim, Carbonic Acid and Oxygen—
or Medicated Baths, Massage, X-Rays and High Frequency, etc., etc.
Special attendant for ladies.

THOUSANDS

of Bailey's Woven Wire Mattresses have been made, sold and
used in Honolulu in the past. We are prepared to make and sell
many thousand more rustproof noiseless "DUPLEX" Wire Mat-
tresses in the future.

Honolulu Wire Bed Co., Ltd.

Corner King and Alapai Streets
FURNITURE DEALERS. TELEPHONE 1535

COLLEGE WILL OPEN WITH FULL CLASSES

Punahou Prepared to Start in on
Its Seventieth Year of
Usefulness.

Oahu College begins its seventieth
school year tomorrow morning at nine
o'clock. Both the college and the pre-
paratory school will open the day with
chapel exercises, after which will come
the registration of students new and
old, the settling of the question of
what studies to take and the first meet-
ing of the classes for the year.

A steady stream of students and pa-
rents has been flowing into the offices
of President Griffiths and Principal
Fitts during the past week. While
many have thus made early arrange-
ments for admission and for the work
of the year, many more will register
on the first day of school. The old
students have been arriving in town
for several days from their vacation
trips. The Manna Kea yesterday
brought many students to the boarding
department which is full about up to
the capacity of the big dormitories.

Announcement is made of a new
course in advanced English for gra-
duates which is a beginning on the full
college course. This course which will
be taught by Miss Foster will deal with
the history of English literature as
well as with literature itself.

The music department looks forward
to a good year. Private pupils in music
will be taught as usual and the courses
in harmony and sight reading which
last year attracted so many students to
the department will be continued. Mak-
ing the music courses a part of the
regular curriculum by a system of
grading and by giving points towards
graduation has helped to popularize all
the courses in music.

Athletics at the college promise to
be in good condition this year under the
direction of D. J. Rieker, who is a
Middlebury man and who last year
had a similar position in the Amherst
High School. He has made a study of
the new rules in football and is pre-
pared to put in the latest wrinkles in
the preparation of his football team.
Athletic Association President Alfred
Young and Athletic Manager Lowthian
Williams have already begun work on
their plans for the athletic season.
When school is fairly started, Capt. Bill
Desha will issue his call for candidates
and Alexander Field will be alive with
budding pigskin chasers.

A "WHISTLER" IN DE LUXE BINDING



Beautiful work turned out by the
Hawaiian Gazette Bindery.

An unusually fine edition of Elisabeth
Luther Cary's "Life of Whistler" has
been bound with especial care for
Brown & Lyon Company, Ltd., by the
Hawaiian Gazette Company's bindery
department, and it represents the high-
est type of work done in the Hawaiian
Islands. The book is bound in full red
morocco, crushed and inlaid with green
and white roses, the linings being of
white silk, the top gilded. The book
may be seen at Brown & Lyon's book
store in the Young building. The book
is a sample of the very fine work which
is being continually turned out by the
Gazette company.

BAND CONCERT TODAY.

The Hawaiian band will play at the
capitol grounds this afternoon at three
o'clock. The program follows:

The Old Hundred.
Overture—Don Juan Mozart.
Polonaise—In Mask Faust.
Ballad—The Angels Serenade Braga.
Selection—The Lombardians Verdi.
Vocal—Hawaiian Songs, Ar. by Berger.
Selection—The Chocolate Soldier Straus.
Ballad—Aldo Napoli Cotran.
Fantasia—Bilbao Renford.
The Star Spangled Banner.

"Waltz me around again, Willie"

The next dance will be at the boat house
on Saturday night and it promises well.

How are you fixed
for Evening Clothing?

We have some very fine materials made into swell togs
for evening wear. The cut and fit, to the man of normal
build, is excellent. Some suits in odd sizes are going
well, for all men are not built on regular lines.

Tuxedo Coats that do double
duty are among the new things.

If you contemplate going to the dance on the 17th, let
us dress you as you should be groomed.

Lots of White Flannel Clothing for
those who prefer something airy.

M. McInerny, Ltd.

Fort and Merchant Streets.



Chalmers "Forty"
Torpedo Body, \$3000
Including Bosch Magneto gas
lamps, Prest-O-Lite Tank and
five demountable rims. 122
in. wheel base, 36 in. wheels.

Combination Electric Lamps and Shock Absorbers

Deliveries strictly on schedule.
Selection of dates by order of sale.

**CHALMERS
Motor Cars**

THE VERDICT OF AMERICA:

"If it's built by Chalmers, it's built right."

ASSOCIATED GARAGE, LIMITED

Dealers in Motor Cars

Army and Navy News

RUSH BUILDING WORK AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

The second squadron of the Fifth Cavalry that is now serving in the United States has received orders to proceed to Honolulu for duty. The squadron will arrive here on the October transport from San Francisco, and will join the first and third squadrons now stationed at the Lelehu reservation, giving Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Horse, command of the entire regiment.

Troop H of this second squadron has been on duty in the department of the Colorado, while the other three troops, E, F and G have been under the department of Dakota, with station at Yellowstone Park, State of Wyoming.

It is now thought that the policy of the war department at Washington, in the future, will be to concentrate larger bodies of troops at posts now established, and new ones to be erected, than has been the custom heretofore.

In anticipation of the arrival of this additional squadron at Schofield Barracks all is haste and excitement on the reservation, preparing quarters and barracks for the housing of the four coming troops.

Capt. Moor N. Falls, depot quartermaster at Honolulu, has a force of thirty-two Japanese carpenters that began the erection of temporary quarters on Tuesday, August 30. Besides officers' quarters and barracks buildings there are to be mess halls and stable accommodations to be in readiness by the twelfth of next month. The four new barracks houses are to be built just beyond where the first squadron is now located. The first squadron will "move up" into the new houses, leaving the center sets of barracks for the reception of the arrivals. The third squadron will remain in their present homes near the commissary building and the railway station.

It would seem to indicate that the Fifth Cavalry regiment may remain a few years longer in these Islands, by the addition of the reinforcement.

Lieut. Charles C. Winnie, Fifth Cavalry, of Troop D, stationed at Schofield Barracks is acting as assistant quartermaster to Captain Falls, looking after the rush order of buildings going on at the Lelehu reservation.

Rain Soaked the Hikers.

The three companies of the Second Battalion, Twentieth Infantry, who started on Thursday morning last for a three days' practice march to Pearl City, returned to their post of duty at Fort Shafter yesterday morning thoroughly rain-soaked. The unusually hard rains of Friday night and Saturday morning made the homecoming all the more grateful and welcome. Mess call sounded soon after the troops reached their barracks.

To Lose the Commander.

When Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, takes his departure from his regiment, for his new field of duties, the Fifth Horse will be left in most competent, splendid hands, in the person of Lieut. Col. Homer W. Wheeler, Fifth Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler is one of the "old-time" officers of the Fifth Horse, serving with this, and helping to make the brilliant record possessed by this gallant old regiment. As years passed and promotions came, Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler was sent to the Eleventh Cavalry, which is regarded by the officers of the "old army" as a child of the Fifth Cavalry. Serving in each capacity with singular credit to the service, Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler endeared himself to all. So that it was like receiving one's own that the troops and officers of the Fifth Cavalry recently welcomed one of their former officers as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. And now they will soon address Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler as the commanding officer of the reservation at Lelehu.

A regimental feeling is happily expressed by one of the cavalry officers who is quoted as saying: "There is a sigh for the popular colonel who is going away, and a sincere smile of welcome to the lieutenant-colonel assuming command."

POPULAR COURSES AT COLLEGE OF HAWAII

Among the courses to be offered by the College of Hawaii that may be of interest to special students are the following: In English: a study of the novel as a literary form, analyses of representative novels as literary works with special reference to the theme, its development and historic and classic allusions. The class for this subject will meet twice a week.

Another subject that should be of interest especially to young men is a course in public speaking. This course will be a study of the principles underlying the evolution of oral expression, the development of the speaking voice, physical exercises leading to grace and ease of gesture and practice in public speaking. It is announced that a prize of the value of \$25 will be offered to be competed for by members of this class. It is hoped also that a play may be given if enough students enter the class.

During the month of October a series of readings will be given each Friday afternoon at four o'clock. If enough interest is shown in these readings they will probably be continued.

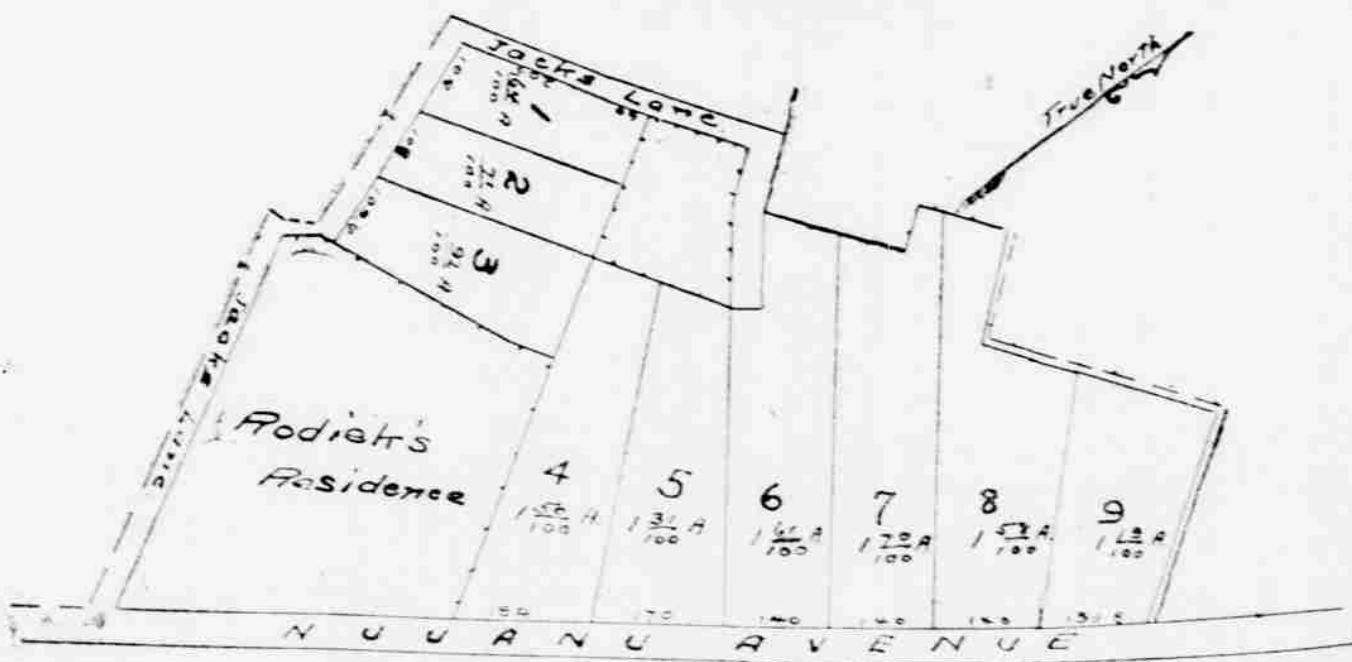
These subjects are offered by Dr. A. L. Andrews, until recently professor of English in Cornell University.

Professor Donaghy will offer a course in astronomy during the coming semester. This subject will be treated in a popular manner, but the subject will be presented systematically and comprehensively. On clear evenings the class will meet for observations.

There will also be interesting courses in domestic science with especial reference to the composition, fabrics and textures. These subjects will be practical. The departments of horticulture, agriculture and engineering also offer both regular and special courses.

Nuuuanu Valley Lots

AT AUCTION!



AT AUCTION!

These lots are situated in the best residence section of Honolulu and are near the residences of Messrs. Rodiek, Cooke, Pfotenhauer, Castle, Sherman and many others.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday, October 8, 1910

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON

At the Auction Room of Jas. F. Morgan, 857 Kaahumanu Street.

For further information apply to ESTATE OF B. P. BISHOP or

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer

Jas. W. Pratt

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
LOANS NEGOTIATED

CITY AUCTION CO.
125 Merchant St.

AT AUCTION

At the residence of MRS. W. O. AT-
WATER, 1221 Pensacola St.

Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1910

at ten o'clock a. m.

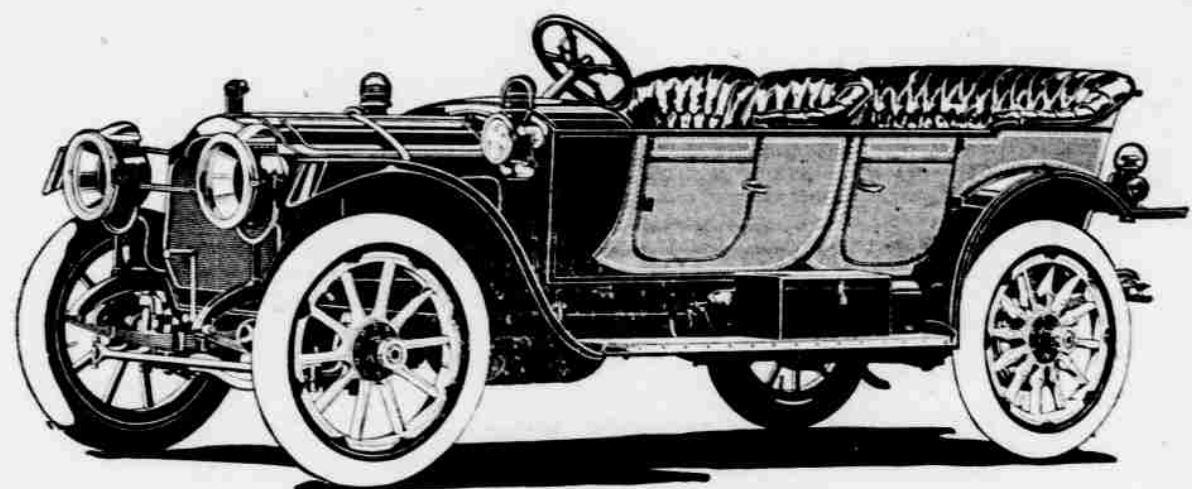
The entire
Household Furniture

JAS. W. PRATT,
Auctioneer.

For Sale or Lease

Two story, mosquito-proof cottage, practically new, seven rooms, all modern conveniences; grounds well planted with fruit and foliage trees; good neighborhood, and convenient to cars.

JAS. W. PRATT,
AUCTIONEER.



1911 Packard "Thirty" Phaeton
Standard Equipment Includes Top

DO YOU KNOW WHAT PACKARD SERVICE MEANS?

It means keeping a good car right. Any good piece of machinery, by inattention, may go wrong. We do not want Packard cars ever to be in any other condition than just right. We have the facilities and technical organization for keeping them right. This is part of our job. It is to the direct benefit of all of our customers.

Packard
MOTOR CARS



Deliveries are on a schedule. Selection of dates is by order of sales.

Full line of cars in the new fore-door style shown in 48-page catalog which may be had on request.

The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.

King and Bishop Streets.

TE & COOKE, Ltd.

FACTORS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

FACTORS AND GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENTS.

REPRESENTING

Mutual Life Insurance
Company of Boston.

Insurance Company.

Insurance Company.

Insurance Company (Hartford
Insurance Corporation).

LOTS

AT
KAIMUKI

Kaimuki Land Co.,

Port and King Sts.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Paid up).....Yen 24,000,000

PaidYen 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Bank buys and receives for sale
of exchange, issues Drafts
of Credit, and transacts a
banking business.

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Feature Section

Sunday Advertiser.

Pages 1 to 8

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

Tramping Through the World's Greatest Crater

BY H. M. AYRES.

WAIKOA, Maui, September 4.—1

At 6:30 a. m. I left Honolulu for Maui, arriving at Kula at 10:30 a. m. I was met by Mr. A. H. Landgraf, who had been waiting for me at the Kula pipeline. We drove to the Kula pipeline and then to the Kula pipeline.

Looking westward from Red Hill we could see the hot, dusty road trending towards Ulupalakua, a barren and uninteresting prospect.

Here and there we saw a pheasant. They breed in Haleakala and at the end of September work their way down the sweet potato fields of the lowlands. They are not so plentiful today as they once were, owing to the ravages of that bloodthirsty little pest the mongoose, anathema to all sportsmen and chicken raisers.

The slope up to the Red Hill was once thickly settled, and on every hand one could see the stone foundations of native houses, stone canals, and mounds of rocks marking burying places.

Wild goats once abounded on this hillside, but are now found only on the almost inaccessible peaks of Haleakala, where their numbers are kept down by the bands of wild dogs which pull down and devour the kids. These wolflike beasts go in bands of five or six and follow cattle to their feeding grounds, working havoc among the calves.

The trail led through a grassy valley, past a water hole blasted out of the solid rock by the Maori, and up Kahili ridge, about five thousand feet above sea level. Here quail went scurrying into the brush at our approach, and an occasional pheasant went rocketing across the divide. The air was heavy with the scent of the flowers of the "pamamaki," a plant that is as great a nuisance hereabouts as was the lantana before the introduction of the Maui blight.

On the trees on either side of the ridge pale green lichen grew thickly, and the whitened skeletons of many trees called to mind a great forest fire which swept the mountains from Kipahulu way, years ago. Everywhere along the trail the hardy thistle of Scotland grew in great size and abundance.

By this time we were well above the clouds.

At Kaulapelepe we came to a clearing where red lehuas grew and where the note of the lili was heard. Here we saw three parakeets, ash-colored with light blue necks and yellow rumps. They flitted from tree to tree, regarding us curiously.

Followed a hard pull up a rocky trail at an angle of forty-five degrees. Here we had to lead the mules. This place is known, I believe, as Pohakuloa.

Soon we came to a level place covered with bracken among which some Irish potatoes struggled for existence, relics evidently of some previous party or parties who had camped on this spot. From the mist-clad heights we heard the wild goats bleating.

We now passed into the crater and over a bushy plain where cattle grazed and where there were many plover. Very early seemed the calling of the cattle as it echoed and rebounded from the walls of the crater. All the cattle in the crater, about 2000, are owned by A. V. Marcell of Kaupo.

We rode briskly over the level ground going by Halepau and leaving Ollipau on the left. On a hill on our right, high up, we saw the first silver swords.

Ollipau is covered with mamane trees, yielding the hardest wood found in the Islands.

Some distance from the trail near Halepau are Hunters' Cave and Crystal Cave. It takes quite a climb to reach them, however.

Hunters' Cave was used for sleeping purposes by the men engaged in killing of wild cattle in the crater, seven or eight years ago.

Crystal Cave, lying about a quarter of a mile from Hunters' Cave, is marked by a big rock evenly split. Here, by crawling on hands and knees, one may find patches of pure sulphur and brittle, white stalactites.

We next passed heading northwest, through a dreary lava plain, which looks like the waste of Nature's workshop, the trail being indicated in places by piles of rocks. A Scotch mist sifted through us and when, after a while, we came to bush country again, every little tree drenched us as we brushed against it.

Signposts are badly needed in the crater, also information as to elevation which at Ollipau is about 7500 feet. Through lack of signposts many travelers have missed the trail and suffered much inconvenience in consequence.

At half-past eleven in the morning we reached Keonamokuah, Cave, elevation 7800 feet, the half-way house of the crater. It may be known by the debris of campers with which it is surrounded. Over against it is a red hill. The cave is a hole in the ground, its entrance about six feet across. Inside it is large enough to sleep ten persons in comfort, being warm and dry.

We found it strewn with bracken and furnished with a dry goods box and a coffee pot. It is reputed to be tenanted by millions of bees.

After lunch my guide returned to Kaupo and at half-past twelve I pushed on alone on foot. From the cave there are two trails, one going northwest and the other due west. The latter I took.

Round the cave are lots of silver swords, this part of the crater might, in fact, be called, "the garden of silver swords." These curious plants are found in two parts of the world only: Haleakala and the Himalayas. They grow in all sizes, some being over four feet in circumference and weighing seven or eight pounds. There are two kinds, the white and the almost black. Their flower is said to be pink or reddish. I saw none in bloom. Tourists take along leaves and small plants as souvenirs of their visit.

Taking the northerly trail from the cave and passing between Ka Iwi o Pele and Ka Iwi o Umi, one passes Pele's piggies, a circular ring of rocks some eighty feet across, and forming a natural corral, with what looks like a canopied seat at one end.

A little to the southwest of Ka Iwi o Pele is the Bottomless Pit, so called because its depth has never been sounded. The opening is about ten feet across and on a shelf some 150 feet below, the bones of a cow which evidently stumbled in, may be seen lying ghastly white against the black rock.

Continuing southwest from the Bottomless Pit one soon strikes the regular trail, keeping Ka Iwi o Kapo, the red deer cone of any in the crater, on the right.

Near the Bottomless Pit is a sand crater into which sand and rock eternally sift, but which always keeps a uniform depth of about 150 feet.

From the cave the regular trail consists of the footprints left by the last party which passed through the crater. It hugs the south side of the crater until Ka Iwi o Kapo is reached, when it bears northwest, shortly after turning due west again. The elevation here is about 8000 feet. On all hands are cones and pits, until the Sliding Sands are reached, and the scene would have furnished a fit setting for Dante's Inferno. One pit, in particular, is filled



A VIEW OF THE DEPTHS OF HALEAKALA.

with varicolored sand and pebbles. Nearing the Sliding Sands one crosses the Plain of the Winds. Here the track of the air currents is plainly seen across the sand, marking regular roads abounding with delightful curves. Here may be seen the Home of the Whirlwind, a succession of perfect circles, one within the other. Nearby is a circular mound of sand covered with stones, graduating gently in size, from big rocks at the top to tiny pebbles at the bottom—the work of the winds which haunt the crater.

Close to the commencement of the sliding sands is the Snake Cave, a serpentine depression in the rock about seventy-five feet long.

I leave my Haleakala, but oh, you Sliding Sands!

At Kaupo or Awawa the sliding sands commence, and for two thousand feet upward one climbs steadily over a most perilous sand, in which it is impossible to make more than a foot at a time progress. You stride three feet and slide back one foot. It took me an hour and a half to get to White Hill, the scene of a battle between the kings of Kaupo and Kula, and where the sands became level and slide no more. The elevation here is about ten thousand feet.

The trail up and down the sliding sands is marked by occasional pinnacles of rocks.

The crater was filled with clouds as I looked backward, save where the western sun painted the higher cones red and silver and gold.

At White Hill the trail turns north, east, and after a tramp of two miles along the ridge of the crater the Mountain House, elevation 9287 feet, is reached. There travelers wait for the sun to rise over the crater, one of the world's finest scenes; or, passing through from Kaupo, pass the night before taking the trail to Ollipau, and thence to Kahului. From Kahului to the Mountain House is about twenty-five miles.

The trip on foot through Haleakala is, for an experienced walker, well worth while. In case of overcurious cattle, a short piece of rope will always put them to flight, for they have all been roped before and have a healthy respect for anything resembling a lasso.

I didn't get to Kahului via Ollipau, however. Not by a jugful!

Prancing gaily along hard, level sand, and feeling in the rarefied air that I was treading on anything but terra firma, I missed the trail to the Mountain House, and, a dense white fog coming up all around, was soon absolutely lost to all sense of location or direction. I couldn't see the sun, but kept on in what I believed to be the proper direction to Kahului.

Over hill and down gulch I went, the mist getting ever thicker and the going worse and worse.

It must have been half-past four when I got lost, and at a quarter to six, pretty well tired, I decided to pass the night in a sandy little corner in the bottom of a gulch.

Presently the mass of clouds broke in places, and I saw through an aperture in the bank of grayness a green-decked land, backed by mountains rising to the horizon like a wall. On it were houses and trees. The tops of the clouds were now dyed wine-color by the sunset.

Then I knew myself to be facing West Maui and Wailuku. This I presently came to an apparently endless stone wall, through a gate in which I passed. Then the mist again cleared, this time low down, and I saw, apparently near at hand, several small settlements.

Thinking that I could reach them that night, I plunged on through the dripping bushes, desisting only when darkness fell at half-past six, and I seemed as far off as ever.

I camped for the night at the base of a mound of rocks surmounted by a wooden post. After a bite of bread and a swallow of cold coffee, I lay down, wet through, and tried to sleep. I was soon shivering, and got up and lit my pipe. It reminded me of waiting for the early light of ducks on some bleak marshland. Nearby a band of wild dogs made the night hideous, and I fired several revolver shots by way of precaution.

My feet were cold, so I tied them up in newspaper. This warmed them greatly.

Again I tried to sleep, and, lying on my back, for a time watched the friendly stars and listened to the cattle bellowing on the range.

Feeling cold again and my teeth chattering I stamped my feet and clasped my hands in order to restore circulation. Then I tied the collar of my coat over my head and dozed at intervals till four in the morning, the wakening east telling me the time as well as any clock.

Soon after daylight every vestige of cloud cleared away and I saw to the

and between and below me, a fertile plateau, dotted with casefields, stretched, necklike.

I had come down from the mountain due west instead of bearing to the northwest and was well up in Kula, at an elevation of 3000 feet. In a nearby gulch I found the tracks of the wild dogs I heard the night before.

Proceeding to the nearest settlement I learned that I was at Waiakoa and had come down Kamehamehanui Gulch to Pulehiki.

At Waiakoa I located A. H. Landgraf and J. T. C. Troup in charge of the Kula pipeline, and rested up at their comfortable abode for a day and a night.

In the garden of their temporary abode grew fashias, verbenas, dahlias, snap, and other old-fashioned flowers.

I spent the day right pleasantly in most excellent company and will leave for Kahului tomorrow at daylight, on foot, no conveyance being obtainable.

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RESTING ON THE HALEAKALA SLOPE.

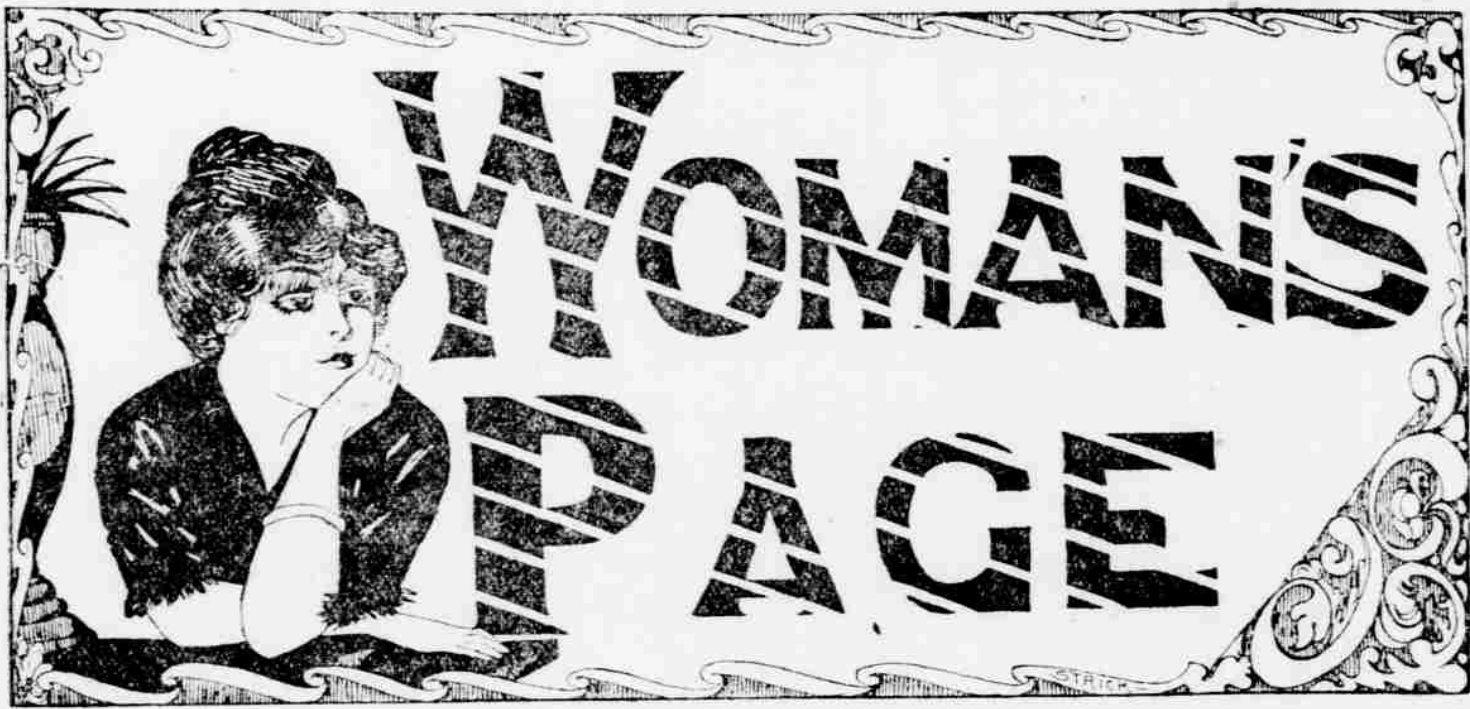
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Care of the Children's Teeth

A year ago, according to Health Commissioner Darlington, out of four hundred thousand pupils in the New York city schools, nearly three hundred thousand needed treatment for defective teeth. One authority has declared that ninety per cent of the adult population of the country is in a similar condition, and another estimates that but eight per cent of the people has ever visited a dentist. The conference and exhibit of dental hygiene held in New York last spring, and again in Boston in connection with the meeting of the National Education Association, has brought this question prominently to the attention of the public, and especially of educators. One of the exhibits at this conference gave ten advantages of well-preserved teeth: General good health; good digestion; good breathing; good looks; prevention of swollen faces; prevention of trouble with throat, ear, nose and eyes; prevention of contagious diseases; prevention of tuberculosis; prevention of nervous diseases; saving of money. Medical inspection has already been adopted in many of the schools of the country, and a similar inspection of the teeth, combined with their treatment wherever it is necessary, is a hardly less important step. In Germany such inspection and treatment are already a fact. In Freiburg, for instance, the dentist at the head of the school dental clinic examines the teeth of all the children in the city. A report on such examination is sent to the parents, who are asked to send their children to the clinic for free treatment. Those children having ten or more poor teeth are treated first, an exception being made in the higher classes, where those with only slight defects are also treated promptly, so that they may leave the public schools with sound teeth. After these worst cases have been attended to, all other children with defective teeth are treated, the younger ones being given the preference. The treatment of the teeth includes extraction, filling, crowning, etc. The Zahnkarte, or tooth-report card, contains on the reverse side instructions as to the care of the teeth. The German dental infirmaries have been in operation a sufficient length of time to demonstrate that the time expended in putting the teeth in order was far less than the time formerly lost from toothache and disability caused by diseased teeth; that the cost of keeping the teeth in order was more than com-

pensated for by better health and a consequent reduction in medical expenses; that the child became physically stronger, secured a higher average in his studies, was easier to control and was apparently happier.

TRAINS TO BE LITTLE WORN ON NEW COSTUMES

The new skirts are short, even in afternoon and evening gowns of the most formal character. Trains are almost obsolete, but they will always be worn to a certain extent, for some women refuse to give them up. Where they are used at all they are short and narrow. The prettiest-length skirt comes just to the instep. Few women can wear anything shorter successfully. All the skirts are narrow and short, but no one single type prevails. For tailored suits the skirts are either gored or circular or partially plaited. In more pretentious suits of velvet, cashmere, prunella cloth, etc., the skirt drawn into a band at the bottom is popular, but one still sees tunics of all kinds over plain or plaited underskirts. In reception gowns and evening dresses one material is usually veiled with another, and the skirts are of an infinite variety of cut.—The Delineator.

GRACE OF MOVEMENT FOR GROWING GIRL

The girl who persists in walking heavily is not only likely to lose the grace of movement which is the natural heritage of a gentlewoman, but as she grows older and her developing figure gains a proportionate amount of avoirdupois she gradually abandons the correct practice of centering her weight upon the ankles and walks from her hips, thus unconsciously acquiring a wriggling gait. If a girl of 12 or 14 years has acquired an awkward gait she can overcome that fault by taking regular exercises in running, always with the arms raised, the better to preserve balance. She should start off at a rapid pace and gradually slacken speed until the gait becomes a brisk walk, which by degrees may be lessened to a moderate gait, remembering to alternately place the weight of the body upon the balls of the feet, precisely as if running, and then falling lightly back upon the heels.

THE CLINGING EFFECT.

To obtain the clinging effect in skirts, which is now considered chic, the lower part must be weighted, and this will make it fall in closely around the ankles. Weights are used in almost everything at present, for they go a long way toward making a dress cling to the figure. The weights are of lead, flat and round, and should be covered with cloth and sewed inside the hem or facing. They should be placed at both sides of the gores near the seams, and must be sewed to the inside of the facing, not the dress.

BEADED HANDBAGS.

The beaded handbags, woven with beautiful floral and marine scenes, have returned to favor. The clever needlewoman of the '50s was taught to make just such beautiful chateauxes as we

find now in the shops with a manufacturer's card on the ticket. With the return of these bead novelties there should be some disposition to accept the old-fashioned pieces of hair jewelry which flourished along side by side with bead purses. The art of hair plaiting and bead stringing were rivals.—Dallas News.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money." Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, General Debility, Influenza, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its value. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by chemists.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING, through its instructor, announces that they have engaged a Hawaiian quintet club to furnish music for their socials, which take place every Friday evening from 8 to 10:45 o'clock. Instructions from 7 to 8 p. m.

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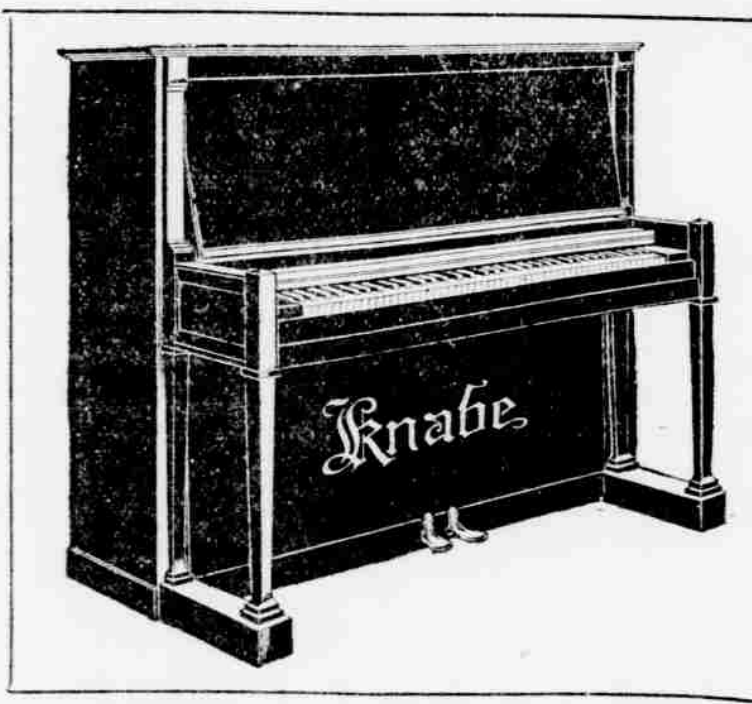
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winkle the rug on a polished floor.
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KOOLAU RAILWAY TIME TABLE

DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS

Leave Kahana for Punaluu,
Hauula, Laie, Kahuku and
Way Stations at.....12:00 M.
Arrive Kahuku at.....1:00 P.M.

Returning:
Leave Kahuku for Laie, Hau-
ula, Punaluu, Kahana and
Way Stations at.....1:45 P.M.
Arrive Kahana at.....2:45 P.M.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY
AND HOLIDAYS

Arrive Kahuku at.....11:58 A.M.
Leave Kahana for Punaluu,
Hauula, Laie, Kahuku and
Way Stations at.....11:00 A.M.

1:30 P.M.
2:15 P.M.
Leave Kahuku for Laie, Hau-
ula, Punaluu, Kahana and
Way Stations at.....12:35 P.M.

3:00 P.M.
Connections are made at Kahuku
with the O. R. & L. Co.'s 9:15 a. m.
train from Honolulu, and the 2:30 p.
m. train, which arrives in the city at
5:30 p. m.

JANUARY, 1, 1909.
J. J. DOWLING, E. S. POLLISTER,
Superintendent. G. P. & F. A.

OAHU RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Outward.
For Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku and
Way Stations—9:15 a. m., 9:30 p. m.
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way
Stations—7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m.,
11:30 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:30 p. m.,
5:15 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

For Waialua and Lelehu—10:20 a.
m., 5:15 p. m., 12:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

Inward.
Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waia-
lu and Waianae—8:36 a. m., 5:31
p. m.

Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and
Pearl City—11:45 a. m., 8:36 a. m.,
11:02 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:26 p. m.,
5:31 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

Arrive Honolulu from Waialua and
Lelehu—9:15 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 5:31
p. m., 11:10 p. m.

The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour
train (only first-class tickets honored),
leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:30
a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu
at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only
at Pearl City and Waianae outward,
and Waianae, Waipahu and Pearl City
inward.

*Daily, Except Sunday, 1 Sunday Only
G. P. DENTON, F. C. SMITH,
Superintendent. G. P. A.

FOOL INVENTIONS
FLOOD UNCLE SAM

Woman Even Patents Stuffed
Cat Intended to Frighten
Mice to Death.

WASHINGTON.—A special depart-
ment for the registering of "fool in-
ventions" may be established in the
bureau of patents if the sober-minded
bureaucrats of the country continue to
deluge the bureau with freak inven-
tions. Some of the ideas which are
daily patented would cause an ordinary
man to expire from laughter, but the
men employed in the patent office have
become hardened, and even the most
ridiculous form of "fool-mania" does not
affect them.

A few days ago a woman patented
a stuffed cat. She made the eyes of
luminous paint, and said the contrivance
was to be placed near a mouse hole.
When the mice see the fiery-
looking eyes of the tabby they are sup-
posed to become terribly frightened and
run themselves to death. She expects
to become a multimillionaire.

A minister, who does not advocate
total abstinence, has patented a funnel
to be placed around a keyhole. If one
indulges too much and arrives home
late, he can find the keyhole without
any trouble. The idea, of course, was
not original, as the comic papers for
many generations advocated this first
aid to the inebriated.

An inventive Merry Widow who de-
plored the terrible effect of railway col-
lisions sent in a prize winner. It con-
sists of a buffer, which in the drawing
looks somewhat like a long, pointed
ram with a large spring wound about
it. In the center is the wooden figure
of a man and a large bell is in front of
him.

The aspiring genius told the patent
office that when a collision occurs the
spring is supposed to take up the shock,
and at the same time the wooden man
rings the bell in front of him to notify
the passengers that the danger has
passed. It is certainly a remarkable
invention.

Another inventor, who evidently read
some of Poe's stories, is the originator
of an idea to rescue from the grave all
who are buried alive. It simply con-
sists of a tube, which runs from the
mouth of the corpse to the surface of
the ground. At the lower end is a
whistle. If a person comes to life all
he has to do is to blow the whistle,
and the cemetery keeper is supposed
to come racing down with pick and
spade to dig him out.

A modest young person has come to
the rescue of women bicyclists. He has
invented a pair of wings, which extend
from the handlebars to the lower part
of the pedals, for the purpose of screen-
ing the hosiery of the riders from the
vulgar throng. It makes the bicycle
look somewhat like a butterfly, and may
increase the pleasure of cycling.

The eighth wonder of the world is a
contrivance which arrived the other
day. It catches flies in the daytime,
mice at night, and peels potatoes in the
morning. With a few more inspirations
the inventor expects to make it wash
the dishes, rock the cradle and milk the
cow. Anyway, it's patented.

Another talented person invented a
new kind of elevated railroad. It con-
sists of a bicycle designed to run along
the tips of fences in the country. This
does not include the various species of
barbed wire. The inventor provided no
way for the rider of the machine to get
over broken rails, nor did he seem to
think that the washerwoman might
drive him off the clothesline.

IN A GOLD MINE
2100 FEET BELOW

It Is Like Going Into a Turkish
Bath With a Temperature of
80 Degrees.

"It was at Bendigo, Australia, that
I had the experience of descending a
gold mine," says a writer in the Chris-
tian Advocate. In almost any part of
the world one may descend a coal mine,
but a gold mine is much rarer. The
mine we descended was 2100 feet deep.

The shaft, top gear and cage resembled
those of a coal mine, save that the
wheels over the shaft were less than
half the size of those of an English
coal pit. And, of course, there was an
absence of the grime associated with a
coal mine. We had to divest ourselves
of all our ordinary garments and don a
costume which for the time gave us
rank among tramps. Armed with a
candle, we entered the cage and de-
scended. The journey seemed inter-
minable. For more than two minutes
we were slowly dropping through the
shaft, enveloped in profound darkness
and subjected to a perpetual baptism
of water which rained upon us. There
are times when seconds seem like min-
utes and minutes like hours. And the
two minutes and a half we were in
that cage, suspended by a slender steel
rope, seemed a small eternity.

The temperature at the bottom was
nearly eighty degrees Fahrenheit, and
we were compelled to remove all cloth-
ing save our trousers. In a few minutes
we had entered upon the experience of
a Turkish bath; streams of perspiration
ran down our bodies. Whenever we
saw a group of miners in a per-
petual bath. Nearly stripped, great
puffs of perspiration stood out on their
heads of sweat. "We are used to it, sir," said
one of them, cheerfully, but I learned
that for some of them this "use"
meant disease and death—largely
through want of care when they brought
their overheated bodies to the surface.
Along well-lit corridors we tramped,
holding our lighted candles ahead of
us. No danger in the gold mine of
that fatal fire damp which asphyxiates
coal miners. But in the gold mine there
is another danger like that which



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threatens colliers—that of falling
masses of mineral. We came to one
place where on the previous day, with-
out warning, a hundred tons of rock
and quartz had fallen.

Happily no one was injured, but it is
not always so. When our turn came to
crawl along on hands and knees, sur-
rounded by angry looking rock possess-
ing sinister looking gaps, the perspiration
did not decrease in volume. It seemed
as if a single touch would suf-
fice to bring down a hundred tons
weight upon our fragile backs. The
danger is always present, despite every
precaution to insure safety. Blasting
continually goes on, and then the dan-
ger is at its height.

Let me confess to a feeling of disap-
pointment. In a coal mine the black
diamonds glisten under one's eyes.
There is no faith required to believe
in the presence of coal. The seams are
there, and all that is necessary is to
dislodge the coal, load it in trucks and
convey it to the surface. It is other-
wise in the gold mine. In its simplicity
I was looking out for nuggets, as men
used to do on the surface.

Alas! we saw not so much as the
ghost of a nugget. To our untrained
eyes there was not the suspicion of
gold anywhere. Everywhere we caught
the glitter of a yellow substance, which
at first we mistook for gold, but which
is in reality worthless. The gold is
hidden in those vast seams of quartz,
which have to be dislodged, brought to
the surface, sent to the battery, crushed
and washed. And then at last, when
the water has ceased flowing over the
pulverized mass of sand, the gold is
discovered. It is all faith at first.
These men justify their business by
faith, and then, in the final analysis,
justify it by verification. The layman
would pass by all this quartz as so much
rock or stone. The expert knows that
hidden within it is the most precious
of all metals.

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The American Boy Scout Law Has no

"In the course of human events," and all events are very human sort of things, good ideas travel a long way. The latest idea, a trifle more useful, if not quite as wonderful, as the automatic telephone or the automatic anything else, is the Boy Scout idea. The Boy Scout idea has traveled to Hawaii.

It is very new in Hawaii, and has been accepted with the enthusiasm which comes of a realization that a community does not have to be backward unless it wants to. Hawaii—Honolulu, that is—does not want to. The Boy Scout movement was inaugurated during the week.

On the Coast it is not so new. In the East it is still less new. In England it isn't new at all. Evidently the idea has followed Horace Greeley's advice of going West, young man. It was started in England, Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell of Mafeking fame being its sponsor, and one of its greatest supporters there and in America being a Canadian-American, Ernest Seton Thompson, or Thompson Seton, as he is called now by permission of the courts.

America's Baden-Powell is General Miles and a dozen other serious men of war, who would be the last to be expected to take an interest in boys' games. The West's Baden-Powell is Lieutenant-Colonel Bullard, U. S. A., who is now on his way to Honolulu on other matters, but who will doubtless take as much interest in Hawaii's scouts as he did in California's.

Hawaii's Baden-Powell is D. Howard Hitecock, who has enough of the artist in his makeup to appreciate this splendid utilization of wasted boy power. He has just returned from the Coast, where he became enthused over the Boy Scout idea. The first thing he did was to gather all the Boy Scout literature that he could find, and the second thing he did was to get figures on uniforms and so forth. The third thing he did was to come home and tell us all about it.

The idea has not him only for an advocate, for a number of men who have become noted for furthering worthy movements are already back of it, helping it along for all it's worth.

It is primarily a boy's proposition. The boy is the "whole cheese," the "high muck-a-muck" and the "big



FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Dr. N. H. Richardson, field agent of the National Red Cross, instructing patrol leaders of the American Boy Scouts in first aid.

to bring a note into a certain spot or house from a distance within a certain time. Other hostile scouts are told to prevent any message getting to this place and to stop the dispatch carrier from getting in with it."

Adapt that to local conditions. There need be nothing small about Hawaii. Getting dispatches from Haleiwa to Honolulu would be a noble sport during vacations, and give the boys a chance to perfect themselves in everything that goes to make a good soldier if they are ever called upon to become one. Quicker wit, harder bodies and a better knowledge of their own home island are the natural results.

Patrols are going to be organized in all the natural districts of Oahu and among all the nationalities that are Americanizing themselves here. (Here is another opportunity to speak a good

word for the boy scouts, but Americanization has become academic, fit only for our brilliant statesmen.)

A patrol is going to be formed in Manoa Valley, probably before any of the others, for Manoa has a reputation to uphold. Kaimuki and Palolo, Waikiki, Punahou (ought to have a big one), Makiki, Honolulu proper, Kapaeha, Kalihi kai, Waena and aka—there are opportunities and material for ten patrols in the city itself. The outlying districts should provide as many more. Waipahu, Ewa, Waiaina, and the "windward side" have boys a plenty who should be possessed of enough ambition to get busy and organize patrols.

With twenty husky patrols well versed in scout law, there are opportunities extended that could never be gained otherwise. That dispatch runner would have nineteen patrols hunting for him and would have an interesting time of it.

It is doubtful if more enthusiasm has been aroused over the boy scout idea in Hawaii among any group more than the Boys' Club of the Beretania mission. It is the Chinese boys representative organization which has been competing with similar organizations along good old American lines for some time. It showed up well last year in athletics and is highly spoken of by Doe-

tor Hand, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. Boy scout talk was prevalent in this club before most of the other enthusiasts had yet considered the idea. Therefore a Chinese patrol will soon add to Hawaii's glory in boy scout annals as in baseball and other national institutions.

LIEUT.-GENL. NELSON A. MILES
LIKES IT BECAUSE

any measure which tends to benefit the boys, the youth and young men of our country is a national benefaction. The very salvation of the mightiest of republics depends upon the character, integrity and patriotism of its citizens. The stronger these three qualifica-

HOW TO BECOME A SCOUT

Any boy who desires to affiliate himself with the scout movement, will find it a very simple matter. He may either organize a patrol himself by getting ten boys in his neighborhood to join him, or he may join a patrol or troop organized by some one else in his neighborhood. If he belongs to an organization which uses the Hawaiian Boy Scout scheme as part of its instruction, it will, of course, be unnecessary for him either to form or join a separate patrol.

To become scouts or patrol leaders, boys must be between ten and eighteen years old. Superior officers must be eighteen or over. The consent of the boys' parents must always be obtained. The unit of the system is a patrol of ten boys, ten patrols forming a troop and ten troops a regiment. When a patrol or troop is organized, the leader should register it with the secretary of the organization.

As soon as a patrol is formed, a scout master will be instructed to train the boys, and he will, if possible, get the use of a room as a club room for the troop. He will order parades on convenient days weekly, and go through the course of training with the patrol, as given in the military and scouts manual obtainable from headquarters. This course of training will take about six weeks or two months, and the manual shows everything that need be done.

After completing the course of instruction, the boy will be examined as laid down in the manual, and if he passes the necessary tests, the scout master will apply to the committee, who will award him the rank and badge of second-class or first-class scout, according to the tests which he passes. Before a boy becomes a full-fledged scout of either class, he is known as a tenderfoot.

The uniform has been designated by headquarters and arrangements have been made with manufacturers so that the cost for the entire equipment will not exceed three dollars. This sum the boys are expected to pay, and they are encouraged to save their money for the purpose.

LIEUT.-GENL. ADNA R. CHAFFEE
LIKES IT BECAUSE

he will be taught to walk like a man, with his head erect, and coming generations will see the beneficent influence of his early training in the military science of scout-craft.

A sense of duty will be inculcated in the boys' minds, and they will learn the principles of obedience under pleasing conditions. They will learn to respect authority, and these basic principles will serve to build the essential characteristics of perfect manhood and the structure of success in every walk of life.

What his training, under capable instructors, intends to accomplish ultimately is healthful vigor and useful citizenship.

THIS IS THE SCOUT OATH.

On my honor I promise that I will do my best
To do my duty to God and my Country,
To help other people at all times;
To obey the Scout Law.

THIS IS THE SCOUT LAW.

A scout's honor is to be trusted.
A scout is loyal.
A scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
A scout is a friend of all, and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
A scout is the protector of girls and women at all times—and he holds this a sacred duty.
A scout is courteous.
A scout is a friend to animals.
A scout obeys orders.
A scout smiles under all circumstances.
A scout is thrifty.
The scout's motto is "Semper Paratus"—always prepared.

SCOUT LAW.

Every scout must promise on his honor to abide by the scout law. Here is the law:

1. A scout's honor is to be trusted. If a scout says, "On my honor it is so," that means that it is so, just as if he had taken a most solemn oath. If a scout officer says to a scout, "I trust you on your honor to do this," the scout is bound to carry out the order to the very best of his ability. If a scout were to break his honor by telling a lie or by not carrying out an order when trusted by his superior, he must cease to be a scout and must hand over his scout badge.
2. A scout is loyal to his country and his officers. He must stick to them through thick and thin.
3. A scout's duty is to be useful and help others. He is to do his duty before anything else, even though he give up his pleasure and his comfort to do it. When in doubt as to which of two things to do he must ask himself: "Which is my duty?" In other words, "Which is best for other people?" and do that. He must be prepared at any time to save life or aid injured people, and he must do a good turn every day.
4. A scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other scout, no matter what the other scout's social position. If a scout meets another scout, even though a stranger to him, he must speak to him and aid him in any way. A scout must never be a snob. A snob is one who looks down upon another because he is poorer, or one who is poor and resents the fact that another is rich.
5. A scout is courteous. He is polite to all, but especially to old people and women and children and invalid and cripples. He is always respectful to his elders, always.
6. A scout is a friend to animals. He should save them as far as possible from pain, and should not kill any animals unnecessarily even if it is only an ant, for it is one of God's creatures.
7. A scout obeys orders of his superiors.
8. A scout is cheerful and smiling under all circumstances. He must never carry a "grudge," nor whine at hardships, nor swear when put out. Bad language and vulgar stories are not tolerated by the American Boy Scouts.
9. A scout is thrifty.
10. A scout does not use intoxicating liquors.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the American Boy Scouts are William Randolph Hearst, president; Jefferson M. Levy, first vice president; Charles P. DeVare, second vice president; General James C. O'Brien, treasurer, and James F. McGrath, secretary. Funds will be raised by voluntary subscription. Those who contribute \$10 will be entitled to enroll under the Order of the Founders of the American Boy Scout as annual members. Those who give \$100 will become life-members; \$250 makes one a donor; \$500 gives the title of Patron, and those who give \$1000 are called Founders.

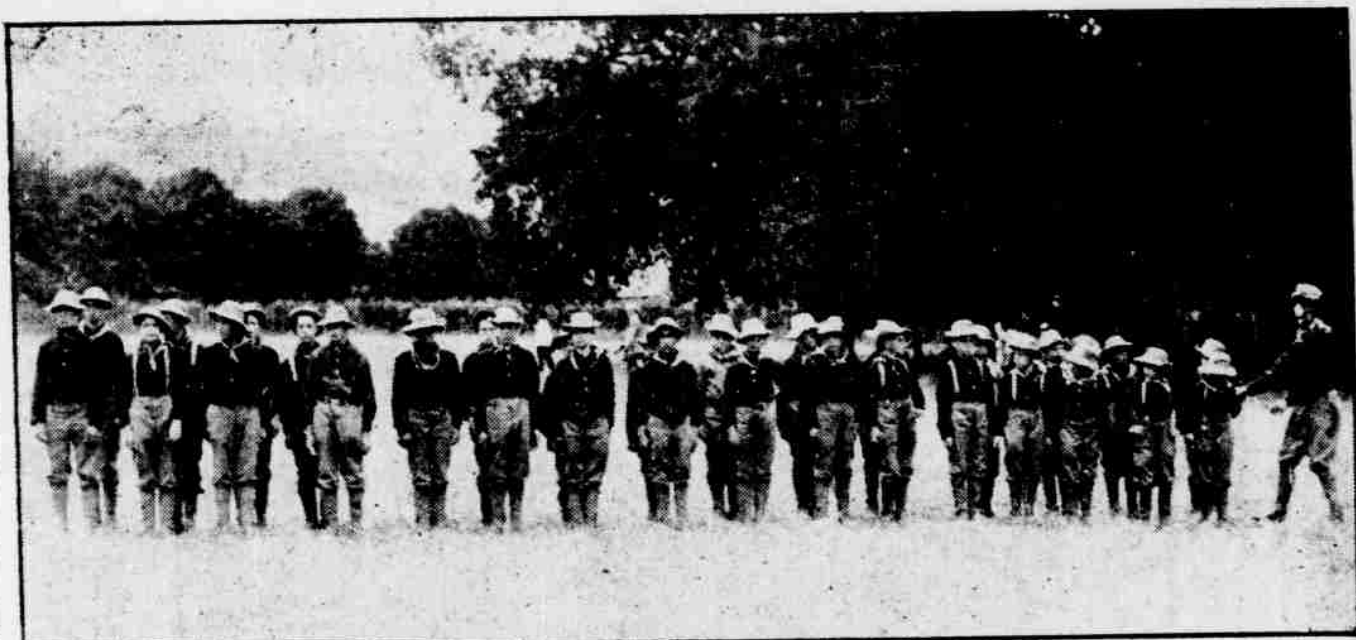
For the purposes of administration, the country is divided into five departments, known respectively as the Department of the Atlantic, the Department of New England, the Department of the Southwest, Department of the Middle West, and Department of the Northwest.

Almost every prominent man in the army, the militia, the navy, the pulpit, the school board, and in public affairs generally, has expressed himself enthusiastically about the movement, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that the future welfare of the country will be coincident with the success of the American Boy Scout.

BRIG.-GENL. JAMES R. O'BRIEN
LIKES IT BECAUSE

the formation of character depends so intimately upon the habits of early youth, and is of deep and solemn importance. Edward Everett said, "What children are, neighborhoods are. States, empires, worlds are." They are the visible elements of a hereafter. Scarcely anything is more needed on the part of boys than strength of character, true moral decision and firmness of purpose, with truth as a guide at all times.

This purpose must and will be laid deep, I infer, in the very rudiments of the American Boy Scout movement.



A SQUAD OF BOY SCOUTS.

squeeze." It is nonsectarian, non-political and non everything else, except boy—plain, unadulterated boy. It has no affiliation with the Y. M. C. A., where it was first started, other than that it borrowed a Y. M. C. A. room, and Paul Super and other Y. M. C. A. men are very much interested in it. No church is interested in it. It isn't a Sunday school branch or a mission. It is a plain attempt to take the boy and turn his energies for mischief, his love of adventure, his desire to be a man, upward.

Scout possibilities in Hawaii are as unlimited as they are limited in very many communities where the Boy Scouts are a flourishing institution. Hawaii's hills are, while not being unexplored, worthy of more exploration. Scientific "exploration" is a scout asset. There is said to be a cave in Makiki Valley to the bottom of which nobody has ever gone. There is a chance for some scout to cover himself with glory.

Trails could be cut along Hawaii's hogbacks; houses, rough but enjoyable, could turn them into boy paradises. Woodcraft, an unknown quantity in Hawaii, is ready to be added to the Hawaiian boy's sources of enjoyment.

General Baden Powell, one of England's greatest warriors, wrote a book about Boy Scouts which is the standard authority for all good scouts. It is not very often that a general writes a boy's book; when he does, it is for amusement and recreation. Baden Powell's work was a serious one, undertaken with the same deliberateness that he would conduct a campaign. He values the use of this institution.

This book, which is now being revised into an American edition, opens more fields for exploitation of boy power than the boys themselves have in a thousand years of development.

Here is an extract:

"Dispatch Running—A scout is told



SOLDIERS OF THE FUTURE.

me to Hawaii's Palis and Streams

AMERICA'S FOREMOST BOY SCOUT ENTHUSIAST IS ON THE HIGH SEAS NOW, SPEEDING TOWARDS HAWAII NEI

The greatest boy scout enthusiast in America, or one of the greatest, is now speeding towards Honolulu as fast as steam and turbines can take him. He is Lieut.-Col. R. L. Bullard, U. S. A., who is coming to conduct the school for national guard officers at Fort Shafter.

When he steps ashore he will find that the boy scout movement has preceded, hardly more than a few days, but still preceded him. He, after doing so much for the coast scouts, will be able to give the Hawaii division valuable words of advice.

At Pacific Grove, California, before the Chautauqua Assembly he made an address on the scout movement. It embraces far better than any other statement the essentials and the benefits of it all. He said:

I think that it has in the last few years become clear to us all that in our hot pursuit of the material things of life we have forgotten, neglected, our training in character and almost all preparation and readiness to serve our country well and manfully and help those about us. Our whole system for long has seemed to resolve and center about only ourselves and our own personal advantage.

It is true that thereby we have astonished the world in our material accomplishment, but we have astonished it no less with our self-seeking in public life, politics, and government, our utter disregard and neglect of everything but that personal advantage.

Yet men must live together in the community and for the community. They have to do something for the common good; to be ready at some time to make sacrifices and help others, or society becomes not only worthless, but unbearable. The successive crashes of municipal and other governmental corruption in the last few years have finally brought this forcibly home to us.

The incidents and developments, the unusual conditions that came upon us in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars have shown us that our men have largely turned away from the manly virtues, discipline, obedience, hardihood, and contempt of luxury. There was the most hysterical whimpering when they didn't have pie and cake and feather-beds, and there was kicking and resisting when somebody had to obey. The thing painfully developed our lack of spirit of discipline and obedience, and showed our love of ease, as well as our unpreparedness and ignorance of how to take care of ourselves except in nice comfortable homes. These things have been turning our thoughts to a mending of the conditions.

The problem is one of training, of education, but not of the education of books, books and desks, and pen and ink and writing, and bending over and straining the eyes in bare-walled school rooms, but of education by the living word, by action, the finest thing in nature, in the open air, the wood, by field and stream. The American Boy Scout Movement offers the solution, and it is wisely directed, not at men whose minds and views are set and unchangeable, but at boys, who can learn, who have not with age lost the power of change. Its methods of teaching are so catching, so fetching upon boys as to awaken the belief that we have gotten back in them close to nature.

To boys there is a peculiar appeal in the very name of scout. It may be a principle of health to sleep with plenty of fresh air and to drink plenty of water, but that principle becomes a living, effective thing when you tell an American Boy Scout that all boy scouts sleep with their windows or transoms open, and take a drink of cold water the first thing in the morning. They take fresh air and water. Then these become vital, real precepts.

The Boy Scout Movement is a movement to make better men and better citizens of the growing boys. Its motto is—

Be Prepared.

Be prepared for what? To do your duty, especially to your country. And how prepared? In body and mind. In body, by healthy living and exercise to be strong and physically able. It is a positive system of sanitary living made really attractive, irresistible to boys by the fact that the boys' comrades are all doing it. "A boy scout takes his drink of water in the morning." All boys scouts breathe through their noses. Boy scouts consider it a disgrace to stuff their stomachs. Boy scouts carry themselves erect. Boy scouts trot or run considerable distances to strengthen their hearts and develop their lungs and muscles. Boy scouts don't drink or smoke, because to do so dulls their wits, their eyesight, and benumbs their senses for scout-work.

My friends, this is a most welcome change on the worn old appeal, "Be a good boy," or "It will do you good or make you strong," etc.

You creep up on a boy and do him good by taking advantage of his boy nature. Instead of doing these things from habit and because he is told, he does them with volition because they appeal to him as a boy. Thus done, they take effect; they make the man. Again, how prepared? In mind, by training in obedience as a matter of pride in his scout organization, and by having thought out beforehand what he'd do and how he'd act in any given situation, by having been practised and drilled in those situations.

Has some one fainted? The boy scout has in his training seen what to do. Has a boy cut an artery? That, too, he has been drilled in. Is some one drowning? The scout has learned to swim, and it is the scout's pride and boast that it is a scout's business to go in. How far is it to the hilltop? He can both estimate and measure distance by pacing. He has found in his body a joint that measures an inch, a bone that measures a foot, and he

knows his fathom. He can find the north, read a map and follow a course. The community helping and encouraging, American Boy Scouts will be found prepared to do all sorts of things that go to make useful, manly, helpful, self-reliant men.

The Scouts' Salute and Sign is made by raising three fingers to his hat, or above his eye.

First, as to this salute. We Americans are fond of denying all superiority to ourselves. We recognize none, and we have come to regard the salute rendered by one person to another as a mark of inferiority in the first. We utterly reject and disregard its origin and original use. It started and was used among men who had the honorable duty of defending their country. Those who had not, who did not come to that duty, were not allowed the use of the salute. That is what saluting means to the American Boy Scout.

As to the sign. The fingers remind him:

1. Of his duty to God and his country.
2. To help others.
3. To obey the Scout Law.

These are their principles. The first and second stand for themselves; they need no talk from me.

The third—the Scout Law—consists of nine rules, which with his motto, "Be Prepared," make up his law. This you will want to know.

1. Honor. "A Scout's honor is to be trusted." If he lies, or being trusted on his honor, break faith, out he goes; he is no scout.

2. Loyalty. "A Scout is loyal to his country, to parents, to officers." He agrees to stick to them in the right, through thick and thin.

3. Obedience. "A Scout is obedient."

4. Courtesy. "A Scout is courteous."

5. Kindness. "A Scout is kind."

6. Thrift. "A Scout is thrifty."

7. Cleanliness. "A Scout is clean."

8. Bravery. "A Scout is brave."

9. Self-reliance. "A Scout is self-reliant."

10. Goodwill. "A Scout is friendly."

11. Responsibility. "A Scout is responsible."

12. Duty. "A Scout is dutiful."

13. Patriotism. "A Scout is patriotic."

14. Respect. "A Scout is respectful."

15. Obedience. "A Scout is obedient."

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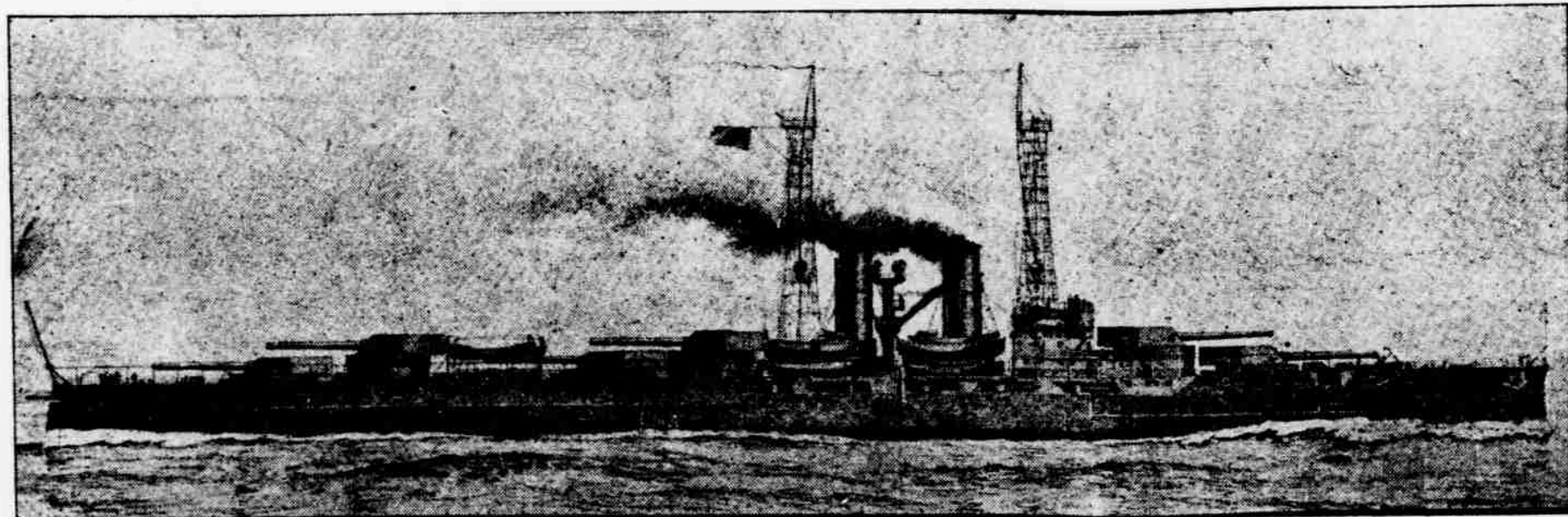
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Latest Superdreadnoughts for Uncle Sam's Navy



THE U. S. S. WYOMING AND ARKANSAS.

The Army and Navy Register publishes the above reproduction of a sketch of the latest model battleship, now on the ways for the greater American Navy. The plans and specifications for first-class battleships, No. 32, Wyoming, and No. 33, Arkansas, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1909, were completed and circular signed by the Secretary of the Navy, June 14, 1909, and issued to the bidders upon request thereafter.

The general dimensions and features of each vessel are as follows:

Length on load water line, 554 feet
Breadth, extreme, at load water line, 93 feet 2 1/2 in.
Mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement (about), 28 feet 6 in.
Total coal bunker capacity (about), 2,500 tons
Coal and fuel oil carried on trial, 1,993 tons
Feed water carried on trial, 187 tons
Speed on trial, not less than 20 1/2 knots
Armament:
Main battery—
Twelve 12-inch, 50-caliber breech-load-

ing rifles.
Two submerged torpedo tubes.
Second battery—
Twenty-one 5-inch rapid fire guns.
Four 3-pounder saluting guns.
Two 1-pounder semi-automatic guns for boats.
Two 3-inch field pieces.
Two machine guns, caliber 30.
Bids for the construction of the above vessels were opened at the department, August 18, 1909, the Wyoming to the Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., at a price of \$4,450,000, and

the Arkansas to the New York Ship Building Company, of Camden, N. J., at a price of \$4,675,000, both to have the department's design of machinery installed.
The vessels are to be completed on or before the expiration of thirty-two months from the date of signing the contract. The contract for the Wyoming was signed October 14, 1909, and for the Arkansas September 25, 1909.
The percentage of degree of completion of the hull on August 1, 1910, was 32.3 per cent of the Wyoming and 39.5 per cent for the Arkansas.

Sunday Church Services

Catholic Services. Honolulu: Cathedral—Our Lady of Peace; 6 and 7 a. m. low masses with holy communion; Portuguese sermon; 9 a. m., children's mass with singing and English sermon; 10:30 a. m., high solemn mass with native sermon; 2 p. m., sodality meeting and benediction of the blessed sacrament; 7 p. m., Portuguese sermon and benediction of the blessed sacrament. During the week the masses at 6 and 7 a. m. First Friday of the month, 7 p. m., benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Waikiki—Saint Augustine on the beach; 9 a. m., mass with singing and English sermon.

Kalihi-waena—Saint John the Baptist; 8:30 a. m., high mass with sermon. Kalihi-uka—Our Lady of the Mount; 7 a. m., (first Sunday of the month); 9 a. m., (other Sundays), mass with singing and sermon.

Moanalua—Saint Joseph; 7 a. m., high mass with sermon.

Oahu Prison—1 p. m., Catholic service.

St. Andrew's Cathedral—Emma above Beretania. Celebration of the Holy Communion, 7 a. m. Hawaiian service at 9:15; Sunday school at 10 o'clock; Hawaiian Sunday school at 10:30 o'clock a. m., morning service at 11 o'clock; evening services at 7:30.

Weekday services: Thursday, Holy Communion at 7 a. m., Friday evening prayer at 7:45 o'clock. Cathedral clergy: The Rt. Rev. Henry B. Restarick, Bishop of Honolulu; the Rev. Canon Ault, the Rev. Leopold Kroll.

St. Clement Church (Episcopal)—Corner Makiki street and Wilder avenue. Rev. Canon Ushorne, rector. On Sundays Holy Communion at 7 a. m., except first Sunday of the month.

Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening song, 7:30 o'clock. The service is choral. All seats free. Punahou cars pass the doors.
St. Elizabeth's Church (Episcopal)—King corner Pua lane. Potwine, 7 and 11 a. m.; 7:30 p. m.

Central Union Church—Beretania corner of Richards. Sender: Bible school, 9:50 a. m., morning service and sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:30 o'clock, sermon by the minister.

Methodist Church—Beretania and Miller. Rev. J. T. Jones; Sunday school at 10 a. m., morning worship at 11, sermon by the pastor. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., evening service at 7:30.

Christian Church—McKee: Bible school at 9:45; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; morning worship at 11, sermon. Evening worship at 7:30.

German Lutheran Church—Beretania avenue, near Punchbowl. Pelmy; 9:45, Sunday school; service, 11; evening service the last Sunday of each month at 7:30.

Kawaiahae Church—King and Kawaiahae. Parker, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kaunakapili Church—Lono, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Portuguese Evangelical Church—Miller above Beretania. Soares; 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints—King near Kapiolani. Waller, service morning and evening.

Seventh Day Adventists—Kinau St. Sunday school, 10 a. m., 11 a. m., morning service with sermon; evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

Chinese Church—Fort Street. Praise service, 7:30 p. m. special music, several addresses.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Fraternity hall, Odd Fellows' building, 11 a. m.

Salvation Army—10:30 a. m. and 6 and 8 p. m.

Seamen's Chapel—Alakea street, 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Holy Communion on fourth Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Rev. Canon Wm. Ault, chaplain.

The Salvation Army Hall—Corner King street and Nuuanu avenue, upstairs. Corps' officers, Adjt. Minnie T. Bryant, in charge, Lieut. Edna V. Wilmore, assistant; Major John Willis, divisional officer. Sunday meetings in the hall: Knee drill 9 a. m., junior company meeting, 10 a. m., holiness meeting 11 a. m., young people's legion 6:15 p. m., salvation meetings, led by Major Willis, 7:50 p. m.

That Little Hacking Cough



Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

FOR SALE

Four lots near the center of town at \$275 each. A good chance for a man of small means to get a home.

Beach Lots at Kaalawai, below Diamond Head.

Also

Engine and Boiler, 15 H. P. Good as new.

MAGOON BROTHERS

Cor. Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Catton, Neill & Company, Ltd

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

Second and South Sts., Kakaako. Boilers retubed with charcoal iron or steel tubes. General ship work.

FORCEGROWTH

WILL DO IT.



Electric Chafing Dishes

Wichman & Co. have recently received a large shipment of electric chafing dishes.

The chafing dish when equipped with an electric stove is a perfect article. The electric stove with patent cam attachment is far superior to any other method used with cooking utensils. After connections are made with electric light socket, by simply turning the key sufficient heat is instantly produced to cook any article of food.

These electric stoves are made with three heats, which are perfectly regulated by the switch. With very little experimenting the diversion of heat is produced which is best suited for different requirements.

Wichman & Co. will be pleased to demonstrate and explain the merits of the electric chafing dish to you.

H. F. WICHMAN & CO., LTD.

Leading Jewelers.

HOTEL MANX

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco's newest hotel containing 300 rooms, each with direct lating ice water and each connecting with bath. Half a block from Union Square and convenient to all the principal shops, theaters, railroad ticket offices and points of interest. Meals table d' hote or a la carte.

Rates: Without bath, \$1.00 per day and up.

With bath: \$2.00 per day and up.

Under the management of GUS C. LARM.

Honolulu Representative: WILLIAM DOUTHITT, Room 308, McCandless Building.

YOUNG men in college, young men in high school, young men in business or professional life; young men who are well on in years, but who like to be smartly dressed: All such men appreciate the importance of clothes; the value, from a social or business point of view, of having your clothes fit well, tailored right, correct in style, and of real quality of materials.

None of us, men of any age, can really afford to neglect these matters; and it is so easy to be just right about them that nobody ought to be excused for neglecting them. When you can come to this store---convenient to get to, with a cordial welcome ready for you---and get into one of our

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

suits or overcoats, there's no excuse for you if you're not as well dressed as any man you ever saw. The clothes are right in every particular; the important thing to you about Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes is, that you know they're right as well as we do.

Young men especially will like the new Shape-maker suit; an entirely new idea in clothes-making; the trousers will not slip down even if you wear them without a belt. You'll find this Shape-maker a help to the erect, athletic figure which nearly all men are glad to have; we want to show you this new, unique idea in clothes; an exclusive Hart Schaffner & Marx creation, and sold only by Hart Schaffner & Marx dealers. We've got it; and you'll want it when you see it.

Suits \$20 to \$35

Overcoats \$18 to \$30

Silva's Toggery, Ltd.

Elks' Building

Phone 1751

King Street

Man the Architect of his OWN FORTUNE

Large fortunes had their
beginnings in a very few dollars
accumulated by saving.

Save a Savings Account and
the foundation for a fortune.
Save and one-half per cent in-
terest compounded annually
on deposits in our Savings
Department.

Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000

JOHN NEILL

ENGINEER.
135 Merchant Street.
Repairs.
Ship and General Blacksmithing.
GASOLINE ENGINES.

WULU SCRAP IRON CO.

C. H. BROWN, Manager.
Halekauwili Street.
Price Paid for Old Brass, Scrap
Iron and all Metals.
Second-hand Machinery.
P. O. Box 547.
1942.

FRAME PICTURES

According to Their Requirements and
with Artistic Taste.

PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Nuuanu, below Hotel.

Arts and Crafts

ANDER YOUNG BUILDING

THIS WEEK.

ing Tai & Co.

Contractors and Builders.

Structure, Wall Paper, Painting.
1216 Nuuanu Ave.

Yamatoya

ALL KINDS OF SHIRTS AND
JAMAS MADE TO ORDER.
Fort St., just above Orpheum.

OLD CALLINGS THAT SURVIVE

Whaling Is Still Carried on, as
Is Also the Candle-
Making.

The launching at Essex of a vessel
back to cruise for whales is a reminder
of the vitality callings have even when
they have sunk from their old-time
spectacular prominence. The whale-
ships of New Bedford are no longer
found in every sea, as in the era be-
fore petroleum, but a servicable fleet
that searches for spermagetti and
whalebone still has that city for its
hailing post. Some of these vessels
pay very handsome returns to their
owners and crews, and New Bedford
has an interest in the whalers that
make San Francisco their base of op-
erations.

Steam has been applied to the busi-
ness carried on in Pacific Arctic
waters, but on the old whaling grounds
sailing vessels are free from its com-
petition. Provincetown is also the
home of many whalers who find the
calling profitable, even if they do not
push their voyage as far as the old-
timers who flew the house flags famous
in New Bedford annals. Nantucket's
glory departed long ago. Whales come
to Nantucket, but Nantucket no longer
goes after whales.

New Bedford is now a great mill
city, and promises to be still greater,
but all its people have not lost their
hankering for the sea. The old say-
ing, "A stove boat or a dead whale,"
New Bedford's equivalent for "Victory
or Westminster Abbey," has still its
charm, even if the number of those to
whom it appeals is small compared
with the time when the "harpooner"
was the local hero.

Whale oil still has its uses, and
whalebone commands prices that make
the search for it well worth the capital
invested. Once a calling has answered
a great demand, it seldom utterly dis-
appears from human activities. When
new inventions supersede its first great
utility, modern commerce turns its at-
tention to the opportunities presented
by by-products.

Thus we find that the candle busi-
ness, despite the progress of kerosene,
gas and electricity as illuminants, is
an industry that very profitably re-
fuses to vanish, though fallen from its
highest estate. There is a demand for
candles that is esthetic, and there is
another which is economic. There are
persons who regard burning candles as
very ornamental, and there are others
who find burning candles very useful.

In many parts of Europe the candle
business is carried on by large estab-
lishments with abundant capital. In
Great Britain there was quite recently
at least what we should call a candle

trust that yielded good returns. Any-
body who has sojourned in a very ru-
ral English inn will not need to be told
whence come some of the demands for
candles.

Similarly, though modern transpor-
tation agencies have stolen away the
glories of the stage coach with its gal-
loping spans, it can still be found in
commission by those who seek it. It
runs in the White mountain regions, in
Maine and in Southwestern Massachu-
setts. In the South and West it is
known and respected. Its latest com-
mercial competitor is the rural free de-
livery, and as this expands and rail-
roads find a way of profitably negoti-
ating mountain passes and tapping
regions whose resources are vastly
greater than their population, the
stage coach must yield what place it
still has, but the process will be so slow
that the lovers of the inconveniently
picturesque may count for years to
come on the chances of meeting the
vehicle.—Boston Transcript.

HOUSE-CLEANING IN JAPAN.

The Japan Times gives this as a
specimen of how practical the Japanese
are with their knowledge of Western
science and their determination to deal
with disease. They have levied a tax
on every household to produce two rats
every month. A fine is imposed if the
rats are not caught and produced at
time of inspection. Every rat is ex-
amined and, if found to be plague-in-
fected, the house from which they came
is to be thoroughly cleaned and disin-
fected. Twice a year every house and
shop has to disgorge all its effects and
be completely cleaned out. The things
go back only after a sanitary inspection.

MORE THAN 9,000 QUEEN WASPS.

At the annual show of Burghfield and
Sulhamstead Horticultural Society,
held in the grounds of Sir Wyndham
Murray at Burghfield yesterday, the
number of queen wasps exhibited was
by far the largest ever collected, there
being 9,944.

Ernest Chance of the Manor house,
Burghfield, gives the collectors a far-
thing for each wasp, and this year he has
paid out just over £20. The majority of
the collectors were children.—London
Daily Mail.

BREAD

All varieties of Fresh Bread and
Plain Crackers manufactured
daily at our Bakery, 1134 Nu-
uanu street.

Patrons and interested parties
are cordially invited to call and
witness the process of manufac-
ture from the opening of the
sacks of flour to the packing of
the manufactured product in
cases, tins and cartons.

Love's Bakery

1134 Nuuanu Street.

Steinway - Pianos - The Standard Piano of the World

Owned and controlled by the fourth
generation of the Steinways

It is the only one of the old piano names that
has not been commercialized by selling out or
combining with cheap piano makers, thereby losing
their personality.

Thayer Piano Co.

156 Hotel Street Telephone 2313

Have a large stock of

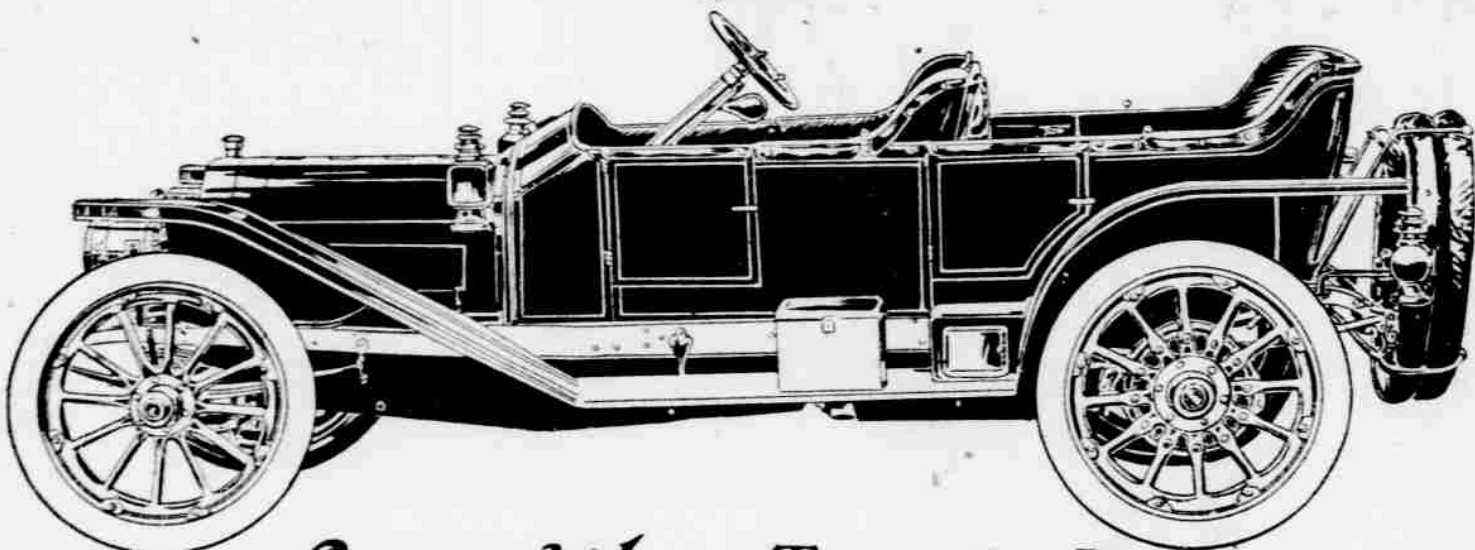
STEINWAY STARR PACKARD

and other good pianos at low prices and on easy
terms



THE

Locomobile



1911 Locomobile—Torpedo Body.

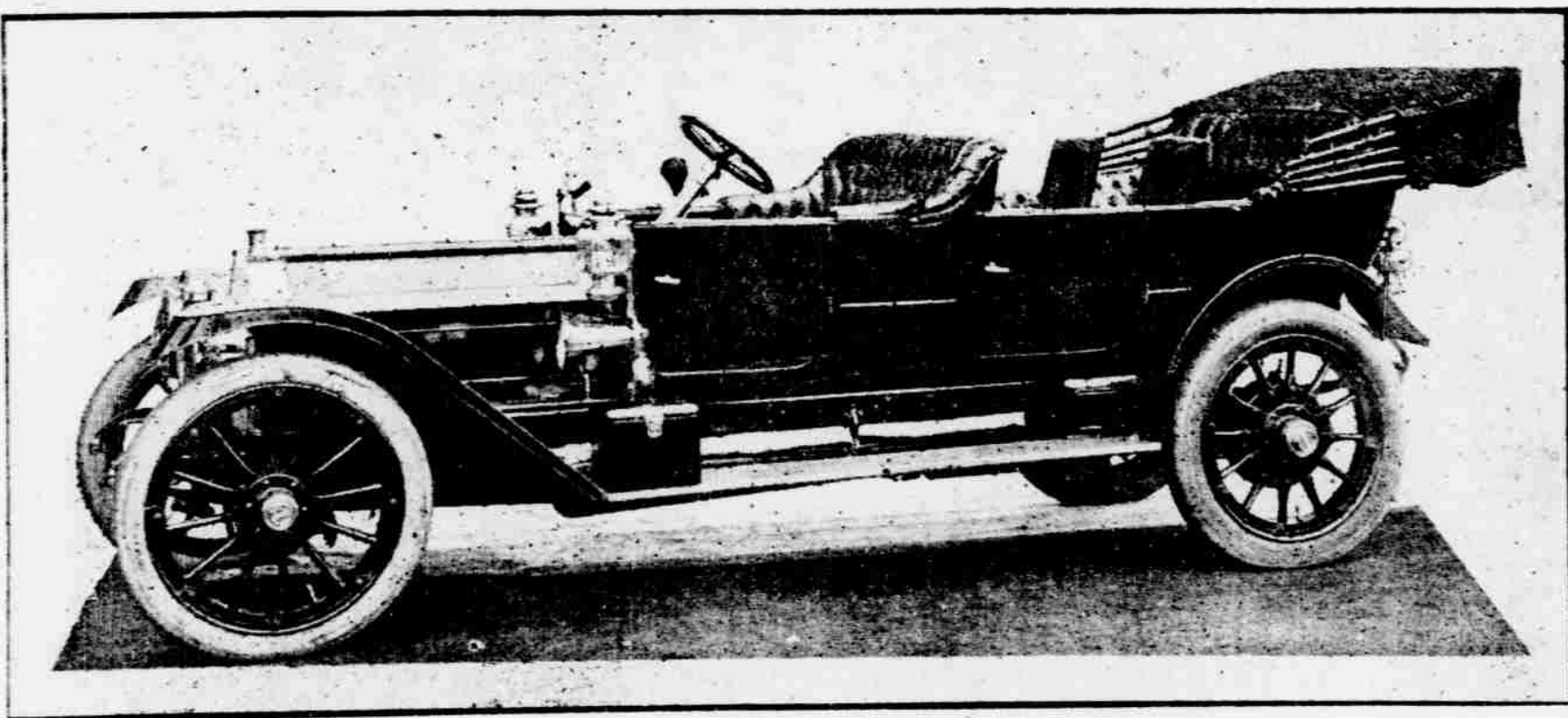
ANNOUNCEMENT

1911

High Tension Dual Ignition System

on both models. Four speed selective trans-
mission. A wide range of the latest body
styles—either with or without front doors—
can be supplied. Touring Baby Tonneau.
Runabout, Torpedo, Limousine and Landulet.
Finished in any color scheme desired by the
purchaser. Complete information furnished
on request.

Cape Top, Electric Lighting Equipment. De-
mountable rims furnished without extra
charge with either model.



"48" Shaft Drive
6-cylinder

68 actual horse-
power—135-inch
wheel base.

Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

3 A Special Kodak

The height of luxury and elegance in camera construction, combined with utility.

Let us show you.

**Hollister
Drug Co.**

For Rent or Lease

3.97 Acres of Land at



Beach Frontage of about 150 feet.
Near the carline. One of the few desirable pieces of Beach Property left.

**Real Estate Department
Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.**
923 Fort Street.

WHY BE BALD?

When your hair can be saved by a little of
PACHECO'S DANDRUFF KILLER
A trial will prove its efficacy.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Weekly Review of Current Japanese Thought

BY S. SHEBA

With only a few voters, if any at all, representing their nationality and participating in the coming election, the Japanese show only a slight interest in the local politics. Editorial utterances on the topic were cursory review of events, and nothing of importance came up for discussion.

The special income tax law, which is made a weapon of attack upon the Republican party by the Democrats, and is becoming the bone of contention among the Republican voters themselves, is not even affecting the Japanese mind, except that they consider it as a predicament facing the Republican party. Natural this is, as the law does not affect the Japanese interest one way or the other. They are not assessed with this particular tax, nor is the amount derived from this source used either for the benefit or otherwise of the Japanese.

It is conceded that should the law survive after the election it will be utilized for the further introduction of white immigrants. But that is not considered by the Japanese contemporaries as detrimental to Japanese interest, because, as one of them says: "European labor is no competitor of ours and would never be satisfied with as little as the Japanese. Therefore the introduction of white labor will tend to have the European standard substituted for the present so-called oriental standard, which will elevate the condition of the whole laboring class in the Territory, with the Japanese, of course, included."

"If the law fails," says another, "more Filipinos will be coming, and the Republican party would do well to ship to Manila, to escape the present predicament, a cargo of white face powder, to make all Filipino laborers look white." Except such a small sarcasm, the question passed without further comment.

Would Allow Returns.

The loss of three thousand Japanese from the local labor market during the last two years, according to the Governor's report, is at least disheartening to some writers who suggest opening the way for the return of those Japanese plantation laborers who went back to their native country and are there retained, against their wishes, by the red tape regulations of the Japanese foreign department.

A Kick From Hana.

A correspondent from Hana, Maui, writes to a contemporary about the miserable conditions prevailing there. He depicts the unsanitary and wretched conditions of the plantation camps and calls them "no better than pigpens." He states that the contract workers are discouraged there, because of unprofitable terms offered, and there are few Japanese taking contracts. The domestic water supply is also so bad there that the women can not have enough water for cooking, and when they appealed to the manager they were bluntly told in a few words to go and get it where they can find it.

The correspondent urges the investigation of conditions by the Japanese consul.

A few prominent Japanese passed through here on their way home from South America. They speak of the encouraging conditions in South American states. Mr. Yasuda, who is the president of a Japanese association in Buenos Ayres, was interviewed by a local reporter, who quotes Mr. Yasuda as saying of the conditions of the Japanese at the South American city that there are at present only about five hundred Japanese in Argentine Republic, of whom two hundred are working in the city. It is said that they are paid well in lumber mills and other factories, some getting as high wages as \$75 a month while others are saving on average about \$25 a month. Those who work in plantations and cattle ranches are paid about \$20 a month, with board free. The general conditions are said to be favorable to Japanese, and they are welcomed there by capitalists, while there is no race feeling antagonistic to the Japanese.

Articles about South American states are prominent in all kinds of publications published in Japan, and emigration thereto is encouraged. It is, however, questionable if emigration to South America will ever be considered by the local Japanese.

Gamble vs. Certainty.

Every man who engages in business takes a chance; the farmer's crop may fail; the ship may sink; even your life insurance is a gamble. Some gambles are even chances; some have odds in your favor. A gamble in Lakeview No. 2 oil company would be \$1000 to \$1 in your favor. Any man with intelligence takes a chance and develops into a globe trotter or tourist and lives on Easy street; the other man who didn't is still a clerk at his old job. John D. Rockefeller might still be a clerk, but he took a gamble in oil—his salary is now about half a million dollars daily; he don't work now. Today is your opportunity—tomorrow may be too late. Cut this out and come and see me; you have everything to gain in this gamble.

Shares now 40c. will be worth a dollar when I get cable to stop.
J. OSWALD LUTTED,
Fort Street, next to Convent.
I will leave for Hilo September 13.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Sugar Factors and Commission merchants.
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Hear the Pianola---Then You Will Appreciate Its Exclusive Musical Features

It is MUSIC—as the Pianola alone can produce it—that has won for this instrument its dominant place. It is its Musical Result and nothing else that ranks the Pianola without one rival in the esteem of those best fitted to judge.

With the Pianola, however, as with every art product—whether it be a painting, a poem or a piece of architecture—there are actual, tangible REASONS for the beauty of the effect achieved.

It is important that you should study and know these REASONS—the Musical Reasons that will surely guide you to choose the Pianola.

WELCOME TO OUR STORE

You are invited and urged to come here and listen to the Pianola and the Piano. Or, better yet, to play these yourself. For expert playing is not at all necessary to prove their simplicity or their superior musical powers.

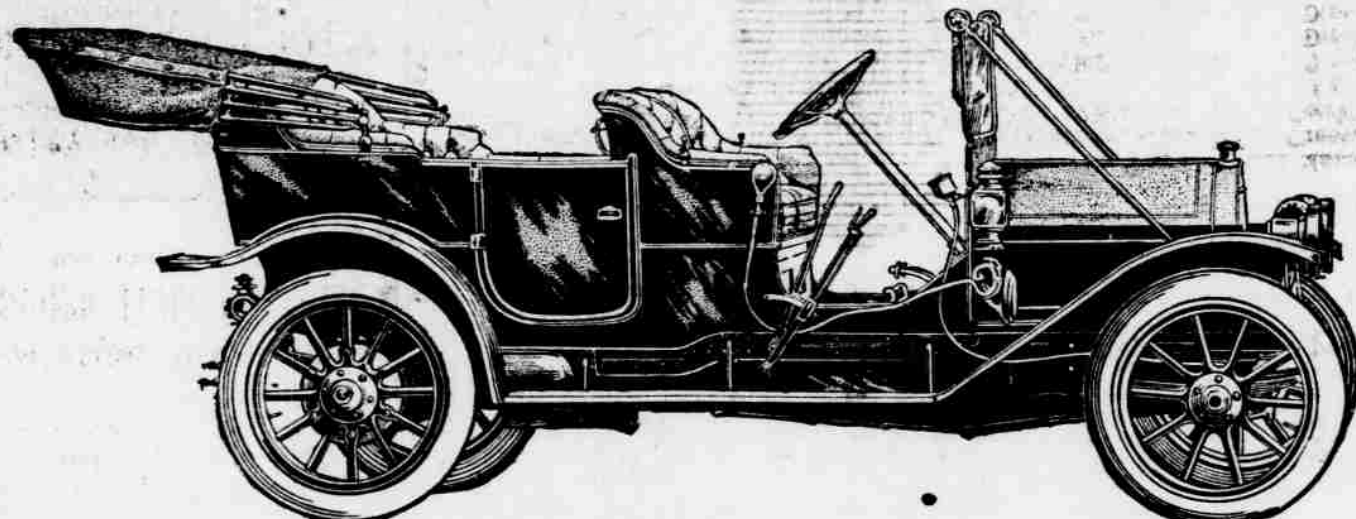
Here you will also find the best pianos, in various grades, that America can produce. This wide range of choice runs the entire gamut through the unexcelled Chickering, Kroeber, Hobart M. Cable, the little Boudoir of modest price, and many other makes.

LOWEST PRICES---CONVENIENT TERMS

WE can make the LOWEST PRICES and give the highest values at terms that suit your convenience. Nowhere else can musical instruments be bought to better advantage than here.

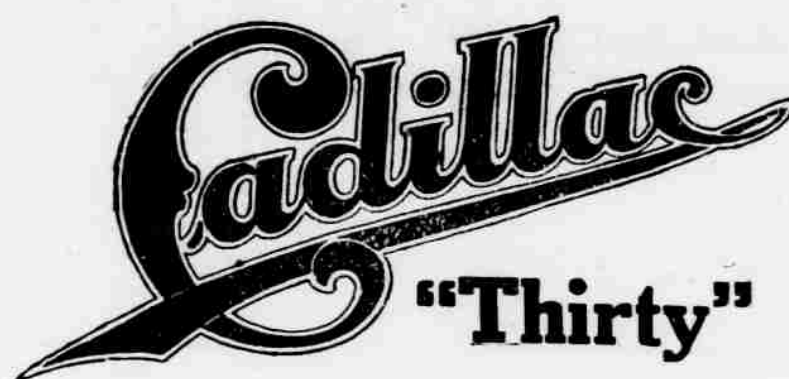
BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.

1020 AND 1022 FORT ST., HONOLULU.



This Car will add new lustre to an honorable name

Important Improvements in 1911



INCREASED POWER

Cylinder bore increased from 4 1/4 inches to 4 1/2 inches. This, with more efficient carburetor, (Schebler) which is water-jacketed, effects a material increase in power. Piston stroke, 4 1/2 inches.
The four cylinders are cast singly, with copper jackets applied, retaining the exclusive Cadillac features throughout.

INCREASED COMFORT

Wheel base increased from 110 to 116 inches, making the car ride easier than ever.

IGNITION—Jump spark. Two complete and independent systems, including two sets of spark plugs; Bosch high tension magneto; also new and improved Delco system, single unit coil with high tension distributor and controlling relay. (Delco apparatus located in former commutator position.) Wiring enclosed in copper tube.
LUBRICATION—Automatic splash system, oil uniformly distributed. Supply maintained by mechanical force-feed lubricator with single sight feed on dash. Most economical and simplest system ever devised.
CARBURETOR—Special Schebler, water jacketed. Air may be adjusted from driver's seat.
CLUTCH—Cone type, large, leather faced with special spring ring in fly wheel. Clutch readily removable and most easily operated ever devised. Universal joint between clutch and transmission practically noiseless in all positions and easily removable.
TRANSMISSION—Sliding gear, selective type, three speeds forward and reverse. Chrome nickel steel gears. Chrome nickel steel transmission shaft and clutch shaft running on five annular ball bearings.
DRIVE—Direct shaft to bevel gears of special cut teeth to afford maximum strength. All gears cut by us. Drive

IMPROVED APPEARANCE

Double drop frame, 24-inch drop, which makes car set lower, and this with the larger hood and more roomy tonneau greatly improves the appearance.

LARGE RADIATOR

The radiator is slightly larger, hence has greater cooling capacity. This is notwithstanding the fact that the Cadillac was never deficient in that respect.

TIMKEN AXLE

Full floating type. Timken roller bearing rear axle. This is the same axle as used on a number of America's highest priced cars.

LARGER BRAKE DRUMS

More powerful brakes, more easily applied and greatly increased efficiency. Contracting and expanding double-acting brakes, both equalized.

TWO IGNITION SYSTEMS

Two complete and independent ignition systems; each with its own set of spark plugs. The two ignition systems consist of Bosch high tension magneto and the new and improved Delco system with single unit coil, high tension distributor and controlling relay. Either system alone is efficient for operating the car.

ENCLOSED WIRING

All electrical wiring enclosed in copper tubes.

COPPER MANIFOLDS

Copper manifolds are used for water inlets and outlets in the circulating system.

REMOVABLE CLUTCH

Clutch may be removed in a very few minutes without disturbing other members.

shaft runs on Timken bearings. Two universal joints, the forward telescopic, each enclosed in housing, and running in oil bath.

AXLES—Rear, Timken full floating type; special alloy steel live axle shaft; Timken roller bearings. Double torsion tubes arranged in triangular form affording unusual strength. Front axle, drop forged I-beam section with drop forged yokes, spring perches, tie rod ends and steering spindles. Front wheels fitted with Timken bearings.

BRAKES—One internal and one external brake direct on wheels, 14 inch x 2 1/2 inch drums. Exceptionally easy in operation. Both equipped with equalizers.

STEERING GEAR—Cadillac patented worm and worm gear sector type, adjustable, with ball thrust; 1 3/4-inch steering post, 18-inch steering wheel with corrugated hard rubber rim, aluminum spider.

WHEEL BASE—116 inches.
TIRES—On Touring car, Demi-tonneau, Roadster and Coupe, 34x4 inches; Limousine, 34x4 1/2 inches.

SPRINGS—Front, semi-elliptical 36 inches long by 2 inches wide; Rear, three-quarter platform; sides, 42 inches long by 2 inches wide. Rear cross 35 inches long by 2 inches wide.

THE MOST VALUABLE ASSET THE CADILLAC COMPANY POSSESSES IS ITS GOOD NAME—a good name which is not merely the result of popular caprice, but has been earned by what the car has done and what it has been. The Cadillac is, as you know, unique in the kind things that are said, and thought, and felt about it by thousands of people.

This good name, and the extraordinary good will which it has engendered everywhere, we interpret as an obligation to build a car so fine as to remove itself automatically from the likelihood of competition.

For 1911, therefore, our first thought—our one and only thought, in fact—has been to satisfy that widespread and implicit confidence which always expects the exceptional from the Cadillac.

We believe we are justified in saying that in this larger, more powerful, more luxurious car, the Cadillac organization has surpassed itself.

In spite of ten years of devoted adherence to the manufacturing principle that any one of ten thousand Cadillac's should be interchangeable in its parts with any other Cadillac of the same type, we were not ready so short a time as twelve months ago to build a car as worthy and as wonderful as this.

Manufacturing plants, like men, must fit themselves to do truly great things. Even with a system of standardization which has no equal in the world and which insures and absolutely perfect alignment of parts and the almost final elimination of friction, the value of 1911 was not possible in 1910.

You are receiving now, we verily believe, the most advanced type of exact and scientific motor car manufacture which the industry has produced.

Please co-operate with your Cadillac representative by the earliest possible inspection.

1911 Cadillac Specifications in Brief

MOTOR—Four Cylinder, four cycle; cylinders cast singly; 4 1/2 inch bore by 4 1/2 inch piston stroke. Five-bearing crank shaft, 1 1/2 inch diameter. Bearings, Cadillac make, bronze with babbitt lining. Five-bearing cam shaft.
HORSEPOWER—A. L. A. M. rating 32.4.
COOLING—Water. Copper jacketed cylinders, copper inlet and outlet water manifolds. Gear driven centrifugal pump; Radiator, tubular and plate type of unequal efficiency. Fan attached to motor, running on two point ball bearings; center distances of fan pulleys adjustable to take up stretch in belt.

PRICE \$1700

F. O. B. DETROIT

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Michigan

The VON HAMM-YOUNG CO., Ltd., Distributors

Licensed under Selden Patent