

# Hawaiian Gazette

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, November 5.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.  
Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 72. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.95c. Per Ton, \$79.00.  
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 1 1/2d. Per Ton, \$82.80.

VOL LI NO. 89

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1908. —SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3057

## MILLIONS INACHI THINKS ALCAROBA BEANS HIMSELF A VICTIM

Experiments Will Be Made to Utilize This Feed. Gentlemen's Agreement Cathcart Didn't Carry Out.

Hawaii imports a quarter of a million dollars' worth of stock foods every year, and the amount is increasing. If a locally-grown fodder could be secured to take the place of this food stuffs, the Territory would profit to that extent every year. The Promotion Committee is now taking steps to see if this saving to the Territory can not be made.

Hawaii produces now a valuable food product, the alcaroba bean. Cattle are extremely fond of it and eat it greedily, but unfortunately in its natural state only a small part of the food content can be assimilated by the animal. If it can be so prepared that the bean proper, the hard little berry, which contains valuable food properties, can be digested, there will be no necessity of sending for any other cattle food, while at the rate the alcaroba is increasing throughout the group there may probably be within a short time an article of export added to the Hawaiian list.

Professor Kraus, of the Federal Experiment Station, has been investigating the food properties of the alcaroba and as a result of analysis has discovered that the bean, pod and all, contains the necessary elements for an almost perfect food. He has taken the matter of preparing it for feeding up with the Quaker Oats manufacturers, with a view to seeing what could be done in the milling line with the bean. The big millers find, however, after experimenting with various sample lots sent them, that there is no milling machinery now that can handle them. The pod is so completely saturated with the sweet mucilaginous gum that all machinery tried clogs up almost as soon as the beans are started through.

D. P. R. Isenberg is another who has sought a means of milling, grinding, crushing or chopping the beans, having sent samples to milling firms in Germany. There also gum has been found an obstacle in the way of using machinery for the predigestion processes. From statistics available it is known that alcaroba beans can be gathered now at a cost of \$8.50 a ton, while their food value, if all the constituents could be utilized, is \$35.00 a ton. If machinery can be found of not too expensive a kind to prepare the beans at a maximum cost for milling of \$10.00 a ton, the saving to Hawaiian stockmen would be great.

All these possibilities, figures and experimental results were discussed at the meeting of the promotionists yesterday and the committee resolved to tackle the question and ascertain if some machinery suitable could not be secured.

The first move of the committee will be to secure a ton or so of the beans, divide these into several parcels, and ship them to America and Europe to be experimented with. The idea of the promotionists is to send the beans to various chambers of commerce with a request that they be distributed among the leading firms of mill machinery manufacturers within the chambers' jurisdiction. The British chamber of commerce, the Paris chamber and the Berlin chamber will be communicated with, as well as chambers in New York and Chicago. These bodies would be promoting their own business by acting in this way for Hawaii and would probably receive better attention than if requests for experiments were sent the manufacturers direct from here.

Advertise Our Golfing.

F. L. Waldron, in a communication, suggested that the committee secure a number of panoramic photographs of the Honolulu Country Club golf links and present these to the leading golf clubs of the mainland and the Orient, with a view of attracting golf enthusiasts to Hawaii. The committee approved enthusiastically of the idea and R. K. Bonine will be asked to secure the views with his new panoramic camera.

Carnegie Professors Wanted.

President Willard Brown suggested the advisability of securing the addresses of the various college professors who have retired on the Carnegie fund, in order that they might be communicated with and the advantages of Hawaii as a pleasant place to live pointed out. This will be done.

Floral Parade Posters.

It was reported that the order for the Floral Parade posters had been forwarded to a Chicago lithographing firm at the suggestion of the manager of (Continued on Page 3.)

## JAPANESE AND AMERICAN MERCHANTS BANQUET



D. YONEKURA, PRESIDENT, JAPANESE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

### Mochizuki Scene of an Elaborate Function— Governor, Secretary and Other Officials Present.

The Mochizuki clubhouse was the scene of an elaborate and significant banquet last night, the Japanese Merchants' Association entertaining there in honor of the birthday anniversary of their Emperor, and having as guests Governor Frear, Senator W. O. Smith, F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, W. H. Harr, of the United States Attorney-General's Department, and many of the prominent business men of Honolulu.

The affair was one of the most elaborate ever given at the well-known Japanese clubhouse, and is significant as being the first such affair in which the Japanese merchants have been the hosts of the white merchants of the city.

The toast of the evening, that to the Emperor of Japan, was proposed in a pleasing address by Governor Frear, who was cheered by all present when

he referred to the prospect of a lasting peace between Americans and Japanese.

The health of the President of the United States was proposed by Consul General Ueno, interpreted by Mr. Takakuwa, the association secretary. In all the speeches by the Japanese hosts references were made to the cordial commercial and social relations existing between the Japanese and Americans in Hawaii, and all expressed the hope that these relations would not only continue but grow more cordial and in a measure promote a more cordial relationship between the two countries of Japan and America.

Mr. Motoshige and Mr. Newell spoke in response to the toasts and expressions of friendship, while members of the Honolulu Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce responded to the expressions of good will between the commercial bodies of the city.

## DWIGHT'S INFLUENCE SCOUTED —CUMMINS DEFENDS HIMSELF

Various reports concerning the causes of the Republican slump on Tuesday were in circulation yesterday, different things, from the convention row to the fact that Cathcart was on the ticket, being credited with Lane's defeat and the beating of the party in the senatorial contests. Not very many persons were to be found to give Dwight the credit he claims for Lane's defeat, while those who do give him the credit are astonished that the Supervisor and chairman of a Republican precinct club should advertise his own party treachery.

Nagaran Fernandez, to get even with whom Dwight claims he wielded the knife, scouts the claim and denies the provocation.

"I see that Sam Dwight makes the statement that I said at the County Clerk's office that he should 'go to a warm place,' I emphatically deny having said so," said Fernandez yesterday. "He also mentions, according to the paper report, that in consequence he knifed Lane in the Eleventh of the Fifth. I say that, if he had knifed Lane in that precinct, then his influence did not effect the result of the election very much in favor of Fern. The result shows that Fern received 157 votes and Lane 70, showing a majority of 87. If Dwight

claims that he gave this majority to Fern, then he must have given the same majority to McCandless, as McCandless received the same number of votes in that precinct. Look again at the number of votes received by Crabbe, a Democratic candidate not endorsed by any other party. He had 163 votes. Does Dwight claim, again, that he gave the 87 votes to Crabbe? If Dwight had his revenge, he had shown it in the Sixth of the Fourth, where Sam Johnson had control at the last election, and also in the Ninth of the Fifth, where the Republicans had a good majority at the last election. These two precincts are controlled by the road and garbage departments.

Cummins Defends Himself.

Tommy Cummins, the road supervisor, is also busy defending himself against the report that his work resulted in ticket-knifing in the Kakaako precincts.

"They are saying that I urged the men there to vote for Fern," explains Cummins, "but I did nothing of the kind. The vote there doesn't show anything of the kind. Fern is well-known and popular there and the boys are true to their friends. That's how Fern got his big vote in the present Sixth and Seventh, the old Fifth and Sixth. If you compare the vote you will see that he stood this year just where he did in 1906, when he ran for Supervisor.

"In the contest for Supervisor-at-Large, Harris, the Republican candidate, for whom we were pulling, got 90 votes in the Fifth. That precinct this year gave Lane 95. That doesn't show any knifing of the party. Fern in the last election polled 194 for Supervisor and this election 193 for Mayor. Harvey made a big gain, all right, beating his last vote by nearly a hundred.

"In the old Sixth the vote stood 220 for Harris and only 109 for Lane this time, but that is easily explained. There were that many fewer Republicans registered in the precinct. When Sam Johnson was running things he made all the men of F Company move into his precinct from all over town, and moved all the road workers there (Continued on Page 3.)

## REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE WILL BE SMALLER THAN BEFORE

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The returns from the Congressional districts show that the House will have a majority of forty-one Republicans, the figures being: Republicans 216, Democrats 175.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The complete returns from Missouri show that Taft has carried that State by a majority of 5000.

Taft will probably have one of the electors from Delaware.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, November 6.—The Republicans have elected their Governor by 16,000 majority, but the Legislature will be Democratic with a majority of six.

Stone has defeated Folk for the Senate.

NEW YORK, November 5.—It is now thought that Taft will have 319 electoral votes. Late returns make the situation appear even more promising than at first. Missouri has gone for Taft, though Bryan has probably carried Maryland. The Socialist, Independence League, and Prohibition candidates have polled but small votes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 5.—President-elect Taft today received the congratulations of William Jennings Bryan on his election to the Presidency. He at once replied, thanking Bryan for his good wishes.

NEW YORK, November 4 (3:30 a. m.).—Taft has 298 electoral votes secure. Thirteen are doubtful. The complexion of the House and Senate is unchanged. Following are the returns by States:

Indiana, Taft	15,000
Ohio, Taft	50,000
New York City, Taft	11,000
New York State, Taft	200,000
Oregon, Taft	25,000
Connecticut, Taft	25,000
Kansas, Taft	27,000
Maine, Taft	30,000
Minnesota, Taft	170,000
Illinois, Taft	170,000
Wisconsin, Taft	75,000
Pennsylvania, Taft	250,000
California, Taft	40,000
Iowa, Taft	40,000

The majority for Taft in New Jersey and Massachusetts exceeds that given for Roosevelt four years ago.

Nevada, Montana, Missouri, and Oklahoma will average 25,000 majority each for Taft.

Nebraska is probably for Taft.

The doubtful States are West Virginia, Maryland, and Colorado. Hughes carries New York for Governor by 76,000 majority.

Speaker Cannon has been reelected by a majority of 8000. Johnson (Dem.) has been elected Governor of Minnesota.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, November 4.—President Elliot of Harvard University has tendered his resignation. The resignation has been accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—The election returns show the success of the Republican party on the city ticket, in the State Legislature and on the Congressional ticket.

Dunne, Hunt, Sturtevant, Van Nostrand and Cabanis are elected Justices of the State Supreme Court.

This State elects eight Republican Congressmen. Newlands wins in Nevada.

ROME, November 4.—His Holiness the Pope has cabled his congratulations to President-elect W. H. Taft.

MANILA, November 4.—The Filipinos are manifesting great enthusiasm over the election of Taft to the Presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Taft has 309 electoral votes and has carried Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia and Montana.

Bryan is 67 votes ahead in Missouri, which probably elected a Republican Governor and Legislature.

Johnson has been elected Governor of Minnesota by 25,000 majority. Taft's plurality in New York is 203,495; Hughes' plurality is 71,150.

Ohio is for Taft by 50,000. The Governor is Democratic and the Legislature doubtful.

Indiana is Republican by 8000, Governor and Legislature Democratic. Bryan has 10,000 majority in Nebraska. The Democrats also elected five Congressmen and the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The next Senate is to be two-thirds Republican. In the House there will be 208 Republicans, 173 Democrats and ten doubtful. Cannon will probably be reelected Speaker. Among the defeated Congressmen are Hepburn, Landis and Overstreet. Longworth has been reelected.

NEW YORK, November 5.—This city gives Taft 15,645 plurality.

MANILA, November 5.—Cholera has not been stamped out as yet. There are, on an average, two cases of the dread disease daily.

MANILA, November 5.—The Atlantic fleet will reassemble here on November 15 to continue its target practice.

AMOI, China, November 5.—The United States Atlantic fleet sailed from here today.

OLONGAPO, Philippine Islands, November 5.—Rear-Admiral Emory returned today from Hongkong.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—The transport Sheridan sailed today for the Philippines, carrying 6,000,000 pesos in Filipino money. The vessel carries a large detachment of soldiers and marines.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—After sixty-nine days of haggling the Beef jury has been completed. Prosecutor Heney today made his opening statement.

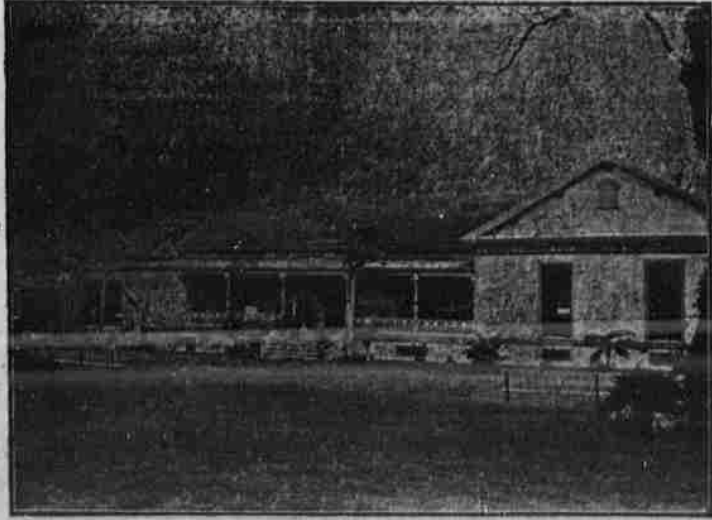
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, November 6.—The indications are that the law requiring a year's residence in the State as a condition for obtaining a divorce, which was submitted to a referendum vote, has been defeated.

AMOI, China, November 6.—A small steamer running from Amoi to Tungkai was sunk yesterday and two hundred persons aboard were drowned.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Banker Morse, who was indicted in February last for the larceny of \$200,000, has been convicted.

## CHARLESTON HEARD FROM

A wireless message was received last night by the Inter-Island Wireless Telegraph Company, in which the Commandant of the Naval Station was notified by the commander of the cruiser Charleston that the vessel was 750 miles out, and that bad weather had been encountered all the way from Puget Sound.



MOCHIZUKI CLUBHOUSE AT WAIKIKI.



## STREET SCENES LAST NIGHT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The biggest election crowds ever known in Honolulu gathered on King street last night to get the election news from the bulletins displayed from the newspaper offices. The principal crowds were in front of the Advertiser office, where bulletins both of the local and of the national elections were displayed, and where Bonine's moving pictures entertained the tremendous concourse during the intervals between the posting of bulletins, which were put out as quickly as the returns they announced were received.

Bonine's pictures made a great hit with the crowd. He did not display any of his local films, but he put several miles of entertaining, humorous and instructive scenes through his machine, and in addition a number of lantern slides. There were lantern slides of most of the candidates and then there was one of Roosevelt on horseback, in the uniform of a Rough Rider, and it caught the crowd. There was another one of Mark Twain, taken in the famous white suit with which he astonished Washington, and gave as his reason for wearing it that when a man was seventy years of age he could do as he liked.

Humor was rife in the crowd. It seemed as though the bulletins showed only pleasing figures for everybody and each new set was loudly cheered.

Between nine and ten o'clock a bulletin was displayed stating that Kuhio had 2526 votes, McCandless 1809, and Notley 717. First there were loud cheers at the Prince's lead and then somebody said in a loud voice: "Gee, whizz; he's matched 'em. Cupid has exactly as many votes as Notley and McCandless put together." A glance at the figures will show this to be correct. It went through the crowd like wildfire and soon there was another outburst of cheering.

Along the street-car tracks, where an occasional car coming along King street forced the crowd to compress itself and make room, the humorists seemed to have taken their stand. The motormen came in for plenty of good-natured joking, the which they took smilingly, sometimes giving as good as they were given.

"Here comes Cathcart," shouted a young Hawaiian as a car came slowly down the tracks; "breaking through the whole bunch and winning easily." The motorman turned to the joker and said in a clear voice: "I don't owe you anything, do I?" Then the man with the josh subsided.

Prince Cupid was standing on the outskirts of the crowd in his shirt-sleeves. He was talking to a group of friends and he was smiling. Up came a man with a loud voice and a prominent funny streak. "Lend the Prince a coat, somebody," he shouted; "he left his on Hawaii." Quick as a flash Kuhio turned and said: "No, it wasn't my coat I left, only my mark." Then the crowd laughed again and there was another joker sent to discomfiture.

The entire population of Honolulu seemed to have congregated in front of the Advertiser office. Between Fort and Bethel streets humanity had packed itself to the limit and the only way to get through was to wait for a car and stand on the step until it had bored its careful way through the crowd. Hotel street was absolutely deserted. Up till 9 o'clock the moving-picture shows and saloons in that neighborhood might as well have been out of business. The proprietor of one of the former stood on the curb and gazed greedily down towards King street. Presently he sighed and said: "Oh, if only I were a newspaper to-night."

Netting was brisker than it has been so far. No large amounts were wagered, but there were a great many sports rampant who had five or ten dollars to place on their favorites. Most of the betting was done on the race between Hughes and Moore. Cathcart was hardly mentioned and the congressional struggle was referred to only in the light of past wagers.

The broker who put up \$4000 against \$2000 that Kuhio would win, ran up against the Prince in the crowd and banded a few joking words with him. "If I lose," said the broker, "will you pay my fare to San Francisco, Cupid?" Kuhio smiled. "No," he said, "I won't be able to pay your fare, but I have a stand-in at a beauty."

Close into the crowd as far as possible were three automobiles at the Wai-kiki end of the jam. Each of these machines was occupied by women sympathizers of some of the candidates. They watched the Advertiser bulletins very carefully and, every now and then, one could hear little gasps of relief or disappointment as the figures appeared beneath the electric lights on the balcony.

Bob Shingle was here, there and everywhere and he was cheered at every recognition. That good campaign smile of his broadened and lengthened until one would think that he had gone through a course of facial exercise for it. Somebody who had read the Ad-

vertiser account of the polo games on Maui produced a smile and shouted: "Here he comes feller, here comes the White Knight." Mr. Shingle smiled a little more sweetly than usual, if possible, apparently not appreciating the allusion. Then the original herald shouted: "He didn't quite fall over his horse's neck, but we'll fall over him, you bet." And the crowd cheered lustily not quite knowing what it was cheering about, but willing to make a noise about anything.

A funny incident occurred early in the evening before the sun had taken away its kindly light from the telegrams posted in the windows of the Advertiser office. Hughes of New York was posted as being a probable winner according to some big New York politician's forecast. An old Irishman stopped to read the notice and then was heard to remark in a very emphatic tone: "Oi don't know phwat the dickens Noo York knows about Honolulu, but I voted for Hughes meself. They must have heard about it."

There was a little group of satirists standing comfortably near the crowd where they could lean against a wall and make apposite remarks about people and politics. Somebody said something about George Beckley. "Beckley," replied one of the epigrammatists, "Beckley! You know what he is going to do don't you? Treasurer this time, sure. Then Mayor, then Delegate to Congress, then Governor and finally President of the United States. Sure thing! Well, I wonder."

Up till the last returns came in the interest was very intense. People watched the figures as though they were listening to the verdict of a jury on each individual's accusation. Like all Americans they treated the matter lightly, but there was an undercurrent that proved how seriously the people have taken the election.

The street however did not contain the whole of the crowd. The roofs of the buildings opposite the Advertiser office, the Metropolitan and Waiti buildings, were the reserved seats for a good many score, and the windows of all the buildings from which a view, or even a partial view of the election bulletins could be secured, were filled.

People got tired of standing but still they stood. A good many people got enjoyment and forgot their own fatigue by watching others shift from one foot to the other in the effort to find an easy way of standing.

As the hours dragged along the curbs on both sides of the street, and the sidewalks in buildings on the street were found by people to be possible as places to sit down, and sit down hundreds of them did, to jump up and get into the middle of the street again when even a shout announced that a new bulletin had appeared on the balcony of the Advertiser office.

The Bulletin too showed election returns and some interesting pictures and these had an audience.

More elaborate plans for securing election returns promptly were made this year than were ever made in this Territory before. There was a telephone in every voting booth in the city as there was also electric light. The telephones were put in by the Republican Campaign Committee, the dearth of funds which characterized the first part of the campaign having given way to a plethora in the latter part. The instructions to the inspectors of election were to telephone the first returns to the Secretary's office at the Capitol. But apparently a great many forgot they were government officials and remembered only that they were partisans and telephoned results to the party headquarters before they remembered to telephone them to the Secretary's office.

The Democrats, though they didn't have money to put in a telephone system had a number of exceedingly zealous partisans who made Mercuries of themselves and made haste with returns to Democratic headquarters as soon as they were announced. So efficient was this volunteer service that in some instances the returns were at the Democratic headquarters ahead of their announcement either at the Republican headquarters or at the Secretary's office.

The first official returns to come to the Secretary's office were from the First Precinct of the Fourth District. They arrived at 8:30 o'clock. They contained the vote for delegate, senators and representatives.

The returns from the other islands were received by wireless, arrangements for this having been made.

## HAWAII DIVIDES ITS SENATORS

Wireless from Hawaii, 3 a. m.

Kuhio, 1149; McCandless, 819.

**Senators—Brown (R.), 982; Baker (D.), 990.**

**Representatives—First District, Alfonso (R.), 719; Kealawa (D.), 578; Moanauli (R.), 561; Furtado (D.), 505.**

**Home Rulers take County Attorney and Treasurer. Clerk may be Democrat.**

Chas. Rose, newly elected Deputy Sheriff, is thirty years old today, and appreciates the fine present the voters of the county gave him yesterday.

## PLACES ABOVE CANE LAND FOR THE SMALL FARMERS

You can not homestead lands of great original value. We have tried it on the mainland . . . and the President has had to withdraw such lands. The same is true of your cane land already developed. You can not homestead that because it is too valuable as cane land, and the homesteader will find it more profitable to turn it over to sugar companies on some pretence or other . . . but you have thousands of acres above the cane lands, valuable for diversified industries.—Frederick T. Newell, Director of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

Director Frederick Newell of the United States Reclamation Service, after several weeks of close personal observation of the public lands of the Territory, covering Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai, states that the homesteader makes a mistake in wishing to procure only the original valuable lands for homesteading. Lands valuable for cane lands should be devoted to the cane-growing industry. Lands above these sugar lands, available for other small farming industries, can be utilized, Mr. Newell thinks, with profit, and he is of the opinion that it filled by intelligent homesteaders these great acreages would team with a flourishing population. In an interview yesterday Mr. Newell said:

"The outlook for homesteading in the islands seems to be excellent compared to what it is on the mainland. While you have difficulties, they are such as have been overcome elsewhere and can, undoubtedly, be overcome here by united effort and business-like study of the situation. The experiments that have been made in homesteading, whether successful or not, have been very instructive, and there is no doubt in my mind that if you keep on as you have started, you will have quite an increase in homesteads and in numbers of people upon them, obtaining a living from them."

"We want to do everything possible to settle the native so that every man will have his home and enough land to furnish him support if he is reasonably industrious. The two things that are very striking at first are, that the land, to be useful for homesteads, must not be too valuable, but must be such that a man who is industrious and prosperous can make valuable. You can not homestead lands of great original value. We have tried it on the mainland, allowed homesteaders to select fine, rich lands in the forest belts, but they have turned them over to timber companies under one pretext or another, and the President has withdrawn such lands and put them into the forest reserves. The same is true of your cane land already developed. You can not homestead that because it is too valuable as cane land, and the homesteader there would find it more profitable to turn it over to sugar companies on some pretence or other."

"You can not have complete success by giving the homesteader too much. The idea of the Federal law is to give him sufficient for support of himself and family. If more, he may speculate with it or neglect it, and to that extent he keeps some other man out."

"So, for best results for every citizen, we find reclaimed lands work out more successfully—that is, lands in the original state having little value, but which with water and hard, intelligent work on the part of the homesteader, become valuable."

"You have a good many thousand acres of such lands above the sugar cane lands, not valuable for sugar, but valuable for diversified industries, and these, it seems to me, are going to be the lands that will support quite a dense population of intelligent and high-grade farmers."

"The climate on these uplands is, in many respects, better and more invigorating than that of the lower cane lands. The character of it is sufficiently diversified to insure different character of crops. Of course, with diversified farming comes a great many industries, trading and small manufacturing, which spring up in thickly settled agricultural communities."

"The great question is about getting capital to develop these lands. On the mainland it has been solved by the government advancing money, doing the work, and then getting the actual cost of surveys, examination, construction, maintenance, etc., back from the settlers in ten annual payments without profit or interest. The gain to the government is from having a large number of responsible citizens on a very large and taxable area."

"Whether in the islands this can be done with Federal or Territorial funds is a question which has got to be worked out before Congress. I will be glad to be of any assistance possible to carry out any plan the people here may wish to pursue."

"We should have as soon as possible a careful account of stock of the lands and the waters, and a survey of all of the lands of the islands, and an estimate of all of the waters, whether private or public."

"Then would come the preparation of somewhat ideal plans to attempt to fit these to the vested rights; in other words, view the situation from the largest conception rather than begin with the small idea and build up to the larger. It is better to reclaim an area of 50,000 acres at the relatively large cost than to reclaim 10,000 acres at the least cost per acre. Private capital will, of course, take care of good interests, while the public funds should be used to develop the largest area without so much regard to the immediate cost."

"There is no part of the Territory of the United States where this reclamation seems more attractive and where the right kind of intelligent and hard-working men can establish themselves with greater comfort than in Hawaii, although, of course, there are pioneer conditions of transportation that have got to be met and pioneer conditions of insect pests and all sorts of trouble to be encountered where men start in on a new kind of work."

Mr. Newell expects to leave here for San Francisco on the transport Crook about November 14.

## WIRELESS RETURNS FROM OTHER ISLANDS UP TO 2 A. M.

Delegate and Senators, Hamakua and Molokai to hear from.

**FROM LAHAINA**—Kalama, 1097; Raymond, 899; Robinson, 1085; White, 1052; Kuhio, 1092; McCandless, 447; Notley, 721.

Wireless from Lahaina, Maui (four precincts to hear from)—Kuhio, 927; McCandless, 416; Notley, 693.

**FROM HILO**—Twelve precincts, both districts, Republican victory, except treasurer, close, and Hewitt, Senator, running light.

Kuhio leads McCandless by 190.

**HAWAII (1:10 a. m.)**—Complete returns except Kalapana: Cupid, 1180; McCandless, 814; Notley, 896.

**FROM KAUAI**—Kuhio, 475; McCandless, 347; Notley, 177. Senator and Representatives all Republican. All county officers Republican except auditor. Niihau vote to hear from. Probably will elect Republican auditor.

**FROM WEST HAWAII**—Representatives: Holstein, Kaniho, Makekani, and Kawewehi.

**MAUI COMPLETE RETURNS, EXCEPT LANAI**—Senators: Kalama (R.), 1312; Robinson (R.), 1299; White (D.), 1311; Raymond (D.), 1135.

**MAUI REPRESENTATIVES, COMPLETE EXCEPT LANAI**—Nawahine (D.), 1834; Nakaleka (R.), 1369; Carley (R.), 1285; Hihio (D.), 1332; Kawaka (R.), 1269; Waiwalele (R.), 1281; Gomes (R.), 1215; Kane (D.), 1130; Kaukane (D.), 1035; Kuula (D.), 1272; Mossman (D.), 1053. Elected.

**MAUI (1:08 a. m.)**—Supervisors: Hana, Hana; Makawao, Pogue; Wailuku, Lyons; Lahaina, Kauli; Molokai, Meyer. All Republican deputy sheriffs except Molokai elected; also Sheriff Saffery and Attorney Coke.

## RICH SNUFF BOXES.

It is said that Lord Rosebery possesses the costliest collection of snuff boxes in the world. Many of them are solid gold, and some are set with brilliants. A curiously inlaid enamel snuff box was at one time the property of Napoleon Bonaparte; a small black box studded with three diamonds belonged to the eminent statesman Pitt; while another, plainly inlaid with fine gold, was used by Fox. Although the collection only comprises twenty-two boxes altogether, its estimated value is \$175,000.

## THE BRECKONS INVESTIGATION

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

William R. Harr, a special assistant to the United States Attorney General, who arrived here by the Siberia to investigate, on behalf of the Attorney General, the charges against United States District Attorney Breckons, has already begun his work. He had a conference yesterday with Mr. Breckons, and also with Rev. E. W. Thwing.

"Just what form the investigation will take," he said yesterday afternoon, "I cannot say. It will be guided somewhat no doubt by circumstances. Mr. Breckons very naturally does not want any more publicity in the matter than is necessary. At the same time the public wants to feel assured that a thorough and an impartial investigation is being made. The matter is a public one, and at the same time it is in a sense a confidential matter for the department. The department wants to know the truth. That is what I am here to find out, if it is possible. I shall therefore be guided in the manner and the method of my work, by the purpose to find out the truth. It is hardly likely that I shall feel it best to make public through the newspapers everything I do or even everything I find."

"I have seen both Mr. Breckons and Mr. Thwing today and I have in a way already begun the investigation."

"As to how long I shall remain here, I cannot say. While I shall remain no longer than is necessary, I shall stay as long as it is necessary. I shall probably be here two or three weeks."

Mr. Harr is stopping at the Vida Villa on King street.

## VESUVIUS TEAKETTLE BESIDES KILAUEA

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Rev. F. C. Powell, a brother of the order of St. John the Evangelist, known in Boston, where the order has its headquarters, as the Cowley Fathers, arrived here yesterday from Honolulu, after a six weeks' preaching tour in the Hawaiian islands. Father Powell was in South Africa, working among the Kaffirs, for a number of years, and served as chaplain with the British forces during the Boer war. He was very much interested in all he saw in the islands and expressed the opinion yesterday that the Hawaiian territory is the most important distributing center of civilization in the world.

"It is stationed at the crossroads of the Pacific. The population includes 25,000 Chinese and 80,000 Japanese. These aliens while in the islands see the American in his own environment and when they go back to their own country it is with their prejudice against the white man broken and however unconsciously, they go home as missionaries of the American civilization."

Father Powell, who has been an extensive traveler, was astounded at the beauties of Kilauea, Hawaii's famous volcano, which is tame and harmless, but in a chronic state of eruption.

"Compared with Kilauea," said Father Powell, "Vesuvius is a teakettle."

## BULLETIN LIE ABOUT CHILTONS.

Editor Advertiser: I wish to say that the story in the Bulletin's first and second editions yesterday that myself and my "boys" voted for Cathcart is a fabrication. After seeing the Bulletin's first edition story I called at the office of that paper to deny it, but the story stayed at the top of the Bulletin's first page of the second edition, and a mangled version of the denial hidden away at the bottom of the page and unheeded, was all I got for my pains. The statement made by my boy to the reporter of the Bulletin was in answer to a question whether he intended to scratch Cathcart. He said he had no personal objections to Cathcart. He was then asked how his father was going to vote. He replied that he could not say how the rest of the family was going to vote. Yet the Bulletin, in spite of my denial, said that I and my "two boys" would vote for Cathcart. I have only one son who is eligible to vote and I made no statement as to him or as to how I intended to vote. Neither did my son.

WILLIAM R. CHILTON.

## JUDD'S IDEA OF HUMOR.

"Rumor has it that Alexander & Baldwin's float, which was burned last night, was set on fire by an Advertiser reporter," said Chairman Judd of the Republican County Committee this noon. "As campaign manager I would, however, rather credit another rumor, which has it that the fiend who blew up Taylor's tank was responsible for the outrage."—Bulletin.

Chairman Judd stated to an Advertiser reporter that he did not believe the rumor, but he had heard it, thought it was a good joke and so handed it to a Bulletin reporter.

## GREAT DAY FOR THE JAPANESE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

While the Americans were selecting a new ruler yesterday, the Japanese were celebrating the birthday of the one they have. Everywhere throughout the city Japanese flags were flying. Japanese places of business were closed, and Japanese everywhere in their best attire were making a holiday of it. It was the Emperor's birthday. In honor of the day flags were flying over all the consulates.

Consul Ueno received the Japanese residents at the consulate from 8 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon and the public of other nationalities from 11 to 12:30 o'clock. The Japanese were received in the large reception hall on the third floor. On the stage were large portraits of the Emperor and Empress, handsomely framed and draped. About the walls were a number of exceedingly handsome flags and banners which had been presented to Consul Ueno at various times, many of them by Chinese, and these displayed the characteristics of Chinese work, heavy gold embroidery and arrangement of colors.

The number of Japanese who called to pay their respects to their new consul was very large. Nearly all the prominent merchants and professional men in the Japanese colony called and these were followed by a large number of Japanese students, and school children accompanied by their teachers.

The reception to the residents other than Japanese was held in the reception room on the second floor. Consul General Ueno was in full consular uniform, a handsome uniform of dark cloth with an abundance of gold lace and ornamentation. He was assisted in receiving by Consular Secretary Abo who was also in uniform. Among the first to arrive were Governor Frear accompanied by his staff, and Secretary Mott-Smith. With him and following him were nearly all the heads of departments in the Territorial government. The consular corps arrived singly and in couples, and there were quite a number of leading citizens also called to pay their respects.

Consul Ueno's family has not yet arrived and hence there were no ladies among the consul's callers.

Refreshments were served to those who called, and the affair was in all ways a very pleasant affair.

In the evening the Consul gave a banquet to about four hundred invited guests. The invitations were limited to Japanese. About forty or fifty of those present were ladies. The affair was in manner of arrangement and service partly Japanese and partly American. There was music and a theatrical representation.

"There are some points about your writings that resemble Milton," said the editor. "Do you think so?" cried the delighted author. "Yes," the editor continued, "you employ almost the same punctuation marks."—Stray Stories.

## WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by chemists.



# FINAL COUNT SHOWS MAJORITY FOR FERN

## Leads Lane in Total by Seven Votes --Cathcart's Election Is a Home Rule Triumph--Aftermath of the Election.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Joseph J. Fern, not John C. Lane, has been chosen by the voters as the first Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu. It was the returns from the last two precincts to come in that settled it, putting Fern seven in the lead after the weary watchers at Republican headquarters had settled among themselves that Lane's majority in the count made could not be eliminated, although it was known that the belated returns were certain to show heavy Democratic gains.

They showed more; for they marked a Democratic landslide. It was the Kakaako and the Pauoa precincts that settled the day, combined with the score from the Palama precinct, where Sam Dwight got his work in against Lane. These three precincts gave Fern a combined majority of 270, while Anala park gave both Achi and Fern big majorities. Up until five o'clock in the morning, at Republican headquarters, Lane's election was regarded as a certainty by everyone waiting for the returns with the exception of the candidate himself and his campaign manager, Charley Chillingworth. Both these had a more intimate knowledge of the situation than the other party leaders and both worried over the small majority that the returns in had given them. Lane used up sheet after sheet of paper, figuring, calculating and comparing the vote in to that to come. He compared his estimates with the returns in for the Delegate vote and so finely had he figured the situation and his own



HON. FRANK HARVEY, WHO LED THE SENATORIAL POLL.

Achi nor Lane had extended congratulations or taken the trouble to hunt him up.

The successful candidate, like the others, stayed up all night to learn what the result of the balloting had been, visiting the various polling booths during the progress of the count. It was not until after nine o'clock yesterday morning that he could definitely assure himself that he had been the choice of the people, and even then the vote was so close that the slip between the cup and the lip had to be figured on.

His victory was a triumph for his party as gratifying as it was unexpected and tired watchers brightened up at the Democratic headquarters yesterday forenoon to hold a reception for the Mayor and review their party triumph. At this gathering Fern made a short speech, thanking his friends for the work they had done for him and repeating the promises he had made during the campaign to give an honest and straightforward administration and to consult the wiser heads in the party during his official career.

### The Cathcart Vote.

There is not much enthusiasm over the Cathcart victory and those who supported him for reelection appear to be not very proud of their work, once it was done. As one after another of other candidates on the ticket, von Holt, Wise, Lane, Watkins and others were counted out the realization began to take concrete shape that in centering as much attention as they did on assuring the election of Cathcart the committees and leaders had sacrificed the majority of the county ticket.

There is not much satisfaction, either, in the analysis of the Cathcart vote. He ran behind his ticket in the Fourth, although getting the Achi vote, and in the Fifth, where Crawford, Achi and others worked hard for him, he was beaten by some of his party candidates on the rest of the ticket, candidates who were not endorsed or worked for by the Home Rulers. He polled five hundred less than the straight Republican vote in the county, comparing his vote with that of the Delegate, while he had the Home Rule vote that was



JOSEPH J. FERN, WHOM FULL ELECTION RETURNS MAKE MAYOR OF HONOLULU.

Some hundreds less votes were marked for County Attorney than for Delegate, and this can be taken as an expression of disapproval from the Republicans of the Fourth who could not vote for Cathcart and would not vote against the party.

The twelve hundred votes polled by Carlos Long came by a very large percentage from Republicans. Edging ran well up to his party strength as shown in their Representative vote, and few Democrats marked a Long ballot, while the Achi and Home Rule strength was rallied against Long for Cathcart.

Cathcart's election may please some of the Republican leaders but it is more gratifying to the Home Rulers than to any one.



SENATOR QUINN.

In many of the precincts of the Fourth, where it was made a test of party loyalty to vote for Cathcart, the voters evened up with their conscience by vigorously scratching Wise. This is about the only way to account for the very bad showing that Wise made in the boasted "straight ticket" precincts in the Fourth.

### Resting After the Fray.

There were not many of the candidates, either triumphant or dejected, seen about the streets yesterday. Nearly all were resting up after the work of election day and the wearisome task of getting returns, which came slowly.



HON. S. P. CORREA, WHO POLLED WINNING VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FIFTH.

John Hughes was one candidate on his accustomed beat. He regrets his defeat but expresses his satisfaction that he at least flew his colors to the last and went down in a good cause.

"I have nothing to regret about the fight I made or the stand I took on any of the questions that came up," he said yesterday morning. "I do feel aggrieved at the means taken to defeat me, however, especially at the underhanded attack that was made on me among the Roman Catholics. I fought a clean fight, stood on the principles where I have always stood and am taking my turn down without bitterness."

### Iaukea Congratulated Jarrett.

Iaukea confesses his disappointment at the small showing he made at the polls. "I had figured it out that there would be many Republicans who would not vote for Wise," he explained yesterday, "and I did not think that those votes would go to Jarrett. In the election of 1906 I polled many Republican votes and I supposed the scratches for Wise would go for me. They did not, to any extent, however. I am satisfied, at any rate, to go out of office with a clean record for honesty and economy in my handling of police affairs. Jarrett has my best wishes. I was among the first to congratulate him and through him the Democratic party for the victory they had won. I expect Jarrett to make good and hope sincerely for his own sake and that of the party that he will.



SHERIFF "BILL" JARRETT.

"This election has taught me that the voters here are not ready to vote independently. They seem to feel the party bond and are swung as wanted by a few men. I am going to make it my work to try and educate the Hawaiians to think less of party and more of principles and men. I fear that party rule is going to hurt the Hawaiians. As things are now, men are placed in nomination for offices who should never be heard of in public life and I fear that the indications are pointing to government by commission. I can realize that many persons here would prefer to see such a government come, but for the sake of the Hawaiian people I hope it never will."

### Shingle Planning Legislation.

Honorable R. W. Shingle had no sooner assured himself yesterday morning



REPRESENTATIVE SHINGLE.

that he was a member of the House of Representatives than he began to plan what he would do in the session. He is expressing an idea that the Municipal Act should be remedied without delay, an amendment for which he will work being one to do away altogether with the salary attachment to the office of Mayor and the cutting out of the clause making it obligatory on the Mayor to drop all private business during his term. Shingle also suggests amending the act so as to make Trent perpetual treasurer.

### Many Rejected Ballots.

A feature of the voting on Tuesday was the large proportion of spoiled and rejected ballots, the figures secured at Republican headquarters showing that 649 voters failed to have their prefer-



REPRESENTATIVE KAMANOULU.

ences noted because of defects in their ballots. This is practically ten per cent. of the total votes polled.

The fact that so many ballots were rejected by the judges of election may induce the Republicans to ask for a recount with a hope of seating Lane in the Mayorality chair. He is only seven votes behind in the count and it is quite possible that this number might be made up for him in a second scrutiny of the ballots. He has nothing to lose and all to gain in a recount and grounds for asking for one may be found.

### Clean Fight Commented On.

In scanning election returns and looking over the lists of victors and vanquished, there was general comment yesterday on the fact that the election had passed off without a single disagreeable feature. Not a single complaint has so far been heard of intimidation, of attempts to establish a ballot-chain, of trouble at the polls with



REPRESENTATIVE LONG.

roughs or drunks or any of the features that have marked elections heretofore in Honolulu. Republicans complain of a trick that was played on them in the Pauoa precinct, where their sample ballots were

made into Democratic and Home Rule aids, the printed line of Xs being cut off and others stamped on opposite other names, leaving the Republican reading at the top of the ballot. Such altered ballots were passed around among the voters, some finding their way to Republican headquarters, where they raised a row. No dead men voted, however, and no repeaters had to be dealt with.

### Kalaauokalani's Big Showing.

The biggest vote in the county was that polled for D. Kalaauokalani Jr., the County Clerk, who received 3695 votes out of 5100 polled. He was beaten by Lowe in only one of twenty-six precincts.



REPRESENTATIVE SHINGLE.

Cox, candidate for Supervisor, came next highest in total vote, and Harvey, who headed the Senatorial ticket, came a close third.

Jarrett had a big majority over Wise, his excess being 1397. This is more than his majority over Vida last election, whom he beat by 758.

Very general regrets are expressed among the Republicans at the loss of Norman Watkins from the Supervisorial ticket, although Watkins made an excellent run for one who was little known to the voters at large. He was wanted on the board, however, in order that his business training might be had for the city's benefit. McClellan, who beat him, is one of a kind to make a first-class Supervisor, however, and things might have been worse.

## TREASURY RULING FAVORS HAWAII

Governor Frear has received notice of a very important treasury ruling from Washington. This ruling is that customs officials in the Hawaiian Islands may allow Territorial officers to examine imports of trees, plants, fruits, etc., to determine whether they are infected with noxious fungus or parasites or not, and whether they are likely to prove detrimental to the Territory, and if so to cause their destruction, or secure an order of court for their destruction. In case they are exported or destroyed the duty paid on them is to be refunded to the importer.

It is this latter matter that is important. In the past through a sort of working arrangement between the customs officials and the Territorial officials, examination has been permitted, but the ruling in regard to the refunding of duties paid will remove one of the greatest difficulties of the enforcement of regulations intended to protect the Territory from noxious importations.

It is understood that under this regulation it will be possible to prevent the importation of such things as the alleged sheep-killing Kea bird about which there arose such a controversy between the Territorial officials and the Director of the Bishop Museum, Dr. Brigham, some years ago; also the incident of the coconut-eating crab from Palmyra Island, and more especially the proposed importation of some snakes for exhibition purposes, an importation that was finally prevented by members of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry buying the entire collection and destroying them.

## JARRETT TO WEED OUT INCOMPETENTS

"I rather looked to be elected Sheriff," said Sheriff-elect Jarrett yesterday. "I am gratified at the gains the Democrats have made in this election. The election of two Democratic Senators is a substantial advantage, and with the election of Mayor, two representatives from the Fifth, a Supervisor, and with the old positions of Treasurer, Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff in hand, we have given Democracy a boost."

"As to the police department when I take charge next January, there may be some changes in the personnel of the force. One thing is sure all incompetents will be weeded out and competent men put in."

## LOGAN ON SIDE OF IMPROVED ROADS

"I'm at the bottom of our ticket, but I guess I'm counted in all right," was Supervisor Daniel Logan's comment on his election to the County Board of Supervisors. "Some of the other candidates got ahead of me in commencing the campaign, and then I wasn't altogether fit in the last week to do much campaigning. I'm glad I was elected, of course, and I can say that the people can be assured of my being on the side of good roads and the development of the county. I have always written to aid the progress of the islands and will do what I can in that line for the next two years."

### A SCHOOL CLOSED.

The school at Kawaihapai near Wai-alea has been closed until a teacher to succeed H. N. Stalnaker has been found. The school is a one-room school with about twenty-five pupils.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a pretty good traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.



REPRESENTATIVE CASTRO.

strength out that when the first big adverse returns came in over the telephone, those from Kakaako, he stopped figuring, rose from his chair and announced: "Well, gentlemen, I am beaten by eight votes."

He knew within one hour the other four precincts had gone.

### Fern Accepts Success Quietly.

Mayor Fern accepts his victory in the hard fought contest very gracefully, showing no exultation when receiving the congratulations yesterday of those who had worked and voted both for and against him. He does feel somewhat slighted, however, that neither



DELEGATE-ELECT KUHIO.



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FRIDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 6

## THE NATIONAL VICTORY.

The election of Taft and Sherman shows that the sentiment in favor of Republican policies is still dominant in the United States. It is not a matter of persons. Taft is not a likeable man among the masses and Bryan is, but the people looked beyond the individuals and sought the issues. They have made it clear that they are for protection, sound money, the prosecution of criminal trusts, a proper defensive equipment on sea and land, ship-subsidies, expansion, employers' liability, conservation of national resources and all the other cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. The vote may also be accepted as one of confidence in President Roosevelt.

Hawaii has reason to be satisfied, so far as its staple industry is concerned. Bryan's election would have meant an issue of free sugar, although the Senate, which will be Republican for four years, could have protected the American sugar-grower. But a fight on sugar in the interests of a cheap breakfast table, might have done much harm in the long run. Taft, standing as he does on a platform of adequate protection to domestic sugar interests, need cause no apprehension unless he should make a point, as we hardly think he will, of the annexation of Cuba.

One of the many important results of the national election will be restored business confidence on the mainland. We look to see good times return. Business was improving when politics broke in and has been in a state of suspended animation since. But Taft's election will revive it; it is bound to have a tonic effect upon all American industries.

The future of Mr. Bryan is a matter of general interest, and while it seems hardly possible that he will again try for the Presidency, he is not to be ruled out as a figure of small importance in national Democratic councils. His hold on the rank and file of his party has not been lessened by three defeats, and his appearance in the United States Senate, within the next few years, is by no means unlikely.

## AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

The Territory of Hawaii is greatly in the debt of the organization of navigators, known as Honolulu Harbor of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, for securing aids to navigation in these island waters. It is therefore not merely an act of justice but an act of self-interest for the business community to make it possible for this organization to again send a representative to the annual meeting of the grand body in Washington in January. Such a stream of benefits flowed from Captain Tullett's work as a delegate two years ago that by all means he ought to be sent again.

Until Captain Tullett went as a representative of the local organization, the Federal government had done very little in the way of erecting lights and lighthouses, or in constructing other aids to navigation in these waters. It was not wholly a lack either of interest or desire, but simply because the needs had not been presented by one who fully appreciated them and could speak from a practical knowledge of what was needed. Captain Tullett could do so. He knew these waters thoroughly. He knew the difficulties and dangers of their navigation. To him lighthouse boards, and congressional committees, and the head of the coast survey, and the head of the bureau of navigation were glad to listen. His recommendations and suggestions carried weight because he represented a large body of mariners and had first-hand knowledge of his subject.

His organization feels it its duty to give the expert knowledge of its members in this direction to the public good. But the material benefits to be gained do not come to them, but to the business interests of the Territory. Therefore the business interests ought to bear the expense of sending the delegate to this important gathering in January.

As a financial investment the proposal has demonstrated its value.

## THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

The local campaign, which began apathetically, has been, in its last analysis, lively enough to suit any taste for excitement. We take our politics hard in the Paradise of the Pacific. Feeling runs high and bitterness predominates; though with uniformly good tickets that phase could be avoided and the discussion held down to issues rather than men.

The bad man is himself an issue; the good man is accepted as a matter of course and there is no excitement over him. But it is difficult to get a perfectly clean ticket from a political convention run on machine lines and by machine men. This or that interest has to be placated or served, else no money from that quarter or no votes. The result is a sort of compromise which, however it may please reputable citizens in some of its phases, deeply offends them in others.

It has been proposed to have an independent good citizenship ticket two years hence in local affairs—an invulnerable ticket as regards character and efficiency. Possibly this will become inevitable, though it may well be doubted after the late election whether either party will take chances by nominating men of questionable character. Such men may be elected but it costs too much money. It is cheaper as well as more wholesome to put up the best possible tickets in the regular fashion and let them be debated on the issues they represent. Probably the best way to deal with the independent movement will be to hold off until the other nominations are made and then either accept them if they are good or reject those that are bad and frame a third ticket to supply the deficiencies.

## THE TICKET SACRIFICED.

Such Republican nominees as have failed of election or have barely escaped defeat can lay their ill-luck to the party managers.

For the last fortnight these managers gave most of their time and much of their campaign funds to elect two men—the nominees for Delegate and County Attorney. On election day the Republican runners urged everyone to vote for Kuhio and Cathcart. The name of the latter was about the only one heard in the County fight; the other candidates were practically ignored. It was not that these managers cared personally for Cathcart, for, in the early part of the canvass, they wanted him to withdraw; but later they concluded that, by overlooking everybody else on the County ticket, concentrating on this one man and using money freely, they could elect him and feed the old and new grudges some of them bore against the Advertiser. This was done, and Cathcart was saved. As a mere incident toward reaching this result, Hughes, Henriques, Wise, Watkins, Holt, Von Holt, Lane and two Representatives from the Fifth were defeated.

Despite the tremendous fight made for him Mr. Cathcart did not get a majority of the popular vote. The combined votes of his two opponents exceeded his by 343. There were all of 400 blanks cast for County Attorney. It is plain that one popular candidate against Cathcart would have stood an excellent chance of winning.

## HARMONY IN FUTURE.

The Republican party has not come out of the local campaign with glumes all in place and armor undented, but it may do so the next time if it takes a few simple precautions first.

All that is needed is a spirit of compromise between the factions by which each may put forward good men in 1910 and all unite to elect them. The Republicans, by getting together on a ticket which is straight in character as well as in method, can swing a majority of votes. They can avoid friction and elect their whole ticket. This is what the Advertiser had in mind when it suggested, many months ago, the nomination of an organization man for Mayor, in the person of Henry E. Cooper and other men of his unsullied type, both Hawaiian and white for the remaining offices. The idea did not take deep root, but it was a good one, and we shall offer it for further consideration.

When New York City goes Republican, it is time for the Democracy to disband.

## BULGARIA, TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

So far, the net result of the Balkan troubles is to change the status of Bulgaria from that of a vassal of Turkey, reigned over by a Prince, to a separate state of no certain tenure reigned over by the same Prince with the title of King. That is to say, this is the net material result. But the revolution and particularly the causes of it, have had other aspects of a perplexing kind, involving the sanctity of the treaty of Berlin and the disruption of the Austrian policy in the Far East.

Austria-Hungary in especial, then Bulgaria and other border states, have banked their hope of extension toward the tide-line of Eastern Europe, upon misrule in Turkey. This phase of Ottoman politics has cost Turkey dearly and enriched her neighbors, as witness the historic secessions of Greece and the mountain provinces and the action of the powers in Macedonia. Turkey's neighbors, having profited so much by reason of her bad government, wanted that kind of rule to keep on until it became intolerable to Europe. For their purposes the more oppression the better; the more murders, the more official and unofficial robbery, the more tyranny, the nearer their day of conquest and aggrandizement. It was a rude shock to these hungry folk across the way when the young Turks got the upper hand in their own country and wrested a constitution from the monarch. That meant good government, peace at home and abroad, no excuse on anybody's part to interfere. It did not suit Turkey's "Christian" neighbors at all; and it was more in disgust over the new trend of the Turks that the Bulgarian Prince threw his hat into the ring. But he may have to pick it up again. Unless Europe is ready to abandon the treaty of Berlin she must restore the status quo ante bellum; give Turkey all the territorial rights that instrument guarantees, and curb the ambition of Bulgaria's ruler. The Bulgars understand this well and complain already of Europe's attitude; particularly that of England, France and Italy. But they can give no valid reason why, with Turkey emancipated, having a constitution in the benefits of which a vassal state may share, the powers should let the Berlin treaty fall and thus play Austria's game.

It is a far cry from the time when Whitelaw Reid was a seared war correspondent cutting across lots to escape the hanging with which General Sherman threatened him, to his appearance as the Ambassador of a great power at the Court of St. James. Nor is this the most vivid contrast in his eventful life. Men still living remember when he was content with \$10 a week on a small newspaper, yet now it is cable that this same Whitelaw Reid has paid half a million dollars for an English home for his daughter; a home in which His Majesty will soon appear as a guest. American public life is full of romantic incidents, but few have more changes of color in them than the career of Whitelaw Reid, printer, reporter, war correspondent, editorial successor of Horace Greeley, multi-millionaire by marriage, defeated candidate for Vice President, Minister to France, Ambassador to Great Britain, and now connected with an Earldom by the marriage of his daughter.

Hawaiians err in thinking that the color line was drawn with intent against their nominees for representatives and supervisors. What happened was this: Haele voters who went to the polls without marked tickets, found that the names on the ballots had no party letters. When it came to a list of unfamiliar native names they could not tell the Republican from the Democrat nor the Democrat from the Home Ruler and so, to be on the safe side, they did not vote for anyone whose politics they did not know. Had there been an official guide posted in each booth or if the proper R's and D's and H R's had been affixed to the names of candidates, Hawaiians would have no reason to complain except of our ballot law, which needs changing in the interests of easy and accurate voting.

Colonel Hepburn seems to have been a victim in this campaign of the Cummins-Allison fight in Iowa, by which the Republican party there lost more than half its natural majority. It is not likely that he will stay in retirement much longer than Uncle Joe Cannon did when he dropped out for two years. When Colonel Hepburn's district sees its importance gone and its interests in untied hands and realizes that, instead of giving a leader and a possible Speaker to Congress it has sent an apprentice, there will naturally be a reaction in favor of "the old man." For Hawaii's sake as well as Iowa's, this paper hopes that the return of the veteran to Congress will follow the next election.

The only roorback which appeared in print yesterday was the Bulletin's story about the Chiltons. Mr. Chilton and his "two sons" were quoted, on the supposed authority of one son, as saying that the three had voted for Cathcart. The elder Chilton had not then voted at all, and only one of his sons was entitled to vote. He denounces the Bulletin's tale as a "fabrication," and complains that, though he denied the truth of the interview in the first edition in time for the second edition, his denial was mangled and hidden away at the bottom of the page. It appears to have been a clear case, on the Bulletin's part, of election day lying, the only foundation for the story being a remark of Chilton, Jr., that he "had nothing personal against Cathcart."

There are inventors in the islands who have tried their hands at cane-loaders and other forms of plantation machinery, who might do well for themselves and others by solving the kiawe bean mill problem. The kiawe or algaroba bean is the fine feed for stock as it lies; but with pulp and seeds ground together it would be, perhaps, the most nutritious milled forage known to man. The puzzle is to invent a machine which will reduce the whole bean to meal and not get clogged and useless in the process by mucilaginous properties of the raw material. Whoever gets up such a device will make himself rich and make Hawaii independent of the Coast millers.

The spread of disease among forests is threatening the life of the chestnut trees of the Eastern States. Spores enter the bark of the chestnut through wounds and abrasions and the tree succumbs, meanwhile infecting kindred growths. There are few more beautiful trees than the chestnut, the wood is valuable and the small, sweet nuts are a delicious food, useful to man and the main winter support of the squirrel tribe. There is no known remedy for the chestnut disease and all the Department of Agriculture has done is to advise owners of infected trees to destroy them—no lightsome task in large forest areas.

Speaking of good roads, it might be possible to induce the War Department to include the cost of highways between its military points on this island in the army estimates. At a war base where artillery has to be transported, certain roads of Oahu must be sound and bridges more than usually secure. In the Bermudas the British government has built such good highways that, as was said in Parliament awhile ago, the money they have cost would pave them with gold. Uncle Sam will have a similar need here, though as the road material would not have to be imported the cost could not be extraordinary.

Mr. Roosevelt expects to enter the valley of the White Nile by way of Egypt. His expedition will be large and will recall, by contrast, that of Samuel Baker and wife, who, with half a dozen natives, plunged into the wilderness and found one of the sources of the Nile in the Abyssinian mountains. This was forty-five years ago and the feat won knighthood for the intrepid explorer. Since then the way the President is to travel has been cleared of all dangers of men, though enough wild beasts and venomous reptiles and enough miasma are left to give Mr. Roosevelt the spice of adventure that he seeks.

Mr. Newell is right in his statement that case land should not be home-steaded, and before he discussed the matter we were not aware of a movement in that direction. The small farmers would be well pleased to locate on higher lands, but it has proved difficult for them to get access there. As for room there is plenty of it for both farmer and planter, but most of the encouragement, in the way of roads and bridges, surveys, land allotments and immigration, has been in favor of the large holder. Naturally "development along traditional American lines has been slow."

In the early days the Pacific Coast was generally Democratic. Indeed, in very recent years, California was a doubtful State. But the great influx of Eastern people from Republican States has told on the vote and now, given good candidates, California, Oregon and Washington may be considered safe. Happily their Republican settlers, numerous as they are, have not jeopardized the party chances in the States they left. There seem to be enough Republicans back East to hold their own and capture a lot of Democratic States besides.

The liquor interest seems to have raided the Republican senatorial ticket to some purpose. The party managers were so busy saving the nominee for County Attorney that they didn't notice.

Carlos A. Long, without any organization, got 214 more votes than the entire Home Rule party on this island polled for Netley, its Congressional candidate and leader. The popular majority against Cathcart was over 300. The returns, including those of blank County Attorney ballots, make it clear that if Watson or Thayer had run for County Attorney on the Democratic ticket, thus obviating the need of an independent nominee, he would have been elected. A division of the majority vote between the two competitors of Cathcart saved him.

When the sixteen American battleships, after dividing into little squadrons of two or three and visiting various ports on the Mediterranean reach Gibraltar and reunite, the British Mediterranean fleet will probably be there to greet them. It is possible, as reported some weeks ago, that the United States ships now on the Atlantic may go over to Gibraltar also. That would help out an impressive international spectacle and remove the last, lingering doubt that may obtain in Europe as to the personnel and material of the American war marine.

Mr. McCandless made a stirring canvass but his defeat seemed a foregone conclusion. Kuhio had made good and political common sense urged his renomination and election. The most foolish thing a party can do in Congressional matters is to let a successful man out and put an untried man in. Districts which do that rarely have influence upon legislation and command no political respect. Hawaii can do no better by itself than by keeping Kuhio where he is so long as he renders a good account of himself.

One of the most satisfactory things about the national election is the small figure that religious bigotry cut in the returns. The Unitarian issue did not amount to much, evangelical Christians not caring, in the final analysis, to mingle dogmas of church with issues of state. It is significant in this connection that the Pope has cabled his congratulations to the President-elect. He, as well as the Protestants, is not making an issue of "heresy" in political affairs.

The Advertiser got Long to run, in the hope that it could thus beat Cathcart. One direct result was certainly to beat Lane, and very likely several other Republicans.—Star.  
Untruths multiply. The Advertiser had no part in "getting Long to run," unless a promise to support him after he had decided the matter, should be called so.

The November Bulletin of the California Promotion Committee should give some glimpses of the tourist, if he is headed west. Since the panic, California has not seen much of him, but her papers think that he will come before Thanksgiving. Hawaii shares this expectation and hopes that, by the time he wants to move further west, there will be transportation enough on the Honolulu route to serve him.

For the eighteenth time Joseph G. Cannon has been elected to Congress from the eighteenth Illinois district. It is a large political bailiwick, one of 250,000 inhabitants, and, with the exception of two years, it has steadily adhered to the fortunes of its greatest man. This year the Speaker had a difficult fight, but he only lost 2000 from his majority of last year, this estimate being based on the returns of 8000 majority this year.

Ralph Yardley, the famous cartoonist, who began his career on the Advertiser, is now in charge of the art department of the San Francisco Call. During the late campaign he has been cartooning Judge Carroll Cook, who was accused of giving a thousand dollar note, the payment of which he managed to escape through technicalities. This work of Yardley's recalls some of his famous productions here and excites special interest in The Call.

It is rumored that the Advertiser is hurrying to carry out the pro-election threat of disbarment proceedings against John W. Cathcart.—Star.

The statement is untrue, as the slightest investigation would have shown.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota, who survived the general catastrophe to his party, may be counted as the Democracy's coming man. It seems quite probable at this distance, that 1912 will see him far to the front as a Presidential aspirant—unless, indeed, something should happen to him midway on the route as it did to Folk.

If Governor Hughes had been beaten in New York State, the loss to the higher interests of the people would be great. Hughes is the very best type of citizen and is an administrator whose service shows no flaw.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Taft thinks that it may take thirty years to bring the Filipinos up to a basis of self-government, the little brown brothers seem satisfied with his election.

The defeat of Representative Hepburn is a matter of deep regret to Hawaiians, who regarded him, in a broad sense, as a special representative of these islands in Congress.

Mr. Bryan takes defeat cheerfully, like a man used to it. He has congratulated a Republican winner for the third time. Will there be a fourth?

The editor of the Commoner has a good theme for his leading article: Three Times and Out.

Since the fleet paid its visit to Yokohama Hobson has been as silent as a mounted clam.

If the weather is cold in Ohio, it may be warmed up by some remarks of Mr. Foraker.

It was Mr. Robertson, we believe, who said this was going to be a split ticket year.

Six hundred rejected ballots in Oahu County may inspire a contest or two.

It looks like a Solid North against a Fragile South.

Link thinks there was too much sugar in his.

Mr. Trent seems to be an official fixture.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT  
WITH AXE AND KNIFE

Police Officer Kalakini, of Waiialua, brought in three Japanese prisoners from his district yesterday to the police station, where they are booked for investigation. The three committed a murderous assault on another Japanese at Waiialua yesterday, using an axe and a knife to do up their fellow countryman. The condition of the wounded man is reported to be serious.

No details of the affair were given by the Waiialua officer, who left the three men and announced that he would be back this morning to make a complete report on the affair.

## DO IT NOW.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do so by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Nine cases out of ten are simply muscular rheumatism due to cold or chronic rheumatism, and yield to the vigorous application of this liniment. Try it. You are certain to be delighted with the quick relief which it affords. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NORMAN WATKINS  
ON THE SPLIT TICKET

"The split ticket may work well enough at times, but it was not worked on Tuesday to my advantage," said Norman Watkins yesterday. "For instance, by the law of average the third precinct of the fourth district has forty Democrats, the fourth of the fourth, fifty-two, and the fifth of the fourth sixty. I lead Logan in those three precincts fourteen votes. Now then, look at the vote Mr. McClellan received in the same precincts—ninety-four in the third, one hundred and thirty in the fourth and one hundred and sixty-four in the fifth, showing that Republican votes which otherwise would have gone to other Republican candidates went to Mr. McClellan and elected him. If the split ticket had not been agitated so much before election, I am of the opinion that the Board of Supervisors would have one more Republican member after January 1."

Bruno Gebauer, a neighbor of Harry Lake, was arrested and taken to the police station yesterday by that officer, being booked for investigation. Gebauer is said to be involved in some domestic pilikia.



## LETTERS MADE FAMOUS IN FORMER CAMPAIGNS

If there had been more "Foraker letter," more attacks on Governor Haskell, and further interchanges of courtesies between President Roosevelt and William J. Bryan, the presidential campaign just closed would have resembled the campaigns of 1880 and 1884, when the platform issues were forgotten in a large measure and personal attacks were of paramount interest to the public. In those campaigns sensational letters also figured, some of them genuine and some forged. There were also sensational incidents that probably affected the result of the elections. Garfield, the Republican candidate in 1880, was obliged to abandon the campaign issues for a time and give his attention to defending himself against the attacks made upon him on account of his alleged connection with the Credit-Mobilier scheme, the so-called salary grab, by which the salaries of members of Congress were increased, and the charge that he had, while a member of Congress, accepted \$5000 to vote in favor of a bill of the Board of Public Works in Washington to pave the city with the DeGolyer wood pavement. Toward the end of the campaign he had to spend much of his time in denying the authenticity of the famous Morey letter, says the New York Post.

In 1884 James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate, was forced to devote most of his stump speeches to explanations of the "Mulligan letters." He had explained in detail, while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, but he had to go over the matter again when he was a presidential candidate. Moreover, he met with several unfortunate incidents in the course of his campaign, notably the Burchard incident, which, his friends have since asserted, was responsible for the loss of New York State and his defeat. More letters turned up in the campaign of 1888 which attracted public attention. Among these were the Dudley "blocks-of-five" letter and the "Sackville-West" letter; both undoubtedly had some effect in the campaign of that year. Sensational letters and incidents have also figured in State and in city campaigns.

The Morey letter referred to above was intended to injure Garfield on the Pacific Coast. In 1880 the Chinese immigration question was agitating the country. On October 23, twenty days before the election, a New York newspaper published a letter purporting to have been written by Garfield on January 23 of that year to one H. L. Morey of Lynn, Mass. The communication appeared to be a reply to a letter written to General Garfield for the purpose of obtaining his views on Chinese cheap labor, and was as follows:

"House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1880.  
Dear Sir:—Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand. I take it that the question of employees is only a question of private and corporate economy. Individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it the cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the general government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor. Very truly yours,  
J. A. GARFIELD.  
U. S. House of Representatives, Union, Lynn, Mass."

The letter, which was in handwriting something like Garfield's, was headed "personal and confidential," and was reproduced in newspapers throughout the country. It produced consternation in the Republican ranks, as it was feared that the letter, whether genuine or not, would lose General Garfield the electoral votes of the Pacific states, where there was such a strong sentiment against Chinese immigration that party allegiance was likely to be forgotten.

The day after the publication of the letter in New York, Garfield sent the following telegram from his home in Mentor, O., to Marshall Jewell, chairman of the Republican national committee: "I will not break the rule I have adopted by making a public reply to campaign lies, but I authorize you to denounce the so-called 'Morey' letter as a bold forgery both in language and sentiment. Until its publication I never heard of the existence of the Employers' Union of Lynn, Mass., nor of such a person as H. L. Morey."

On October 23, when Garfield received a copy of the New York newspaper containing a lithographic facsimile of the alleged letter, he telegraphed to Mr. Jewell as follows: "Publish my dispatch of last evening if you think best. The letter is the work of some clumsy villain, who cannot spell nor write English, nor imitate my handwriting. Every honest and manly Democrat in America, who is familiar with my handwriting, will denounce the forgery at sight. Put the case in the hands of the ablest detectives at once and hunt the rascal down." An investigation showed that no such person as H. L. Morey lived at or near Lynn, Mass., at the time the letter was dated, and that no such organization as the Employers' Union ever existed in Lynn.

Garfield appeared to have come out of this trouble with flying colors; but, in the opinion of some voters, he never answered satisfactorily the Credit-Mobilier and other charges which were remarkably like the charges now against Senator Foraker and Governor Haskell. They were all to the effect that he had used his influence as a member of the House of Representatives to put through measures for his own financial benefit. Throughout the campaign he was accused of accepting Credit-Mobilier stock at a low rate as a return for his vote in Congress. The Credit-Mobilier company was chartered in 1859 by the State of Pennsylvania, and was authorized to build houses, buy lands, loan money, etc. The company did nothing for several years, but in 1867 its chief representative, Oakes Ames, came to Washington and told several members of Congress confidentially that his purpose was to buy lands along the lines of the Pacific railroad, where they thought cities and villages would grow up.

Among those with whom he talked on the subject was Garfield, and it was asserted afterward that Garfield accepted

\$1000 worth of stock and received from Ames a dividend of \$329. A committee of the House of Representatives investigated the matter, and reported in 1873 in favor of expelling certain members and censuring certain others. Garfield was not on either list, and he declared before the committee that the only money he had received from Ames was a loan of \$300, which he had repaid. In his explanation Garfield said:

"The stock of the Credit-Mobilier Company was offered to me as a plain business proposition, with no intimation whatever that it was offered because the subscribers were members of Congress, for it was offered to many other people, and no better men lived than at least a large number of the gentlemen to whom it was offered. Some men are cautious about making investments; others are quick to determine. To none of these men was any explanation made that the company was in any way connected with a ring of seven men who owned the principal portion of the stock, and who had contracted with the directors of the Union Pacific road for building 600 or 700 miles at an extravagant price. That was a secret held only by these seven men. It is now understood that Mr. Ames, who was the center of the company, sought to gain the friendship of many prominent Congressmen with the view of protecting himself and the railroad against any investigations which might be made; but it was a necessary part of his plan not to divulge that purpose, or in any way to intimate to them that he might draw on them for favors."

Garfield denied flatly that he received or paid for any stock of the company. Before the presidential campaign of 1880 he published a pamphlet on the Credit-Mobilier matter, which convinced most persons that he had not been guilty of wrongdoing; but the Democrats utilized the old story for all that was worth.

Another investigating committee was appointed by the same Congress to investigate the government of the District of Columbia, and particularly the trading contracts made by "Boss" Shepherd, who was then governor of the District. Testimony was given before the committee that Garfield had accepted a bribe of \$5000 by the company which had a patent on the De Golyer wood pavement, and several letters were put in evidence. Garfield's explanation was that he had no interest in the company, and that he had simply acted as counsel for it, and received pay as such. This is an extract from his statement:

"When it was decided to repave the streets of Washington, paving companies from all parts of the country presented themselves, in nearly all cases through their attorneys. A company in Chicago employed Mr. Parsons of Cleveland to go before the Board of Public Works in Washington in its interest. One day Mr. Parsons came to me and said that he had an important case, but that he had been called away. He asked me if I would argue the case for him, look into the merits of the pavement, and make a statement of it before the board. When Congress adjourned, two days later, the papers of patents were sent to me, and I worked on the task as faithfully as anything I ever worked at."

Garfield acknowledged that Congress had supreme control over the District of Columbia, but he said that the local authorities were not interfered with in the matter of local improvements, and that the fee he had received was in no way connected with his position in the House of Representatives. The salary-grab charge had little effect in the national campaign because both Republicans and Democrats had voted to increase their salaries.

Garfield's opponent in 1880, General Hancock, had nothing to defend on the stump; but he made some blunders. The tariff was then an issue of some prominence, but Hancock did not seem to appreciate it. He airily disposed of the whole affair by saying that the tariff was only a local issue. This was very much like Croker's famous declaration in 1900: "Where is the sense in all this fuss about the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1? If we find that this ratio doesn't work, we can increase it or lower it as often as we wish. I am in favor of gold and silver, and all kinds of money and plenty of it." Hancock's tariff declaration injured him greatly, and was perhaps the main cause of his defeat at the polls.

In the presidential contest between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland, in 1884, letters that were not intended for the public gaze figured in the campaign—the Mulligan letters. They were not new. They were brought to the surface when Blaine was speaker of the House of Representatives, but they served effectively in the national campaign. The Democratic managers scattered copies of them all over the country, with the purpose of showing that Blaine had used his influence in the House of Representatives in favor of corporations, and had profited largely in consequence. On the strength of these letters he was accused of having received \$64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company for services rendered.

There were other accusations, also based on documentary evidence, that he was interested in the Credit-Mobilier company. The charges against him were, in effect, like those brought against Garfield in 1880, and now against Senator Foraker. The story of the Mulligan letters was brought out in 1876, when the Democratic House of Representatives passed a resolution providing for the investigation of an alleged purchase of certain railroad bonds by the Union Pacific company. It was evident that the investigation was directed against Blaine. At the second or third meeting of the committee many of Blaine's letters to Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, were produced by James Mulligan, who had collected and indexed them very carefully.

Before they were read publicly Blaine secured control of the letters, which were supposed to show that the charge against him was well grounded; and on June 5, 1876, he made a dramatic defense in the House of Representatives by reading some of the letters. His defense was satisfactory to the Republicans of his own State. A month later he was appointed by the Governor of Maine as a member of the

## FROM A CIVIL WAR VETERAN M'CANDLESS ON THE CAMPAIGN

### TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED OF RHEUMATISM AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Mr. John D. Laughlin, whose address is R. F. D. No. 1, Burns City, Martin Co., Ind., is known and highly respected throughout that county, and has lived on his present farm for 63 years. During the Civil War Mr. Laughlin served in Company B, 27th Indiana Volunteers, and his sickness was the direct result of the hardships of the war. After years of pain he found a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and his statement should be read by every rheumatic sufferer.

"I was discharged from the army in September, 1864, a physical wreck, weighing only 97 pounds," he says, "and soon after became seriously afflicted with rheumatism. My feet and ankles were swollen and my arms were drawn up stiff, and at times I could not lift them for they felt lifeless. There were darting pains that shifted from one part of my body to another and kept me in misery all the time. At night I could not sleep and my heart troubled me. I was frequently confined to my bed."

"I tried several doctors but got little help and no encouragement from them, for they said I could not expect to live for more than a year or so even with the best of care and advised me not to try and work. I then tried many remedies but with little benefit until I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been sick for about fifteen years before I read about these pills and bought two boxes for a trial. These helped me some so I kept on taking them until cured. I always keep them on hand to take occasionally if I feel I need a tonic. I gained in weight and have done as much work as most of my neighbors. I often recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I can't help speaking well of them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic for the blood and nerves and have proved especially helpful to women and growing girls. They were used extensively in private medical practice and, proving efficient in a wide range of diseases and absolutely safe in all cases, were placed upon general sale with directions for use prepared by the doctor himself.

These pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Senator Lot Morrill as Secretary of the United States Treasury, and was elected for a full senatorial term in 1882.

In every attempt he made to secure the presidential nomination, however, the Mulligan letters were brought up against him. They figured in the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, in all of which he was a prominent candidate. When he finally secured the nomination, in 1884, the Mulligan letters would not do. They caused the loss of thousands of Republican and independent votes. He might have been elected, even with this loss, but for the Burchard incident. Democratic managers made the most of Burchard's break, and showed that Blaine's mother was a Catholic, and that his sister was a nun in a convent in Pennsylvania. In those days race and religious prejudices were stronger than at present, and it was believed that Blaine's defeat was in some degree due to the Irish and Catholic vote which turned against him in the last days of the campaign.

Blaine had a strong hold on the Irish vote, at that time, on account of his speeches against the English government and for home rule in Ireland. Many prominent Irish Democrats had publicly announced that they would vote for him. But they lost all their enthusiasm for Blaine when they read the reports of Rev. Dr. Burchard's address to Blaine at the 23rd Avenue Hotel, in which he denounced the Democratic party as the party of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Dr. Burchard was at the head of a delegation of Protestant clergymen; and Blaine, in his reply, did not rebuke him in any way for connecting rum and rebellion with the Catholic church. He explained afterward that he understood Dr. Burchard to say "Romanism" and not "Romanism." The explanation did not help him. From that time on the

In 1888 two letters that were produced at a critical stage of the campaign had their effect. The Dudley "blocks-of-five" letter to the county chairmen of Indiana, directing them to "take care" of the "floaters" in that State, was described in a recent article in the Evening Post. The other letter used by the Republicans for campaign purposes was written by Lord Sackville-West, then the English ambassador at Washington, in reply to a communication from a man named Murchison, who wrote that he was an Englishman by birth, but had become an American citizen and desired the ambassador's advice as to how he should vote. The ambassador, in the letter, which was used as campaign material, advised the man to vote for Cleveland, as the Democratic tariff ideas were more akin to those of England than the Republican high protection policy. Of course, this letter aroused the Irish race prejudice in this country, and probably caused the loss of many votes to Cleveland. Soon after the publication of the letter the ambassador was recalled.

### TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

"I hoped to win, and I am frank to say that I regret my defeat," said L. L. McCandless yesterday. "But aside from the fact that I did not win there are a number of things that are a source of satisfaction to me in the campaign. In the first place it is a source of satisfaction that I got the vote I did. I want to thank the voters who cast their ballots for me for the confidence they showed in me and the approval they gave of the issues for which I stood."

"The important thing in the campaign just closed, however, is that the Democratic party introduced real issues in the campaign and fought the campaign on those issues. The land issue was the prominent, though not the only one, in the fight for the delegateship, and though I was defeated, the issue was made and was not defeated. The Republicans admitted the correctness of the Democratic position when it imitated our land plank as near as they could, and when we declared for the extension of the principle of the American homestead law to the public lands of Hawaii, they declared for the extension of the spirit of those laws. We made the Republican party declare itself and make definite promises on the land question. It will have to keep those promises or be defeated two years from now. The people are in earnest and will insist that something be done. The land laws of the Territory can't be administered solely in the interests of the plantations any more, and the land laws have got to be changed in the direction of enabling American citizens to get homes on the public domain."

"That's the meaning of a falling off of about 1700 votes for Kuhio as compared with two years ago, and although all those votes did not come to me, it was the land issue of the Democratic party that changed them; and the Republican party will make a big mistake if it thinks it can go back on its promises of this year as it did on those of two years ago."

"The land issue is the live issue in this Territory today and the vote of the people proved it; and if the Republicans don't meet the demand of the people fairly and fully now, Kuhio will be defeated two years from now."

"The Democratic party forced this issue. I made my campaign on it, and though I was defeated for election, I have the satisfaction of believing that my campaign was of real service to the people of the Territory, and will be one of the means of giving the public land to the people instead of to the corporations and plantations."

"I want to thank the men who voted for me, and my colleagues on the ticket and others who aided in this campaign."

## PANAMA CANAL VS. HAWAIIAN HARBORS

Editor Advertiser.—In your issue of 4th instant I read with much gratification an article which states that the merchants, shippers and commercial men in general are to be asked to make it possible for Honolulu Harbor, No. 54, American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots to send a delegate to the annual convention of the A. A. of M. and P., to be held in January, 1909, at Washington, D. C.

As a member of California Harbor, No. 15, of the same association, I can testify as to the weight of the influence of the Grand Harbor at Washington, D. C., and can assure you that President Roosevelt and the Commissioner of Navigation of the Department of Commerce and Labor look to this association (which numbers seventy-nine branches in various parts of the United States, Territories and possessions) for expert suggestions relating to harbor and coast aids to navigation, and each of the seventy-nine branches is represented at the convention by the ablest men in the association, either in person or by proxy.

With reference to the fast approaching commercial importance of the Hawaiian Territory, I must emphatically say that your paper deserves much praise for having awakened an interest in about the most important factor in the coming prosperity of Hawaii Territory—namely, the proper and much-needed improvements in and construction of appliances on our coasts and in our harbors of aids to the safe navigation of vessels arriving, departing and plying on our coasts, and now is the time to be up and doing, so that when the commercial pursuits of the Territory increase (which you can rest assured will happen, probably with the next Congress, by the introduction of a new subsidy bill) we will be found ready and prepared, as far as aids to safe navigation are concerned.

I would, therefore, urgently impress on the minds of the commercial community of Honolulu, and, in fact, on the minds of the people of all other Hawaiian parts, the great necessity of sending to Washington a man like Captain Tallett, who, to my personal knowledge, stands for "deeds, not words," and on account of his wide range of knowledge on facts appertaining to the delinquency of appliances for safe navigation on our shores he would be able, by his clear, concise and well-informed suggestions, to obtain more recognition of our wants than if we had fifty proxies who were unacquainted with our shores, bays and harbors representing us at the Grand Harbor convention, which will be a gathering of maritime experts from all ports of the United States, and the probable expense of \$1000 for such a desirable and worthy purpose would most assuredly repay the Territory many thousand fold, and with the advent of the first Mayor of Honolulu (who, incidentally, knows the sterling value of such action being taken), and the very near approach of statehood for Hawaii, we will be able to show that we have not been sleeping our youthful days away, and when our ships are subsidized, so as to compete with the foreign invader of our commerce, and when our eastern coast vessels come through the Panama canal, they will be

## DWIGHT RESPONSIBLE FOR BOOSTING OF MAYOR FERN

"They're saying that Tommy Cummins is responsible, in a measure, for the defeat of Lane and the election of Fern," said Supervisor Dwight last evening. "That result was not due to Tommy. My shoulders are broad, and I'll shoulder the responsibility. Look at the result in my precinct. Eleventh of the Fifth, and you'll see what kind of work I did for Fern. And why?"

"Well, Nagaran Fernandez goes to the County Clerk, and when my name is mentioned, Nagaran speaks of me in rather disparaging terms, and intimates I could go to a warm place. Revenge is sweet. I did not work for Lane. They'll read me out of the Republican party! Oh, well, I'm out of politics now, anyhow."

"Tommy Cummins had nothing to do with it."

This was before the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night. When the meeting was called to order, only a few payrolls were passed. Mayor-elect Fern entered at this moment and received the felicitations of the other members of the Board. When the meet-

ing was finished, Mr. Dwight called the Mayor-elect and said to the company: "I want to state right here now that Mr. Cummins was not responsible for the work in my district and especially my precinct. That was up to me. I've heard, Chairman Hustace," he said with a smile, "that they say you helped dump Mr. Lane. I will state right here that you did not, and had nothing to do with the boost Fern got."

The County Clerk and his staff have been so busy with election preparations and the consequent recording of the ballots that they had no time to prepare the minutes of the last meeting, and last night's meeting was of but two minutes' duration in consequence. Besides, Mayor-elect Fern and Senator-elect Harvey were in a hurry to take an automobile ride—somewhere. They made a noise like a lulu. Fern had a new feather lei on his hat and looked happy, for he is to be Honolulu's first Mayor.

Andrew Cox also received many congratulations on his election again to the Board. He is the father of the Board now, having been elected to membership three times.

## MAUI REPUBLICANS GET NEARLY ALL THE OFFICES

Practically full election returns have been received here from Maui, showing a Republican victory practically throughout. The party got the two Senators, four out of six Representatives, three out of five Supervisors and all the Deputy Sheriffs. The party repudiated the yellow dog candidate for County Attorney at the polls and elected the Democrat, while the Republican candidate for Sheriff beat Clark badly. The returns received show the following vote:

**Delegate to Congress.**  
Kalanian'ole, J. K. (R)..... 1169  
McCandless, L. L. (D)..... 503  
Nolte, C. K. (HR)..... 772

**Senators.**

Kalama, S. E. (R)..... 1185

Raymond, J. H. (D)..... 980

Robinson, W. T. (R)..... 1158

White, W. (D)..... 1152

**Representatives.**

Carley, E. B. (R)..... 1161

Gomez, A. J. (R)..... 1089

Hihio, J. K. (D)..... 1158

Kaai, S. P. (D)..... 902

Kaunane, G. W. (D)..... 887

Kuula, S. (D)..... 1107

Mossman, H. C. (D)..... 913

Nakaleka, J. (R)..... 1208

Kawakoa, J. W. (R)..... 1130

**Supervisors.**

Ahuli, J. (D)..... 59

Cockett, Patrick (D)..... 175

Hala, W. P. (R)..... 162

Henning, Wm. (R)..... 173

Kaui, Geo. (D)..... 183

Lyons, T. B. (D)..... 309

Meyer, T. T. (R)..... 98

Naeole, M. (I)..... 8

Naki, Paia (D)..... 87

Omatene, N. (I)..... 107

Pogue, W. F. (R)..... 287

Wadsworth, R. A. (R)..... 303

**Sheriff.**

Clark, Thos. (D)..... 714

Saffrey, W. E. (R)..... 1029

**Attorney.**

Coke, J. L. (D)..... 1051

Kala, J. W. (R)..... 692

**Deputy Sheriffs.**

Burns, J. (D)..... 119

Crowell, C. (R)..... 455

Davauchelle, E. K. (D)..... 90

Hae, Dibble K. (D)..... 84

Kaui, Levi L. (R)..... 213

Kaunane, M. (D)..... 166

Kaunakalo, G. P. (D)..... 121

Lindsay, C. R. (R)..... 205

Makela, C. K. (I)..... 93

Morton, Edgar (R)..... 318

Mossman, W. L. (D)..... 197

## China and the American Fleet

By E. W. Thwing.

The second squadron of the American Atlantic battleship fleet is just leaving China. What does this call on China mean, and what will be its influence on China's future? The visit to China of the American fleet is certainly an important factor in the history making of the East. China is today seeking to break the strong bands of conservatism that have been fastened upon her by the power of an ancient civilization. Many of her leaders wish her to become like other nations, powerful and progressive. But it is hard to change the course and customs of centuries. The greed and jealousies of other nations, too, hinder her progress, often when she herself wishes to go forward. America, however, has ever stood for the "open door" and the development and advancement of China to her right place among world nations. America by her power and influence and now by her presence as a real factor in the Far East can do much to aid in China's uplifting. The cordial reception and enthusiastic response made by many of the progressive Chinese to the idea of a real commercial alliance between America and China indicates how much China will welcome this aid from America. A keen observer at Peking recently remarked: "The hope is now almost universally cherished in the Far East that the United States will play a commanding role in the near future." America is to play that "commanding role" in the future, and the visit of the great battleships of the United States, this peaceful cruise to China and Eastern waters, is to show the world that the American power stands for right and the most friendly relations between nations. But more than in this general way the presence of the American fleet in the East will declare to all that the United States has a real interest in Oriental affairs.

The visit of Hon. William H. Taft, now President-elect of the United States, to China, and his honest words to the Chinese people, has made it clear that China may regard America as a true and able friend.

The return of a large portion of the Boxer indemnity money to China was another proof of that real friendship and generosity. The conclusion of the recent treaty of arbitration between the United States and China still further emphasized the fact that the greatest nation of the West has an active solicitude for the welfare of the mightiest empire of the East. Great benefits may come to both of these nations bordering on the Pacific, by this visit of the fleet.

The Peking protocol of 1901 provided that the powers should bring about a revision of their commercial treaties with China. After nearly eight years only four of the powers have completed this treaty revision.

The Mackay treaty also provided a way by which China could more easily pay the large indemnity demanded from her. But few of the powers have been willing to make China's punishment, as it were, a burden to her.

Surprised to discover that Honolulu, Hilo, Kahului, etc., can boast of as well protected and safely navigable harbors as any on the Atlantic seaboard.

Earnestly submitted,  
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

easier in this way.

But while confronted with these many difficulties, internal and external, China has a strong confidence and belief that America will stand firm for the maintenance of her integrity, not only as necessary for her own life and development, but also as that which is best and right for the world.

The presence of the mighty battleships shows China, and the world, that America is the one power ready, able, and willing to stand for right and fair play. A recent writer, speaking of the need of a congress of the great powers to make plain the imperative necessity of maintaining the integrity of China, says: "The occasion of the visit of the American fleet in Chinese waters is suggested as the auspicious time at which a congress might be called for such a purpose and the suggestion made in diplomatic manner to the powers of Europe that the time has come when the reestablishment of China should receive consideration. The crux of the whole question is: 'How far is America's moral responsibility in the Far East held to go by American statesmen? Is the battleship fleet a sign of power? Responsibility always comes with power. The people of the East are fully justified in their attitude of expectancy. The glory of world power cannot be enjoyed without the burden of duty which the position involves.'"

America has shown China her friendship, she has now shown China her power, and the visit of the fleet, now just concluded, will have an important influence in China's future, and in our relations with that empire. The United States will not neglect the duty or the privilege of being a strong friend of China. Under a new President, with the same high ideals that Roosevelt holds, the friendship between the two great peoples will be made still stronger, and the friendly visit of the great battleship fleet will be a mark in the real welfare and progress of the world.

**His Life Was Insured.**

G. Tashiro, as a friend of the widow, has asked for administration on the estate of Seikichi Shegeyoshi, who died in Japan March 3, 1908. He formerly lived here and while here took out a policy in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$1000, and this is the principal item in the estate. Proof of death is filed in the form of a certificate from the attending physician at the time of "Shegeyoshi's" death. The physician writes in Japanese and his signature is certified to by the American Consul at Nagasaki. The Japanese is translated by the consular interpreter.

The heirs of the deceased are his widow and three children.

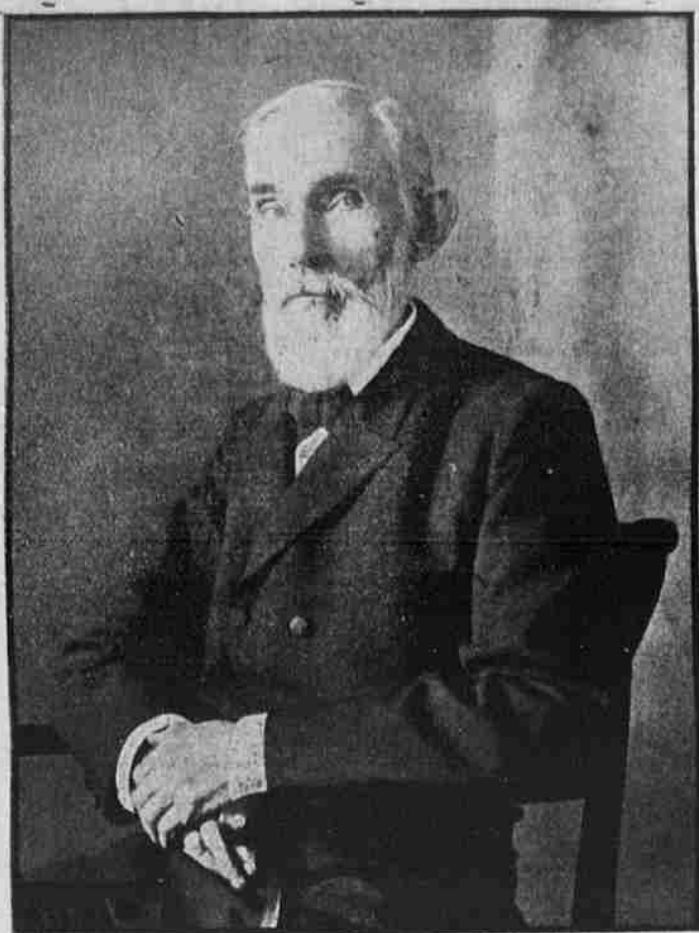
**SAVE THE DOCTOR'S FEE.**

If you are a man of moderate means and can not afford to employ a physician when you have an attack of diarrhoea, you will be pleased to know that one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure it. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Misses Martha B. and Alleine L. Hitecheek are with their father at Kawela.



# REV. HIRAM BINGHAM DIES IN BALTIMORE HOSPITAL



THE LATE REVEREND DR. HIRAM BINGHAM.

When the San Francisco newspapers arrived on the Siberia yesterday Honolulu was confronted with the news of the death of the Rev. Hiram Bingham, the aged missionary of Honolulu, known to the Christian world as the great missionary to the Gilbert Islands. The dispatch was dated Baltimore, October 26, and stated that Dr. Bingham died from an operation at the Johns Hopkins hospital. No previous intimation had been received here of his death and even at the Hawaiian Board of Missions, the officers were loth to believe the report to be true.

Theodore Richards said he had read the report but inasmuch as no cablegram had been received of such an important event in Christian circles, he could not say whether it might be true or not. He stated that he had received a postal dated October 22, from Dr. Bingham, in which the writer stated he would be operated on the following day. The dispatch reads:

BALTIMORE, October 26.—Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham, the noted Congregational missionary, who underwent a surgical operation at Johns Hopkins hospital last week, died there yesterday. Dr. Bingham was born in Honolulu in 1837, to which place his parents had come from America in 1820 as pioneer missionaries. In 1856 he went to the Gilbert Islands as a missionary.

Hiram Bingham was born in Honolulu in August 16, 1837, his parents being pioneer missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. Three years after his graduation from Yale in 1853 he was married to Miss Minerva C. Brewster of Northampton, Massachusetts, and the young couple took passage almost immediately on the first Morning Star for the Gilbert Islands. The group lies nearly on the equator, where the mercury never drops below 76. Their house, 24x16, received the significant name of Happy Home. Their food was almost as meager as John the Baptist's, consisting of fish, coconuts and pandanus fruit. Once a year the Morning Star brought other supplies, but her most precious cargo was the mail-bag.

"It was pretty hard," said Dr. Bingham, in an autobiographical sketch, "to have our first mail appropriated by the natives, who thought it was some kind of new food. As we visited their huts, we found fragments of letters, which we purchased with a fish-hook or some trifle equally dear to the savage heart, either hopelessly mutilated or lost."

There in the tropics, the only white man on the island, amid uncivilized surroundings, he began to "do something." At his ordination his father said to him: "Make yourself master of your language. . . . Translate and publish the Scriptures." The difficulties were stupendous. The climate was enervating, his eyesight poor, and after a few years he was compelled by ill-health to remove to Honolulu. But, encouraged by his wife, who was a fine linguist, he entered upon the task of actually making a language.

He had to collect his own vocabulary and construct his own grammar. This achievement has not been paralleled since John Eliot prepared his Bible for the Indians. Some ludicrous mistakes occurred, as in trying to find a Gilbertese equivalent for "prayer." The word used meant "to practise incantations," precisely what they were expected not to do! At length, in the summer of 1873, they sailed with glad

hearts back to Apia, taking with them the New Testament in the native tongue. Before leaving there was a congratulatory gathering at their home in Honolulu at which the King was present.

Ten years later, at the instigation of Mrs. Bingham, the second task of translating the Old Testament, was begun, and Dr. Bingham, then a man nearly fifty years old, undertook the task. The translation must be made from the Hebrew, which he had neglected for twenty-five years, having given his whole attention to Gilbertese, Hawaiian and Greek. The examination of the Hebrew points was most trying for his weak eyes. But under the inspiration of his wife's words, backed by the wish of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, he took his old Hebrew grammar from the shelf and buckled down to hard study.

On his fifty-second birthday he was ready to begin translation. When about half through, a visitor brought him a copy of the Revision of 1881. This was an immense help, and gave him new courage. Then followed an illness of five months, but nothing could quench his dauntless zeal. With the help of a native amanuensis, and obedience to his physician's restrictions of "no letter writing, no visiting, not much talking or walking, but much lying down," he resumed translation, sometimes on the bed, sometimes at a table. His health steadily improved, his eyesight grew stronger. Then with buoyant hope and increased courage he entered upon the home stretch.

One morning in the spring of 1893, after an absence of nearly thirty years from the United States, he and his wife, with a small group of friends, stood in the Bible House in New York, watching the last verse of Revelation being put into type. A proof was taken and Dr. Bingham read the words aloud in Gilbertese, his voice trembling with emotion. The little company adjourned to the big press room, the type was placed in form, the wheels revolved, and the last page of the first Bible in Gilbertese was printed. A prayer of thanksgiving and the singing of the Doxology followed. Booming of cannon, music, oratory, banners, and flowers often accompany the launching of a battleship or the opening of a new canal. Yet conquest of material forces sinks into insignificance in comparison with the victory of a faith which lifts a race from barbarism to the level of civilized human beings.

His latest literary effort has been the preparation of a Gilbertese dictionary. This work was made ready for publication, and the manuscript loaned to an Englishman, through whose carelessness it was irretrievably lost. But like Carlyle, after the manuscript of the first volume of his "French Revolution" was burned by an ignorant serving-maid, Dr. Bingham began the work over again.

It took him ten years, and the monumental task was only just completed. So far as known, he was the only man who has reduced a language to writing, translated the whole Bible into that language, and supervised the printing of the volume. He had supplied other means of education and Christian culture by preparing this dictionary, hymn-books, and miscellaneous literature. He suffered from repeated illness, due to a tropical climate and lack of nourishing food. Once he was so weak that he was carried on a litter on board the Morning Star, on which there was a cow, whose milk was the means of saving his life.

When asked if long periods of isolation from his fellow men was not the chief trial in his missionary career, he answered: "That twenty-seven years

# THE COLLEGE OF HAWAII ENGINEERING COURSES

One of the noteworthy features of higher education in the United States is the prevalence in the curriculum of subjects relating to the practical affairs of life. Formerly chemistry and physics were taught as pure sciences, now they are often taught from the standpoint of their bearing on practical affairs. Likewise, mathematics and mechanics are now taught with reference to the man's activities upon which they have a direct bearing. These points of view are gradually bringing about a change in our estimates of the value of subjects; namely, that any subject that has a bearing on the affairs of life has educational value when taught with a view point of intellectual training. This conception is at the foundation of our best technical colleges and of the technical courses in the state universities.

The college of Hawaii is offering courses in engineering that are designed to give a thorough training in the fundamental principles upon which professional engineering practice is based and to illustrate the application of these principles by the solution of many practical problems. In general, the courses of instruction are laid out on university lines and the work required will be of equal grade. Young men entering these courses are expected to be well grounded in the physical sciences, and in mathematics up to, and including solid geometry and plain trigonometry, and it is desired to impress upon them the necessity of thorough preparation in order that the more serious work of mastering technical subjects may not be hampered by lack of proper ground work. Realizing the value of general culture to the successful engineer, liberal provision has been made for the humanities with a view to their influence upon the students' future professional practice. It is the aim of the department of engineering to fit its graduates to assume those administrative responsibilities which are more and more devolving upon men of technical training.

## Mechanical Engineering.

The course in mechanical engineering is planned to afford a systematic and thorough training in general engineering, covering in addition to the more purely mechanical subjects, exercises in electrical measurements and testing, in chemical technology, in hydraulics, in sugar engineering and in the engineering of power plants. This is intended to afford an insight into actual industrial and engineering practice, and to this end the correlated training of the faculties is assured by courses in the laboratory, the workshop and the drafting-room. Many engineering graduates begin their professional life in a drafting office and to fit them for this work the training in mechanical drawing emphasizes accuracy, speed, order and neatness. Instruction in the shops and laboratories gives familiarity with materials and mechanisms, skill in handling tools and appliances, an understanding of the practical possibilities of machinery and processes, and an acquaintance with shop and laboratory limitations affecting the principles of design and manufacture.

## Electrical Engineering.

The course in electrical engineering is intended to give the training required by men who wish to enter professionally upon the applications of electricity to the useful arts, and is designed to be of equal grade to the mechanical course.

between two of my three furlongs was a pretty long stretch. But, after all, my greatest trial has been in seeing some of the native converts lapse from the faith. Tropical character is apt to have a slim foundation of ethics. You know people there will lie." Visitors to the Gilbert Islands today listen skeptically to stories of their former savage condition and the danger to life which beset travelers in earlier times. It is a safe place now, because this modest, scholarly servant of Christ and his devoted wife counted not their lives dear, but gave them unreservedly to those degraded heathens. Scholars all over the world recognize the magnitude of their service to humanity. Prof. Edward C. Moore of Harvard said recently—thus endorsing Professor Thayer's earlier estimate of Dr. Bingham as a man who has "done something": "When I think of what he has done during these fifty years in the Gilbert Islands, anything that the rest of us do appears too small to mention. I seem struck dumb in his presence."

Dr. Bingham was ill before he left Honolulu for the mainland. He went East to correct proof on his new Gilbertese dictionary, and he therefore died on duty.

P. C. Jones said yesterday that it was astonishing that Honolulu was not notified of Dr. Bingham's death, and yet he is satisfied that the published statement is correct. He heard Dr. Bingham make an address two weeks ago Sunday in Dr. Simpson's church in New York. Mr. Jones says that Dr. Bingham was ill of pneumonia in the East and when Mr. Jones was in New York, Dr. Bingham was in an outlying town. He was then removed to the city and placed in a hospital.

Dr. Bingham married Minerva Clara Brewster of Northampton, Mass., on November 18, 1856. She died in Honolulu a few years ago. Their son, Hiram Bingham III, is a professor in Harvard University. Dr. Bingham's sister, Mrs. Lydia Coan, has been his constant companion for years and has assisted him in his work. Mrs. Coan accompanied her brother on this, his last, trip to the mainland.

signed to give special preparation to any who may be concerned with its commercial aspects including electric railways, telephones, electric lighting, electro-metallurgy, and the generation, transmission, and utilization of electric power. The large amount of laboratory work required aims to educate the student in accurate observation, proper order and form in recording observations, the drawing of correct inferences and the setting forth of his work in concise English, and also to impart such knowledge of electrical engineering as will fit him to enter any of its branches. Sufficient practice is given in the handling of dynamos and electrical machinery and instruments as will enable the student to carry out independently any tests or measurements apt to occur in practice. The importance of details is impressed upon him by the solution of numerous practical problems in constructive engineering and designing, working drawings being required where necessary.

## Civil Engineering.

The course in civil engineering recognizes at once this branch of engineering as the oldest and broadest of the engineering professions comprising as it does, municipal engineering with its problems of water supply, sewage disposal and highway construction; hydraulic engineering with its questions of irrigation and water-power development; structural engineering, dealing with the design of bridges, steel and concrete buildings, roofs, foundations and retaining walls; and transportation engineering, including the building of railways, canals, docks and tunnels. This wide range of subjects cannot be covered in detail in a four-year course, hence the students' attention is concentrated upon the comparatively few principles underlying all branches of the profession, and he is given every facility for mastering them, by continuous drill in the class-room and by actual practice in the field, the drafting rooms and the laboratory. He is taught that knowledge, when not accompanied by the ability to use it, is of small value, while accuracy and neatness in drawings and computations are an invaluable aid. The details and cost of construction are dwelt upon sufficiently to impress the student with their importance in the problems of design with special regard to theory and economy.

As will be seen by the following outlines the courses in all three branches of engineering are parallel through the first two years, while the mechanical and electrical engineering courses differ only in the fourth year. The divergence of the course in civil engineering from the other branches begins at the close of the second year and continues throughout the last two years.

## First Year Engineers.

1st Semester.	Credits.
English . . . . .	4
German or French . . . . .	3
Rhetoricals . . . . .	1
Rev. Alg. Geom. Trig. . . . .	5
Chemistry . . . . .	3
Drawing . . . . .	3
Pattern making . . . . .	2
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	23
2nd Semester.	Credits.
English . . . . .	4
German or French . . . . .	3
Rhetoricals . . . . .	1
Analytic Geom. . . . .	5
Chemistry . . . . .	3
Drawing . . . . .	3
Foundry and Forge . . . . .	2
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	23

## Second Year Engineers.

1st Semester.	Credits.
English . . . . .	3
German or French . . . . .	3
Physics (general) . . . . .	3
Calculus (Differ) . . . . .	3
Chemistry . . . . .	2
Surveying . . . . .	3
Drawing . . . . .	3
Machine shop . . . . .	2
2nd Semester.	Credits.
English . . . . .	3
German or French . . . . .	3
Physics (Eng.) . . . . .	3
Calculus . . . . .	3
Surveying . . . . .	3
Drawing and Des. Geom. . . . .	4
Machine shop . . . . .	2

## Third Year Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.

1st Semester.	Credits.
Mechanics (Elementary) . . . . .	4
Materials . . . . .	3
Kinematics . . . . .	3
Chemistry (Engineering) . . . . .	3
Steam Machinery . . . . .	4
Mechanical Lab . . . . .	2
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	20
2nd Semester.	Credits.
Mechanical (Analytic) . . . . .	5
Materials and Metallurgy . . . . .	3
Machine Design . . . . .	3
Physics Laboratory . . . . .	3
Electrical Machinery . . . . .	4
Mechanical Lab . . . . .	2
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	21

## Fourth Year Mechanical Engineers.

1st Semester.	Credits.
Thermodynamics . . . . .	5
Steam Engine Design . . . . .	3
Dynamo Laboratory . . . . .	3
Engineering Lab. . . . .	2
Hydraulics . . . . .	3
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	20

# THE PACIFIC MAIL FACES A FAILURE WITHOUT SUBSIDY

San Francisco Examiner, October 27.—Put out of commission, as effectually as if captured and held as prizes by a hostile navy, the merchantmen and liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet soon may find their trade gone and be condemned to ride idly at anchor, gathering seaweed in the harbor of Hongkong or accumulating barnacles in the bay of San Francisco. This is inevitable unless Congress comes to a realization that an American merchant marine can not be maintained on the Pacific Ocean without a subsidy, such as is voted by the governments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada and Japan.

## Caught Between Grindstones.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's new ruling, requiring transcontinental railroads to publish their proportionate rates on transpacific freight as well as their transcontinental rates for similar freight, will go into effect on November 1. The executive officers of the Pacific Mail assert that after that date their freight business will be crushed between the upper and nether grindstones of competition with subsidized rivals from foreign countries and prohibition at home against any further making of through tariffs, in conjunction with American railroads.

## Has Nine Large Vessels.

Nine large vessels comprise the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet. They, with their net tonnage, are:

Manchuria . . . . .	8750 tons
Mongolia . . . . .	8750 tons
Siberia . . . . .	5655 tons
Korea . . . . .	5651 tons
China . . . . .	3186 tons
Algoa . . . . .	4897 tons
Asia . . . . .	2936 tons
Persia . . . . .	2744 tons
Aztec . . . . .	2295 tons

Of these, the big freighter Algoa is laid up for lack of business, the smaller freighter Aztec has been taken off the coastwise trade to Central and South America for the same reason, while the Asia temporarily has been taken off the transpacific run and is laid up at Hongkong subject to call. The other ships are still in commission, carrying passengers and freight to and from the Orient, and of late have been coming into port here with large cargoes billed to interior cities of the United States on the through rates that can not prevail after November 1.

## Will Continue Schedule.

When asked what the company will do with its ships after that date, R. P. Schwerin, its vice president and general manager, replied with a laugh: "Anchor them out in the stream with the Oceanic Company's."

When asked whether he meant that

■ 1st Year Engineers. Credits.	■ 2nd Year Engineers. Credits.
Engineering and Sugar Plants . . . . .	3
Electives . . . . .	3
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	21
2nd Semester. Credits.	3rd Year Engineers. Credits.
Steam, Gas and Oil Engines . . . . .	5
Steam Plant Design . . . . .	5
Engineering Economics . . . . .	3
Power Plant Testing . . . . .	3
Specifications and Contracts . . . . .	2
Electives . . . . .	5
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	20

## Fourth Year Electrical Engineers.

1st Semester. Credits.	2nd Semester. Credits.
Thermodynamics . . . . .	5
Electrical Machinery Design . . . . .	5
Dynamo Lab. . . . .	4
Hydraulics . . . . .	3
Electives . . . . .	5
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	20

## Third Year Civil Engineers.

1st Semester. Credits.	2nd Semester. Credits.
Mechanics (elem.) . . . . .	4
Materials . . . . .	2
Geology . . . . .	2
Structural Design . . . . .	3
Surveying . . . . .	3
Drawing . . . . .	4
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	20

## Fourth Year Civil Engineers.

1st Semester. Credits.	2nd Semester. Credits.
Hydraulics . . . . .	5
Sanitary Eng. . . . .	3
Surveying . . . . .	3
Engineering Lab. . . . .	3
Forestry . . . . .	3
Electives . . . . .	3
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	20

## Irrigation Eng.

1st Semester. Credits.	2nd Semester. Credits.
Municipal Eng. . . . .	3
Roads and Highways . . . . .	3
Concrete and Masonry Structures . . . . .	3
Water Supply . . . . .	3
Electives . . . . .	3
Hrs. Req'd. . . . .	20

literally, Mr. Schwerin explained that he used that as a figure of speech and that he hoped such a contingency would not arise, though he did not deny that time might bring about such a state of affairs unless some remedy for existing conditions can be found.

"We will continue on our schedule, and if the business is there we will handle it and fight for it," explained Mr. Schwerin. "If the freight is not to be had—if the ships go out empty—it then will be up to the board of directors to decide what course they will pursue."

## Rivals Liberally Subsidized.

That the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's two principal rivals on the Pacific Ocean, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company, are subsidized liberally by their respective governments has been known for some time, and by virtue of their subsidies they have cut deeply into the Pacific Mail's business.

By arranging with the great transcontinental railroads of this country a working basis for carrying transpacific freight either way on through rates, the Pacific Mail has been able to compete for some share of the business.

A factor in this arrangement was that the initial shipper made the rate for both land and sea. On business going to the Orient the railroad made the rate and got the lion's share, according to the understanding of shippers. On business coming from the Orient the Pacific Mail Company made the through rate, of which it got a remunerative portion.

This arrangement, it is said, worked satisfactorily until the Interstate Commerce Commission insisted upon knowing exactly what proportionate part of these rates the transcontinental railroads were getting, and how their share of such transpacific rates compared with their domestic rates for carrying the same kind of freight the same distance on the same rails between points in the United States.

"The public at large has no idea of the amount of freight that goes from this country to the Orient by way of the Atlantic ocean and Suez canal," said Mr. Schwerin yesterday. "We always have been in competition with the Suez route, and practically all the freight going by that route is carried in foreign bottoms—mostly German and British vessels—and they all are subsidized."

"Owing to their subsidies they are able to allow the railroads bringing them freight from points in the interior, like Chicago and Pittsburg, full interstate freight rates. As a consequence the Interstate Commerce Commission never has had any opportunity to interfere with through ratings from interior points to the Orient via the Atlantic and the Suez canal."

"Another thing, the crews of those ships are all Singapore and Koreans, and the low wages paid to them figure in the low rates. So our competition with the foreign vessels on the Atlantic seaboard, with their cheap crews and generous subsidies, always has been a hard proposition."

## Fight for Every Cargo.

"On the Pacific ocean also we are in competition with two strong lines, both subsidized by their governments, and we had to fight for every bit of freight. As long as we could cooperate with our transcontinental railroads, on the basis of the initial shipper making the through rate, we have been able to get a share of the business. But the new rule of the Interstate Commerce Commission makes it impossible to continue on that basis."

"Suppose a hundred pounds of machinery is being shipped from Kansas City to Hongkong on a through rate. The Interstate Commerce Commission requires the railroad hauling that freight from Kansas City to this port to publish its share of that through rate, and at the same time requires the railroad to publish its domestic rate for hauling from Kansas City to San Francisco or nearly points another hundred pounds of the same kind of machinery."

"Naturally the railroads decline to do that. Anyone can see what the result ultimately would be. If the railroad's portion of a through rate to the Orient should be found to be less than the railroad's domestic rate on the same kind of freight, domestic shippers immediately would clamor for the railroad's lower figures on export business."

"It is no wonder that the railroads refuse, but we, as the transpacific carriers, will be the sufferers. I cannot understand how it is that the government at Washington can have so little comprehension of the situation as to enact such laws."

## MUSCULAR PAINS.

Hundreds of testimonials could be furnished showing the great pain relieving power of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in cases of muscular rheumatism, lameness or soreness of the muscles from any cause. It is for sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.





## HELP THE EARTH —AND THE— EARTH WILL HELP YOU

We make fertilizer for every product and put on the market only what has been proven of real value. Let us know the purpose for which you want soil helps and we will supply you.

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SURPLUS.....200,000.00  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....102,617.80

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**ATTENTION—**  
We have just accepted the Agency for the

**Citizens Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire)** and  
The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

These were also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.



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## FUNERAL OF MRS. PARKER

Under a pall of maidenhair ferns and purple orchids rested the beautiful polished wood casket containing the remains of the late Mrs. Samuel Parker at the impressive funeral services held yesterday afternoon at the Emma street home of the Cammell Parkers.

The bier was covered with black satin with yellow cording, surrounded by ferns and beautiful floral tributes from a large number of friends.

The services were held in the large diningroom which was embowered in white and yellow chrysanthemums and palms. In an alcove of palms the family of the deceased was grouped, while in the reception parlor were seated a large number of men and women of prominence, including foreign consuls, government officials and men of business.

Mrs. Frear, wife of the Governor, Mrs. Dole, wife of Judge Dole, Prince and Princess Kalaianale were among those present. On the spacious rear lawn the members of the Hui Kaahumanu and other Hawaiian societies were seated.

Rev. Henry Parker, pastor of Kawaiahaeo church, read the simple service of the church, both in Hawaiian and English, and the Kawaiahaeo choir sang several hymns in Hawaiian. The rendition of "Nearer My God to Thee" was very touching.

Following the remains to the cemetery were the carriages containing members of the family, pallbearers, intimate friends and the members of the Hawaiian societies of which the deceased had been a member. At the cemetery, where the remains were placed in the Paty vault, the services were simple. The remains will be buried after the arrival of the Misses Muriel and Beatrice Campbell from the coast.

The pallbearers were:  
Honorary—Judge Sanford B. Dole, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, J. O. Carter, E. S. Cunha, Captain John Ross, S. M. Damon, W. M. Giffard, Allan Herbert, Prince Kuhio Kalaianale, E. D. Tenney.  
Active—Governor John Baker, Samuel Parker, Jr., George C. Beckley, Robert W. Shingle, John T. McCrossen, C. A. Brown, George A. Davis, F. M. Lewis, Paul Muhlendorf, Eben Low.

The ushers were Messrs. F. E. Thompson, J. Balch, W. P. Roth, H. P. Roth, W. T. Lucas, Wm. Dickson, Wm. Williamson, Cushman Carter, J. S. Low, Queen Liliuokalani was unable to be present, although she had expected to attend the services.

## WOMEN'S WOES

HONOLULU WOMEN ARE FINDING RELIEF AT LAST.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys that both helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, Honolulu, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Election Caused Delay.

The American-Hawaiian S. S. Company's freighter Texan leaves San Francisco for Honolulu on November 7. The Arizonan leaves Puget Sound on the 15th for San Francisco and the latter port for Honolulu on the 21st instant.

The Mexican leaves for Maui and Hilo on Friday. The delay is occasioned by election day when the stevedores had to be let off at noon, and the Japanese stevedores were off all day in honor of the Japanese Emperor's birthday. The deckload of mules has not been allowed ashore. They are for a Hawaii plantation.

## TABULATED RETURNS

DELEGATE TO SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Fourth Representative District—Island of Oahu.

	Pre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Kalaianale, J. K. (R.)	62	172	113	252	302	162	151	133	207	183	15	1639	
McCandless, L. L. (D.)	53	53	71	95	147	128	120	134	192	13	1096		
Notley, Charles E. (L.)	49	29	24	9	1	95	20	9	18	42	13	319	

Fifth Representative District—Island of Oahu.

	Pre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Kalaianale, J. K. (R.)	43	4	36	50	133	46	65	127	113	111	128	38	1167
McCandless, L. L. (D.)	15	33	34	19	56	44	32	89	109	100	157	36	909
Notley, Charles E. (L.)	38	27	33	53	20	32	1	45	120	34	83	22	607

Totals—Kalaianale, 2806; McCandless, 2005; Notley, 926.

### SENATORS.

Third Senatorial District—Fourth Representative District—Island of Oahu.

	Pre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Broad, Chas. J. (L.)	33	58	19	16	7	90	34	12	37	77	9	392	
Harvey, F. R. (D.)	59	58	50	20	69	134	131	175	162	226	58	187	1443
Henriques, Edgar (R.)	46	87	69	132	125	51	71	70	91	100	10	852	
Hughes, John A. (R.)	65	114	98	199	300	64	90	100	163	135	9	1237	
Kuphae, D. M. (L.)	29	59	17	13	2	21	35	12	27	34	11	310	
Moore, H. T. (D.)	50	104	62	48	109	208	136	169	169	137	11	1261	
Poepoe, J. M. (L.)	31	50	17	24	3	98	44	16	38	48	14	383	
Quinn, E. W. (R.)	79	131	111	233	228	132	145	157	211	160	14	1861	
Watson, E. M. (D.)	45	107	68	93	116	134	117	120	114	183	11	1108	

Third Senatorial District—Fifth Representative District—Island of Oahu.

	Pre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Broad, Chas. J. (L.)	30	20	28	47	12	125	1	19	119	43	106	27	639
Harvey, F. R. (D.)	59	58	50	20	69	134	131	175	162	226	58	187	1443
Henriques, Edgar (R.)	46	87	69	132	125	51	71	70	91	100	10	852	
Hughes, John A. (R.)	65	114	98	199	300	64	90	100	163	135	9	1237	
Kuphae, D. M. (L.)	29	59	17	13	2	21	35	12	27	34	11	310	
Moore, H. T. (D.)	50	104	62	48	109	208	136	169	169	137	11	1261	
Poepoe, J. M. (L.)	31	50	17	24	3	98	44	16	38	48	14	383	
Quinn, E. W. (R.)	79	131	111	233	228	132	145	157	211	160	14	1861	
Watson, E. M. (D.)	45	107	68	93	116	134	117	120	114	183	11	1108	

Totals of those elected—Harvey, 3005; Quinn, 2548; Moore, 2168.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

Fourth Representative District—Island of Oahu.

	Pre 1	Pre 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Castro, A. D. (R.)	73	124	120	232	215	116	139	162	200	176	12	1559
Cohen, J. C. (R.)	65	124	111	227	212	120	148	130	211	153	17	1518
Douthitt, E. A. (R.)	78	123	107	232	212	102	134	139	214	161	13	1515
Girdler, Charles (D.)	70	102	107	67	128	116	111	164	131	147	17	1412
Hall, W. A. (D.)	61	103	51	29	76	122	153	96	147	167	19	1144
Kaka, D. (D.)	37	68	28	27	37	144	83	71	78	192	13	778
Kahanamoku, Duke (D.)	19	35	32	15	5	56	31	12	30	6	21	341
Kahua, Akoni (L.)	28	45	21	10	9	109	56	15	25	48	10	376
Kaleihua, Wm. K. (L.)	37	35	29	16	4	81	32	17	34	67	11	341
Kamanouin, John K. (R.)	45	114	87	172	136	154	108	91	137	160	15	1219
Kalaianale, J. B. (L.)	77	141	130	241	227	136	150	135	205	164	15	1811
Kama, David D. (R.)	24	36	19	8	10	72	38	18	23	33	7	282
Kama, Robert K. (L.)	25	12	30	58	12	108	75	92	29	122	109	84
Kathman, E. K. (D.)	33	68	34	33	60	178	118	78	86	133	11	832
Shingie, Robert (R.)	80	138	117	257	244	96	135	146	220	152	13	1895
Umauma, Stephen (L.)	33	46	24	14	5	36	21	8	20	40	9	276

Totals of those elected—Long, 1611; Shingle, 1595; Castro, 1559; Cohen, 1518; Douthitt, 1515; Kama, 1219.

Fifth Representative District—Island of Oahu.

	Pre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Apulekahu, W. K. (D.)	12	43	41	41	35	43	16	51	94	71	180	30	66	81	41	765	81
Correa, S. P. (R.)	28	8	29	46	109	54	61	137	99	93	307	136	153	69	1153	1153	69
Damiano, D. (L.)	34	32	28	48	21	18	7	37	114	51	98	24	56	93	31	694	31
Hanapi, Edward (D.)	15	46	32	24	41	45	16	64	123	105	137	34	73	112	27	924	27
Kass, George (L.)	31	19	26	17	9	14	9	31	92	51	12	51	77	79	59	539	59
Kalanikawai, J. P. (L.)	29	22	22	36	17	19	9	31	92	51	12	51	51	77	77	729	59
Kalepou, A. S. (D.)	26	8	28	43	113	48	60	109	89	76	92	96	117	96	65	996	65
Kama, David D. (R.)	24	36	19	8	10	72	38	18	23	33	7	282				1070	282
Kamahu, Daniel (D.)	27	45	36	26	44	53	18	74	155	102	203	86	87	132	58	1186	86
Kaukaukui, Chas. (L.)	20	20	22	46	8	7	2	32	124	38	55	11	40	69	26	822	26
Kass, David D. (R.)	19	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Klaney, Ruel (R.)	25	12	30	58	128	43	57	114	100	75	92	29	122	109	84	1058	84
Kukahi, Moke (D.)	41	63	40	21	36	49	16	65	93	73	115	31	56	78	42	821	42
Kuk, Enoch (L.)	20	46	37	43	29	4	18	82	157	106	168	41	131	160	35	1361	35
Kulane, S. K. (L.)	27	34	56	77	43	29	4	59	117	53	106	20	64	108	35	858	35
Malinau, S. P. (R.)	23	6	19	27	91	36	86	89	66	56	73	24	103	87	52	820	52
Mikalemi, E. B. (R.)	23	4	28	39	104	42	66	162	76	77	74	25	105	71	55	830	55
Maui, S. K. (L.)	27	34	56	77	43	29	4	59	117	53	106	20	64	108	35	858	35

Totals of those elected—Kama, 1170; Correa, 1156; Kama, 1086; Like, 1067; Kinney, 1058; Kaleiopo, 998.

### MAYOR.

Fourth District.

	Pre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Achi, W. C. (L.)	37	53	18	27	28	61	48	19	47	63	9	400	
Fern, Joseph J. (D.)	42	51	56	67	79	139	126	116	141	192	14	1213	
Lane, John C. (R.)	56	119	104	203	182	95	109	110	137	199	14	1261	

Fifth District.

	Pre 1	Pre 2	Pre 3	Pre 4	Pre 5	Pre 6	Pre 7	Pre 8	Pre 9	Pre 10	Pre 11	Pre 12	Pre 13	Pre 14	Pre 15	Total
Achi, W. C. (L.)	35	20	22	40	14	26	0	27	87	38	100	17	54	111	55	654
Fern, Joseph J. (D)	18	47	32	21	51	54	54	91	137	120	157	77	154	133	69	1069
					119	34	57	128	70	67	70	33	106	72		634



## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific method for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of **THERAPION.**

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Krotan, Robert, Velpaen, Maigne, du Roule, and others. It is a remedy, and indeed by all who regard it as such, it is a remedy of the future. It is a remedy of the future, and indeed by all who regard it as such, it is a remedy of the future. It is a remedy of the future, and indeed by all who regard it as such, it is a remedy of the future.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the scientific method of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific method for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of **THERAPION.**

## 60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

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## ACHI THINKS HIMSELF A VICTIM

(Continued from Page One.)

each other yesterday at noon at the politicians' corner of King and Fort, McCandless, Lane and Hughes taking advantage of a chance meeting to compare notes on how it feels to be outvoted.

McCandless announced that on the whole the campaign had been fought out cleanly, but registered a strong protest against the waving of the bloody shirt against him.

"The Republican party is the party of annexation," he said, "and it is not for that party to campaign against me as a sharpshooter. All through the Islands it was done and on Hawaii photographs of me in a group of rifle-men were distributed. This was not clean campaigning on the part of the Republicans."

## Will Be No Recount.

It is improbable that a recount of the votes for Mayor will be asked for by the Republicans. Lane, himself, is not pressing for one and Charley Chillingworth, his campaign manager, states that his candidate is too good a loser to shout unfairness.

"I have heard of no ground upon which we could ask for a recount," said Chairman Jack Atkinson, "and without some reason to go on we cannot lodge a protest. I am ready to consider any complaint that may be presented, but know of none at present. So far as I am aware the campaign was conducted cleanly on all sides."

## Getting Back to Work.

The majority of the candidates, successful and defeated, are now getting back to the prosaic work of making a living. Lane is at his desk at the Inter-Island office; Wise is again translating manuscripts in the Archives; Fern has settled down to killing time between now and the early January date when his time will all belong to the public; Charley Rose will move back into the Sheriff's office this morning; Kamohi, now an Honorable, will be a recruiting clerk again at the police station, and Lauka is figuring on packing up.

Yesterday Lauka was compiling his election expenses, which total something over \$800. Nearly all of this went for printing.

## BANK LICENSE LAW

## SUSTAINED BY DE BOLT

Judge De Bolt yesterday rendered an opinion in the suit of the American Trust and Savings Company, Limited, vs. Treasurer Campbell. This was suit brought to recover the \$750 license fee paid for doing business as a bank, on the ground that the law requiring it is unconstitutional as discriminating between different places in the Territory, the license fee for Honolulu being \$750 a year and for other places in the Territory less. Judge De Bolt holds that the law is constitutional, as all banks in Honolulu are required to pay the same license fee; as all banks in other places are required to pay the fee fixed for their respective localities. In other words, that the law operates equally on classes and on localities. Numerous authorities are cited. This is the case in which it was stipulated that Hilo had a larger population than all other places in the Territory, Honolulu excepted.

## BORN.

STYNE—In Honolulu, November 2, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Styne, a son.

## MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Tuesday, November 3, 1908.

Gaviota—Arrived, Nov. 2, sp. Falls of Clyde, hence Oct. 10.

San Francisco—Arrived, Nov. 2, S. S. Arizona, from Salina Cruz; Nov. 3, 9 a. m. S. S. Alameda, hence Oct. 28.

San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 3, 2 p. m. S. S. China, for Honolulu.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1908.

Gaviota—Arrived, Nov. 2, ship Falls of Clyde, hence Oct. 10.

San Francisco—Arrived, Nov. 2, S. S. Arizona, from Salina Cruz.

San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 3, 1 p. m. S. S. China, for Honolulu.

Thursday, November 5, 1908.

Yokohama—Sailed, Nov. 5, S. S. Mongolia, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 5, U. S. A. T. Sheridan, for Honolulu, 12 m.

Newcastle—Sailed, Nov. 4, Brit. S. S. Vermont, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 5, A. H. S. S. Texas, for Honolulu.

## PORT OF HONOLULU.

### ARRIVED.

Wednesday, November 4.

Str. Kinau, Gregory, from Makaweli, a. m.

### DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 3.

Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, for Hilo, 12 noon.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona, 12 noon.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai, 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Tallet, for Molokai, 5 p. m.

Str. Maui, Bruhn, for Mahukona, 4 p. m.

Str. Iwalei, Self, for Honokaa, 5 p. m.

Str. Noeau, Pedersen, for Anahola, 5 p. m.

M. N. S. S. Lurline, Weeden, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per str. Claudine, from Hilo, Nov. 5.

—Col. Miles, Cadet Miles, Capt. Bradley, Ensign Lewis, T. Onoda, G. Horton, Miss Inglis, A. Tavares, Mrs. McGregor and child, Miss E. Wong Kong, Mrs. J. Richardson, Mrs. Healy, S. Matshiro and wife and 36 deck.

Departed.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hawaii, Nov. 3.—Arthur Pullard, W. R. Castle, A. P. Judd, Miss Hill, D. H. Austin, R. A. Reidford, E. Langer, Mrs. Harriet K. Hapai, Miss Ivy Richardson, W. R. Yan, F. H. Kennedy, W. Jameson and wife, M. F. Prosser, W. A. Kinney, Mrs. F. B. McStocker, Mr. Donkowitz, Hyde Smith, P. Golinsky, M. Ross and wife, R. J. Buchly, Mrs. Penhallow and two children.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Kona, Nov. 3.—R. C. Seale, Mrs. S. Kaumomona, Mrs. Kawahon, G. G. Kinney, E. W. Sutton, C. W. Ashford, Mrs. E. Nanam, G. D. Bell and wife, Mrs. J. D. Paris, Judge Stanley and wife, Misses Aio, J. A. Magoon and wife, Mrs. E. Weight.

Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai, Nov. 3.—R. W. Stausser, R. A. Kearns, A. Larnach, Mrs. E. C. Wagner, A. F. Knudsen.

Per str. Mikahala, for Molokai, Nov. 3.—J. Jackson, G. Schuman and friend.

Per M. N. S. S. Lurline, for San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Miss Mary D. Clark, E. J. Lord and wife, F. E. Thompson, Miss Gertrude McCann, Mrs. C. R. Collins, Mrs. T. B. Upham, Miss G. Maiseley, Miss T. H. Peterson, Mrs. T. S. Kay, Mrs. L. A. Holmes, Mrs. Dodd, Miss Dodd, M. Dodd, Miss de Lartigue, Miss Bertha Camp, Miss E. D. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Newell, Mr. Augustus Knudsen, Miss Colman, W. R. Farrington.

Per str. Kinau, for Kauai, Nov. 5.—W. J. De Vees, Mrs. J. Remick, Miss Helen Macfarlane, Miss Alice Macfarlane, L. Aldridge, Mrs. A. B. Pemberton.

## BOLD ROBBERY WAS ATTEMPTED LAST NIGHT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A bold attempt at robbery was made by two men, either Japanese or Koreans, last night at the residence of W. M. Bray at Pawa. The burglars were detected before they managed to make an entry into the house, however, and were given a merry chase across the rice fields by Mr. Bray and H. B. Mariner, a neighbor.

The attempted housebreaking took place about 7 o'clock, shortly after dark. Mr. and Mrs. Bray were calling at the Mariner house, next door to their own, and heard their gate opened and their door-bell rung, although the house was in darkness. Mr. Bray went into his yard, thinking that someone had called on him, but finding that no one was at the door he suspected thieves and went back for Mr. Mariner. The two went into the yard and listened. They heard someone forcing his way through a hedge and gave chase, but the man disappeared in the darkness.

They returned to the house just in time to see someone else come tumbling out of one of the windows, and they again became pursuers, getting close on to the track of this intruder. The fellow was either a Japanese or a Korean, dressed in black, but his features could not be made out.

He led them through the rice fields for about a quarter of a mile, when his wind proved the better, and he, too, got clean away.

The police were notified and a search for suspicious characters was made by Chief Kalakela through the Japanese and Korean camps of the neighborhood without success.

## PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO. Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

## THE WYNNE CASE NEARING AN END

The testimony in the Wynne murder trial was concluded yesterday morning and the jury was excused until ten o'clock Monday morning, while the court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when a motion for a directed verdict will be made and argued. If the motion is denied, the matter of instructions to the jury will be taken up and settled.

The United States rested its case, and Attorney Frank Thompson, on behalf of the defendant, called J. J. MacDonald, who was one of the coroner's jury in the case. He testified on direct examination that at the inquest Wynne appeared like a man recovering from a drunk, but on cross-examination he said his condition might have been due to the nervous strain of detailing the circumstances of the killing of McKinnon. No other witness was called by Mr. Thompson, the defense resting its case on the testimony heard.

The motion for a directed verdict will be based, among other grounds, on a denial that the United States Court has jurisdiction. The Rosecrans was in port, moored at a wharf, and Thompson contends that it was therefore within the jurisdiction of the Territory, and that the Territorial courts alone have jurisdiction.

Another point which will be raised on the motion for a directed verdict, or in the instructions will be whether or not the prosecution is obliged to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was sane, and therefore legally capable of committing a crime, as one of the material elements of the crime. This point was touched on at the time the jurors were being examined on their voir dire, and there was some argument at that time as to just what the law on the subject is.

Judge Dole on Tuesday morning overruled the objection of the defense to the admission of the certified copy of the American registry of the Rosecrans, certified to by Deputy Collector of Customs Farley of the port of San Francisco. The papers were admitted as evidence that the Rosecrans is an American vessel, as alleged in the indictment. The admission of evidence to show that the Rosecrans is an American vessel was necessary in order to base upon it the claim for jurisdiction in the United States Court.

Orders were entered in the case directing United States Marshal Hendry to pay the jurors and witnesses the fees accrued at this term of court. Among the witnesses in the Wynne case, Captain Madison and Captain Gus Holmes, each received \$216, fees and mileage, and there are other witnesses who will get as much or more. The mileage is from San Francisco and return.

## AGENT LIDDY REPRIMANDED

Judge Andrade gave a gentle reprimand to Agent Liddy of the Seaman's Union in police court yesterday when the agent appeared to prosecute Tom Lee, watchman of the Railroad wharves, whom he had cited last week on a penal summons, charging him with assault. Lee was not only discharged by the court, on the ground that the charge was trivial and unsupported by evidence, but completely exonerated.

Liddy did not have a witness to prove his case. He explained that he did not know where to get him, whereupon Mr. Lee offered to produce him, if the court and prosecuting attorney desired him. There was a smile at this offer, but Lee gave it in good faith, saying that he would assist the prosecution that much, as the evidence would only be in his favor.

There was no assault on Mr. Liddy by Mr. Lee. The latter had warned Liddy not to go upon the wharves of the Railroad company and Mr. Liddy thereupon said he had a right. He claimed Lee laid his hand upon him and shoved him off the wharf.

As to Lee and his methods on the wharves, he is a kamaina of about twenty-five years, and has the confidence not only of the Oahu Railroad people, but of the officials of the American-Hawaiian steamship line and the several captains of the big freighters. It is said the railroad company wants no agents of unions or other organizations going upon its wharves, and the steamship companies do not want them on their vessels, in the interest of discipline.

## AN INVITATION TO US TO EXHIBIT IN LONDON

Governor Frear has received an invitation to the Territory of Hawaii to make an exhibit of its productions and industries at the "Golden West and American Industries Exhibition," to be held from May to October next year at Earl's Court, London S. W.

It is stated in the prospectus of the enterprise that this will be the twentieth annual exhibition of arts and industries held at this place under the auspices of the concern which is giving this. These exhibits seem to be given as a private enterprise. Rates for space and regulations for exhibits and exhibitors are given in the circular of information accompanying the invitation.

## GOVERNOR FREAR SELLS COLLEGE HILLS LOTS.

A deed was filed for record yesterday with Registrar Merriam by which Governor Frear conveys to the Trent Trust Company lots 16 and 17 of block 18, College Hills, for an expressed consideration of \$2000.

## BOOM FOR HILO IN COURT PAPER

A stipulation was filed by the attorneys for the respective parties in the suit of the First American Savings & Trust Company vs. A. J. Campbell, Treasurer of the Territory, in which the rather remarkable statement is made that with the exception of Honolulu, Hilo has a larger population than the remainder of the Territory. The stipulation is stated to be for the purpose of leaving no question but that the court has judicial knowledge of the population of Honolulu and Hilo, and is as follows:

(1) The population of Honolulu is, to wit, 39,306.

(2) The population of Hilo is, to wit, 19,785.

(3) The population of all other places in the Territory of Hawaii is less than the population of Hilo.

Doubtless what is meant is that the population of every other place in the Territory is less than the population of Hilo, and doubtless the court will take judicial notice that that is what is meant.

## Record on Appeal.

The record of appeal in the suit of John and Albertina Hodson v. William Wolters was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday and the cause was put on the calendar. The defendant is the appellant.

## MILLIONS IN ALGAROA BEANS

(Continued from Page One.)

The Gazette and that a cable had been received from the firm acknowledging the receipt of the copy. Letters from a distributing agency outlined plans to cover the Pacific Coast with the posters and give the proper publicity to the parade.

## Secretary's Weekly Letter.

The regular weekly bulletin of progress, issued by Secretary Wood, is as follows:

## Secretary Wood's Address.

Honolulu, November 5, 1908.

Chairman and Members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee:

Gentlemen.—We continue to hear from our map "The Crossroads of the Pacific."

The general agent of the Washington Sunset Route writes under date of October 30, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the map, and offers to place a dozen more in the leading railway and steamship offices throughout the City of Washington. It is needless to assure you that the copies asked for were mailed without delay, as were several extra copies to the ticket agent of the National Railway in the City of Mexico, who, in writing about the matter, said: "Copy of your map entitled 'The Crossroads of the Pacific' has just come to hand, and we hasten to thank you for the same. As the information so strikingly displayed on this map is of such great interest in a ticket office like ours, possibly the largest in any Spanish-speaking country, we shall be glad if you can send us extra copies."

We are also in receipt of additional letters from agents of the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific railways, thanking us for copies of the map and stating that they had given same a prominent place in their offices. A number of railway and steamship agents write, asking for copies of the map, stating that they have seen the same in other offices.

A few weeks since we renewed our supply of folders with the Raymond & Whitcomb agencies throughout the United States, preparatory for the coming winter travel. Acknowledgments are to hand from Boston, New York and Pittsburgh and other cities, assuring us that the matter sent will be distributed to the best possible advantage.

Under date of October 26, Mr. Fred W. Prince, city ticket agent of the Santa Fe Railway Company at San Francisco, wrote: "I have your letter of October 16, referring to a marked copy of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, which also was received by the same mail. Your Promotion Committee is certainly working along right lines. I hope some time, in the near future, to make a trip down there myself and see with my own eyes what all the noise is about."

Dr. L. B. Sperry, the lecturer, writes from Milwaukee, under date of October 20: "I am just finishing up a lecture engagement in the Northwest, and have had the pleasure of showing Hawaiian views and talking about your beautiful Islands to a great many people. I have just finished the preparation of a lecture on Hawaii (100 views) for the Weister Company of Portland, Oregon, manufacturers of slides and renters of sets with lecture. The Hawaii lecture will doubtless be given a wide circulation throughout the Northwest by this enterprising firm. The twenty fish pictures you sent me I have had made into beautiful slides."

Mr. J. Walter Scott, our agent at San Francisco, writes that, as directed, he is planning for a wide and effective distribution of the 1909 Floral Parade poster. In his letter Mr. Scott goes on to say: "At a theater party a few evenings ago I met Mr. Dunann, general passenger agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., who took up with me the matter of an excursion from this Coast to Hilo and Honolulu. He is very enthusiastic over the idea, and I might add that you have now struck the right party, and when he starts the thing it will not be a failure. I told him that it would be necessary for him to take one of his largest steamers, the President or the Governor."

A letter from Mrs. Frances K. Headlee, who now represents the Promotion Committee at Los Angeles, states that Rev. Dr. Wadman gave two lectures on Hawaii in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium while in Los Angeles, which were well attended. On the evening of October 22 Mrs. Headlee gave a talk on Hawaii before the Minnesota Society of Southern California, it being well received.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. WOOD, Secretary.

## THE BALLOTS NOW IN CUSTODY

All the election returns from this Island have been received by the proper officers, and also some from Maui and some from Hawaii.

Chief Clerk Lloyd Conkling and High Sheriff Henry went to Koolau Wednesday afternoon in an automobile for the delayed returns from the three precincts on that side of the Island which had failed to send in their returns or to let the Territorial Secretary or the County Clerk know why they didn't. They got the returns from the Waimanalo precinct and from the Waialae precinct, but were informed that the returns for the Pannau precinct had been sent by mail.

On the way back the auto broke down and it was midnight before the officials got back to town.

Yesterday morning it was learned that the returns from the Punaluu precinct had not been sent by mail and High Sheriff Henry at once set out for Koolau in an auto. Shortly after he left one of the election inspectors of that precinct brought the returns to the Secretary's office. He had come over on the stage, and had passed the High Sheriff between the Pali and town.

The City and County returns were sent to County Clerk Kilauealani and were by him and Chairman Hustace placed in the vault in the presence of Cox and Judd for the Republicans, and Rose and Harvey for the Democrats, and the key deposited with a safe deposit company for thirty days, the period during which a contest may be commenced.

The ballots and other returns for the Territorial officers, delegate, senators and representatives, are locked up under the custody of the Secretary of the Territory at the Capitol.

From Maui Chief Clerk Conkling received all the returns except from precincts 10, 14, 18, 19 and 22, the latter being Kalaupapa. From the third precinct the returns for the County election only were sent him, and these were promptly sent by him to the County Clerk of Maui County, to whom they ought to have been sent in the first place.

One set of returns came from Maui with absolutely nothing on the package to indicate what returns they were. Application was made to Justice Ballou under the law, and the package was opened and found to be from the 17th precinct of the Maui district.

From Hawaii there came by a cattle boat the package containing the ballots from the seventh precinct of the second district. The returns however did not come. They will probably come on a later steamer.

From Kaula nothing came, although a steamer arrived yesterday morning which had left Kaula Wednesday night and the returns from most if not all of the precincts ought to have been sent by it.

The returns from every precinct in the Territory ought to be in the Secretary's office by the mails coming at the latest on Sunday morning.

## DWIGHT'S INFLUENCE SCOUTED

(Continued from Page One.)

so that his vote would be high. He went there himself and slept in the stable. I couldn't do that, and it wouldn't have helped the result any if I had. What Johnson did was simply to move voters, but the total stayed just the same. Take the Fern vote and it shows no gain. In 1906 he got 125 votes in the Sixth; this time he got 128, practically the same. The total votes in the precincts of this election and last are: Fifth, 315 in the last election and 305 in this one; Sixth, 349 in the last election and 285 in this one. Company F has gone home to live."

## How the Average Ran.

The figures of averages in the Republican vote show that Cathcart secured the lowest vote of any of the elected men and a lower total vote than any. In totals he ran approximately 1300 behind Kilauealani, 509 below Bicknell and 450 below Kuhio. The figures are:

	Total Vote	Per Vote Secured.	Cent.
Kuhio	5737	2806	48.9
Lane	5467	2213	40.5
Wise	5456	1784	32.6
Kilauealani	5044	3582	71.0
Bicknell	5031	2895	57.5
Van Holt	5330	2033	38.1
Cathcart	5133	2393	46.6
Holt	4415	1423	32.0

## Barbecue to the Candidates.

In order that he may be blessed, Alan Herbert is proposing to be the peacemaker among the candidates, now that the dust of the battle has cleared away, and he will be the host at a barbecue to be given at his beautiful place in Kalia Valley. All the candidates, the victors and the vanquished, will be invited and the affair will be given on a lavish scale.

Those who are to be invited are looking forward to this pacification gathering, the fame of Mr. Herbert's barbecues being widespread.

## SAVE MONEY BY BUYING CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

You will pay just as much for a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as for any of the other cough medicines, but you save money by buying it. The saving is in what you get, not what you pay. The sure-cure quality is in every bottle of this remedy, and you get good results when you take it. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## THE COST OF THE ELECTION WAS ABOUT \$8000 AS AGAINST A COST FOR THE ONE OF TWO YEARS AGO OF \$10,000.

Secretary Mott-Smith gives a great deal of the credit for the systematic, efficient and economical way in which the election arrangements were carried out to Chief Clerk Conkling.



The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar  
No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1908.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE				
Honolulu, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1914				
NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Paid Up.	Val.	Bid.
MERCANTILE.				
U. S. Brew'g & Co.	\$2,000,000	\$100,000	125	
Ewa	5,000,000	100	27 1/2	28
Wm. S. Agricultural	1,000,000	100	18 1/2	19
Haw Com & Sugar Co	2,312,750	100	95 1	
Haw Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	90	
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		
Haleiwa	500,000	90		
Hitchcock sug Plan Co	5,000,000	50		
Kahuku	500,000	20		
Kekaha Sugar Co.	800,000	100	120	
Koloa	5,000,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co Ltd	2,300,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co	8,000,000	20	128 1/2	
Oromona	1,000,000	20	28 1/2	
Okeala	500,000	20		
Olaia Sugar Co Ltd	5,000,000	20		
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Pasabau Sug Plan Co	5,000,000	50		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waikoloa	4,500,000	100		
Wailuku	1,500,000	100		
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
Waimalea Sugar Mill	125,000	100		
Inter-Land S S Co	1,500,000	100	115 1/2	
Haw Electric Co	50,000	100		
Haw Electric & Co Ltd	1,000,000	100		
H R T & Co Ltd	1,150,000	100		
Mutual Tel Co	150,000	10		
Nahiku Rubber Co	80,000	100		
Nihoa Sugar Co	4,000,000	100		
O R & Co	4,000,000	100		
Hilo R R Co	1,000,000	20	8	
Honolulu Brew'g & Co	400,000	20		
Haw Phenolphthalein Co	400,000	20	22 1/2	
BONDS				
Haw Ter 4 p c (Fire Claims)		Amt. Out	standing	
Haw Ter 4 p c (Refunding)			315,000	
Haw Ter 4 1/2 p c			500,000	
Haw Ter 4 1/2 p c			1,000,000	
Haw Ter 3 1/2 p c			1,000,000	
Haw Gov't 5 p c			1,044,000	
Cal Beef Sug & Ref Co 5 p c			51,500	
Col 5 p c			1,000,000	
Haleiwa 5 p c			800,000	
Hemauka 5 p c			800,000	101
Upper Intch 5 p c			200,000	
Haw Com & Sugar Co 5 p c			1,671,000	
Haw Sugar 5 p c			475,000	
Hilo R R Co 6 p c			1,200,000	
Honolulu Sug Co 6 p c			800,000	
Hilo R R Co 6 p c			945,000	
Kahuku 6 p c			200,000	
Mercury Sug Co 6 p c			2,000,000	
Wm S & L Co 6 p c			2,000,000	101
Oahu Sugar Co 6 p c			800,000	
Olaia Sugar Co 6 p c			1,250,000	
Pacific sugar Mill Co 5 p c			250,000	
Pala 6 p c			450,000	101
Pioneer Mill Co 6 p c			1,250,000	
Wailuku Ag Co 6 p c			1,500,000	