

LARGE SUM OF MONEY IS MISSING

Wright's Shortage Said to Be \$8,500.

A second charge of embezzlement of government monies amounting to \$8,500, will be brought against R. H. Wright, late chief clerk in the Public Works Department, within a few days. This, it is said, is the amount of the shortage so far discovered by Deputy Auditor Henry Myers in his examination of the books of the imprisoned clerk, which, with the first charge of embezzlement of \$2,285.53 makes a total of over \$5,000.

Deputy Auditor Myers is still at work upon the books, but is extremely reticent as to the discoveries so far made. The total of the shortage as now ascertained may not include all the irregularities in the finances of the Public Works Department, as the examination has not been entirely completed. The amount as above given is said to be the shortage as shown by Wright's own books. It is the practice to keep large sums of money in the safe at the Public Works Department, there being a considerable amount collected daily, and though this money should have been turned over to the treasurer every evening, it was not done, some of it being required for current expenses. The amount of cash which should have been on hand was \$5,252.10 and it is with the embezzlement of this amount that R. H. Wright is now to be charged.

The first charge of embezzlement upon which Wright was originally arrested was for money alleged to have been taken at one time, within the past month or two. This was for \$1,285.53, and it is said was the amount collected by Wright for the Territory from the Hawaiian Electric Co., being the government's share of the corporation's profits during the year. The amount was paid by a check upon Spreckels' Bank and was cashed by Wright, though the whereabouts of the money has not so far been ascertained.

Money is paid into the Department of Public Works from many different sources. Sewer and garbage charges annually reach a large amount, in addition to which are rents from the city market and various other sources. All this money passes through the hands of the chief clerk and an accounting should be made with the Treasurer at least once a month.

J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, who left for San Francisco on a vacation of two or three months early in September, has been summoned to return because of the developments in the Wright case.

"BUTTING-IN" OF GEAR

Judge Wilcox scored Judge Gear in the District Court yesterday morning when the case of R. H. Wright, charged with embezzlement, came up for trial in the forenoon. Wright was not present when his name was called and one of his attorneys, Davis, asked for a continuance, but Judge Wilcox suggested that such a motion should not be made unless the defendant was in court. He was ordered to be brought into court. Davis again took the floor to urge his motion, saying that the continuance was asked only for the purpose of preparing for trial. The High Sheriff, who is at present conducting the prosecution, said he was averse to having the case continued beyond the present week. He was willing to have the case continued for a brief time, however, as he expected to be assisted by one of the deputies from the Attorney General's office.

Judge Wilcox then gave his opinion of Judge Gear's "butting-in" on the case before he had disposed of it. He said he was anxious to get the case up for trial. He was the committing magistrate. He stated emphatically that the Circuit Court had begun meddling with the case in a way which he did not believe it had a right to do. He had named bail in a certain sum but Judge Gear had seen fit to put his finger in the matter, and he preferred to get at the case and turn it over to the judge who seemed so anxious to have it brought before him.

Davis jumped to his feet and blustered his lips in endeavoring to make an oration on legal procedure and habeas corpus matters. He wanted to secure his witnesses. Judge Wilcox finally granted the continuance because certain members of the Attorney General's department were busy with matters which would cause some delay in their reaching the Wright case. The continuance was granted until Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Up to a late hour yesterday Wright had not been released from prison.

KAUAI WILL VOTE FOR PRINCE KUHIO

Frank Andrade returned yesterday from Kauai and reports that Republican organization on the Garden Isle is complete. He states that wherever he went he found that the Republican feeling was growing and the organizers were now able to put their hands on this or that person and say they knew how he would vote next November. Mr. Andrade says that there will be no more votes this coming election than at the one in 1900, and that the registration so far gives 45 more votes to the Prince. The recent trip of Prince Kuhio made a good impression on the natives and from all that he could learn the Prince's stock is on the rise.

GEORGE OSBORNE PROPOSES A BOUNTY ON OUR COFFEE

Kohala, Hawaii, Sept. 18, 1902. Editor Advertiser.—The coffee planters seek a bounty on coffee. It is to be hoped that the American Commission on the coffee industry, which is now visiting Hawaii to look into the merits and condition of the coffee industry. This once promising industry, that a few years ago was in a flourishing condition, and extended almost from the Volcano House to Waipahoehoe, and from Kohala to Puna, is now almost utterly wiped out, and this is true of the conditions of the coffee industry of all the other islands. The coffee industry which is second in importance to the sugar industry is capable of great development, and there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land suitable for the growth of the coffee tree, that is suitable for nothing else. In fact, all the land above, almost all, the plantations is suitable for this industry and is the true coffee belt. And here thousands of settlers could find profitable and pleasant employment, if only this industry could be made to pay. But unfortunately with the low prices of coffee, and the scarcity of laborers, there is little hope for it at the present time. In fact, most of the coffee planters, the writer among the number, after bringing their coffee plantations to a high state of cultivation, and their coffee trees to maturity, find that it does not even pay to pick the coffee, much less cultivate the land; and so let the coffee rot on the trees. Indeed, I venture to say that no worse conditions could possibly exist than the condition of the coffee industry of these islands. And this is most unfortunate, because all the hillsides of all the islands could be made to blossom like the rose, and to support a population and being in a revenue second, as I have said before, only to the sugar industry, and which would wonderfully improve the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii.

PROFESSOR HOUGH SAYS MARS HAS LIVING BEINGS

CHICAGO, September 19.—After a life-time spent in observation of the heavenly bodies Professor George W. Hough, head of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, announced his belief today that Mars, Mercury and Venus, as well as millions of other planets outside of the solar system, are inhabited. The professor further announced that the inhabitants of Mars, Mercury and Venus in particular are thousands of years in advance of the human race in point of civilization. These conclusions have been reached by Professor Hough only after years of scientific observation and his acceptance of the theory marks an epoch in modern astronomy. For years he has been a recognized authority on matters astronomical and is known as one of the most conservative astronomers.

Accepting the nebular hypothesis of the origin of planets, Professor Hough has made a special study of our neighbor, Mars. Through the powerful telescope of the Dearborn Observatory he noted the similarity of the atmospheric conditions of Mars and the earth. He found that the planet Mars in itself did not differ materially from the earth, save in the matter of the color of vegetation, which in Mars appears to be red instead of green. On Mercury and Venus, after careful observation, he found similar conditions to prevail. So far as his observations carried him he could find nothing on any of the three planets inimical to life. Then he put to himself the question: If the earth is inhabited, why should not these planets, with similar terrestrial and atmospheric conditions, also contain life? Upon accepting the possibility of these planets being inhabited, Professor Hough once more went back to the nebular hypothesis. Acting upon the hypothesis he believed Mars, Mercury and Venus to be older—millions of years older, perhaps—than the earth. "If it took the human race as many years as the earth is old to evolve to its present condition," he reasoned, "the inhabitants of Venus or Mercury or Mars, after a process of evolution begun millions upon millions of years before the earth even assumed its present form, must be ages in advance of us in civilization."

In discussing his recently drawn conclusions today Professor Hough expressed the belief that of the two million stars which are at present known to astronomy, a majority act as suns to various solar systems in which there are hundreds of inhabited planets. "I do not believe the Creator placed all those stars in the heavens for nothing," said the venerable professor, "and after a lifetime spent in studying the heavenly bodies I can only begin to realize what a small thing man is."

Professor Hough has been connected with Northwestern University for nearly half a century, during which time he has discovered nearly seven hundred stars. When the value of Marcus Island has been determined England will present her claim.—Detroit Tribune.

The Czar so far has not eclipsed the anti-trust feats of our Attorney General Knox.—Baltimore American.

Some automobiles can travel 100 miles without being repaired, if they are shipped by train.—Chicago News.

CRUISERS COMING TO HONOLULU

Two German Warships on the Way.

His German Majesty's armored cruiser Cormoran, commanded by Corvette-Captain von Burski is expected to arrive at this port on October 4 from Apia, Samoa, and she will probably remain in Honolulu harbor for three or four weeks. Advice received by Hackfeld & Co. are to the effect that on the above date the fine warship will arrive in port, staying here long enough to coal and enjoy a few weeks' intercourse with the German residents.

Information has also been received at the German consulate to the effect that the cruiser Geier which was in Honolulu harbor some years ago while en route to the Asiatic station, may also put into Honolulu shortly on her way from China to the Pacific Coast station. The Geier's station is on the west coast of America but since she went to China some time ago there has been occasion to hold her for duty in Asiatic waters. Both cruisers are of about 1600 tons, each carrying four 10-centimeter guns. Both are said to be speedy vessels and well manned. The presence of two German warships in port will add to the gaiety of the coming social season and the German residents are looking forward with interest to their coming. There is no certainty of the Geier coming to Honolulu, but it is customary for war vessels crossing the Pacific to call here.

Officers aboard the United States Naval transport Solace which departed for the coast on Sunday stated that they heard while in an Asiatic port that four German warships would call here within the next two months en route to the Pacific coast, several of the vessels attached to the Asiatic squadron being ordered to various ports on the western coast of the United States.

The German training ship Herzogin Cecilia of the Hamburg-American line, bound from Bremen to Oregon put in at Montevideo on August 5, partly disabled. The Cecilia is used for training officers for the company's steamships, and she has on board 200 cadets. The damage is said to be serious. Inquiry at Hackfeld's as to the probability of the Cecilia putting in at Honolulu en route to Oregon elicited the information that as the Hamburg-American line does not shipping directly with Honolulu, she would probably pass by the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Reid will not wear his famed knee-breeches in Newport until after the mosquito season.—Richmond Times.

The tie between Cuba and the United States is now seen to consist largely of red tape.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Alphabetically, however, Mr. Baldwin still stands near the top in the list of Arctic explorers.—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Sam is now to be Cuba's "Uncle" in a strictly business rather than sentimental sense.—Richmond Times.

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It

Good natured people are often irritable. If you know the reason, you would not be surprised. Do you have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy. Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want? You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman. Mr. Frank Leibly of 325 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that annoying affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 325 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same." Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

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VISION CAUSED WIDOW TO ACT

A San Jose widow, Mrs. Alice E. Chapin, is a passenger on the Jap liner Hong Kong Maru. Behind this simple story there is a stranger one. Obedient to the behest of an alleged supernatural vision the lady disposed of all her property in San Jose and using the income to pay her expenses is journeying out to India where she will spend the remainder of her life in a conquest for Christianity. She is a widow of middle age. She was reared, educated and married in San Jose. While her friends have wondered at her strange plans, the source of the power directing her was not known till she was ready to depart on the Hong Kong Maru. The vision came to her, she says, while she was engaged in her home duties. The spirit voice came in a manner not to be mistaken and commanded her to lay aside all other pursuits and give her life to missionary work. Bewildered but obedient to the spiritual leadership, she changed her property into money, procured passage and left San Francisco alone on the steamer Hong Kong Maru, into a new and unknown world with only funds to pay her expenses for a few months.

She goes independent of any missionary organization. Her friends on the coast tried in vain to dissuade her from the purpose.

Marcus Island Claim WASHINGTON, September 5.—Acting Secretary Adee has been informed by the Japanese legation here that Captain Henschel, who undertook to lay claim to Marcus Island and take possession, arrived on that island on July 30th last. He was met there by a Japanese war ship, the commander of which handed to him the letters addressed by the State Department, pointing out the advisability of his avoiding any forcible demonstration to support his claim. The Captain accepted these letters as sufficient and left the island about a week later. He has not lost any right he might have had, according to the State Department, and it is his only claim that it may be pursued to a conclusion in the usual diplomatic channels.

ANNIVERSARY OF A ROYAL DEATH

(From Wednesday's dolly.) Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of Keopouli, the "queen-mother," whose death on September 23, 1823, at Lahaina was regretted in every part of the Hawaiian kingdom. Keopouli was the wife of Kamehameha I, their children being Liholiho, Kamehameha II, who died in London; Kaulike-auahi, Kamehameha III, and Nahienaena.

About the end of May, 1825, Keopouli, who was the highest chief in the nation by blood, moved her residence to Lahaina. At her request, Messrs. Stewart and Richards, with "Tana," her Tahitian chaplain, accompanied her and founded a mission station there under her patronage. On August 21, Kaahumanu, Kamehameha, Kalaninokou, and other chiefs arrived at Lahaina in a fleet of three brig and two schooners, of which not only the decks, but also the chains, bowsprits and tops, were crowded with people.

Soon after, Keopouli was taken with her last illness and expired September 16, after receiving baptism from Mr. Ellis. She had previously given strict orders forbidding all heathen practices at her death. Her funeral was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, with solemn religious rites.

Trouble in Mindanao MANILA, September 7.—Captain Herchasing, in command of the American force at Camp Vicars, Mindanao, reports that several of the Moro chiefs whose followers have attacked American soldiers have rejected all friendly overtures and that he has been unable to reach any understanding with them. This action probably will bring on a crisis in the Moro situation. It is believed in Manila that a renewal of Moro attacks will result in retaliation by the American forces.

Russia Pressing Turkey. CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7.—Russia has refused to accept the destination of the Porte to allow four armed Russian torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag, and has addressed a note to the Turkish authorities pointing out that the boats be allowed to go through. The Porte, it is expected, will appeal to the powers.

SENATORIAL COMMISSION AFTER MANY HEARINGS HERE LEAVES FOR HAWAII



A SITTING OF THE SENATORIAL COMMISSION AT THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

(Photo by Davy.)

(From Wednesday's daily.)
WORN out by hard work there comes a period of rest for the members of the Senatorial Commission, for today and half of tomorrow will be spent in traveling. In the Claudine this morning the members of the Commission, and a party making at the least a score of persons, will leave for Hilo. The return will be made in the Helene, which will make a special run, arriving here during Sunday evening.

The Commission will have work and pleasure combined during the three days on the big island. Arriving at Hilo there will be held a meeting at once, and it is promised that the claims of the harbor, of the squatters and the coffee men will be aired fully. With a dinner and a reception the evening will be spent. Then on Friday there will be trips through Oia and Puna, and arrival at the Volcano House in the evening. After a visit to the crater Saturday morning the run back to Hilo will consume Saturday afternoon and the trip back will begin at once.

After a series of hearings which covered nearly every subject connected with governmental matters here, the Commission of Senators now making investigation of Hawaiian affairs yesterday shortly after noon adjourned its sessions until Monday of next week. The interval will be consumed in the visiting of Hilo and a casual inspection of the islands en route.

The Commission yesterday cleared up several matters which have been hanging fire, statements by Dr. Sloggett and W. O. Smith bearing upon the leper settlement being the principal ones during the day and these showing the Commission some of the misstatements of facts which have been put before it. It was not a case of Butt-In Humphreys exactly, but when the letter of Father Wendelin, on which Senator Burton based his sharp cross-examination of the President of the Board of Health, and a private one which seemed to suggest some queries from Senator Mitchell, were found in one case to have been addressed to Humphreys and in the other to be from him, the character of the inquiry was better understood.

The examination began yesterday with Dr. Sloggett on the stand. He was questioned rather sharply as to his school of medicine and his education, and then was asked why the board had requested the withdrawal of Father Wendelin. He suggested that it was because there had been frequent reports of trouble, that there had been on his part such criticism on Molokai as tended to make it hard for the regulations of the board to be enforced. He said no charges had been preferred and that it was not the intention of the board to make any. He said it was the belief of the board that it was entirely within its legal rights in asking any person there with a permit to leave whenever the board might see fit, and that the departure of the old superintendent and physician seemed to make it wise to make a clean sweep so that the new administration might come in with a free hand.

Senator Burton asked if it was not a policy of the government here to act without restraint in its management of public affairs, and Dr. Sloggett responded that it certainly was the policy of the board to act without the interference of anyone. Dr. Sloggett told of the policy of having government physicians for the treatment of the leper, and how much was paid them,

they being allowed to have outside practice for their support.
 At this stage Senator Burton introduced a letter from Father Wendelin written to Judge Humphreys a short time before the action of the board taking steps for his dismissal, and upon the letter the examination went on at length. In it the priest said there should be an investigation, stated that there was unlawful living together of one hundred couples, that a majority of the children were illegitimate, that liquor was used in the settlement, and that the superintendent entered houses without a warrant. As to these Dr. Sloggett said the statement as to liquor was false and maintained that the superintendent had to enter houses to see that the people were properly cared for and that they were kept in good condition.

Dr. Sloggett said the letter in itself was a proof that Father Wendelin was not of proper mind to keep in the place, for he should have made the charges to the board. He denied that complaints were pigeon-holed without action. Senator Burton tried to show that there might have been some connection between the receipt of the letter and the action of the board, but Dr. Sloggett said he had never seen or heard of the letter before. Dr. Sloggett read from a report submitted to him by Mr. Reynolds facts showing that the priest had preached against the ruling powers and that he had generally conducted himself in a manner which made the administration difficult.
 In closing his testimony Dr. Sloggett said that he hoped the board would visit Molokai, and Chairman Mitchell said that the matter would be taken under consideration.

TANNATT TALKS OF LABOR.

E. Tappan Tannatt, who described himself as a civil engineer, was the next witness, and he read his testimony. In introducing it he said:

"In connection with my communication I wish to state to this honorable Commission, in order that they may duly appreciate the point of view from which I view the situation on these islands, that I am, and ever have been, strongly opposed to bringing into the United States any class of people who will tend to lower either our moral standard, or to establish in any community a class which either cannot or will not become citizens. With this idea, I also believe that it is unwise to apply revolutionary methods to any existing condition until after we have exhausted all reasonably conservative plans, and permitted the people to do by local means, what under some circumstances might require stringent measures.

"I believe in a compromise only so far as we can safely go without injury to our citizens and country; and in making the recommendations that I do, I do so in the belief that at this time it is necessary to compromise the situation until such a time as we can ascertain beyond doubt that the sugar interests of these islands do not intend to accept American laws and customs.

"If upon trying this compromise the plantations continue to insist upon the general use of Asiatic labor, I believe both the citizens of Hawaii and the Congress of the United States will not be slow in finding a proper and speedy remedy, even if it must result in the absolute disintegration of every sugar corporation.

"In reading my letter I wish you to bear in mind that my suggestions apply only to the immediate future, and should your honorable commission find in their investigations that the plantations intend to continue the present system in open violation of American principles, then I would wish to be un-

derstood as favoring the absolute exclusion of all Oriental labor and even if by so doing it involves the segregation of every plantation on these islands. If the Sugar and Stripes are not sufficiently broad to cover these plantations without a sacrifice of American principle, then I should say as my ancestors did to slavery: 'Let the evil be abolished.'

"In another matter: Although I have listened with interest to the witness which have come before you, I yet fear your honorable Commission will never fully appreciate the local situation, inasmuch as it is dangerous to one's financial and social position to publicly express or advocate any opinion or principle which may be considered antagonistic to those in authority and the sugar interests of the islands.

"This I know from personal experience, and I believe and know that many who desire to speak will not do so for fear that by so doing they will injure their abilities to earn, or jeopardize their positions. If you arrive at the true situation in these islands you will do so only by being assisted by men who place love of country in advance of financial interests, and who have sufficient confidence in your honorable Commission to trust that through your influence a way will be speedily found to grant them their full rights to citizenship and action."

TAPPAN TANNATT'S STATEMENT.

As you have requested information relative to the conditions on the islands, and opinions of interested citizens, I feel it my duty as an American citizen and a citizen of Hawaii to place before you the results of my investigations, based upon some four years of careful study and examination of local conditions.

Having come to these islands in the service of my country, I was naturally struck with the peculiar, cosmopolitan population, and became interested in the study of the application of Americanism to these islands. Accepting the position of civil engineer for the Wai-anae Agricultural Company, Ltd., at the time of its organization, I was, from the first, placed in an excellent position to study the labor situation, the natural resources of the country, and to know from personal observation the difficulties the plantations have to meet in the development of the island resources.

Later having removed to this city, I became in a position to ascertain and to know the existing conditions in Honolulu and also on other plantations, both from a business and social point of view.

Although I realize that there are many questions which will come before your commission, which are of great importance to these islands, and its people, at the same time I feel that there is no one question of more vital importance than the labor question, as on it I believe all other questions ultimately hinge, and that if it is once settled for the best interests of the islands, all of the other questions will in time adjust themselves.

So strongly do I believe in the value of American institutions and the American vote to remedy existing evils, that I feel if conditions are placed on these islands on such a basis as to justify the laboring classes of the United States to remove to these islands, that the American vote will in time adjust in a large measure the evils which exist.

The avowed policy of the plantations, for which they have gone to great expense, is the employment of cheap labor in the production of sugar. So thoroughly has this system been instituted on these islands that to immediately remove the Asiatic labor from our cane fields would result in the al-

most entire destruction of the plantations; in fact, it is my opinion, that even if Hawaii is developed along American lines and the sugar plantations eventually arranged to form communities of American sugar raisers, about a company mill and protected by controlled, corporation, water supply, that this change must come naturally and slowly, and that the Asiatic laborer in the cane fields may never be wholly eliminated from the islands.

To entirely cut off Asiatic labor from the plantations would be suicidal to the country, at the same time I consider that the present policy, or an uncontrolled importation of Chinese, is and would be equally destructive to the future interests of the islands.

Being an ardent enemy to Chinese importation into the United States, I am even more opposed to the importation of Japanese laborers, as I consider the latter far more dangerous in every way. The Japanese, in comparison with the Chinese, are more aggressive, almost entirely without ideas of honor or morality, and much more apt at imitation and learning American ways and trades, at the same time they have an equal ability to exist on the smallest stipend; hence are a more potent enemy in driving out American workmen and homes.

Taking this all into consideration and also the local conditions, I advocate the employment of Chinese and Japanese laborers in our cane fields. I include both nationalities as the influence of the one over the other has a tendency to keep both on an even basis, and avoids constant demands for favors. I however believe that this should not be permitted unless a law is passed which prohibits absolutely the employment of Asiatics by the plantations in

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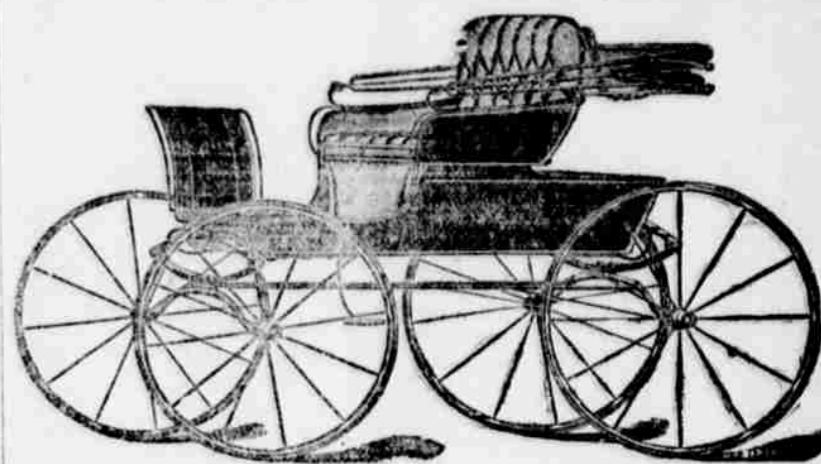


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 (Continued on Page 6.)

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1902

THE LAZARETTO IDEA.

Hawaii has the same objection to being made a national lazaretto that Portland, or Seattle or Topeka, Kas., would have. True, we have lepers of our own, but that is no more reason why we should invite others to come here from everywhere than is the fact that Topeka has consumptives should induce it to change itself into a national reservation for such incurables. The moment Hawaii becomes known as a dumping ground for diseased persons, a graveyard for the living dead, a pest house for lepers, that moment will see its doom pronounced as a tourist resort and as a place attracting American home-seekers. At a distance people do not differentiate between one island and another in this group. Some people think the islands are connected by ferries or by bridges. The phrase would not be "Sending lepers to Honolulu," but to "Hawaii," and any place to which lepers are consigned is one which tourists and home-seekers will naturally avoid.

SUGAR AND AMERICANISM.

It is a plain proposition: If the Asiatics cannot be had to make sugar in Hawaii no sugar will be made; and if no sugar is made there will be no chance for Americans. Every house in town that is built by white or native mechanics is derived, either directly or indirectly, from the sugar industry; that is to say, if the money spent on it was not made in the sugar business it was either made from some business which sugar supports or was attracted here by the prosperity which sugar created. The American artisan when he draws his wages, the American clerk when he draws his salary, the American storekeeper when he gets his cash from a customer, the American farmer when he sells his crop, the American lawyer when he gets his fee, TAKES SUGAR MONEY. So it is indispensable to him to support the sugar industry if he wants to live and thrive here. He cannot drive away Oriental labor without ruining the chances in life of the majority of the Americans and Hawaiian-Americans here.

Those who choose to fight the Chinese and Japanese field hands say that they prefer Americanism to the sugar industry. This is Humphreys' catch phrase but it is as false and misleading as the man himself. No one can show how Americanism could live here without something to earn and without sugar there would be nothing to earn. Even the carpet-bag judges could not for long support newspapers owned by their relatives and grant enormous fees for their boon companions—there would be no money to draw upon.

The attack of a German cruiser on a Haytian gunboat was apparently justified by circumstances. If the move was also made to test the Monroe doctrine it merely developed the fact, often developed before, that the United States does not attempt to stand between any of the Southern republics and their lawful punishment for offenses against international law.

The Republican tidal wave in Maine shows that the enthusiasm which brought in McKinley and a Republican Congress has in no wise abated. The defeat of the prohibition ticket in the late Sheriff Pearson's district is another striking fact in the returns from the Pine Tree State.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Prince Kuhio now get smiles. When he said that the attempt to get things from a Republican Congress through a House Rule Delegate was the grafting a knife branch on an orange tree and expecting to get oranges from it, he drove the point home to the Hawaiian mind. "To produce the fruit," he said, "you must graft an orange slip on the tree." That is to say, if there is a Republican Congress, or a Democratic Congress, a mere House Ruler can get nothing from it. He has no party standing, no party backing or support or confidence; he is a veritable knife branch grafted to an orange trunk and yielding nothing while it lasts but thorns.

The truth of the argument has been shown in Delegate Wilson's legislative career. A member of two Republican Congresses he has never passed a single bill although introducing many. This paper has enumerated fourteen distinct legislative failures of Wilson, two in the last session, but it overlooked two in making up the list—the school reorganization measure and the Emil Ney chair-giving sixteen failures in all. There was not a success to offset them. Although a billion dollars were disbursed—enough to cover the island of Oahu with gold pieces—not a nickel could Wilson get for Hawaii. But it need not have been so. Even he, had he been a Republican, could have scored a fine success. Other party men would have aided him and got Hawaii into the appropriation bill, but Wilcox stood alone, a Robinson Crusoe in Congress, though by no means the monarch of all he surveyed.

What is the use of sending him again? He tells his dupes that there is a Home Rule party in Congress to help him, but he knows, and the native people can easily learn, that there is no such party in Congress or on the mainland. Any one of the visiting Senators will tell them that; any political almanac, to be had at the book-store, will show the names of all the American parties and prove that a Home Rule organization so-called, does not exist. The natives owe it to themselves and the Territory to learn these things and to study the uselessness of putting one lone Home Ruler of Hawaii against the party which dominates Congress and the country and is likely to do so for long years to come.

UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

By way of explaining why so few significant men have gone before the Commission to condemn the general state of things in Hawaii, some of the accusing witnesses declare that they know good citizens who agree with them but who fear that, if they testify, they will lose their jobs. The Advertiser knows this to be a subterfuge, used by the carpet-baggers to conceal their want of strength among people who stand for something in the community. But it is anxious that the Commission should know the same thing and would suggest that so grave a charge as intimidation would bear looking into. The men who make it should not be permitted to hide behind an innuendo. They should be asked, if necessary behind closed doors, for the names of people who are restrained from freeing their minds before the board of senators. The Commission is here to get facts and few facts could be more important than any tending to show that American citizens, whose testimony about Hawaii would be useful to Congress, are kept from appearing by the fear of punishment. The fact next worth knowing and the one likely to be ascertained, is the presence of both malice and falsehood on the side of the accusers.

On behalf of Hawaii, which stands unjustly censured and maligned, the Advertiser urges an investigation of the charges. The President's decision to appoint Mr. De Bolt to the First Judgeship of the First Circuit court, marks a new departure at Washington in the matter of judicial nominations. Hereafter some care will be taken with them. Mr. De Bolt has fine qualifications for Judge and, with his colleague, Judge Robinson, may be trusted to redeem the local bench from the disgrace brought upon it by other incumbents.

A treaty of alliance between France and Spain is said to be on the tapis. Heretofore Spain has cultivated isolation and she now feels that, by this course, she lost her colonial empire. It cannot be said that Spain will add much strength to the Franco-Russian pact, but if she joins it she may be able to raise enough money in Paris to build a new navy and re-arm her troops.

The news about the accident to the Iowa is meager, but it leaves room for hope that the big battleship will not fare any worse on the rocks than the Oregon did.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVETES.

General Sumner is ill. Frank Tenney, founder of Judge, is dead. There is a nine-million dollar trust in Canada. President Roosevelt visited Chicago. Captain Luetow will command the new Maine. Wm. J. Bryan has begun a speech-making tour. Van sang into a phonograph for the Shah of Persia. General Sumner will lead an attack upon the Morok. The czar is reported to be bent on dominating Syria. Mexicans have been imported to pick cotton in the South. Chief Sargent, head of the locomotive firemen, has resigned. George Lindhurst of Brooklyn is dead from the bite of a fly.

The members of King Oscar of Sweden are to be published. Sir Frederick August Abel, a famous English chemist, is dead. A West Virginia preacher killed his wife in a religious frenzy. The rewards for the capture of outlaw Tracy have been paid. The Missouri Pacific and St. Paul are reported to have combined. A London church will have moving pictures to enliven its services. Senator Hawley of Connecticut is in failing health and may not live. George Vanderbilt will build a \$5,000,000 apartment house in New York. The American mimic war has ended but the victor has not been picked. George Gould is reported to have purchased Gates's Colorado fuel stock. Boer tactics are being freely employed at the German army maneuvers. The Philippines will have a magnificent display at the St. Louis exposition.

Report on the South African war shows England's loss to have been 20,000 men. Maurice Grau has made a contract with a New York theater at \$20,000 a year. President Krueger's autobiography, soon to be published, will contain 100,000 words. Bishop Farley has been designated by the Pope to succeed the late Archbishop Corrigan. Ex-Governor Hoies of Iowa is to oppose Speaker Henderson in his race for re-election. New York city has 502,963 children in the public schools, an increase of 35,000 in one year. Gen. Robert Belli has succeeded General Forward as Surgeon General of the army. Alexander R. Shepherd, once boss of the District of Columbia, is seriously ill in Mexico.

Additional efforts are to be made for the extradition of Gaynor and Greene from Canada. It is reported that Mayor Schmitz will head a third ticket for Governor in California. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fair have reached New York and will be sent to San Francisco. The body of Gen. T. H. Bell, who died at Fresno, has been exhumed, foul play being suspected. President Roosevelt has been elected a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Capt. Wm. F. Morrison, U. S. N., lately attached to the Olympia, has committed suicide. An edict has been issued censuring the Chinese Imperial bodyguard for its neglect of archery. The St. Louis attorney who prosecuted the hoodlums in that city has been threatened with death. Prominent railroad men were indicted in Minneapolis for manipulating freight rates by means of rebates. Theo. Roosevelt Jr. came near killing a man in South Dakota by the accidental discharge of his gun. In Egypt 1380 fresh cases of cholera are reported making totals since July 15 of 29,325 cases and 16,209 deaths. The plans for the new Lipton cup challenger call for a yacht like the previous Shamrocks but lighter in the hull. The rebels defeated the government forces and compelled their surrender, according to a report from Colombia. The United States Treasury contains over half a billion dollars in gold, the largest amount in the history of the nation.

The richest gold strike since the Nome discovery has been reported from the Nazim diggings in the Copper River valley. The findings of a court martial exonerating Captain Ryan of practicing the water cure were disapproved by the President. Ex-Confederate bodies have declined the G. A. R. offer of money to build a home for indigent Confederate soldiers in Alabama. Two Mexican gunboats, the Tampico and the Vera Cruz, were launched at Elizabethport, N. J., on President Diaz's birthday. A Michigan man planned to murder his neighbors by sending poison concealed in sample headache powders. One of them is dead. Bogus expressmen who have stolen about \$25,000 worth of property entrusted to them for delivery, have been arrested in New York.

Capt. A. A. Andrews, who twice crossed the Atlantic in a 15-foot gull and tried it a third time, has been pronounced legally dead. President Roosevelt requested his pastor at Oyster Bay to hold a memorial service on the anniversary of President McKinley's death. Botha, De Wet, Delarey, Wolmerans, Wessels and Beit have been heartily received in the Hague where they are soliciting funds for destitute Boers. The widow of Dauphin, formerly president of the Louisiana Lottery, is accused of having stolen from the estate and secreted \$24,000 in securities and \$40,000 in cash. The President will give a reception to the citizens of Nassau county, at his Oyster Bay home. From 10,000 to 12,000 people will probably attend. Three hundred deputy sheriffs will attend and keep the crowd moving.

LOCAL BREVETES.

The laying of the city subway for the Honolulu cable has begun in San Francisco. The suit against the schooner Heron was discontinued yesterday, the captain settling for the wages of the seamen and the court costs. Deputy Marshal Handy and United States Clerk Maling left yesterday morning for a hunting trip on Molokai. They will be gone until Saturday. The new football rules for 1902 are just out. The most important alteration is a section providing for a change of goals after each touch-down. There is also to be a shift of goals after a goal from the field. A useful monograph on The Rainfall of the Hawaiian Islands has been issued by Curtis J. Lyons, the Government meteorologist. It is a pamphlet of 60 pages, with maps and tabulated records of rainfall for the ten years ending with 1900, made up from data collected by weather observers all over the group.

The willingness of Mr. Aiger seems to be very much akin to that of one Mr. Barkis.—The Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Bryan still insists that the free-trade issue isn't dead. Horrible! Then we have buried the poor thing alive.—The Atlanta Journal. Bishop Potter is now engaged in trying to settle the coal strike. The bishop has got to buy coal for two this winter.—The Atlanta Journal. Up in Knox county it is said that the election officers in one ward counted only 716 votes out of the 532 ballots cast.—The Memphis Commercial Appeal. Before coming to this country to lecture Aguinaldo might hear of something to his advantage by addressing Ellen M. Stone.—The Chicago Record-Herald. The Ohio man who dropped dead just after calling for a telephone number must have got the number he wanted at the first ring.—The Kansas City Journal. Truly, the rain falls upon good and bad alike, as the President says; but the trouble is that the bad have the umbrellas of the good.—The Baltimore American. The next step in the proceedings, if there is any respect for precedent, is to court martial Admiral Higginson for capturing the enemy's fleet.—The Baltimore American. When the coal strike is finally settled, it will require a vast amount of arbitration to determine which New York newspaper is entitled to the credit.—The Washington Post.

TIMELY TOPICS.

"Did you see that item to the effect that Jupiter is 14000 times the earth's size?" "Yes, I saw it." "Well, say, that must make Pierpont Morgan feel pretty small."—The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, SUGAR, STEAMSHIP CO'S, MISCELLANEOUS, BONDS, and SALES.

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth. It affects the glands, the mucous membrane, the bones and joints; causes blisters in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc. If suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of the neck, I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin regained a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete. Miss ANITA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver. MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon. EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS FROM VANCOUVER. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World. For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway. TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Company and Reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000 Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000 Total reichsmarks 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and Reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000 Capital their reinsurance companies 25,908,000 Total reichsmarks 34,830,000

THE ELGIN

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING. Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch. Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches. Cased in Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold. We have a full line and sell them at right prices. ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right. ELGINS stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch. H. F. WICHMAN, BOX 342. Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED. Fire and Marine Insurance Agents. AGENTS FOR THE Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wiltshire of Madgeburg (General Insurance Company), Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Meiningen and Berlin.

Womburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGENTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most favorable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most favorable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for the River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most favorable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received. It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED. Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii. CAPITAL \$600,000.00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS. Chas. M. Cooke, President. P. C. Jones, Vice President. C. H. Cooke, Cashier. F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier. Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless. Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS. Are warranted to cure Gravel, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 25 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

GETTING IN LINE FOR VICTORY

Active Work of the Republican Leaders.

Between now and November the Republican Central Committee will put itself into closer touch with the National Republican committee and disprove the statements made by the Home Rulers and other parties opposed to the local Republican party, that it is not identified with the party on the mainland. Secretary Atkinson will at once communicate with the secretary of the National Committee to put the machinery of the great organization into motion that its results will be more apparent with the local party than heretofore. A large amount of literature will be requisitioned, and a request will go forward for speakers to be sent here. As the Republican National committee has probably made out its list of speakers and schedule for the next two months it is not likely that Hawaii will be reached. However, the local executive committee is in hopes that the seed sown now will produce a harvest in the next campaign.

Reports as to the canvassing of the city have been received by the committee which indicate a freshening up of the party lines in various sections. An effort will be put forth from now on to keep the ball rolling in this particular part of the campaign work.

At last night's meeting of the executive committee notice was taken of the resignation of D. P. R. Isenberg as a member of the Board of Health, and the committee will endorse the name of Mark Robinson to fill the vacancy. The committee believes that Mr. Robinson will be a man acceptable to the community at large.

The Fourth District committee met last evening at headquarters and discussed the results of the canvassing of the precincts. Favorable reports were received. Steps will be taken by a sub-committee to ascertain what is being done by the Portuguese Republican club toward naturalizing Portuguese who are qualified to become American citizens and voters in the coming campaign. The committee is receiving of the Portuguese toward the Republican nominees, and the work of putting them on the precinct polls will go on with renewed vigor.

JARED SMITH GOES TO HAWAII

Jared G. Smith will leave in the Mauna Loa today for the Kona district on Hawaii where he will remain for the next two weeks. The visit is made at the request of farmers residing in the district and Mr. Smith will make a tour of the many small farms to be found in that vicinity. As far as known there is no particular blight or damage being suffered by the crops, and the visit is made only for the purpose of studying general conditions on the big island.

Crown Prince of Siam.

LOS ANGELES, September 8.—Los Angeles is to have a notable visitor the latter part of October in the person of the Crown Prince of Siam. The Santa Fe passenger department was advised today that the Prince will travel over that route on his way from the East to San Francisco, where he will embark for his home.

The Crown Prince, with his suite of twenty-five, will travel in a special train of four cars and will be accompanied by representatives of the railroad and United States Secret Service agents. He is scheduled to arrive in Los Angeles October 29th, and leave for San Francisco over the Southern Pacific on the 30th.

Charged With Shooting Sailor.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 8.—Mate Delanty of the American ship John A. Briggs was arrested today by Deputy United States Marshal Morris and taken before United States Commissioner Kuhn charged with shooting a sailor named Emil Strang while the Briggs was on the way to Melbourne on the 13th day of last March. Upon arrival of the Briggs here last Saturday Strang appeared before Commissioner Kuhn and swore to a complaint charging the mate with the crime, but when the case was called this afternoon in the commissioner's court, Strang, the complaining witness, could not be found, and it was thought he immediately left for parts unknown. There were other witnesses, so the examination was commenced, but the absence of the complaining witness naturally weakened the prosecution and the case was dismissed.

THE FAMOUS "BLACK CHRIST"

When the transport Buford was recently in this port the customs authorities kept a very close watch of the vessel. They had learned that there was all kinds of loot aboard and the only chance they would have to take

THE CRATER OF SOUFRIERE, ST. VINCENT.



THE CRATER TO-DAY, SHOWING HOW THE ERUPTIONS HAVE OBLITERATED THE GREAT LAKE, AND DEEPENED THE MOUTH OF THE VOLCANO MORE THAN 1000 FEET.

PLAN TO BRING TOURISTS TO THE MECCA OF HAWAII

Merchants and Other Leading Citizens Meet to Consider the Means to That End. Reports and Communications.

A meeting of the Merchants' Association was held yesterday morning when reports on the recent Merchants' Fair and W. C. Weedon's lecturing tour and communications from various persons who desired to assist in advertising Hawaii on the mainland were presented. As the tourist travel question is one which will require considerable discussion before a definite line of action is decided upon, the association thought it advisable to give the matter a special hearing and it will be taken up in detail at a special meeting to be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

The meeting was attended by E. W. Macfarlane, W. W. Harris, Robert Catton, James Wakefield, J. F. Humburg, W. W. Dimond, P. R. Helm, L. E. Pinkham, C. R. Collins, J. Waldron, M. Phillips, J. G. Rothwell, J. E. Soper, W. W. Hall, H. F. Wichman, L. B. Kerr, A. Gartenberg, W. H. Hoogs and H. Pfleger.

A report on the recent Merchants' Fair made by chairman P. R. Helm, Honolulu, and signed by P. R. Helm, George W. Smith, J. W. Waldron, W. W. Dimond, J. G. Rothwell and Robert Catton, gave a financial statement showing total receipts of \$2845. The total expenditures were \$2417.60, leaving a cash balance of \$427.40. The report concluded with the following remarks: "It is with pleasure that your committee calls the attention of the association to the decided returns received in some quarters from the fair. In several lines there were sales made at the fair pavilion more than covering the entire cost of the display and general trade throughout the city received an impetus, and we believe that the results will warrant the regular establishment of an industrial, mercantile and agricultural fair which, if made broad in scope, would be of general value to the Islands, and could be made of sufficient attraction to draw visitors from the Mainland."

"It is but fitting in closing this report to express on behalf of the association, our thanks and appreciation for the work done by the press of the Islands, not alone the newspapers of Honolulu, but those of Hilo and Waikiki as well; to the gentlemen who acted as judges of award; to the mem-

bers of the Jockey Club, who carried through a successful race meet, and to the president and members of the baseball league, who arranged a special series of games."

A communication from W. C. Weedon dated San Francisco, August 22, reported on the results of his lectures in that city. He said the lecture given in the Y. M. C. A. hall was attended by hundreds of people, many being Pythians in attendance at the reunion, and the lecture had to be repeated. Lectures are to be given in Oakland, Alameda and Los Angeles. After conferring with Secretary Cooper, Messrs. Thurston and others he had concluded to postpone his eastern trip until later on. He concludes:

"I have forwarded to Hon. H. S. Cooper a response from Mr. Filcher, the secretary of the California State Board of Trade relative to the methods and processes of preserving fruits and vegetables, which report will no doubt be accessible to you from Mr. Cooper. Believing these matters to be of interest to Hawaii, I will continue my investigations along these lines."

Considerable discussion ensued over a communication from Davies & Co., relative to the storage of explosives in the city. W. H. Hoogs said that the fire chief was thought to be the official to look after the storage of the articles mentioned, but his duties were already too numerous for him to make thorough investigations. The secretary was finally instructed to address a letter to the High Sheriff asking him to cooperate in reducing the danger.

Stanley Bates sent a communication asking to be appointed to conduct the proposed information bureau on the coast. E. A. Moseley, secretary for the Inter-State Commission requested information in accordance with the following resolution passed by the Senate: "Resolved, That the Inter-State Commerce Commission be, and is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate a list of National, State, and local commercial organizations; also national, State, and local agricultural associations of the United States to such extent as may be practicable, and report to the Senate during the month of December next, and that 1500 copies be printed for the use of the Senate."

A communication from Edward J. Wilson which was laid on the table, was as follows:

"Referring to the conversation of yesterday, I have the honor to submit the plan by which I ran the 'Information Bureau.' It was planned to insert in about fifty of the most prominent dailies throughout the States an advertisement worded something in the following manner: 'Full and reliable information concerning the commercial and other conditions in the Territory of Hawaii. Positions sought and accommodations arranged. Enclose one dollar for reply.' Enlarging upon this idea, I thought of inserting a similar advertisement in country papers. By this means the farming population would be reached. The vast majority of these papers are 'patent sheet' and the expense would be small compared with that of the dailies, and the number of people reached very large. At the head of the paragraph a cut of some historic or scenic place might be inserted. 'Blocks' could be prepared at a nominal cost and changed from one paper to the other, as often as deemed necessary by the manager of the bureau."

"Special rates could I believe be made with hotels and boarding houses for such persons as might be induced to visit the Islands through the agency."

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Logosotee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Sultan of Bindayan was shot and killed at Camp Vickers, Mindanao, while trying to escape.

RESULT OF CONVENTIONS ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII

To Advertiser, Honolulu, from Herald, Hilo, September 18.
Paris and Desha nominated Senators.
Lewis, Hilo; Kauwila, Puna; Paty, Olaa;
Pechard, Honokaa for Representatives.
Conventions adjourned to 4:30 Monday.



MARK P. ROBINSON.

Endorsed by Republican Executive Committee to fill vacancy in Board of Health, vice D. P. R. Isenberg, resigned.

WAIKIKI LANDING IS READY

Bids Now Asked For the Cable Subway.

The cable house at Waikiki which will shelter the Honolulu end of the Mackay cable is nearly completed and Superintendent Dickenson will ask for bids immediately for the excavation of the ditch in which will be laid the conduit from Sans Souci to the Young building.

"There is likely to be some delay in securing the pipe for the protection of the cable to be laid from Waikiki into the city office," said Mr. Dickenson yesterday. "Iron pipe of all kinds is scarce, and the eastern factories are no longer able to fill order, because of the coal strikes in Pennsylvania. Just before I left San Francisco I was informed that there was no telling when the pipe could be shipped, because of the strike, and I have received no encouragement since then."

"I shall however ask for bids immediately for the excavation required for the iron piping, the specifications having been completed. The contractors will be asked to bid on the work to be completed in time for the reception of the iron pipe when it does come. Everything will be in readiness, and there will be no delay when once notification is received of the shipment of the iron."

"The cable house at Waikiki is nearly completed. It is an unpretentious structure with some architectural beauty, though it can hardly be called a building. It is only sixteen by twenty feet, one story, and has two rooms with a balcony. The cable house at Sans Souci is intended only as a shelter where the two ends of the cable are joined. At first, probably for the first thirty days, apparatus for the operation of the cable will also be installed in this cable house, but as soon as the wire is in working order, permanent offices in the Young building will be established. The cable house at Waikiki will be required only for the purpose of making tests."

"The offices in the Young building will be equipped in plenty of time and will be ready before the cable arrives. In spite of the delays I am confident that the cable will be in working order by the first of the year."

The Hilo Mercantile Co. has the contract for furnishing the galvanized pipe which will be used in the protection of the cable from Sans Souci to the Young building. About five miles of the pipe are contracted for, and it was reported by J. W. Mason, manager of the company at Hilo, that the material had already been shipped from Pittsburg. Evidently there was some delay after the notice of the shipment was sent. Permission has already been granted by the Territory for the tearing up of the streets in order that the cable may be laid.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS TO MEET HERE

Twenty or more priests of the Catholic Mission in the Hawaiian Islands will be present next week at the Mission House in Honolulu for the purpose of receiving spiritual instruction and making their annual visit to the Bishop. The priests will come from all the islands, leaving only such behind as are necessary to carry on parochial work. The gathering is called the Annual Retreat.

Since the passage of the South Carolina law prohibiting the sale of pistols, dealers have done a fair business "renting" them. Trust officers are not the only successful law-breakers.—The New York World.

ADD UP THE GAINS.

The virtue of one dose is so small you can't see any change. But add together all the little virtues from all the little doses and the effect is very marked.

In consumption, as in other cases, the results secured from continued treatment with Scott's Emulsion come from the accumulation of many small gains. A little gain in strength each day—a little gain in weight each day—if continued for weeks, amounts to something.

The fact that Scott's Emulsion can be taken for so long a time without the slightest inconvenience is greatly in its favor as a medicine for consumptives. Such a medicine gives itself time to do good.

It makes new flesh and strengthens the lungs.

Send for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co (Limited) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1824. Accumulated Funds ... \$2,575,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD AGENTS

IMPERIAL LIME 99 15-100 Per Cent Pure. The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd. ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2583

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising. Cures Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure. Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers of the Throat. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cleans the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and swallows free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution, it is a safe and reliable remedy for all the ailments mentioned. Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 16 oz each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COGNAC DISTILLING COMPANY, Limited, 10, Rue de la Harpe, PARIS. Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Cognac Distilling Company, Limited," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR The Ewa Plantation Company, The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd, The Kohala Sugar Company, The Waimea Sugar Mill Company, The Pailton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo, The Standard Oil Company, The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

SENATORIAL COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 2)

picked up by observation and imitation, and yet those such are preferred to the American workman.

I believe that if these islands were permitted to import Asiatic laborers into their cane fields, upon the condition and guarantee under heavy bonds, that they would employ such laborers only in the cane fields and in the actual raising and transportation of cane, and that all other positions should be filled by American citizens, that your Honorable Body would immediately be met with the demand that they must have the Asiatics to operate their mills and machinery as well. I believe that if the plantations were permitted to import a sufficient number of Asiatics to work in the fields, and that a law be made requiring their immediate deportation upon ceasing to work in the fields that the rest of the evils which are annoying our citizens would cease, providing the law was made to prohibit the employment of the Asiatics here, otherwise than as suggested above. American citizens would come to these islands, to accept positions now held by Asiatics; American votes would soon remedy existing evils and would demand of the present oligarchy the right of local self government. American votes and brains would in time find ways and means to continue the profitable development of our resources, and at the same time leave room for American homes and schools. In this relation I believe it should also be required of the government or the plantations to furnish free schools for their Asiatic employees and that the public schools on the plantations be kept as far as possible for the children of American citizens. I do not believe that the average American workman will consent to try to build up the low morality of an Asiatic community through the instrumentality of his little children, and I do not consider that the teachings of Asiatic morality are safe elements in our public schools. The low standard of morality on our plantations is ample proof of this condition.

At the present time and in the past our plantations are and were obtaining laborers from Japan, who are content to work on the plantations only until such a time as they can "pick up" a slight knowledge of English and some trade, then they remove to our cities or the United States to give place to a fresh invoice, and to enter into direct competition with American citizens. Today our plantations are but extensive training schools to educate the Japanese to compete with American workmen, and the term of instruction is limited by the student himself. This can be easily ascertained by your Honorable Commission, as you will find ample proof on every hand, and will find that nearly every clerk, mechanic or machinist among the Japanese came to these islands as plantation field hands.

In further support of this statement permit me to refer you to the recent editorials in both the "Bulletin" and "Advertiser," where they admit that the Americans and Hawaiians have both been run out of the fishing business of these islands and the markets monopolized by Asiatics.

What these islands lack, more than any one thing, is a larger proportion of patriotic American citizens. We cannot expect the Hawaiian to feel loyal to our flag at this time, especially when he sees his means of support being turned over to imported Asiatics; he is naturally prejudiced against us; and yet if we Americans give him all the rights of American citizenship, I believe that the time is not far distant when he will love the Stars and Stripes as much as ever he did his native flag. We also have among us a large number of business men who are neither citizen nor loyal to our flag, and also many who would use its folds for personal aggrandizement. The increase of the proportion of American citizens will decrease the power of these classes, and will place the conditions in Hawaii on a surer and better basis.

The average American laborer cannot now live in Hawaii and keep his family surrounded by conditions equal to those he finds at home. If he is satisfied in having his children made associates and companions of Asiatics and be willing for them to marry Chinese and Japanese and come under their influence, he can do so and live, but if he values his home and the future of his children he cannot live here and pay his expenses, unless he is a man of more than ordinary ability to earn. To the average American workman of Hawaii is left one of two choices: Either to fall more or less to the level of the Asiatic, or to live beyond his income.

I contend that a restricted immigration law, both for Chinese and Japanese field laborers, made especially for these islands and possibly our other insular possessions, and a strict law compelling plantations and public works to employ only American citizens in every department save as field hands, will remedy the evils very rapidly and at the same time protect the plantations and give ample labor for all work.

The increase of the American community would in time require our stores and shops to seek for American patronage by the employment of American clerks, in the same manner as they now solicit Asiatic custom. Trusting that the above may prove of some little assistance in directing your investigation, and that the same may prove of value to my country and your honorable body, I remain, Yours very respectfully, (Signed) E. TAPPAN FANNATT.

When he had concluded Fannatt said that he had been told in confidence by one man that he would testify before the commission only that he feared to lose his position. Others he said were afraid that they would suffer financially and he said for himself he expected some loss. He announced that

in an occasion where he felt called upon to speak his mind, he had been told by one man that he would testify before the commission only that he feared to lose his position. Others he said were afraid that they would suffer financially and he said for himself he expected some loss. He announced that

He announced that these should be no more permitted but for field labor and that the plantations should be compelled to give bond that they would not employ any Asiatic in the mills or in any other labor.

SUPP. McVEIGH TESTIFIES

J. J. McVeigh testified at some length concerning conditions. He said there were on September 19th, 1898, 858 lepers, of whom 515 were men. He said he had never known of but one case where a child removed from the settlement had shown signs of leprosy, and that was the case of a thirteen year old boy. Others had lived in the community, leaving the Kapiolani home at sixteen years and some had married. He described the settlement at length and said he thought the only way to separate the sexes would be to make the place into two settlements. Senator Burton asked if it would not be preferable to make some division which would make it possible to stop the breeding of the disease, and Mr. McVeigh said there seemed no way in which it could be prevented without further harshness to the people.

W. O. SMITH'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. O. Smith then took the stand and talked of the leper situation, testifying that he had been connected with the Board of Health. He then told of the great opposition there was by the natives in the beginning. Several people had been killed. A sheriff on Kaula was shot dead by a leper and his own brother, Dr. Jared Smith of Kaula, had been shot and killed in his own house because he had denounced a certain laborer.

A person suspected of leprosy is first examined by a physician and if believed to be infected is sent to the receiving station, where he is treated until it is finally decided by a committee of physicians whether or not he is a leper.

The marriage relation has always been a serious matter. It had been deemed better that a couple should marry than live together without marriage. For a period of nearly 10 years the late R. W. Meyer was superintendent of the settlement, a man of very high character and married to a Hawaiian woman. Different well-known physicians were resident there, one being Dr. Emerson now present who was the physician for two years. This social question had always been discussed with great zeal and with such men. The Catholic and Protestant clergy concurred in the general assent to the marriage relation. Witness related his own experience in dealing with lepers extending back to 1868. In recent years he had paid frequent visits to the settlement. He knew many of the lepers, some of them before they went there. This question of wedlock had been considered from every point of view.

A spirited colloquy ensued between Senator Burton and Mr. Smith. The Commissioner strongly suggested that men and women might have reasonably adequate social intercourse without living together. His idea would be to erect a high fence athwart the settlement for the separation of the sexes.

"It would have to be a very high and a very strong fence," Mr. Smith remarked. He said the Senator's impression seemed to be that the improper practice was officially approved.

"No," said Mr. Burton, "but my impression is that it is universally practiced and tolerated."

"You are mistaken," rejoined Mr. Smith. "It is not universally practiced. There are many married people living together."

Burton—"I don't think the moral question is so serious as the birth of children there."

Smith—"The only preventive would be complete segregation. Very few children were born. The tendency of the disease was to make the victims sterile. Very few children were born lepers. Those who acquired the disease later did so from inoculation. The care of young lepers was an extremely grave matter for the Hawaiian people. Witness told of the Home for Girls founded by Chas. R. Bishop and the Home for Boys by Henry P. Baldwin. He diverged to discuss the pathology of leprosy. In many countries the attempt at segregation produced revolt. It was evidence of the fine quality of the Hawaiian people that they had been so tractable in submitting to the severe trials of separation from home and kindred.

Mr. Smith spoke of the encouragement given to moral influences at the Settlement, where there were Catholic, Protestant and Mormon clergymen. He proceeded to pay a high tribute to the work of the Catholic Sisters, as well as Brothers, in taking care of the homes for girls and boys. Witness based on clerical interference, stating that this was at the bottom of the necessity for removing a former superintendent, himself a leper. When Brother Dutton was put in charge of the Baldwin Home, Father Wendelin asked the witness why he had done so without consent of the Bishop, and was told that neither the Bishop nor he would be allowed to interfere with the management of the Settlement.

Father Conrad, whom Senator Mitchell knew, interfered so grossly in affairs that the Bishop himself wanted him removed. Father Wendelin's interference lately had compelled a request for his withdrawal.

Mr. Smith related the beginning of the system of employing government physicians. The islands were settled sparsely in widely separated communities. Physicians would not undertake practice excepting in the larger towns and villages other than Honolulu. Government physicians were paid \$60 a month. They had to examine leper suspects, vaccinate the people, inspect schools, and give health certificates to the pupils, there being a fine for a child attending school without a certificate.

Reverting to the settlement Mr. Smith opposed the idea that the superintendent should not have the right to enter houses for all purposes of inspection, seeing that the inmates had their rations, if anyone were sick, if swipes were being manufactured. He considered the appointment of a resident magistrate a great mistake.

being promises of liberation. The illness of the leper means, though apparently life is different as such, destruction. He commended the State's general provision in the form of Asiatic labor.

He spoke strongly against national control as that would bring the people under the care of those who do not understand their habits or needs.

MARKHAM'S POINTS.

George Markham then appeared and asked if he could be guaranteed a hearing on six points. Governor Lyon and his administration, the labor question, the leper settlement and the political status. When told that he would have to watch his chance and get in as he asked if the Commission would direct Secretary of the Territory to give him a record of all land transactions during the past two years, and was told to go and ask for it himself and if he did not get it to come before the commission.

Prof. Lyons then at some length explained the water problem on the Kaula mountains and asked that there be steps taken to prevent the diversion of the waters from the Waimea side, whatever the solution of the difficulties between the two companies.

Portuguese Political Row.

Warm politics in San Antonio hall on Tuesday evening caused a rumpus between the members of the Portuguese Republican Club and the Portuguese Political Club, in which chairs were upturned and an attempt made to bring one down upon the head of M. T. Furtado, president of the Republican Club by M. C. Pacheco, a lieutenant of the Portuguese Political Club. Pacheco was frustrated by A. G. Correa, who caught the piece of furniture from behind the speaker. The result of the movement however, was to cause a dozen men to engage in a scuffle which was finally quieted by the counsel of cooler heads. Mr. Furtado, who with J. F. Durao and Mr. Freitas organized the Portuguese Republican Club, characterized the disturbance as an effort on the part of the Portuguese Political Club to break up the Republican organization, and that the presence for that purpose of Major Camara and about thirty others of his followers was premeditated.

Has Not Left the Party.

Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, Sept. 15, 1902.

Editor Advertiser:—In your issue of Sept. 8th, there appears the following from one of your correspondents: "Mr. J. K. Nahale, Deputy Sheriff of N. Kona, Hawaii, left the Republican party on the 25th of August, 1902."

It is understood or rumored that it came out of a letter from Mr. A. Muller to the Hilo Tribune. I am very surprised at this. I am not a man of Mr. Muller's kind. He was a Home Ruler, then a Democrat, Independent, now a pretended Republican.

Perhaps my friend had drunk too much or half crank. J. K. Nahale declares that he did not leave the Republican party. I am in it body and soul and will be in it until the end of the world.

This is the truth, and only truth. Very truly yours, JOSEPH K. NAHALE, Deputy Sheriff of North Kona, Hawaii.

Kate Field's Spirit.

NEW YORK, September 4.—A Herald Boston special says: Lillian Whiting, the well-known writer, says she has had a communication with Kate Field's spirit.

"Recently," she said today, "I gave the Boston Public Library a collection of autograph letters which had belonged to Kate Field. Suddenly one day, before the collection had been sent, I heard Kate's voice say, as plainly as if she was in the room: 'Lillian, give the Poe letter to Mr. Stedman.' (Edmund Clarence Stedman.) I heard no physical sound, but the impression was as vivid as if some one had actually spoken. I did as I was directed. 'Not long afterward I received a letter from Stedman, in which he said: 'But how did you happen to send it? It is just what I need to go with my collection of Poe's manuscripts.' I had no knowledge of the value the letter would be to him. I have had other communications with Kate Field."

France and Spain.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Speeches at a luncheon given by General Andre at Toulouse, coupled with the presence of the French warships at the Bilbao fetes and with the attentions shown to the Spanish Queen mother in Paris, are believed, says a Paris dispatch to the Times by way of London, to be in the line of a Franco-Spanish demonstration.

The correspondent quotes the Madrid Correspondencia Militar, which declares that Spain is about to abandon her long standing policy of isolation, which policy cost her colonial empire.

The Spanish Liberal party, says the Correspondencia Militar, will not leave office before concluding an alliance with France.

Prof. Virchow Dead.

BERLIN, September 5.—Professor Rudolph Virchow, the pathologist, died here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The evening papers here print glowing eulogies of the deceased professor, classing him as the world's greatest medical and scientific reformer, and saying that no other man had so deeply influenced modern medicine and that no other had such a world-wide reputation and so many followers in all lands. The papers also praise his humanitarian activity in improving the Berlin hospitals and other sanitary institutions. The liberal organizations extol his political activity and unswerving liberalism.

Wireless Signals to Italy.

ROME, September 10.—Signor Marconi will all on the Italian war ship Carlo Alberto in a few days for Cape Breton, N. S., and thence to Cape Cod, where tests of wireless telegraphy will be made between American and Italian stations.

REPUBLICAN WORK IS ON

Prince Kuhio Is Off for Big Island.

Active work in the Republican campaign outside of Honolulu will be inaugurated by Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'olaha, the Republican nominee for Delegate, at once. The candidate will leave this morning in the Claudine for Hilo, where his first appearance since his nomination will be made Thursday evening. There is much expected by him from this gathering, as there will be in the city many Hawaiians who have come for the purpose of seeing and hearing the United States Senators, and the leaders of the Aloha Aina will be present.

Prince Kuhio has prepared the following itinerary, which will keep him at active work from this time up to the election. After the meeting at Hilo, he will leave for Mahukona, where he will begin his tour of the island. There will be three weeks set apart for this. From Mahukona he will proceed through Kona and thence by Hamakua to Hilo and around the southern end to the Kona, finally arriving at Kawaihewa, from which port he will sail for Maui three weeks hence. That island will take nine days and he will then come here, going up to Kaula on October 20th, and staying for six days. This will give him about a week for work on Oahu before the election.

REPUBLICANS AT KALII.

Republicanism invaded what has been regarded as a hotbed of Home Ruleism last night and from the large attendance upon the meeting and the enthusiasm with which the speakers were received, there seems to have come a change over the hearts of the people living at the Kalihi Detention camp. The meeting, held in the Assembly hall of the camp, proved too much for the confines of that large room, and at every window and each door there was a group of people eager to hear what was said and applaud the points made by the speakers.

Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole was the principal speaker of the evening, and when he entered the room there was applause which showed the place he holds in their esteem. The candidate for Delegate began by telling the people why he had decided to cast his lot with the Republicans. He said that the problem before the people of the Territory was what to do to accomplish something. If the aim of the people was to have some weight at the capital, then it was time for them to join that party which had in the Congress the majority of the votes. He said there were no Home Rulers at Washington and consequently the Delegate had no party to work with.

He said he had gone into the work of politics for the purpose of aiding the people to take the place which should be theirs. Home Rule seemed to him at first to be the proper thing, but when he came to examine the status of the parties nationally and found that it was impossible to accomplish anything unless the member belonged to one of those great organizations. For himself he found that the principles of Republicanism were those which appealed to him as being the best for the people and so he had taken up that party and would endeavor to make his work with it effective for the public good.

The Democrats, he said, were trying to swallow the Home Rulers, all of which was a scheme of Wilcox to hold onto the office.

Turning to the leper question the Prince took up the statements of Senator Burton, who he said had been quoted by Wilcox as one of his friends, as to the further segregation of the lepers. This meant, he said, that if the Wilcox leper bill was passed, and the unfortunate on Molokai were put under the charge of the national government, they would be torn apart, wives from their husbands and children from their parents, and the men sent in one direction and the women in another. This was the foundation of the Wilcox bill, and its passage must be prevented if new trouble were not to be brought upon the lepers.

He said that Wilcox had called him a snake but the fact was that in his travels, which had taken him all over the world, he had never found a time when he was not able to take care of himself and he would do so now. He said he was a Hawaiian, and as child of the soil he came and hoped to be judged.

L. L. McCandless, a candidate for the senate, spoke after Sam Kaloa had entertained the audience with a humorous address, dwelling upon the fact that there was no fear of a change in the franchise, for the Republican party had made it possible for Hawaiians to vote and they would not take away the privilege.

W. C. Achi explained his actions in the last legislature and then turning to the hard times, blamed the Home Rule party for failing to pass bills which were necessary. H. C. Vida, J. L. Kaulukou and others spoke in the same strain and along the same lines, and the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

Bob Evans Coming.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Orders have been sent forward by the Navy Department today detaching Rear-Admiral Rodgers from the command of the Asiatic station and directing him to return to the United States. The detachment of Rear-Admiral Rodgers will leave Rear-Admiral Evans, now in command of the station, in supreme command, with Rear-Admiral Frank Wildes, the senior squadron commander.

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day long. We cannot care for ourselves as we would. No wonder our blood gets out of order, becomes thin and impure. This produces boils, eruptions, nervousness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from Mr. John Hafner, of Waigwa Waigwa, New South Wales. Read carefully what he says: "I have roughed it a great deal, mining, working in stores, exposed to the heat, and have often had poor food. My blood frequently becomes impure and I have eruptions, boils, and become generally run down. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every time, makes my blood pure and builds me right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's. Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They aid in purifying the blood, and they cure constipation and biliousness. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey SAILING FROM NEW YORK TO HONOLULU July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

"Elite" Enameled Ware

Turquoise Blue Outside Pure White Inside

This is made of EXTRA HEAVY MATERIAL, and COATED FOUR TIMES. These goods are a product of Austria, and will outlast any article manufactured.

Our stock is large and the assortment complete, consisting principally of sauce-pans, stew pans, kettles, frying pans, baking pans, coffee pots, tea pots, etc., etc.

We are sole distributing agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

See the display in one of our large windows.

W.W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishings. Sole Agents for the Celebrated Detroit Jewel Stoves and Gurney Refrigerators.

Thousands Die of Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 5.—Official reports show that there have been 46,403 cases of cholera, and 2,556 deaths from that disease in places along the Eastern China Railroad since the outbreak up to August 28th. The disease is now abating.

ISENBERG RESIGNS

No Longer a Member of Board of Health.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Paul Isenberg severed his connection with the Board of Health yesterday after but a few months' service. His resignation was placed in the hands of Governor Dole yesterday morning, the reason given for the action being the nomination of Mr. Isenberg as Senator by the Republican party. As the statute provides against the holding of more than one office, Mr. Isenberg decided upon his retirement from the Board of Health. Gov. Dole accepted the resignation to take effect today, and is already looking about for a successor. It is reported that the office will be tendered to a Hawaiian.

Mr. Isenberg's resignation was read at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, the reason given there being "having accepted the nomination for senator upon the Republican ticket, I herewith tender my resignation to take effect September 18th."

President Sloggett expressed his regret at the necessity for the action saying that Mr. Isenberg had been of much assistance in the work of the Board, and his retirement was a cause for sorrow among the members. Mr. Isenberg replied briefly thanking the members for the assistance they had given him, and expressing regret also because of his retirement from the Board.

Upon motion of Mr. Dole the president was directed to send a formal acknowledgement of the resignation, expressing the feeling of the Board in regard to the matter.

MAY TALK TO LEPEBS.

The Board of Health granted the request of the Republican Central Committee for permission to send speakers to Kalaupapa to talk to the lepers. It was conditioned that they should remain within the enclosure. Upon motion it was decided also that this privilege should not be limited to speakers of one political faith, but that upon request any party, Home Rule, Kuokoa or Democratic should be given like permission.

ORIENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS.

A report of health conditions in the Orient from Dr. Hobdy who is temporarily filling Dr. Coker's place was read and placed on file. Yokohama has had no case of contagious disease for the two weeks ending September 2; Kobe up to August 30th, eighteen cases of cholera with seven deaths; Nagasaki to August 28th, fifty-nine cases of cholera and eighteen deaths; Shanghai, ninety-two deaths from cholera and six deaths from small-pox; Hongkong, thirty-nine cases of cholera and thirty-one deaths; twenty-seven cases of plague and twenty-six deaths.

OTHER MATTERS.

The appointment of John Foster and Henry H. Perry as sanitary inspectors was approved.

The semi-monthly report of Plumbing Inspector Keen was received and filed. Forty-four permits were issued and 121 inspections made during the two weeks ending September 15th.

THE TROUBLE ON KAUALA.

Correspondence was read at the meeting between Sheriff Coney and Mr. Dole, and a letter written by Dr. Goodhue to Coney, concerning the leper at Lihue who it was alleged had been detained in jail after being pronounced clean. Sheriff Coney claimed that the only reason he had for holding the man was that no steamer had left Lihue for Honolulu, as the Ke Au Hou had refused to take him, and the Mahee and Waialeale had not called at Lihue. He denied the assertion that he had had the suspect examined by another physician but had taken the report of Goodhue as final. Dr. Goodhue in his letter to Coney reiterated the charges previously made to the Board. Upon motion of Mr. Dole the matter was dropped, it being shown that the differences between the two officials arose from a misunderstanding. Sheriff Coney and all other sheriffs have been notified that in the future where vessels do not call at ports where lepers are held, they should be sent to ports where such steamers do stop.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE SNUBS BORIS

NEW YORK, September 4.—A special to the Sun from Oyster Bay says: Grand Duke Boris came over to Oyster Bay today from Newport to pay his respects to President Roosevelt. He had no opportunity to pay his respects to Mrs. Roosevelt. She absented herself because of the growing bad reputation of Prince Boris, who, at Chicago, drank wine from a chorus girl's slipper. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has petitioned the President not to receive him.

Bartholin Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, September 6.—William Bartholin has ended his career of crime by adding suicide to the murder of his mother and sweetheart, Minnie Mitchell. His body was found yesterday in a field of flax near Lowther, a suburb of Riceville, Ia. It was found in growing grain, and in one of the pockets was found a letter containing a full confession of the two murders, which for atrocity have not been equaled in the criminal annals of Illinois.

Twenty villages were demolished in Russia by a landslide and hundreds are reported to have been killed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record September 15, 1902.

First Party—Second Party. Class.

Mrs. E. D. Nalani & John H. Pinnis D
M. G. Mendonca—M. de C. Botelho D
Kamaana—Akeona D
J. J. Furtado & W. M. J. Gouvea D
M. J. de Gouvea—H. Furtado D
D. Kawananakoa et al.—W. Kan-
duval et al. D
D. Kawananakoa et al.—Kekimo D
Leo Gouon—Leo Chit Sam D
J. A. Magoon & W. M. Camp-
bell D
W. M. Campbell—R. Pansie Huni-
ku D
W. R. Castle Tr.—D. Kawananakoa et al. D
Kapitolani Est.—W. R. Castle D

Sept. 5—Kipola & hsb to Mary K. Brown, D, per Grant 983 Kahului 1 Kona, Hawaii; per Grant 176 Kahului 1 Kona, Hawaii; con \$1000.

Sept. 5—V. Kamukai & wf to C. K. Victor, D, per of Kul 3295 Ap 1 Volcano St., Hilo, Hawaii; con \$1.

J. E. Kekipi & wf to C. K. No et al., D, int in pe land Kapaau, Kohala, Hawaii; con \$250.

Hannah Keama to Jos Fernandez, D, 1/2 int in R P 6128 Kul 3222 Pihakuaki, Wailuku, Maui; con \$150.

A. M. Peschintra & wf to J. M. Pacheco et al., D, lot 9 of Grant 4593 Wai-kamalo tract, N. Hilo, Hawaii; con \$2.

L. K. Kekipi & hsb to Victoria Kalo, D, R P 2279 Kul 4779, Koolau, Maui; R P 2801 Kul 4729, horse, etc., Koolau, Maui; 1/4 int in hui lands of Pauwahu & Waiuani, Koolau, Maui; con \$31.

Kahikina (w) to Salomona Hale (k), D, per R P 5691 Kul 5702 Alamhi, Lahaina, Maui; con \$60.

Sept. 5—Ahana to Koon Chong et al., D, R P 2794 Kul 3319 Haiku Lihue, Kauai; leaseholds, livestock, Kipu & Lihue, Kauai; rice mill, threshing floor, tools, etc., Lihue, Kauai; con \$2 etc.

Kaukaaha to P. Kaaihue, D, J. A. and of R P 776 Kaha N. Kohala, Hawaii; con \$1 etc.

H. N. Landford to M. K. McLean, D, pe land Wailuku, Maui; con \$1 etc.

Mahuli & hsb to D. Nawaku, D, per R P 7682 Kul 7859 Lanika Hamakua, Hawaii; con \$29 etc.

Mary Oleson & hsb to T. Awana, D, 1/4 int in R P 1218 Pulehuiki Kula, Maui; con \$127.

J. F. Ferreira & wf to M. de C. Galante, D, pe land Waimaka, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$500.

Kataiwa to W. M. Kataiwa, D, 1/4 int in pe land Waiaken, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$5 etc.

Alex Young & wf to Alexander Young Bldg Co Ltd, D, pe land Alexander Young Bldg etc King, Hotel & Bishop Sts., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1 etc.

G. W. A. Hapai & wf to H. C. Hapai, D, per R P 1950 Kul 387 Punahoa, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$800.

S. Keanaha & wf to W. L. Wilcox, D, 1/2 int in pe land Kuliolola, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$900.

Ben Haahoe to J. Keahipaka Tr., D, 1/2 int in R P 1353 Kul 10824 Waimea, Koolauloa, Oahu; 1/2 int in R P 1352 Kul 11010 Waimea, Koolauloa, Oahu; int in 1 share in hui land Ahp Waimea, Koolauloa, Oahu; con \$50.

Sept. 9—K. Paukule to D. Kawananakoa et al., D, house lot No. 12 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$10.

Lapaha (w) to Akina & wf D, int in R P 1798 Pauwahu-uka, Koolau, Maui; con \$60.

Wm Kaal & wf to P. Cockett, D, int in R P 3129 Kul 2199 Hualoi, Waikapu, Maui; con \$25.

J. K. Moaloha to E. K. Moaloha, D, per R P 2773 Kul 10629 Apuakohau, Kohala, Hawaii; con \$350.

E. K. Moaloha to Kohala Land Co. Ltd, D, per R P Gr 2773 Apuakohau, Kohala, Hawaii; per Kul 19629 Apuakohau, Kohala, Hawaii; con \$350.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SUGAR COMMISSION TO MOLOKAI

San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1902.
Messrs. P. A. Schaeffer & Co.,
Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sirs:—We just addressed you by Circular, Sept. 2nd, for Honolulu.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th still being in force.

Beets—No sales since last address; accordingly, basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York, established by transaction recorded 2d inst., remains at 2.4575; San Francisco, 3.0025.

New York Refined—No change. Quotation 4.50 equivalent to 4 1/2 net cash, established June 19th, still prevails.

Federal Granulated, 4.40 net cash.

London Beets—Sept. 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 5s 11 1/2d; 8th, 6s; 9th, 5s 11 1/2d; 10th, 6s.

London Cable—Sept. 4th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 7s 7 1/2d; Fair Refining, 6s 6d; same date last year, 10s 2d and 9s 3d respectively. October Beets, 6s 2 1/2d, against 5s 3d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—The Raw Sugar market is quiet for the moment, according to latest mail advices from New York, under date of the 6th inst., but with no sales at less than basis of 3 1/2c for 96 degrees test centrifugals. The improvement indicated in our last report has since been maintained, and the present firmness appears to be due in large measure to the healthy demand for Refined Sugar, rather than attributable to any influence from the foreign markets.

The large stocks in Europe, however, must be reckoned with, and the consequential check on prices, should a continuance of present conditions result in cane reaching the party of Beets. Late accounts of the coming Beet crop have been more favorable, particularly from Germany and France, but nevertheless the present offerings of Beets are not on a large scale. In Java, as well as in Cuba, supplies are firmly held, and it is estimated that there are left in the latter country only 130,000 tons of Sugar, of which probably 50,000 tons will be shipped this month, and of the balance, a large proportion, it is thought, is held in speculators' hands.

Latest Statistical Position—Willett & Gray report Sept. 4th, U. S. four ports, in all hands, estimated Sept. 3rd, 155,651 tons, against 178,285 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable Sept. 4th at latest uneven dates, 1,982,651 tons, against 3,222,064 tons; increase over last year, 1,610,587 tons.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.
HAVEMEYER AFTER BEETS.

CHICAGO, September 5.—H. O. Havemeyer and his friends have acquired a controlling interest in no less than fourteen plants engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar. These plants have a capacity of 9000 tons of beets a day, as compared with a total consumption of 25,000 tons of beets a day in the entire country. This presents evidence of the strong foothold in the manufacture of beet sugar that has been obtained by the interests of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Eventually it is the intention to combine all of these plants into a single company, but there is no immediate prospect of this, as a number of plants were acquired with the understanding there should be no change in their present management for a period of five years.

The probability is that Havemeyer's first idea in entering the beet sugar field was to be in a position to fight the beet sugar people from their own stronghold, but it is believed now that these plants will be operated so as to relieve the American Sugar Refining Company of certain territory where the margin of profit between the cost and selling price is extremely small.

Another reason for the Havemeyer interests becoming identified with the beet sugar industry is the fear of competition in refined sugars. The American Sugar Refining Company depends upon Europe for a large part of its supply of raw sugar, and there is more and more a tendency on the part of producers on the other side to refine this sugar for export. There are 3000 companies producing raw sugar in Europe, and last year more than sixty concerns installed refining machinery. This year 150 companies have made a like move.

SUGAR PLANTERS DISSATISFIED.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), September 7.—At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the representative sugar planters of Jamaica, resolutions were passed, condemning Great Britain's neglect of the

COMMISSION TO MOLOKAI

Senators Will See Lepers Themselves.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Senatorial Commission will make a visit to the leper settlement at Molokai next Thursday, returning to Honolulu on the following day. Senator Mitchell accepted the invitation of President Sloggett Tuesday and the members of the commission will go to Kalaupapa as the guests of the Board of Health and investigate conditions there for themselves.

The arrangements for the trip were completed at the meeting yesterday where the action of Dr. Sloggett was approved, and Dr. Pratt was instructed to provide the necessary accommodations. No steamer has as yet been secured but this will probably be done today or tomorrow, as it is hoped to complete all arrangements this week.

The Senatorial Commission will furnish a list of the members of its party on Monday, and the Board of Health also intends to invite a number of guests. Not all the members of the Board will make the trip. Dr. Sloggett stating yesterday that he would not be able to go.

Mr. Isenberg will also remain at home, though the remaining members of the Board are expected to go.

There will probably be ten in the Senatorial party, provision being made for the ladies, if they express a desire to make the trip.

Senator Thurston will be invited as will also W. O. Smith who was said yesterday by the members of the Board to be the best posted man on the leper settlement, in Honolulu. An invitation will also be extended to Judge Wilcox.

There was some discussion as to the number of newspaper men to be included, as the accommodations are likely to be limited. It was decided however that each of the daily papers, including the Aloha Aina should be invited to send a representative. Formerly the weekly papers were also included but accommodations are insufficient for that arrangement.

Upon the last annual trip but two newspaper representatives were taken along and there was much complaint over the action of the Board, so it was concluded yesterday to have representatives from the five daily papers.

Supt. McVeigh will be notified on the first steamer to prepare for the reception of the Senatorial party. The steamer will leave probably Thursday evening and arrive at Kalaupapa early Friday morning. A thorough inspection will be made of the settlement, and if desired by the senators they will be allowed to interrogate the lepers. The return will be made Friday evening.

West Indies, resulting almost in ruin to the sugar industry, setting forth the total inadequacy of the measures proposed by Great Britain for the relief of her West Indian sugar planters, and calling for federation with Canada as the only means of relieving the fallen fortunes of Jamaica.

BEETS INSTEAD OF WHEAT.

TACOMA (Wash.), September 8.—Several hundred farmers in Eastern Washington and Oregon are finding it more profitable to raise sugar beets than wheat. They are turning an increased acreage from wheat raising to beet culture with large profits in sight. These conditions prevail generally about Waverly in Spokane county, and La Grande, Umatilla county, where sugar-beet factories are in operation.

Superintendent Akery of the La Grande sugar factory reports that there are 125 contracting growers in that valley this season as compared with fifty-eight last year. The average acreage tilled by the contractors is twenty-three and the average income per acre for this season's crop is estimated at \$28.50. The farmers are just beginning to pull the crop. They claim that beet raising is three times as profitable as wheat growing besides requiring less expensive machinery and apparatus to handle the crop.

GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands ONE NIGHT CURE.
Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of
Cuticura SOAP
Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with chapped cracks, the CUTICURA SOAP is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disgusting humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Amst. depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LINDSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. FOSTER DUNN AND CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

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

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave the 22nd or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
SARLIC	SEPT. 10	DORIC	SEPT. 17
KONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 10	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 20
CHINA	SEPT. 16	PERU	SEPT. 26
DORIC	SEPT. 26	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 7
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 16
PERU	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 26
COPTIC	OCT. 29	GALIC	NOV. 2
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 6
KOREA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 20
SARLIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
KONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 15
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
PERU	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 3

For further information apply to
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
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Children's School Shoes

We want to sell every boy and girl in Honolulu a pair of strong, comfortable school shoes. We've got the shoes to do it. A school shoe must be strong, to stand hard wear, and it must fit perfectly, so as not to injure the growing feet. These qualities are combined with low prices at our store.

Boys' Velours Calf School Shoe
Lace, in all sizes from 11 to 5. Sizes 11 to 2, \$2.75. Sizes 2-12 to 5, \$3.00

Boys' and Girls' Security School Shoes
Not iron shoes but wear like iron. Full line of children's sizes, \$2.50.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

FAMOUS AMERICAN STANDARDS

All in this list are leading manufacturers in the United States, have high financial ratings, according to Dun's and Bradstreet's Agencies and the products of each house have gained the highest reputation for excellence and reliability. Many desire responsible agents in every county and solicit correspondence to that end and all will gladly send catalogues. Instant attention given inquiries regarding ratings, estimates, etc., by calling this listing Agency. Cable Address: "CARBET". CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, Vanderbilt Building, New York, U. S. A.

CARRIAGES WAGONS and Harness Coaches Carts For all Purposes, Saddlery Goods. Buggies Street Sprinklers Phaetons Street Sweepers	ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND MOTORS. For DIRECT or ALTERNATING Current Work. Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U.S.A. Ask for Catalogue No. 249. Responsible agents wanted.	"CLING-SURFACE" FOR BELTS. Produces a non-slipping surface that is not adherent. Slipping is impossible, increases power, permits easy running belts and permanently preserves them in any climate. Write for illustrated particulars. Cling Surface Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.	PIANOS. Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati, O., U. S. A. "Grand Prix" Paris 1900.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO. Branches: South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. Branches: New York, N. Y. Factories cover 100 acres. Portland, Ore. Chicago, Ill. and are the Largest San Francisco, Cal. Kansas City, Mo. Salt Lake City, Utah. Denver, Colo. Cable Clipped: "STUDEBAKER".	HARVESTING MACHINERY. Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, New York, U. S. A.	SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS & DRAIN TOOLS. The Wyoming Shovel Works, Wyoming, Pa., U. S. A.	FAMILY and TEXTILE SOAPS. Jos. S. & Thos. Elkinton, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.
B E E R. Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.	WELL-DRILLING & BORING PLANTS. Everything required to sink deep wells for Oil, Gas, Minerals or Water. Oil Well Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.	BOILERS and RADIATORS. For Steam and Water Heating. Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., Manufacturers. Agencies desired. Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.	SAFES. (Fire Resisting.) The Hall's Safe Co., P. O. Box 846, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.
BICYCLE BRAKE—Morrow Free Wheel. 300,000 in use; sold throughout the world. Fits any Cycle, the originator. Eclipse Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y., U. S. A.	WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY. Berlin Machine Works, Beloit, Wis., U. S. A.	ROLLING STEEL DOORS and SHUTTERS. Steel Cases and Shelving for Merchandise and Office Records. The Kincaid Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., U. S. A.	H A T S. E. H. Knox, Fifth Ave., New York, U. S. A.
GINS and WHISKIES. Fleischmann & Co., Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.	GASOLINE VAPOR LAMPS—For Store, Street and Home Use. The Turner Brass Works, Chicago, U.S.A. Cable address: "The Turner," Chicago.	TOOLS—For all workers in metal or wood. Catalogue No. 16AE free. The L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., U. S. A.	LANTERNS—DIETZ. R. E. Dietz Company, Established 1840, New York, U. S. A.
TYPEWRITERS—"New Century." American Writing Machine Co., New York, U. S. A.	PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES. Lovell Dry Plate Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., U. S. A.	BARREL-MAKING MACHINERY. The Peter Gerlach Company, Cleveland, O., U. S. A.	JEWELERS' FINDINGS. Brooch Tongues, Joints, Catches, Swivels, &c. Geo. H. Fuller & Son Co., Pawtucket, R. I., U. S. A. Strictly Wholesale. Correspondence solicited.
HIGH EXPLOSIVES—Nitro. POWDER, PLASTINE, GRANULAR. The Nitro Powder Co., Kingston, N. Y., U. S. A. Cable Address: "Nitro." W. U. Code.	SHARPENING STONES FOR EVERY THING THAT HAS AN EDGE! Oilstones, Scythes, Razors, Razors, Grindstones, Emery and Corundum Stones and Wheels, Crails, Corundum and Abrasive Materials of all kinds. The Pike Mfg. Co., Pike Station, N. B., U. S. A.	STEAM ENGINES—Boilers, etc. Dealers write for prices and catalogue. Comstock Mfg. Co., Comstock, Mich., U. S. A.	RAZORS—"Star" Safety Razor. Kamper Bros., New York, U. S. A. 8-10-12 Reade St.,

