

PRINCE CUPID AS A REPUBLICAN WILL BE THE PARTY NOMINEE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

Convention Frames Declaration of Principles and Names Committeemen.

PRINCE CUPID KALANIANA'OLE will be the Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress. This was decided last night at a caucus of the delegates to the Republican convention, which, receiving the announcement that Prince Cupid had come out squarely as a Republican with cheers which reached the street, without hesitation, waiting only for the speeches of the friends of the Prince, decided by a vote practically unanimous that he should have the nomination.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.
The convention began with applause. The appearance of Chairman Robertson of the Republican Central Committee on the platform to call for order was the signal for a reception. Mr. Robertson after the reading of the convention call had it translated for the Hawaiian members.

Mr. Robertson then, on behalf of the Territorial Central Committee, thanked the gentlemen assembled for their support since the beginning of the organization and expressed a trust that they would turn the organization over to their successors in at least as good a shape as they had received it. The large attendance proved that the Republican party was alive and vigorous throughout the group. As there was much business to be done he would now call for the election of a temporary president.

As soon as Mr. Robertson called for nominations Senator Achi was on his feet and at once placed in nomination H. L. Holstein, of Kohala. He said the man he named was a young Republican who was heart and soul in the fight and that he was thoroughly capable of making a good presiding officer. J. L. Kaulukou seconded the motion. Holstein was elected and upon the appointment of Chairman Robertson was escorted to the chair by Judge Kaulukou and W. H. Rice. The appearance of Mr. Holstein was the signal

for applause and the convention was quite in humor to hear his opening speech. He said:
CHAIRMAN HOLSTEIN'S ADDRESS.
Fellow Delegates and Fellow Citizens—I want to thank you most sincerely for this distinguished honor. I believe and I know that it is an honor. It is a great honor to be a temporary presiding officer for the Republican convention. I shall not detain you long in what little I have to say; only to tell you that you all know what the Republican party is. You all know what it has accomplished; you know what are its leaders; you know what it can do and what it expects of each of us; and therefore, gentlemen, we are here on business and we must expedite business. I want also to tell you that the Republican party in these islands is young, strong, conscious of its power, united, popular, and growing; and, in my best judgment, the Grand Old Party here was never in better state or more determined to win than at the present time. (Applause.)

There is every incentive for success and every promise of victory. The battle cry is now for an intelligent, economical and business-like legislature, and we claim that it can only be effected through the medium of the Republican party. (Applause.)
We have had Wilcox and his gang for two years and it strikes me that it is about time to take a tumble to ourselves. Wilcox has been a failure throughout. We knew at the time he was elected a candidate for the Home Rulers and we even went so far as to tell the Home Rulers so, but they have had their belly full of him. We could bring up innumerable indictments against that man for his slanders against us, as well as Democrats, and for more or less causing the Hawaiians to believe that the white men are their worst enemies. All this has had a tendency to show what the man is and always will be—nothing but a poor and simple demagogue. He has failed to accomplish anything in Washington, because, in the first place, fellow delegates, he did not belong to either one of the great parties in Congress. In the

second place, he was not endowed with enough ability, we fear; and, whether his failure lies in the fact (as he prides himself, on his resemblance to Napoleon) so much, I do not know. In the third place, he has always been damaging the missionaries, to which category we belong. The time has come now, and the people demand a change, and they are going to get this change, and when it comes to a question like this, and a very important one, fusion between the Democrats, the Portuguese, the Kuokous and the Republicans is desirable, and I hope that our friends in the minority will defer to the will of the majority, so that the defeat of Wilcox may be accomplished.
I believe, my friends, that these parties are actuated with the same motive, the same resolution, and the same desire that has brought us together, and that is to devise ways and means whereby Wilcox may be buried forever. (Applause.) Since my arrival here I have been doing a little missionary work among the Home Rulers. From what I have seen and from what I have heard, I can truthfully say that you are going to have a perfect landslide down here in favor of the Republican party. The reason is very plain. The people are becoming interested in the outcome of this campaign. They are interested to the extent of sending a message direct. East telling them there that we here will redeem ourselves of that calamity of two years ago which sent Wilcox to Congress. They are now, as I say, interested in it, and their wishes will be obeyed, and it strikes me that the next man who will be elected as delegate to Congress will be a Republican. (Applause.)

I was asked by a prominent Home Ruler this morning what we want. I can tell you right here what we desire. We want to elect a man to go to Washington who is in sympathy with the majority in Congress. We want to send a man there that is endowed with sufficient brains and acquainted with the English language; if he can do nothing else, get for ourselves a party who is for our Territorial interests. We do not want to send a man there who will merely look wise and draft milk bills. (Laughter and applause.) Just pause a moment. Congress appropriated one thousand million of dollars and yet there was not a dollar—not even a red cent—expended for Hawaii—not a bean for Hawaii—except the packages of vegetable seeds sent out here once. (Laughter and applause.)
As I said, fellow delegates, I will not detain you long. We are down here from the country and we expect to go back tomorrow; and we want to have matters settled as soon as possible. But if you do so that the wireless telegram which will be of interest to Hawaii. The eyes of the whole American people will be upon us. By the verdict of that day we shall send forth the greeting of Hawaii to the people of the United States and to the Republican party, and show that we are in favor of progressive principles and not of Home Rulers and ignoramuses.
I want, therefore, every person within this assembly to work from now until the close of the polls. We can do much, my friends, we can all do much, if we only have the men to do so. I want you to close up your shops, your stores and plantations and work for your country, and I am satisfied that if you do so that the wireless telegram which will reach me on Maui will be that the Hawaiian Territory has gone overwhelmingly Republican. (Prolonged applause.)
Mr. Holstein aroused enthusiasm on many points and several times had the delegates laughing over his characterizations of the Delegate. His scoring of Wilcox for bringing up questions of race prejudice and his talk about his failures, were signals for outbursts and the speech as the keynote of the convention was fully appreciated.
J. D. Avery was chosen temporary secretary and then H. P. Baldwin moved a committee of one from each district to pass upon the credentials of the delegates. The chair appointed George H. Renton chairman of the committee with the following associates: A. C. McKinley, J. K. Nahale, J. N. K. Keola, Joe Lualaba and W. H. Rice.
GETS DOWN TO WORK.
The nomination of Holstein for permanent chairman of the convention brought out the very first seeming difficulty, for H. P. Baldwin at once arose and declared that he had understood that P. Peck was to be chosen for that honor and so placed him before the convention. Mr. Peck, however, believing that there should be no divisions in the District, at once withdrew, and the secretary cast the ballot for Holstein for the chairmanship. While this duty was being performed former



PRINCE CUPID, THE NEW REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Senator Thurston entered the hall and was cheered and applauded for some time. The permanent secretaryship brought out the first real struggle of the convention. H. P. Baldwin nominated G. P. Thellen, and William Aylett placed before the convention the name of J. D. Avery. The ballot showed the selection of Avery by the vote of 54 to 25. The presence in the hall of Senator Burton and former Senator Thurston was noted and Chairman Holstein appointed Cecil Brown and Col. Parker to escort them to the platform. As the guests of the convention ascended the stage the convention rose and applauded them heartily. W. J. Coelho was made Hawaiian interpreter. Senator Baldwin said that the next thing would be the selection of the

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PLATFORM OF PARTY AS REPORTED TO CONVENTION

- To the Chairman and Members of the Third Republican Territorial Convention of Hawaii:
- Your committee on platform beg leave to submit the following platform for adoption by this convention:
- The Republican Party of the Territory of Hawaii:
- The Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, in convention assembled, hereby make the following declaration of principles, to the support of which we and our candidates are pledged:
1. We proclaim anew our adherence to the traditions and policies of the Republican party and announce our unwavering allegiance to the principles of that party as contained in its national platform adopted in Philadelphia in 1860.
 2. To President Roosevelt we accord our most cordial endorsement for his masterly administration of national affairs and the faithfulness with which he has carried out the principles of Republicanism and we are proud of his ability, his courage and his sturdy Americanism.
 3. We believe in the equality of all men under just laws of their own making and we shall emphatically and uncompromisingly oppose any restriction or limitation of the suffrage which we now enjoy under the Organic Act.
 4. We demand the passage of an act by the next Legislature establishing county governments in Hawaii modeled after the most advanced and popular systems elsewhere and containing a clause submitting the act to the voters for ratification at a special election to be called for that purpose; and we further demand the passage of a general municipal government act by which such municipalities as so desire may establish cities, towns and villages.
 5. We urge Congress to appropriate such an amount as will pay the awards of the fire claims commission and pledge ourselves to use every effort to obtain such appropriation.
 6. We urge continued liberal appropriations for the maintenance of our unfortunate fellow citizens segregated at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, Molokai, and for the erection and maintenance of a suitable home for the non-leprous children of leprosy parents.
 7. We shall as speedily as possible endeavor to secure statehood for this Territory.
 8. We demand more speedy improvement of our harbors, wharves and landing facilities throughout the Territory to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing commerce and we shall strive to secure from the National Congress appropriations for the improvement of our harbors, the erection of public buildings and for other public needs.
 9. We favor the employment on all public works of only qualified voters and citizens of the Territory and we declare that eight hours should constitute a day's work on all public works of the Territory or its political subdivisions.
 10. We favor the continuance by the Legislature of a permanent settlement upon ex-Queen Liliuokalani.
 11. We recognize the importance of diversified industries and shall endeavor to secure from Congress the protection of the same from foreign competition.
 12. We demand the revision of the present system of taxation by the next Legislature with a view of adjusting the public burden so as to be least felt by the poor.
 13. We do not favor legislation tending toward the conducting of the liquor business by the Territorial government.
 14. We earnestly request the Congress of the United States to amend that portion of Territorial act which provides that the English language only shall be used in the legislative proceedings, so as to permit the use of the Hawaiian language.
 15. We oppose all trusts and monopolies and all combinations tending to control supplies and prices.
 16. We demand liberal appropriations for school buildings throughout the Territory, to provide ample accommodations for all children of school age.
 17. We urge liberal appropriations for the improvement and maintenance of the public highways throughout the Territory.
 18. The only manner in which the country can receive the benefit of Republican principles is through the election of Republican candidates. To succeed at the polls it is essential that the party be fully organized and thoroughly united. The best method of securing organization is through the institution and maintenance of Republican clubs covering every election precinct in the Territory. We deem it therefore the duty of every man who believes in the doctrines of the Republican party to become a member of the Republican club of his election precinct and the duty of every Republican club to heartily and unitedly support the nominees of the Republican party.
 19. Relying upon the wisdom and support of the voters of the Territory of Hawaii and the guidance of Divine Providence, we shall earnestly strive to carry out the foregoing declarations and to do whatever else may be necessary to perpetuate upon our soil "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Democrats Decide to Become Home Rulers for the Sake of Offices.

DEMOCRACY practically changed its name last night to Home Ruleism, when the local party of Democrats adopted the report of a subcommittee through its chairman, Col. McCarthy, to effect a fusion with the Home Rule party and place R. W. Wilcox at the head of the van as their standard bearer. This morning a committee consisting of Col. McCarthy, Frank Harvey and Fred Hayselden will confer with a committee appointed by the Home Rulers to agree upon the representation that each party will have upon the legislative ticket. Robert Wilcox will head the fusion ticket for delegate to Congress.

The Democrats held a meeting last night in Waverley hall to hear the report of the subcommittee appointed by the general committee on fusion, and adopted the report to fuse with the Home Rulers, without much dissent. In fact, the Democrats claimed that the Democratic and Home Rule parties were one and the same thing, and that Wilcox, if elected by the combination, would have a good deal to say in Washington next session despite statements to the contrary that the delegate from Hawaii would have to be in harmony with the Republican party which was now in control of the administration.

When the meeting was called to order, Col. McCarthy for the general committee arose and stated that the subcommittee had practically effected a fusion with the Home Rulers, and asked for the rejection or adoption of the report. Dr. Nobitt moved that the report of the committee be adopted, and it was carried. The Democrats, who had previously lambasted Wilcox to the best of their ability, then arose and began to tell how much they had always admired him, both personally and politically.

Col. Cornwell stated his position in the matter, saying that the fusion with the Home Rulers was the only thing the Democrats could do, and although he was a good Democrat, yet he saw no other course open than to endorse Wilcox.

Fred Terrill said he had opposed Wilcox, but if the Democratic party joined with the Home Rulers he would tell every Hawaiian that it was the best move that had ever been made. He said the Republicans had taken a lantern to look for a man to head the ticket and were doing anything "to beat Wilcox." To him this was insincerity. He said this was not for the benefit of the Home Rulers. He said the Republicans had gone to Cupid and asked whether he would run on their ticket to beat Wilcox. He wanted to know if this was sincerity to "us." The administration at Washington had promised a Republican victory in Hawaii this fall, and to that end had been looking for a candidate to beat Wilcox. He said Wilcox was the man for the Democrats, and was an eminently proper man to head their ticket.

Frank Harvey spoke in a similar vein saying, "When the wind blows we must follow the wind in order to win the day."
Charles Creighton said he heartily endorsed Cornwell, and like Cornwell, the Democratic national committee, he would vote for and stand for Wilcox through thick and thin. That was the true spirit of the true Democrat. He was glad they had fused with Wilcox, for it meant victory. It meant to him the combination of the people "against the autocratic clique who, under the head and name of Republican, is tyrannizing the Territory." The Democrats and Home Rulers would stand by the ticket to demonstrate to Washington and all over the United States "that these special, paid envoys who have gone to Washington and belittled the Home Rulers and us (Democrats), are nobodies."

"It has been said that Wilcox did not accomplish anything at Washington," said Creighton. "Why, even the Republicans from Boston, where the missionaries here spring from—" "I'm from Boston myself," said Col. McCarthy, interrupting.
"Don't succeed in doing much the first session," continued Creighton. "Wilcox went as neither Democrat nor Republican, but he went after beating the Democrats and Republicans. He could not affiliate with them, because they could not take him up."
"Next time, however, he will go to Washington with the support of the Democrats and Home Rulers, and will then have something to say."
Tom Lucas said he was born a Democrat; that was his only reason for being one now. He said he did not dislike Wilcox. Wilcox was not a bad man. He apologized for Wilcox's failure to get anything for Hawaii on the ground that it was his first session and he did not know the ropes. He understood it was a Democrat who introduced Wilcox to McKinley. McKinley was a better Democrat than a Republican, in his opinion.
"The Democrat and Home Rule parties are one and the same," concluded Tommy.
The meeting adjourned with the proviso of being called again shortly by the chair to ratify whatever action is taken by the fusion committee with the Wilcox fusion committee today.
At the first caucus of the Democrats, held yesterday morning, participated in not only by members of the club but by prominent Democrats of the city, the trend of the discussion was so apparent as to what the club wanted that men like S. M. Damon, E. B. McClanahan, J. O. Carter and others, who have always placed principle above opportunism, declared they could no longer act with the local Democracy.

WHAT THEY SAID BEFORE.
At the first meeting of the Democrats held in Waverley hall on the night of July 14, the Democrats who last night could not say enough good things in favor of Wilcox, took occasion to say all the bad things they could of him, and said he was a "dying figure in politics."
The account of the meeting, as it was stenographically reported, appeared in the Advertiser of Tuesday morning, July 15, as follows:
At a general meeting of Democrats held last evening in Waverley hall, at which Colonel C. J. McCarthy presided, every speaker on the floor endorsed in the highest terms Prince Cupid for Delegate to Congress. All admitted that no nominee of their own would stand a ghost of a show in being elected, and in Cupid they saw where they can make their voter count for something. The hope was expressed that Prince Cupid would stand upon an entirely independent platform, free of local issues, and they felt certain that he would not only be endorsed and voted for by the Independent or progressive Hawaiians party, but by the Democratic party, and there was a glimmering chance that the Republicans would stand behind the young ally.



Col. W. H. Cornwell, Democratic National Committeeman.

Colonel Cornwell, the Democratic National committeeman for Hawaii, spoke first of the opportunity which the Democratic party had to stand behind Prince Cupid and he felt that the party could not make a wiser move than to place the name of Cupid at the head of their ticket.
As for Wilcox, the Democrats generally conceded that the nomination of Cupid meant the political death of Wilcox and Kalaupapa, and the rise of a progressive Hawaiian spirit in place of the old Bourbon methods practiced by the original Home Rule party.
Another committee, consisting of Colonel Cornwell, Colonel McCarthy, and one Hawaiian, will be in readiness to wait upon Senator Blackburn when he arrives with the Senatorial party and ascertain his desires as to obtaining general information as to conditions in Hawaii, and also as to the Democratic party here.
Fred Terrill said that Cupid was bound to be the leader of his race, and Wilcox was a dying figure in politics. Charles Creighton considered Cupid the most available man the Democrats had. With his social attainments and gentlemanly manner he was sure to obtain aid for Hawaii, even though he had no vote in Congress. If he stands firm in his position with the young Hawaiians and takes kindly to a combination with the Democrats, it meant the defeat of Wilcox. Kaula's "snake" would be killed when Wilcox failed to get elected.
Colonel McCarthy endorsed the same sentiments. At Washington Hawaii had obtained nothing through Wilcox. He was there presumably to represent Hawaii, but he represented only himself. He had no ability. Cupid was an aggressive young man and had intelligence. He is a man who has the welfare of his country at heart. He is not a self-seeker. As for the Legislature, the best men must be voted for by the Democrats.
Colonel Cornwell stated that if Cupid ran for Congress it would be on an Independent platform. He knew this. He did not believe Cupid expected a nomination from the Democrats or Republicans. Terrill raised a laugh when he said that Wilcox stood only for \$400 a month and mileage.

CABLE COMING DEC. 1ST Approximate Date Has Been Fixed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Mr. S. S. Dickenson, representative of the Pacific Cable Co., is staying at the Palace hotel. He is looking to return to Honolulu on the Korea, leaving here the 20th. He will probably soon go on to Guam to arrange for the cable landing there upon the same lines that he has been doing at Honolulu. The cable has been finished and during the next few days the loading of it aboard the steamer will not get away from England until the first of second week in September, and the completion of the laying of the cable will accordingly be likewise postponed until approximately December 1. The terms proposed to the cable company by President Roosevelt upon which he will allow them the free use of the soundings between Honolulu and the Philippines, have not yet been accepted by the cable company, and it is not likely that they will be unless modified. The principal ground of objection is that the proposition requires the cable company to allow the government to take possession of the cable and operate it free of charge during war time. The cable company does not object to the government taking possession during war time, as the government has the right to take possession of any property under such circumstances, necessary for carrying on the war; but they do not see the justice of requiring them to surrender their property for an indefinite period without compensation. It would be cheaper for the company to make their own soundings.

Another minor point is the requirement that the operators shall all be American citizens. It is a fact that in the United States the Morse system is used exclusively, whereas all foreign telegraph and cable companies, as well as all of the American cable companies across the Atlantic, use the International system of signals, which is entirely different. Very few Americans have learned the International system, and in case an American operator of the cable on the Asiatic side should be disabled or unobtainable a foreign operator could readily be picked up, while the restriction to American citizens would endanger the whole operation of the cable. The company are still in hopes that a modification of the requirements by the government will be made. If not, there will probably be an additional delay in laying the cable beyond Honolulu, but this will not affect the laying of the San Francisco-Honolulu section.

PUNAHOU TEACHERS. Mr. Griffiths, the new president of Oahu College, accompanied by his wife, is at the Occidental. They are booked to go to Honolulu by the Korea, which will land them in Honolulu on the 4th or 5th of September, in ample time for the opening of the institution on the 15th. Two other teachers newly engaged by Mr. Griffiths will follow him on the Sonoma, leaving September 4. Miss Hassforth, who has been spending the summer in and about San Francisco, also returns on the Sonoma.

THE FULLERTON. The Fullerton, the Union Oil Company's first tank vessel, after a number of delays, finally sailed for Kihou on Tuesday last, carrying a load of a little less than 15,000 barrels of fuel oil. It is noteworthy that the Fullerton is the largest and most expensive wooden ship ever built on the Pacific coast; that she was built for a California company by a California shipbuilding company, almost exclusively of California materials; was christened with a California name, by a California Native Daughter, and will handle only California products, all of which goes to show that with all its modesty, California is getting there all the same.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS FROM HILO. The steamer Enterprise arrived this week from Hilo with a shipment of several hundred bunches of bananas and quite a number of boxes of alligator pears. A few of the bananas were sewed up in gunny sacks and these were all in bad condition. Those wrapped in banana leaves, however, were without exception, in good condition. The pears were mostly packed in large boxes, which contained several hundred pears each, and the pears were not wrapped. The result was that as the pears ripened they were crushed by the weight of the others, so that scarcely any were in good condition. A few of the packages were thin boxes containing only two or three layers of pears and the fruit was wrapped in paper. These, as a rule, arrived in good shape, although quite a number were so green that they were worthless. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Hilo people that they will be wasting their money by sending alligator pears unwrapped and in large boxes. They should be packed so that if possible the pears will not come in contact with each other and will have no weight resting upon them. This can be accomplished by wrapping each pear in a double layer of paper or grass or leaves and having a partition of some kind between each layer of pears rigid enough to keep the next layer from resting upon the one beneath. Good pears bring a fancy price in the States, so that growers, as they retail all the luxuries of travel to the Orient, and we predict that this boat will bring about many progressive improvements for the comfort of passengers in other competing lines.

(From Another Correspondent.) SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Thinking a few items from this busy mart might be of interest to your many readers, I send you the following. The all absorbing topics in this city for several days past have been the arrival and entertainment of the

KING TO CALL ON KAISER

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Gilded masts surmounted by extravagant crests are being set up along Unter-den-Linden, in preparation for the entry into Berlin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Thursday next. The Unter-den-Linden railway is being hoisted throughout its length by long rows of potted greenery. The program for the King's entertainment, which includes receptions, state dinners and a daily performance at the opera, ends on Saturday with the great Fall parade of troops on the Tempelhof field.

The object of King Victor Emmanuel's visit, as explained at the Italian Embassy, is that the young King is simply making his first call since his accession upon his friend, the Emperor, that such was the only purpose of his visit to Russia, and that it is quite probable that the King will visit France next year. Austria is not likely to be visited by King Victor Emmanuel for the reason that Emperor Francis Joseph had never returned the late King Humbert's visit to Vienna because he wished to avoid offending the Vatican by seeing King Humbert in Rome.

As King Victor Emmanuel on his visit to Berlin will be attended by the Italian premier, Signor Zanardelli, the relations between Italy and Germany will, naturally, be discussed, but anything approaching negotiations with a definite object, growing out of the question of King Victor Emmanuel's disarmament proposals, etc., for the Emperor's personal ear, and are not official, and the fruitlessness of making them is well understood by the Ministers here. As for the rest, the Berliners are looking forward to a brilliant show and officialdom anticipates a wearisome series of functions, which it must attend.

HUNDRED MILE AN HOUR CARS

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—An electrical company at Lynn, Mass., is building a train which is soon to be used in Illinois, says a special dispatch from Lynn and which the engineers estimate will make ninety to one hundred miles an hour.

It is added that the track for the train in Illinois is almost completed; that the line is about 150 miles long and is remarkable for solidity and strength. As far as possible grades have been eliminated. Electricity will be the motive power and the third rail system will be used. A train of three cars has been built for the first trials. The train will be equipped with twelve motors of 120 horse-power each. Instead of the high speed increasing the danger, it is claimed that the train will be safer and run less risk of leaving the rails than an ordinary street car.

The theory held by electricians is that the train is practically electrically welded to the track and cannot leave it while the power is on. The location of the track is not given.

Knights of Pythias and the attack upon the administration of State Governor Gage. The convulsion of the Knights of Pythias, 50,000 guests were expected, and although the actual number fell short, still there was no relaxation in the city's efforts to entertain the guests. I understand that 230,000 were raised and expended for that purpose. A notable feature of the display made for the entertainment were the electrical illuminations extending from the pier building to beyond Tenth street, exceeding anything ever attempted in the country outside of the domain of the Pan-American at Buffalo. Consistently in the display was the ferry building, the Call building and the City Hall building. These buildings were equal in design and beauty of effect to many of the principal buildings of the Pan-American. In addition to these was the wonderful canopy design at the intersection of Third, Kearny and Main streets.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS ON TRUSTS

Important Address Made to Republicans of Connecticut During His New England Tour.

WILLIAMTIC, Conn., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt, after spending the night at the home of John T. Robinson, at Hartford, today resumed his journey through New England. His train left that city promptly at 4 o'clock, but the early hour set for his departure did not deter the people from turning out in force and giving him a hearty send-off. As he drove up to the station in an open carriage accompanied by Senator Platt, the crowd cheered and the President responded by raising his hat. The floral horseshoe presented to the President by the workmen of Hartford yesterday was by his request placed on the engine. All along the line the small towns turned out their entire population, each apparently anxious to share in the welcome which Connecticut is extending.



It seems trite even to state it, and yet it was not so long from some of the arguments advanced against, and attacks upon, wealth as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. "We are passing through a period of great material prosperity and such a period is as sure as adversity itself to bring misgivings of discontent. At a time when most men prosper somewhat it is always lamented that a few prosper greatly, and it is as true now as it was when the Tower of Babel fell upon all who were under it, that good fortune does not come only to the just nor bad fortune only to the unjust. When the weather is good for crops it is also good for weeds. Moreover, not only do the wicked flourish when the times are such that most men flourish, but what is worse, the spirit of envy and jealousy and hatred springs up in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing fairly well themselves, yet see others who are no more deserving doing far better.

"Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the opportunity for such prosperity as we see about us. But this is all that they can do. When the conditions have been created which make prosperity possible, then the individual must do his best. It is himself, by his thrift, intelligence, energy, industry and resolute purpose. If when people was fat they kick, as they have been prone to do since the days of Jebarun, they will speedily destroy their own prosperity. If they go into wild speculation and lose their heads, they have lost that which no legislation can supply, and the business world will suffer in consequence. If in a spirit of sullen envy they insist upon pulling down those who have profited most by the years of fatness, they will bury themselves in the mire of their own doing."

"Now, the upshot of all this is that it is peculiarly incumbent upon us in a nation of this size, and with so many interests collectively as a nation and individually, each in his own account, to show that we possess the qualities of prudence, self-knowledge and self-restraint. In our government, we need above all things stability, fixity of economic policy, while recognizing that the working of various causes, prominent among which has been the immense importance steam and electricity have assumed in modern life.

"It is not true that the poor people have grown poorer, but some of the rich have grown so very much richer that where multitudes of men are crowded together in a limited space the contrast strikes the onlooker as more violent than formerly. On the whole, our people earn more and live better than ever before, and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the great upbuilding of industrial centers, such as our commercial and manufacturing cities. But, together with the good, there has come a measure of evil. Life is not so simple as it was, and surely both for the individual and the community the simple life is morally the healthier life. There is not in the cities the same sense of common underlying brotherhood which there is still in country localities, and the lines of social cleavage are far more clearly marked.

"For some of the evils which have attended upon the changed conditions we can at present see no complete remedy. For others the remedy must come by the action of men themselves in their private capacity, whether merely as individuals or by combination one with another. For yet others, some remedy can be found in legislative and executive action, national, state or municipal. Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present day conditions, it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organization among wage-workers. But we have a right to ask in each case that they shall do good and not harm. Exactly as labor organizations, when managed intelligently and in a spirit of justice and fair-play, are of very great service, not only to the wage-workers, but to the whole community, as the history of many labor organizations has conclusively shown, so wealth, not merely individual, but corporate, when used aright is not merely a benefit to the community as a whole, but indispensable to the upbuilding of the country, under the conditions which at present the country has grown not only to accept, but to demand, as normal. This is so obvious that public has concern."

SHALL WE DISPUTE

The Opinions of Scores of Our Fellow Citizens. Residents of Honolulu, like other American citizens, in making an investment want to be sure of getting the worth of their money. They want to know all the ways and wherefore, and in a direct ratio to the value of the investment they barrow and ferret until satisfied with the collateral. Take an instance in the realm of proprietary articles. If we know of a friend who has been cured we have some faith in the preparation, if we know of two or three our faith increases. If the cures reach scores all well known citizens anyone who still maintains that there is nothing beyond ordinary merit in the said preparation, can safely be left to the care of his fellow tax-payers. If he wishes to pick a quarrel with them on the question of their judgment and veracity, he has ample opportunity in Honolulu to do so. Begin with this case.

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LATE NEWS NOTES FROM HILO TOWN

Ten men in Hilo have offered to donate \$500 dollars each for the establishment of a McKinley Memorial Park. ENTERPRISE A MAIL BOAT. The petition of the Hilo merchants to the Postmaster General has borne fruit. Mail will be carried on the Enterprise from San Francisco to Hilo. An order to this effect has been transmitted from Washington to the San Francisco post office. WILCOX AND CAYPLESS. Wilcox and Cayless have been holding meetings in Kohala and Hamakua, but the attendance has been meagre. In Waimea, where he spoke a few days after Cupid had left, he had an audience of twelve people and there was no enthusiasm. They met the other spellbinders at Laupahoehoe yesterday and together they will hold meetings in Hilo and throughout Puna, Oahu and Kau.—Herald.

A SUGAR DEAL. It is rumored that a representative of C. A. Spreckels has been on this island during the past few days looking into some of the plantations with a view to arranging contracts for the crops to be shipped to the Federal Sugar Refinery to be built in San Francisco. With the exception of Oahu and Puna the other companies have contracts with the trust which will not expire for two years. It is the intention of the new refinery people to contract for Hawaii sugar as far as possible and ship only to San Francisco.—Herald.

EPISCOPALIANS IN HILO. A meeting of members of the Episcopal church in Hilo was called in the Foreign Church by Rev. A. Evans on Sunday last to ascertain the number of Episcopals in Hilo, with a view to organizing a congregation and with the possibility of erecting a church building at some future time. The meeting was fairly well attended.—Herald.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED. At Panama, Colombia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

To Open Olympian Games. CHICAGO, August 21.—The States of the United States, President Roosevelt and government officials will co-operate and participate in the production of the International Olympian games of 1904. All foreign countries will be represented. France has promised to send its army cadets and has asked for the games in 1908.

Fine Furniture Genuine Mahogany Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Ladies Desks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs. Crumb Cloths and Art Squares for the dining room. We have these in light cool colors at prices unheard of before. Our Rug Stock is complete. We keep everything from a cheap Jute rug to an imported Royal Wilton. A large assortment of patterns and sizes. Furniture Covering in select patterns. Window Shades Porch Screens Matting Our Upholstering and Repairing Department is first class in every particular. J. Hopp & Co. LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS. Corner King and Bethel Sts.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co. OF HAWAII, LTD. Capital, \$250,000.00. President.....Cecil Brown Vice-President.....M. P. Robinson Cashier.....W. G. Cooper Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets. SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED. LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON. Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD. All the same to him: "Your hair seems to be falling out," remarked the barber, briskly wielding the shears; "I think I can save it." "All right," said the customer; "save it if you want to, I've got no use for it."—Chicago Tribune.

Sparkling and Healthful No other beverage has the satisfying qualities contained in Primo Lager It is a pure brew of the choicest hops and barley hops. Order from the Brewery. Brewery Telephone Main 341.

CIRCUIT COURT PLUM

Many Men Eager To Pull It Down.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The judicial aspirants out in Hawaii are not losing sight of the Circuit plum, which in the nature of things must fall within a few weeks. Hushes of letters and recommendations have been coming to the Department of Justice, particularly within a week or two. There are said to be a half dozen of candidates in the race, but the Department refuses to make public any of the names, in compliance with a long established rule and there seems to be no one else in the city aware of what the candidates are doing.

It was stated at the Department this afternoon that probably the President would not take the matter up for some weeks yet. He starts off in a few days from Oyster Bay for an extended tour, including a trip to New England, which would seem as though he did not intend to consider the Hawaiian judgeship at least before September, the date of Judge Humphreys' resignation. As far as anybody here knows all the papers in the judgeship case are now on file in the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Knox is expected back here soon, however, and it is possible he may consider the applications, as is usual in such cases and make a recommendation to the President. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the appointment is announced before the middle of September and, perhaps, not then, from all the information which can be gleaned here now.

HAYWOOD COMING HERE.

Hon. William Haywood telegraphed some of his friends in Hawaii by the last steamer that he intended to make a trip to Hawaii. He plans sailing on the Korea and may make quite a stay in the island. The small Hawaiian contingent in town are entertaining a view that Mr. Haywood might prove an available candidate for delegate on the Republican ticket. He has been a very efficient man here in his place as representative of the Planters' Association, knows all the ropes, is familiar with the ways of securing legislation, and furthermore has the confidence of the people in authority in the legislative and executive departments of the government. His great familiarity with Hawaii is another factor in his credit mentioned here.

However, Mr. Haywood, so far as known, cherishes no such ambition for himself. He is making the trip to get in touch with the people in Hawaii and may have something to say during the campaign in behalf of his friends. "I believe Mr. W. O. Smith ought to run for Delegate," said Mr. Haywood here a few days ago. "He knows the interests of the islands and it would reward greatly to the benefit of the territory to send such a representative man to the Capitol."

POSTOFFICE BUILDING EXPERT.

Mr. Smith wrote here recently, requesting that the Supervising architect of the Treasury, Mr. James K. Taylor, come out to Honolulu to inspect the condition of the postoffice buildings at Honolulu and Hilo, as authorized by the recent act of Congress. Secretary Shaw would very much like to comply with Mr. Smith's request and send Mr. Taylor on that mission but at present it seems improbable.

"I mentioned the matter to the Secretary," said Mr. Taylor today, "and he told me it would be very difficult for me to get away for six or eight weeks this year. You see the omnibus public building law authorized the construction of some 150 public buildings over the country, which has necessitated practically the reorganization of my office to meet the conditions. I don't say yet that I shall not go to Honolulu but I think it very improbable. No other man is yet in mind for the journey but it is not likely that anyone will go out there before sometime late in the fall."

THE CASE OF CHINESE CONSUL.

It is probably already known in Honolulu that Territorial Senator Carter, who investigated the alleged cases of smuggling, in which the Chinese Consul at Honolulu was said to be implicated, found that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain those charges. Mr. Carter's report was forwarded here to the Treasury Department and thence referred to the State Department. There it was stated this afternoon that the charges had not been sustained against the Chinese Consul but for the good of the service it had been deemed expedient to transfer him to another post of duty. This, of course, was done through the Chinese government on the strength of representations from the State Department to the Chinese Minister here.

HONOLULU CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The annual summary of receipts for customs at the port of Honolulu, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, last has been received from Collector Stackable and is on file in the office of Mr. W. S. Chance, chief of the division of special agents. It will be printed as a part of the Secretary's annual report to be made public two or three months later. It shows that the receipts from customs in the territory of Hawaii during the past fiscal year were \$1,327,518.23. The amount of refunds and drawbacks was \$16,285.02. The expenses of collecting this sum was

\$46,802.82, of which \$20,221.94 was for salaries, \$20, for wages \$4,000.28 for miscellaneous expenses, and \$11,578.60 for sundry items directly by the Department. Collector Stackable states that the number of vessels which visited Honolulu in Hawaiian ports from January 1st to June 30th, 1902, was 218, that cleared there 2,079 tons, and 132, while the number of vessels which entered from domestic ports was 202 and that cleared for domestic ports 493. The entries of merchandise for duty numbered 3,230 and the entries, which were free of duty, numbered 132. The total number of entries of every character was 4,876.

BRAZILIAN SUGAR.

H. W. Furness, the United States Consul at Bahia, writes to the State Department the following account of a convention of sugar producers in Brazil:

"Pursuant to a call issued by the National Society of Agriculture at Rio de Janeiro, delegates assembled here on June 25, 1902, to take part in the first sugar producers' convention of Brazil. Delegates were present from all the sugar-producing States—Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Parahiba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Rio Grande do Norte, and Maranhao. They were not sent according to any basis of apportionment, but were designated by the various agricultural and commercial societies, municipalities, State governments, groups of cane raisers, and sugar producers.

"The national society had planned an elaborate programme, to include the discussion of such subjects as symptoms of the sugar crisis, its causes and remedy; condition and preparation of the soil and qualities of cane cultivated; methods of culture; methods of sugar making; production; foreign trade; internal trade and means of enlarging it; production and consumption of alcohol, its industrial application for light and heat, its use as fuel for large factories; use of sugar cane for feeding stock.

"The subjects were not assigned to delegates, but it was left to the individuals to take whatever part they might wish; and instead of discussing the points outlined on the programme, the convention virtually narrowed down to considering various plans which were proposed to better the condition of those engaged in sugar production. These plans included federal loans to planters; abolition of tax for foreign export and payment of bounty for sugar so sent; a consumption tax on all sugars, the revenue so derived to reimburse the States for the export taxes removed and the bounty established; the storing of sugar by the Government and the sale of same without the intervention of the middleman; etc.

"After a week of discussion, it became apparent that the interests of the delegates were so diverse that it would be impossible to come to any definite conclusion, and the convention adjourned on July 4, to meet in February, 1904, at Pernambuco. The only thing accomplished was the adoption of a motion to the effect that inter-State duties should be abolished and protesting against the high rates of taxation in general."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

TROOPS TO PRESS INSURGENTS MOROS

MANILA, August 18.—The Moros in Mindanao are renewing their attacks upon the outposts and pack trains of the American column at Lake Lanao, which is under the command of Captain J. J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Cavalry. The Americans have successfully repulsed the Moro attacks and have suffered no loss. The commanders of the American forces in Mindanao report aggressive action against the Moros to be necessary to obtain permission to move against Bagdad and other strongholds of the hostile Mohammedans. There are about 2000 American soldiers in Mindanao available for the desired aggressive movement. It is believed this number is sufficient to defeat the Moros, although it would possibly be necessary to strengthen their base before undertaking the movement.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—A cable dispatch has been received from General Chaffee, stating that in his judgment an active campaign against the Moros in Mindanao was necessary in order to curb the opposition that has been growing against United States authority. The dispatch was considered of sufficient importance to be repeated to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. General Chaffee has been directed to use his own discretion in the matter, and will no doubt engage in an aggressive movement against the insurgent Moros. Some time before Secretary Root left Washington the Moro situation was under consideration, and from a dispatch then at hand the Secretary was of the opinion that the Moros must be dealt with severely before they would respect the authority of the United States.

General Chaffee is now in Mindanao, having left Manila some days ago. If the campaign should continue for some time he no doubt will remain in the Philippines, instead of leaving on September 20th, as he had planned. It is understood that the War Department has directed Chaffee has sufficient troops to make an active campaign.

VOLCANIC BREAK OUT ON JAP ISLAND

YOKOHAMA, August 18.—The island of Torishima was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption between August 13th and August 15th, and all the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were undoubtedly killed. The island is covered with volcanic debris and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding, and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity, which make it dangerous for vessels to approach the island. Torishima is one of a chain of islands extending off the Bonin Islands and Hondo, the biggest island of Japan.

WENT TO VISIT HIS SISTER.

A. J. Cottingham went to Washington Co., Ark., U. S. A., to see his sister and while there was taken with flux (dysentery) and was very bad off. He decided to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was so much pleased with the prompt cure which it effected, that he wrote the manufacturers a letter in praise of their medicine. Mr. Cottingham resides at Lockland, Ark., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY Earthquake Shock Was Felt at Hilo.

"The volcano broke out again last night, at the same time a heavy earthquake shock was felt at Hilo. A lake of red hot lava is visible at the bottom of the crater," says Mr. Berg, agent for the Wilder's Steamship Company at Hilo, in a letter to President C. L. Wright of that company. The letter is dated August 26th and was received yesterday by the steamer Helene which arrived from Hawaii ports.

The officers of the steamer Helene say that the outbreak of Kilauea was accompanied by an earthquake. While the vessel was lying at Papaaloa additional evidence of renewed activity was secured. In the afternoon, reports Captain Nicholson of the Helene, the tide which always runs from towards the Hilo side suddenly changed direction and he considered this due to some outbreak of the volcano. During the evening of that day rumblings were heard, the steamer's anchor chains rattled, and the waters around were greatly disturbed. This marine earthquake caused the officers of the steamer to get ready to put to sea but as it soon subsided they remained at Papaaloa.

All along the Hamakua coast there was an earthquake at about three o'clock the following morning and this is reported to have been accompanied by subterranean explosions. The steamer Claudine is due from Hilo today and will probably have later and more detailed reports of the outbreak.

ECCENTRICITY OF KING ALFONSO

NEW YORK, August 21.—A cable to the Journal from Madrid says: All Spain is aghast today over the latest reports of the extraordinary eccentricity of King Alfonso, during his recent provincial tour the King repeatedly gave evidence of a lack of mental balance. At Oviedo, at a great reception, the King complained of being bored, and asked why he could not go to bed. Pacheco explained that etiquette demanded that the people leave first. "Oh, must they?" replied his majesty. "I'll soon send them away." A moment later Alfonso doubled his fists, and placing them to his mouth in imitation of a bugle, sounded taps. Everybody stood aghast and glanced toward the King, who again sounded taps, stretched his arms and yawned. The people took the hint and departed. King Alfonso, however, when the King was acclaimed with shouts of "Long Live the King!" Alfonso shouted to the Duke of Veragua, who was near by: "Say, Duke, you don't get anything this time, do you? No long life for you!"

He then laughed boisterously at Veragua and continued to startle the element while at Cabadonga viewing a shrine, which is one of the most famous in Europe, when the Bishop showed him the sacred relics, St. Peter's toe nail and St. Paul's hair, the King said: "Bishop do you believe that nonsense?" Alfonso continued to startle the element. "Well, I don't," replied Alfonso. "We have seen enough. I'm going to dinner." With this remark he marched off toward the dining hall.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A cable to the Journal from Madrid says: King Alfonso continues to startle the nobility of Spain by his eccentric actions. He has disregarded all proposals of his counselors that he marry a European Princess, and has announced his intention of marrying the daughter of some South American capitalist to mend the shattered state finances, recognize the republican element by taking a plebeian consort and restore Spanish prestige in Latin America. The King has instructed a representative of the Spanish crown in South America to forward him full details of the millions possessing eligible daughters. Alfonso has thrown a bombshell into the ranks of the nobility by stating his intention of dissolving the Grand Order of the Annunziata, the oldest order in Spain, and substituting for it the new order of Alfonso XIII.

MONITOR FOR HARBOR WORK

The United States Navy Department is preparing a new scheme for defense of the smaller American ports and islands which have no shore batteries. Hawaii will probably be included in this scheme, as there are no shore batteries here which can be used to defend the islands from the possible attacks of a foreign fleet, and it is not always possible to have a gunboat or cruiser in these waters. For island defense small monitors have been planned, and one of these for use on the Atlantic coast has already been launched. This is the Arkansas, and she is officially termed a harbor defense monitor. She is an interesting vessel.

The Arkansas has a beam of 50 feet, is 252 feet long and upon a water displacement of 2235 tons will draw only 12½ feet of water. Her bow is fitted with an enormous ram, and this would be certain doom for a large battleship should the smaller craft be able to get a run at her. Lying low upon the water, with all of her exposed hull stoutly covered with armor ranging from five to eleven inches thick, with her two big guns well housed in a turret of hardened steel eleven inches thick, and with the bases of her smokestack and ventilators guarded by folds of the same tough metal, she offers but a limited target to an enemy's fire. The housing amidships of no military importance, could be riddled from end to end and turned into a tangled bunch of plates and angles, but so long as the turret remained intact the ship would be practically as formidable as ever. The main battery consists of two 12-

inch guns of the older type—two such guns have been assigned for the 12-12 batteries in the forward turret; four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, mounted on the corners of the superstructure, and a number of smaller rapid-fire guns, the object of which is to repel torpedo craft. Accordingly they are mounted on the superstructure and up on the fighting top. The vessel carries no torpedoes.

Working along the American coast, the coal supply of 200 tons will give the Arkansas a considerable radius of action, while modest draught will enable the class to safeguard many of the seaboard cities and towns not protected by permanent batteries.

The Arkansas was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Her keel was laid November 14, 1899; she was launched a year and four days later, and will be ready for commissioning now in a few months. When turned over to the Navy Department, her contractors will have earned \$90,000, and the government, while not acquiring a thing of beauty, will have got a useful instrument of defense.

PERILS OF THE PARISIAN STREETS

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Quoting the Francals the evening edition of the Matin, the Paris correspondent of the World cables the following:

"Victor Evandale, an American, about forty years of age, declared at a cafe table that he had lived for ten years in the wildest regions of Western United States and never carried a weapon and was never afraid. Several Frenchmen who were present told him that Paris was more dangerous.

"They asserted that he could not go from Grenelle to Montrouge, for example, after 10 o'clock at night without being killed, unless he wore laborer's clothes.

"Evandale left the cafe after a time without reverting to the conversation about dangerous localities.

"Next morning his companions of the night before were horrified to read of the discovery of Evandale's body in the glacis of the fortifications near the Maison Blanche. It is supposed he must have actually attempted to walk from Grenelle to Montrouge immediately after leaving his friends.

"Evidently he was attacked from behind. Tight around his neck was found a thin leather thong which had been used to strangle him. His pockets were rifled, his shoes and coat removed.

Inquiry by the World correspondent tends to show that Evandale was an Englishman instead of an American, but had lived in Texas.


JAPS NOT ALTER WAKE ISLAND

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, said today, when asked as to the attitude of the Japanese Government in regard to the Midway Islands and Wake Island, of which so much has been written lately, that the Japanese had no intention to claim sovereignty over the islands, and that when the United States Government made certain representation in relation to the Midway Islands in January, 1901, the Japanese Government at once declared to the same effect. Mr. Takahira further said that if the United States Government should send a war vessel to the islands, as reported in the newspapers, Japan would expect only that due protection should be given to Japanese subjects who may be found there as long as they are engaged in peaceful occupations. Aside from the foregoing statement by the Japanese Minister, it can be added from authoritative Government sources that the most satisfactory feeling exists between the American and Japanese officials as to the good faith of each and the harmonious adjustment of the question relating to Marcus Island.

Law Library Brings Good F

The law library of the late Johnson Niekus of Hilo was sold at auction by W. E. Fisher yesterday, and the books brought good prices. A total of between \$1100 and \$1200 was realized. Numerous attorneys attended the sale and there was some lively bidding. A set of Massachusetts Reports brought \$140, and United States Supreme Court Reports brought \$100. Other volumes were sold at corresponding prices.

I Make Strong MEN



of the poorest, weakest specimens of manhood, I care not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes it wear itself like one born again.

MAKES YOU OVER-It beats the world for building up a person broken down from disipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Belt. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and it does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pains and all organic weakness.

READ MY BOOK!—I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young and vital at any age. Send for this book today if you can't call. I mail it, send free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does a 4 in 1, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no one who uses it right need it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

Ready for Foot Ball Season?

W've got a swell shoe for foot ball play rs. Better come and see it. Made of heavy tan leather, solid toe and strongly reinforced, it is the regulation foot ball shoe.

The price is \$3.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited

1057 FORT STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Manufactured by J. F. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

New World's Bicycle Record. The seventeenth mile dropped out. McFarland and covered seventeen miles tonight at the Coliseum broke the son's time for the twenty miles was world's record for twenty miles and 27-18, beating the world's record of 27: beat Freeman and McFarland. The 24-2-5. Nelson's time for five miles was 2:00 were in a three-cornered race for 6:41; ten miles, 13:27½; fifteen miles, 20: the distance. Freeman lost his pace in 28½. His fourth mile was the fastest, the fourth, ninth and sixteenth and in being made in 1:38½.

THE Steel Giant Grubber

Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.



Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. SEMI-WEEKLY. DATED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Month \$1.00, Per Year \$10.00, Foreign \$12.00.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

These, the actress, may visit Australia. Carnegie has offered a library to Dawson. Justice Shiras is to quit the Supreme Court bench.

PRINCE CUPID AS A REPUBLICAN

(Continued from Page 1)

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 2

PRINCE CUPID.

The news that Prince Cupid has come out fairly and squarely as a Republican, and that a landslide for him may be looked for in the convention today, will cheer the heart of every citizen who wants to see Hawaii represented at Washington as it should be.

OCEAN COMMUNICATION.

The tooting of many whistles on Honolulu's waterfront will, in a few days, announce a new era in the mail service to Hawaii, bringing a pang to the memories of the old kamaaina, but joy to the hearts of modern kamaaina.

Senator McMillan of Michigan left an estate of \$10,000,000. It is rumored that Senator W. A. Clark is to marry again. George Gardner defeated Jack Root at Salt Lake in 17 rounds.

Admiral Dietrichs has resigned his post as chief of staff of the German navy. J. J. Hill has purchased iron mines and will erect a steel plant in Montana.

committee which would have the framing of the platform. He said that no matter how impartial the chairman might be, and he knew from being the chairman last time, that there would be charges that the committee on resolutions was named to bring out the chairman's whims. He therefore moved that the committee be composed of two members from each representative district, with the chairman of the convention as chairman of the committee, and that the delegations should select their members. The motion also provided for a recess for the purpose of making such selection.

Senator Burton was interrupted many times by applause and when he had concluded he was cheered and applauded heartily. Senator Thurston was called for and after a moment's applause said, in a voice which was thick and hoarse:

LOCAL BREVITIES

Lahaina yesterday. In dedication the new Catholic school building recently erected there.—Main News. Attorney John Richardson of Lahaina dropped in on Thursday to visit the post office situation in Waialua.—Main News.

Judge Wiley, whose commission expired on September 1st, has been reappointed district magistrate. There was no celebration of Labor Day in Honolulu yesterday, though nearly all the stores, banks and public buildings, etc., were closed.

your opponents. Never indulge in abuse but always discuss ideas and principles and act on principle, whether you be Republican, Democrat or Home Ruler.

Senator Thurston has so truly called the Gems of the Pacific, you can build up a citizenship which will be the envy of the world. I found by visiting Col. Parker's place that you have no winter. And you have no summer. This would be magnificent summer weather for Kansas. I had a letter yesterday which tells me that it is one hundred degrees in the shade in the town where I live and that is several hundred miles north of here.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been treated with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field."—Miss ADA DORV, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can do them.

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

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SENATOR BURTON SPEAKS.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I did not come here to talk. I came to these Islands to help you talk. I am not here on a political mission except as that word is used in its highest and best sense. I am not here as a partisan. I am here as a legislator. I want, in conjunction with the other members of the commission, to learn just what is necessary and how we can help the islands in the way of legislation by the general government, and when we learn what you ought to have and want, to use our best endeavors to give it to you.

"I have had a splendid time since I came to these Islands. I am captivated by your splendid climate, with all the surrounding physical situation. And more still am I captivated by the splendid class of citizens which I have found here. I will say I was so ignorant as to not know the high class of citizens I should find and the high standard to which you people have attained. More than all else am I captivated by your beautiful women. I cannot remember when as a little child, as a boy, and now as a man, I have not loved a woman and loved a horse.

"One word, not as a Republican, but as a citizen. You are now all American citizens and by the genius of our institutions of which you are a part every man is made a politician, in the highest, purest and best sense of the term. The mission of our great government is to elevate our politics and we can only elevate them by elevating the individual citizenship. That man who has more means than another and who enters into politics has a greater responsibility than any other. The man who is blessed with this world's goods, who is rich, and who uses his position to oppress the poor, is an enemy to the country in which he lives. But every energy he possesses, every thought that should come to him, should be what shall I do that I might help those who are beneath me, up to a higher, purer and better citizenship. In that sense every man should be a politician. Every kind of conspiracy in politics that has for its ground work that an advantage may be gained over the people, should be frowned upon by every good man and every good woman in these Islands. In the conduct of your campaign spend no time in abusing

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 30, 1902.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid, Ask. Includes Mercantile (C. Brewer & Co., L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.), Sugar (Ewa, Haw. Agricultural Co., Haw. Com. & Sug. Co., etc.), Steamship Co's (Wilder S. S. Co., Inter-Island S. S. Co.), Miscellaneous (Haw. Electric Co., Hon. R. T. & L. Co., Mutual Tel. Co., O. R. & L. Co.), Bonds (Haw. Gov't S. P. Co., etc.).

Chicago girls have organized a spinners' club to refute the assertion of Prof. Andrews that they should all marry.

It is reported that the Russian Czar has been threatened with death unless he grants a constitutional form of government.

Scores of South African veterans have applied at the American embassy in London for enlistment in the Philippine war.

Seattle police are investigating what is believed to have been the murder of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Newton of San Francisco.

Robert E. Remington of New York is said to have killed himself at Newport because of a broken engagement with Miss Van Allen.

It is reported that Cecil Rhodes bequeathed to the Countess of Warwick lands in South Africa which have been sold for \$1,000,000.

Supreme Recorder Kennedy of the Knights of Pythias was suspended for three years for violating the obligations of the order.

The Elgin (Ill.) Creamery Co., which furnishes a considerable amount of the butter used in Honolulu, is in the hands of a receiver.

A million dollar fraud involving Senator Jones is alleged in the investigation into the affairs of the liquid air company at New York.

A mutiny on board a Manila vessel was suppressed by the constabulary, and three were killed and five drowned before the native crew was subdued.

Edward Hall suffered a fracture of his spinal column while being initiated at Shawnee, O. T., by the Knights and Ladies. He fell from a blanket in which he was being tossed.

A San Fernando mining concern, which listed its property with a Mexican agent in order to evade the tax, was defrauded out of all the property, the agent disposing of it to a New York company.

Negotiations are in progress toward transferring the army transport Hancock to the Navy Department.

The Korean is having a hard time to ship a Chinese crew. It is quite possible that she will have to take, instead, a crew provided by the Sailors' Union. Whether the trouble will delay the coming of the big ship remains to be seen.

The advertiser is now the only paper in Honolulu publishing the special Associated Press service, rendered up to the hour of the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco. The special telegrams have hitherto been also received and published by the Evening Bulletin.

The native people on Hawaii, who oppose Wilcox, accuse him of treachery. They will fight. Treachery, political and otherwise, has been the rule of Wilcox's life, and his old benefactor, Celso Caesar Moreno, charged him with it on his dying bed. Just now Wilcox is trying to sell over half the Home Rule legislative ticket to the Democrats, and the natives, in observing this, remember how he threw the onus of his 1899 revolution on Kalakaua and abandoned the Queen in 1893 in the hope of getting an office from the P. G.

TRIES TO KILL HIS EMPLOYERS

Japanese Cook in Rage Uses a Knife.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Inmate with rage, springing from an unknown cause, Mori, the Japanese cook for E. K. Hartman, yesterday morning made an effort to murder both the master and mistress of the house. Mrs. Hartman is now suffering from acids extending from her head to her waist and Mr. Hartman has seven cuts about the head and arms, one gash in the throat coming close to the jugular vein. The Japanese is now lying in the hospital with a wound in the left shoulder, where the bullet of Hartman pierced his body.

The attack upon Mr. and Mrs. Hartman comes from a desire for revenge for some fancied wrong, which both of the injured ones are unable to understand. The man has been the cook for the young couple since their marriage and the setting up of their household goods in the School street residence where the attempt to kill them took place. He has been well liked by the family, which includes beside the young people a mutual friend, Fred West. Yesterday morning the cook was out of humor. During breakfast he seemed to be annoyed and was chided gently by the master of the house for making noises which seemed unnecessary. There was no break in the harmony which might be construed as indicative of the final outcome however.

Mr. West left the house for downtown shortly after nine o'clock. Mr. Hartman has been very ill for the past ten days and was just getting about again. He determined to sprinkle the lawn, and soon after breakfast took the hose and began to attend to the flowers. While engaged in this occupation Mrs. Hartman went into the kitchen and found that the cook was keeping up a roaring fire having three pots of water boiling. She said to Mori that as dinner would be several hours later, that the fire was unnecessary and suggested that he permit it to die out. The Japanese answered gruffly and as she turned to leave threw the contents of one of the pots of water upon her. The boiling water flowed over the back of her head and down her back, and screaming with the pain she rushed out of the house by a side door, and threw herself on the ground by the hose where the cold water would flow over the serious burns which she had received.

With the first shriek Mr. Hartman dropped the hose, started for the front of the house and saw the Japanese in the doorway with another pot of boiling water, ready to drench him. He put up his hands and cried "Pau, Mori, no pillika," advancing all the while. Weakened with suffering he knew he was no match for the enraged Japanese, and was going for his revolver. The Japanese seemed to reconsider his intention and carrying the pot with him went back to the kitchen. Hartman got the gun and ran to the aid of his wife who was still crying for help.

As Hartman came around the corner of the house he saw cowering over his wife with a butcher knife, raised ready to strike, the insane cook. Yelling, Hartman tried to shoot, but owing to the fact that there were only two shells in the revolver the trigger simply snapped on an empty chamber. The cook seeing what was to be expected left the prostrate woman and made a rush for Hartman. Before the revolver could be got around to the loaded shells there was a struggle for life. Hartman tried to keep away from the Japanese that he might shoot him, but Mori was closing in wielding the knife with effect. Hartman received two cuts on the left arm, a cut on the side of the face, two cuts on the chin, one cutting across the lower lip, and a slash across the throat which missed the jugular vein by not more than a quarter of an inch.

The two struggled about one of the small trees in the yard and finally the Japanese was pushed away and a shot was sent through his left shoulder. He did not seem to feel it however and fought on. Hartman tried to club the gun and use it on the cook, but as his arm was raised he received a cut across the forearm which knocked the revolver out of his grasp. He knew it was a fight to the finish then and weak though he was, he grappled with his opponent. By a mighty effort he threw the Japanese against the fence and choked him until the knife fell out of his hand. Then Mori turned and ran, going down School street across the bridge and finally falling fainting from loss of blood in front of the McInerney residence.

Hartman assisted his wife into the house and neighbors came to their assistance and bound up their wounds, in the meantime sending for physicians and the police. The latter found the Japanese in the road where he had fallen, and took him to the hospital, while Mr. Hartman was brought downtown and his wounds dressed. He went to the police station and will this morning make a charge against the man.

Mrs. Hartman is severely burned, her wounds being extremely painful despite the best of care. Mr. Hartman will be laid up for some time with the many cuts which he received during the fight.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartman were married three months ago. Mrs. Hartman was Miss Lucy Sherratt, and was known as one of the most attractive of the young ladies of Honolulu. Mr. Hartman is with the Union Express company and is one of the best known and best liked men in the city. He is one of the lead-

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



PRINCE CUPID AS A REPUBLICAN

(Continued from Page 3.)

vention assembled and I sincerely hope that the action that this convention will take will meet with the support of the people, and that your nominees may come to the congress of the United States in order that you may secure what is for your best interests and what Congress is ready to give. I have been delighted to meet the people here. I think I never looked out upon a finer audience than that which I addressed on Saturday evening. It has been a pleasure and a high honor to have the privilege of speaking to you. I would be glad if I could do you any good by speaking today but I do not think there are any converts to be made in this convention. You are here to work for the people and the party have charged you with the mission. I wish so tender to you my sincere thanks for all your kindness and my best wishes for your success in convention and at the polls.

"I heartily agree with Senator Burton. I never knew any good to come from a political contest which was carried on on personal grounds. I never knew any good to come to a person or party who carried on a contest on other than the highest and most honorable way. If we have no issues beyond men then our institutions are failures. If we have no principles to press because they are worth advocacy for the prosperity and progress of the whole people, we might just as well dissolve our government.

"The success of a great party means the advocacy of great principles. Political action is secured by harmonious movement by the different people who compose the political body. Every man who becomes a part of a political organization must surrender his individual preferences and be willing to abide by the decision of an honest majority of the party. No genuine Republican can afford to leave this convention after the majority of this convention shall have declared its wishes with any other thought but of loyalty and devotion to the candidates nominated. Today when you have assembled here you have laid aside your differences and I think and believe that you will leave this hall ready to rally around your party and to loyally support the nominee of this convention.

"I thank you for the kindnesses and I wish to repeat that it is my hope that when we get the returns in November next that we will find that the people here have put themselves in line with the great Republican party, which stands for the best interests of the entire people of the United States."

When Senator Thurston concluded Judge Kaulukou in an eloquent address moved a vote of thanks to the Senators which was voted by the entire convention standing and the convention adjourned amid applause.

BUSINESS AFTER RECESS.

The convention adjourned to 3 p. m. and the committee on platform got down to work. When the hour for reconvening came more time was asked and it was not until 4:15 o'clock that Chairman Holstein called the convention to order. He called for the report of the Committee on Rules and Chairman Andrews read it as follows:

"To the chairman and members of the Republican Convention. Gentlemen: Your committee on rules begs leave to report as follows:

"We recommend as the order of business of this convention the following: "1—Report of committee on rules. "2—Report of platform committee. "3—Election of a Territorial Central Committee. "4—Nomination of a Delegate to Congress.

"We recommend that this convention shall proceed to elect a Territorial Central committee which shall consist of thirty members chosen from their respective representative district upon the election of such district delegations sitting in this convention, each district to be entitled to as many members on such Central Committee as such District has representatives in the House of Representatives. This committee when elected shall hold office until the meeting of the next Territorial convention. The Territorial Central committee shall meet from time to time elect such officers and promulgate such rules and regulations as it sees fit for the government of the Republican party in the Territory of Hawaii; shall call all conventions and primaries and shall conduct the general campaign of the Republican party within the Territory and have general supervision of the affairs of the party.

"Your committee further recommends that except as hereinbefore provided the rules for parliamentary assemblies as laid down in Cushing's Manual shall be followed by this convention. Respectfully submitted, "LORRIN ANDREWS, Chairman. "C. P. LAUKEA, "EDGAR MORTON, "W. G. WALKER, "W. WERNER, "S. LAZARO."

Senator Baldwin wanted to understand just how the Central committee was to be chosen, as he wanted to be sure that the delegations elect the committee. Chairman Andrews explained that there was no change from the present rules.

Theodore F. Lansing wanted the report of the committee read and acted upon section by section. The first section, that providing the order of business was read and adopted without discussion. And this proved the course with remainder of the report.

As the report of the platform committee was not ready, Delegate Andrews moved the rules be suspended so that there might be immediate election of members of the Territorial committee. There was some discussion over this due to the fact that certain members of delegations were not present, but the motion prevailed. Immediately H. P. Baldwin moved that the convention resolve itself into district delegations for the purpose of selecting members of the committee.

There was a deal of canvassing among the delegations but only in two was there any development of a fight. These were the fourth and fifth where there were respectively eight and nine nominees. The balloting proceeded quietly, however and the results were accepted good naturedly on all hands. The committee as it was constituted is as follows:

First District: F. B. McStocker, J. C. Ridgway, W. G. Walker, Chas. Williams.

Second District: Samuel Parker, H. H. Renton, J. A. McGuire, J. H. Wai-pulani.

Third District: J. H. Mahoe, A. N. Hayselden, J. N. K. Keola, T. M. Church, H. A. Baldwin, W. P. Hala.

Fourth District: A. L. C. Atkinson, J. W. Jones, C. L. Crabbe, W. H. Coney, E. G. Keen, J. H. Fisher.

Fifth District: Geo. F. Renton, C. P. Laukea, W. G. Ashley, George R. Carter, Frank Pahia, E. C. Winston.

Sixth District: John D. Willard, J. Kakuia, W. H. Rice Jr., J. H. Kapuni-ni.

In the Fourth District L. A. Andrews received eight and Kanakani twelve votes, A. L. C. Atkinson receiving the high vote of 25. In the fifth G. H. Huddy received five votes, James Holt three and J. D. Avery three.

THE PLATFORM RECEIVED.

When the chairman had announced

the Central committee George R. Carter from the committee on platform was recognized and read that document at length.

The convention expected much from the committee and its declarations were received with applause. The name of President Roosevelt first evoked cheers and when the committee's pronouncement on suffrage was read there was a cheer and a burst of applause, showing how completely the stand of the party filled the minds of delegates and spectators. The next plank, that dealing with the stand of the party on city and county government was just as loudly received and from that point every declaration of faith brought forth applause. The plans dealing with the leper question, with Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the schools, in fact every one was applauded and the report generally was well received. The platform which is signed by every member of the committee appears elsewhere.

When the report had been read T. F. Lansing moved the adoption of the report as a whole and this was seconded by J. L. Kaulukou, who said there was no reason to argue upon such a complete production.

Curtis P. Laukea took the floor and moved the following as an amendment to the platform as a substitute to the city and county plank:

"Be It Resolved, That the Republican party does hereby pledge itself to enact a law providing for municipal and county government in the Territory of Hawaii, and that said law shall become effective within thirty days thereafter.

"C. P. LAUKEA.

Col. Laukea in support of his resolution said that he had a duty to perform, a duty to the party for without a clear-cut resolution on the question the party was courting defeat. The platform plank just read, he said, left a loop hole in that the law must go to the people which might mean delay for two years. The executive, he said, was opposed to city and county government, he had said so, and he would not call an election. He said the plank was not sufficient to avoid defeat. He was opposed to submission to the people for it meant delays. Deferring action he said meant that those who voted so to do must bear the burden of responsibility. An answer must be made to the administration for a second defeat and he thought the only way to meet the emergency was to come out squarely.

Col. Laukea said he wanted to be able to say to the Hawaiians that the benefits which came to the people came through the Republican party. He said that if the Republican party failed now he feared it would be many years before the party would be the controlling force in the Territory. He called the policy evasive, for it meant deferred action, and he predicted that such action would mean the forcing out of the party of the intelligent Hawaiians, who would insist upon the people having their rights. "I will stand by you," he said, "but there must be an end. If the convention votes against me today I shall stay with you and I shall feel that I have done my best to save the party with which I have cast my destinies." Col. Laukea made his own speech in Hawaiian and he was liberally applauded throughout.

Dr. J. H. Raymond secured the floor immediately, but was interrupted by Col. Fisher who demanded the translation of Laukea's remark that the plan meant the staying off of action until there were sufficient holes in the country to defeat the bill over the heads of Hawaiians.

Dr. Raymond said that during the session of the committee there was not a single voice raised against immediate passage of an act establishing county and municipal governments. The reason why the clause was inserted sending the law to the people was for a ratification by them and not for the purpose of delay. It was the intention of the committee that the law should be passed at once and submitted immediately so that the law might go into

effect even before the conclusion of the legislature.

Dr. Raymond said that all are American citizens and he was surprised that any man after hearing the speeches of the senators this morning would appear on the floor and make a fight upon the color line.

A. G. M. Robertson secured the floor and said he agreed with much that Laukea said. The Republican party could not afford to be equivocal on the subject of county and city government. He said it would be un-Republican and un-American to be equivocal. He said there must be immediate action and that the easiest way was to amend by striking out the clause referring the act to the citizens of the Territory. He said that with the plank in that form the objections of the delegate from the fifth district would be removed and a plank left upon which all could stand and for which all could work heartily.

H. P. Baldwin was recognized and began by saying there was no intention to postpone action as everyone was pledged to it. He was ready to see such a law passed immediately. He said there was no intention to put the calling of an election to the executive, as inferred by Laukea but such a matter, of such importance it should go to the people for ratification the law providing for the date of the election so that there would be no chance for delay. There are some in my delegation who favor the bill but who believe there should be ratification by the people. Personally, he said, he would not oppose Robertson's amendment as it made the matter of city government optional, some towns taking advantage of it and others not doing so.

Jaukea said that the Governor had said to him that he opposed such county and municipal government as proposed now; that he favored a gradual change. He went on to declare that the legislature had no power to call an election, that the executive alone could do that, but this brought out a chorus of jeers. He then said he was willing to withdraw his resolution and accept the amendment. He declared that he was working only for a Republican legislature as he believed the interests of the government demanded such safeguards, and he felt that the interests of the country were safer in the hands of a Republican legislature than in those of a Home Rule legislature.

George R. Carter said he wanted to speak on two points only. He said first a reflection was cast upon the executive when it was a fact that within two days the executive had declared that he was in favor of city and county government the moment he was assured that the majority favored it.

He said that again the speaker (Laukea) had cast a reflection upon Republicanism when he declared that it was the intention of the white men to evade the issue until white men were in control. This caused an uproar, for Laukea declared he was misquoted, that he had said only that the impression would be created that the white men had this intention.

Senator J. D. Paris upheld the integrity of the committee declaring that it had meant honestly what it said and that there was no intention to evade the matter. He said he must believe that Laukea did not mean all that he said on this subject for the white men were as honest as any members of the party. He said we are all here as a body of American citizens all working for the best interests of the Republican party. He said no member should rise on the floor and charge disloyalty. He said Laukea had done an injustice to his fellow delegates. He appealed to all to drop race prejudice and move ahead along proper lines, stand firm for Republicanism and go ahead to victory.

Kaulukou said he felt that much depended on the action of the party as to its platform and he wanted the platform considered section by section. There were cries of "question" and G. R. Carter moved that the Robertson amendment be accepted by a rising vote and when the motion was put every hand went up for it and the ob-

(Continued on page 4.)

KILAUEA'S LAVA FLOW IS ON VIEW

The Eruption Is a Splendid Sight.

HILO, August 29.—The Tribune says: The volcano at Kilauea is in the most violent state of eruption that has occurred since 1892.

An earthquake shook Hilo last Monday night and within a few minutes thereafter a telephone message from Manager Waldron at the Volcano House, thirty miles away, stated that the pit of Halemaumau was reflecting a light plainly visible on the clouds. The message also stated that Mr. Waldron would go at once to the crater's edge three miles away and see what had happened.

Tuesday morning Mr. Waldron was able to report that he had looked into the pit and seen a boiling, tempest tossed lake of molten lava, 400 feet in diameter and probably 800 to 1000 feet below the rim of the great cauldron.

The face of the lake of liquid fire would alternately be black and white like the gushing fluid that leaps from the furnaces of a steel plant. The oxidation and cooling of the fiery fluid would blacken the surface with a pall that would clothe the vast inverted cathedral in darkest gloom. A quiver, caused by further subterranean upheavals would break this oxide ice into a fretwork of a thousand incandescent cracks, lighting up the smoke-charged pit with a fierce glare.

Here and there over the surface of the lake, columns of white hot lava would shoot upwards like the harmless fountains in the public gardens. The great forbidding walls of the "House of Everlasting Fire" would shimmer awhile in amaze with this unaccustomed light, and as the geysers of fire would die away, and the surface again turn black, the whole pit once more would be hidden in darkness and smoke.

All day Tuesday the same conditions prevailed. Tuesday night the light from the red hot furnace was reflected on the clouds. The same conditions held through Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Waldron reported the volcano as "simply magnificent." Wednesday night people living near Hilo could see the vivid reflection on the clouds.

The present upheaval of lava seems to be from the very bottom of the crater and not from a wound in the side as appeared in June. The liquid lava is troubled and convulsed as from powerful activity of forces below.

Large crowds of Hilo people will go up Sunday.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Following is the Herald's story: Madam Pele is doing herself proud in Halemaumau and unless all signs fail the Volcano House will be the center of activity of Hilo and tourist folk for weeks to come. On Monday night Manager Waldron of the Volcano House noticed a bright glare in the vicinity of the crater and as the time passed his desire to investigate grew in like ratio with the brilliancy of the illumination from nature's furnace.

At 9:30 Mr. Waldron and one of the guests of the hotel took the trail to the crater, arriving there safely an hour later. They found the crater rather full of steam, but at intervals they could plainly see the lake formed at the bottom. Mr. Waldron estimated the distance across the molten lava at 300 feet and from the view point about 1000 feet.

Two hours after reaching the crater the steam disappeared entirely and the scene was one of indescribable grandeur. The lava was boiling from the bottom, not running down the side as it did in June last. Several of the guests now at the Volcano House say the present lake strongly resembles that which made its appearance in Halemaumau in 1892. At times the surface of the lava darkens, then suddenly it will break out in brilliant red, the dark laden color disappearing. There are indications of several blow holes and these may develop fountains at any time.

The present lake is on the Kau side of Halemaumau and a fine view may be had of it by persons standing on the edge of the crater. The glow is visible from the veranda of the Volcano House and on Tuesday night, when the guests went down into the crater, there are signs that the lava is rising perceptibly. Just how long it will consume in reaching the main crater is difficult to calculate. It may not come that high during the present outbreak, but as it has many times in the past, and as the present eruption came so easy and with comparative suddenness, it is fair to believe that within a few weeks Halemaumau will be giving a continuous performance that will be worth while. Manager Waldron, however, makes no promises in this respect.

There were no earthquakes at Kilauea just prior to or subsequent to the discovery of the eruption. In Hilo at 11:45 p. m. Monday, 3:00 and 3:15 a. m. Tuesday, there were severe and distinct shocks, but they were not noticed at the Volcano. Manager Waldron was up nearly all night Monday and is positive that there was no disturbance of that character up there. In Hilo those which took place early Tuesday morning had sufficient force to awaken some residents from sound slumbers.

For the past ten days smoke has been seen in the vicinity of Mokuawe-weo and Dewey Crater, but on Monday and Tuesday it was not visible owing to heavy clouds hanging over the mountain.

There will be an excursion to the crater on Saturday over the Hilo Railroad, the train leaving Hilo at 3:30 p. m. Tickets will be sold at \$10.00, which includes stage ride and board and lodging at the Volcano House from Saturday until Monday.

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

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835. Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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

IMPERIAL LIME
90-15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.
The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.
The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.
The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is said in bottles to be 50 each, and in cases containing 4 times the quantity, is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article.
Warranties and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled dealers.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd
MONOLULU.
Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

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

HANDLED LIVE WIRE

An Electric Light Man's Narrow Escape.

HILO, August 25.—C. E. Sedgwick, manager of the Hilo Electric Light Co., narrowly escaped death from contact with a live wire last Friday. For a few seconds he was stricken with a deadly current of 1000 volts, and to the presence of mind and quick action of Ah Ping, a Chinese merchant, he owes his life.
Mr. Sedgwick had been called by Ah Ping to examine a light in his store, which was acting queerly. The bulb was glowing with more than usual brilliancy. Mr. Sedgwick took hold of the wire above the bulb to make a close examination. He instantly dropped limp and unconscious to the floor. His hands clutched the overcharged wire and the flesh began to burn. Ah Ping, taking in the situation, grasped an umbrella and with a quick movement, jerked the wire from the hands of the prostrate manager. Responding to calls for assistance, Captain Lake and Mr. Mackie hastened to the store. They found Sedgwick still half unconscious and scarcely able to talk. He soon recovered and was on the street again in a few hours.

HOLSTEIN'S APPEAL

Wants Employers of Hawaiian Labor to Begin Work.
The following was received in the last inter-island mail:
An open letter to the managers and employers of laborers residing in the Second Election District. (West Hawaii), Island of Hawaii.
I want each of you to commence educating your Hawaiian laborers as to the disastrous results which will be harvested by Hawaiians in case Wilcox's leper bill is passed in Congress. How it will affect your sugar and how it will affect them as laborers. Teach them now. You must do it. Don't wait for one or two to do this work. Teach them now. You must do it. Don't wait for one or two to do this work. If you are anxious to see Wilcox defeated, get out and work among your laborers. They will listen to you if you will advise them as to what is proper. Prince Cupid is doing noble work among his people and you must do your share. Wilcox's majority over Parker's last election was only seventy-nine votes. We can defeat Wilcox if we will only try, and as your executive, I hope you will heed my advice.
H. L. HOLSTEIN, (LINEKONA),
Republican Executive Committee,
West Hawaii, Second Election District.

Politics at Kohala.

Prince Cupid is deserving of commendation and support for giving the Hawaiians some very sensible advice at the court house in Kohala on the evening of Wednesday, the 20th, and again at Niuli the following evening. His words were temperate and promotive of good will between the races. Wilcox followed at the court house on Thursday evening and at Niuli the next afternoon. His address consisted of his well worn vocabulary of self-adulation, invidious comparisons of his own profound wisdom and perspicacity with the pitiable ignorance of those very inconsequential little mice, his opponents (including Prince Cupid); his usual choice epithets of high disregard for "that long bearded goat, Dole" with all his clique, and promises of great things to be accomplished for the Hawaiians, if only they would again elect him Delegate to Congress. The Board of Health received its usual scolding for "feeding the lepers with rotten salmon and worm-eaten bread," and there was a skillfully worded insinuation of their having wittingly caused the spread of leprosy among the natives by the use of leprosy virus in vaccination. It did not suit his purpose to attribute the spread of that dread disease to their own gross carelessness in social intercourse with lepers, nor to warn them against it. His address closed with the nomination of Mr. Palmer Wood for Home Rule candidate for election to the legislature.

Guam Prisoners

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Acting Secretary Sawyer of the War Department has issued an order for the return of the prisoners at Guam to Manila. The chief quartermaster at San Francisco, by this order, is directed to order the quartermaster in charge of the transport Sheridan on September 1st to proceed to Manila by way of Guam.

Latest Sugar Advances

NEW YORK, August 21.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 2 1/2c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2c; molasses sugar, 2 1/2c; refined steady.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Bookwalter, O., U. S. A., "an infant child of our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling him I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl. I have recommended this Remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE UNITY OF REPUBLICANS

HILO, August 25.—The Tribune, the organ of the Kennedys, is doing its best to split the Republican party of the Territory along the old crack. This is the more remarkable owing to the past attacks of one of them on the "Oldvertiser," as an organ of "disruption." While nothing is heard elsewhere of the Dole and anti-Dole issue, which the President settled months ago, the Tribune starts it up again as follows, presumably as a means of misleading Senator Burton:
The campaign this year is Dole and anti-Dole, with the chances 16 to 1 against Dole.
Dole's record as governor is lower in grade of usefulness than is the record of Robert W. Wilcox as Delegate to Washington.

GETTING READY FOR WILL CONTEST

The record of French dispatches bearing on the question whether Mrs. Fair survived her husband is as follows:
First Day—Louis Bretey, the chauffeur, was reported insane.
Second Day—Bretey said that Mr. and Mrs. Fair died instantaneously. Dr. Perriquet of Pacy-Sur-Eure made the same declaration.
Third Day—Madame Houdet said that after the fatal injury Mr. Fair moved his feet and his wife moved one of her hands. Bretey said he didn't know whether either moved. Dr. Perriquet declared that any such movement was impossible after the sustaining of the injuries.
Fourth Day—Madame Houdet qualified her original statement and said that she saw Mr. Fair's foot move after Mrs. Fair's hand had become motionless.

ANOTHER SHIP CAPTURED

Internal Revenue Collector Roy H. Chamberlain made another raid yesterday with good results. Accompanied by Deputy Collector Couzens and Special Deputy Drake, he captured an okolehau still at Kaili which had been of full capacity for a few minutes prior to the capture.
Ah Fong, the Chinese distiller in charge, was arrested, and together with his still and a sample of manufactured spirits, was taken to the lockup. About 15 gallons of okolehau were destroyed. The still captured had a capacity of 20 gallons per day, and the fire was still under when the raid was made. Criminal information will be filed against the Chinese by United States Attorney Breckons today.

SHAH FIRES MAXIM GUN

LONDON, August 21.—The Shah paid a lengthy visit to the Maxim works this afternoon. He was accompanied by the latest inventions in artillery and electrical appliances. On the invitation of Sir Hiram Maxim, the Persian monarch got astride of the seat of a Maxim gun and fired three bolts of blank cartridges. His majesty was considerably shocked by the booming of the Maxim, but that young officer left by Weyler at the Havanna arsenal were the ones who knew most about placing the torpedo that destroyed the lives of so many Americans. He was of the opinion that the little republic was destined to have political trouble and that there was a strong possibility that the United States would eventually acquire the island. He believed it was needed to round out the United States and that the building of the isthmian canal would put the United States in a position where Cuba would be necessary for the maintenance of United States supremacy in those waters. He prophesied a great future for the island, in an agricultural way.

CRUISING AMONG THE ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Lieutenant Ellsworth Berthoff of the revenue cutter service, who received a gold medal from Congress last spring for his part in the expedition in Alaska in the winter of 1897-98, has added to his exploits by discovering a new fur seal rookery in the Aleutian Islands. While cruising among the islands near the extreme western end of the chain early in July, as executive officer of the cutter Manning, Lieutenant Berthoff went ashore with a boat's crew on the island of Boulder. There he found a rookery of fur seals, similar to those found on the famous Pribilof islands, which are situated 700 miles in a northeasterly direction from Boulder.
The scene of the newly discovered seal herd is a mere dot of land between Behring sea and the Pacific ocean, fully 3500 miles west of San Francisco, but still within American jurisdiction.
Lieutenant Berthoff approached the herd closely enough to learn that none of the seals had been branded, and there was no sign that white men in search of fur seals had ever been near the island. Captain Shoemaker, chief of full revenue cutter service here, through the Aleutian island natives that there was a seal herd near the western end of the long chain of islands and he issued instructions last spring that the report be investigated by the Manning. It is believed that further discoveries will be made which, in view of the gradually declining seal fisheries in the Pribilof islands, will prove to be of great importance.

CRUISING AMONG THE ISLANDS

NANAIMO (B. C.), August 18.—Superintendent W. C. of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company has received advices that the steamer Colonia will be at Victoria September 13th. This is the cable steamer which will lay the Pacific cable from Bramfield, on Vancouver island, to Fanning island. She is a new steamer, built by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of London, England. Both the vessel and the necessary cable, commenced a year ago in June and finished in about a year, are now on the way out. At Fanning island she will meet the Anglia, which is laying the other end of the cable.

DIED OF RARE DISEASE

NEW YORK, August 23.—Rudolph Fliedner of New Brunswick, N. J., is dead after a lingering illness from a rare disease of the skin, known to scientists as pemphigus vulgaris. No other case of the disease has ever been known in the United States. It is asserted, Fliedner's skin became as if scalded and his nurses had to swathe his entire body in cotton. Mr. Fliedner was first taken ill in May. Specialists were called, but could do nothing to relieve him, and he died from exhaustion. He was 44 years of age, and starting as a factory laborer, had built up a large business.

KRUEGER TO RESIGN

LONDON, August 20.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at The Hague telegraphs that he is informed that at the approaching meeting between General Botha and his colleagues and former President Krueger, the latter will formally abdicate his position as Afrikaner chief and hand over the reins and the residue of funds to Generals Botha and De Wet. There are also rumors here adds the correspondent of the Daily Mail, of an impending struggle for supremacy between Generals Botha and De Wet.

ADMIRAL MERRY AT COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Among the passengers who arrived from Honolulu yesterday was Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, U. S. N., retired. The admiral is returning from Hawaii after a service of three years in the islands. He was in command of the coaling station at Honolulu and superintended all the navy work in the Territory. He was succeeded by Captain Whiting. He is on his way to Washington.

LITTLE IS REVERSED

Supreme Court Gets Aside Ruling in Two Cases.

Judge Little was reversed yesterday in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the two cases of C. A. Brown vs. J. D. Spreckels Bros. et al. The suit was for possession of beach property at Hilo which was claimed under a grant from Kamehameha III.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

The Supreme Court decision was written by Chief Justice Frear before his departure, L. A. Dickey sitting in the case in place of Justice Galbraith who was disqualified because of his former association with Little. The syllabus says:
Parol evidence is inadmissible to vary or contradict the terms of a deed, as, for instance, to show that the survey notes made one distance longer than that described in the deed.
Evidence is inadmissible to show the usual meaning of ordinary words, as, for instance, the broader popular or the narrower legal meaning of the word "beach." The Courts take judicial notice of such meanings.

THE BEACH BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW WATER MARKS

The beach between high and low water marks could be granted to private persons before the annexation of these islands to the United States.
Even if the law were now different, titles to beach property previously acquired would remain valid.
Crown lands were alienable by the King in 1821.
Accretion belongs to the littoral proprietor.
A description in a deed, first by monuments, one boundary being represented as adjoining or coinciding with the edge of the shore of the sea; then by courses and distances, which apparently do not go quite to high water mark, and finally by a diagram representing the space between the land as described by courses and distances and the sea as "beach," carries title to high water mark at least.

THE WORD "BEACH"

The word "with the right of extension to low water mark" added to a specific description of certain land near the sea, carry the fee to the land in front of the specifically described land, so far as the grantor has the fee.
As a rule land cannot be appurtenant to land.
In construing a deed, the court will, in order to give effect to the intention of the parties, construe a word in a popular or technical or purely arbitrary sense, provided the intended sense can be ascertained in a legal manner. Ordinarily the ordinary meaning will be given to a word, but that it was used in some other sense may be shown by the context, or by proof that it had a different meaning in the particular trade or locality, or, in case of a latent ambiguity, by parol evidence of the special circumstances of the case.

ANCESTRAL HOME OF WASHINGTON

CHICAGO, August 21.—The ancestral home of George Washington may be brought from England to this country. A cable from London today says: Northamptonshire real estate agents advertise for sale at public auction in September the ancestral home of Washington in the village of Banbury, eighty-six miles from London. The property includes the ancient manor house and 204 acres of farming land.
Tradition says that the manor house was once occupied by Queen Elizabeth. It is a quaint, moss-covered stone structure, containing fifteen rooms, including a drawing-room. The walls are decorated with antique carvings, among which is the Washington coat-of-arms, said to have been the origin of the Stars and Stripes. It has been suggested that the British Government acquire the property as a kind of international memorial. The price asked by the owners is \$7,500. Should it not be sold for that price it probably will be transported to the United States and exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition.

LIPTON'S NEW YACHT

LONDON, August 21.—According to the present arrangements contracts for building Shamrock III will be signed next week. Sir Thomas Lipton expects to arrive in the Clyde on board the Erin, to make final arrangements. The contracts will provide for the early launch of the next challenger for the America's cup, thus giving more time for tuning up than was enjoyed by previous challengers.

CONGRESSMAN HITT ILL

CHICAGO, August 18.—Congressman Hitt of Northern Illinois is seriously ill at the Stratford Hotel. While driving to the station today to take a train for his home in Mount Morris, Ill., he was taken violently sick with dysentery and was compelled to return to the hotel, where he was put to bed. About the hotel the impression was general that Mr. Hitt was a very sick man.

THE CHOLERA IN MANCHURIA

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.—Cholera continues to spread in Manchuria, and isolated cases have been reported in Siberia outside of Biagovtchensk, where it has a firm hold. Up to the last reports there had been 24 cases and 12 deaths at Biagovtchensk, 45 cases and 25 deaths at Port Arthur and 23 cases and 20 deaths at Dalny.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy, removes all dandruff, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear.
Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

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

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

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

A Few Specials IN GLASS WARE

- 7 piece Berry Sets comprising 1 large bowl and 6 ind. saucers... 60c
4 piece Table Sets consisting of covered sugar, covered butter, cream jug and spoon holder 50c
2 Quart Jugs... 35c
Pickle, Jelly or Preserve Dishes, each... 10c
And many other articles.

See the display in one of our show windows.

W. W. Diamond & Co. LIMITED.

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

COLUMBIA GOES A FISHING

The yacht Columbia, which made such a fine showing at the Pearl Loch regatta, winning the third class trophy, has been sold by Walker to a Portuguese fisherman and will be used off Hamakua. Walker has a duplicate of the Columbia at his boat yard, which he will have in the water very soon.

Gen. Sigel Dead

NEW YORK, August 21.—General Franz Sigel died at his home in this city today of old age. He was in his seventy-eighth year.
Manila is preparing a reception for Gov. Taft.

POLITICS ON MAUI

Things Beginning to Warm Up.

MAUI, August 28.—Things political are getting decidedly "warm" on Maui and there promises to be an exciting time at the nominating convention to be held at Wailuku court house, September 5th. The Home Rule party may be lacking in available men for leaders on the coming campaign but the Republican party does not suffer in that respect. Hans district, instead of endorsing one candidate for representative, has divided up its delegates among three—six delegates for J. K. Josepa, five for W. P. Hala, and two for E. M. Hanana.

At Wailuku, Thursday evening, the 28th, over a hundred Republicans filled the court house, for there was much interest in the precinct meeting. After a lively session, during which there was much throwing of rhetorical "bouquets," S. Kellinui was endorsed for first choice with six delegates and Alfred Haysden as second choice with four delegates. S. Kellinui is now assistant secretary at the Republican headquarters in Wailuku and Alfred Haysden was formerly deputy sheriff of Wailuku.

There were three candidates before the meeting, but the friends of J. K. Kahookole, the surveyor, withdrew his name in favor of Kellinui.

At Hamakua, the same evening, there was an exciting Republican precinct meeting in spite of the rain. The attendance, however, was less than a hundred when two or three hundred were expected. The result of the endorsement of candidates resulted in a tie—S. E. Kalama receiving forty-three votes and Rev. John Kalino 43—so the delegates will be divided between them.

Lahaina will hold its precinct meeting tonight. On Molokai the Kaitiapa precinct has forwarded to the Wailuku Republican headquarters proxies for six delegates, all in favor of Joel Nakalea. The remaining part of Molokai, the Pukoo precinct, has not been heard from as yet.

DEATH OF PONI AWANA.

Thursday, the 28th, Poni Awana, the little twelve year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Awana of Makawao, died from the effects of typhoid fever, having suffered much for six months' past. The funeral took place during the afternoon of the 28th at Pookela church, Rev. Mr. Kuikahi performing the ceremony, and her four sisters and other girl friends singing most sweetly the solemn hymns. Poni Awana possessed a most amiable disposition and was dearly loved by all who knew her. She was the brightest and best pupil in her school and the favorite daughter and sister in her home. Her early demise is much regretted by her relatives, friends, teachers and school-mates.

STRAY ITEMS.

Tuesday, the 26th, Messrs. W. O. Aiken, W. F. Pogue, and John Kaluna, commissioners to Laprairie government lands sailed from Lahaina to Kaunakakai, Molokai, in a whaleboat—the steamer Lehua not making regular trips to that island.

At a meeting of the Makawao Polo Club held at Sunnyside grounds Saturday afternoon, the 23d, Messrs. L. V. Tompkins, D. C. Lindsay and D. T. Fleming were chosen a committee to select a team to play in the inter-island tournament to be held in Honolulu in November. Makawao will surely send a team if the contest takes place. Hon. H. P. Baldwin was unanimously made a life member of the club.

Monday evening, the 23d, a bathing party was given at Maliko in honor of Miss Charlotte Baldwin, who departs for her school at Farmington, Conn., during the last part of the week. There were twenty present and the bathing and the spread afterward were much enjoyed.

Mr. S. T. Alexander of Oakland has been very sick at the residence of the H. P. Baldwins of Spreckelsville. Dr. W. F. McConkey has been in attendance and Dr. Wood of Honolulu came up by Wednesday's steamer. Mr. Alexander is now reported to be out of danger and improving somewhat.

Prince Cupid is expected on Maui again within two weeks. His many friends think he would make an admirable senator. He has frequently declared that he did not wish to run for delegate this campaign.

Mrs. J. P. Cooke and four children are at Haku and will shortly visit Olinda.

Mrs. Philip Frear of Honolulu has been spending several weeks in Makawao.

A dance will take place tonight at Hamakua school house.

Weather: Fierce equinoctial gales and showers a month ahead of time.

Jeffries and Fitzsimmons were to box in San Francisco on the evening of August 25.

Four students at Berkeley were dropped for cheating.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

August 22—M. V. Branco by mtee to J. P. Dias, D., Ap 1 R P 4136 Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1000.
J. P. Dias & wf to Portuguese Mutual Ben Society, D., Ap 1 R P 4136 Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.
L. S. Thompson to J. M. Ross, D., Grant 4583 Kahuku, N. Hilo, Hawaii; con \$75.
Enoka & wf to Wm. G. Irwin, D., R P 2520 Kul 6077 Kailua, Koolau, Oahu; con \$250.
F. J. Lowrey & wf to Evelyn D. Harms, D., pors Grs 367 & 368 Kinau St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE absence of money in the market continues to be the feature, and the small list of sales of stocks, coming after a week when nothing was done, will have little effect upon the general situation. The situation seems one primarily to the fact that there is no cash. Bank deposits have fallen off and the consequence is that there are very few loans being made. The rates are the same, but the outstanding loans must continue to be small in volume until there is a commensurate amount of payments. Rates have not stiffened, but on the contrary there is no attempt to make any harder bargains with those who must have accommodation.

The feature of the week's trading has been the sale of a block of 60 shares of Waimanalo. This stock, closely held, has fluctuated very little during the past few years. While there was a booming of other stocks this plantation held its own, but did not take any decided lease, and the result has been that it has maintained its usual gain, paying its dividend with regularity and keeping along in the best kind of shape. The stock sold to insiders at \$160 a share, which is the usual rate, though there has been a bid of \$170 for more of the stock, which was not found. Mr. Irwin has given to the plantation his personal attention in a great measure, and the result must be largely attributed to his skill and guidance.

Apart from this favorable feature of the market, the remainder of the stocks have shown a little decline, due to lack of buyers. The most unusual feature of the whole thing is that Ewa has scored the most remarkable decline, having been sold at \$20. Only 20 shares have been transferred at this figure, but there is more in the market, and buyers are holding off this stock just as they are from the others of the list. It is the opinion of certain brokers that the decline in Ewa is the cause of the feeling that has forced down the prices of other shares. There seems to be a desire to wait on the part of all, and the result is that the general list has declined. Thus there have been sales of Oahu at \$65, not on the board, and probably never to be reported, and there is in the market now some Waiailua which can be had for \$40, though there are no buyers for the stock even at that figure. The reason for this low quotation is that the holder of a block of 400 shares of the stock has decided that he will get rid of it here, and he will force the sale at whatever price he may obtain.

Olaa was the most active stock, in that the number of shares transferred was the largest. Six hundred and thirty-one shares were sold of the assessable, and 25 of paid up. The price was the ruling one of \$4 for the former and \$8 for the latter. There is little of the stock in the market which has the last assessment paid, but there is considerable which is delinquent. There will be an auction sale of the shares which are far back in the payments, held next week, when it is expected that the rates established by the exchange transactions of this week will be the ones to rule.

Oahu Railway and Land Company has taken an inexplicable drop, in that the stock, earning as it does 6 per cent, is held below other shares of the same relative capacity. Thus there were sales of Oahu at \$77.50, 39 shares being sold, while in Hawaiian Electric, which is the same relative carrier, the stock is strong at about \$85, there being more of it loose in the market. Inter Island is firm on account of the dividend, and the feeling that there will be some developments under the new management which will result in increased earnings for the company. The general market is weak, waiting for some developments from the sugar market, which it is thought alone can send shares back to their former standing.

The bond issue of the Kohala Sugar Company has been underwritten for the company by the Bank of Hawaii. The present issue is only \$150,000, and the company holds in its treasury the remainder of the authorized amount of \$200,000. The bonds will be used for the payment of the cost of the new pumps installed last year, and in the event of the determination of the directors to make further improvements, the treasury holdings will be then sold.

The Waimaea Company's troubles over water are almost ended, as nearly half the stock of the water company is taken.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The feature of the week in the real estate market has been the settlement of the troubles of the Walkiki Land and Loan Association, by the purchase of the holdings of the company by the newly formed McCully Land Co., Ltd. At the auction the transfer was made upon the bid of Oscar E. White of \$66,000, the amount of the Queen's Hospital Association mortgage. This was subject to a prior lien, entered into by the owners for the purpose of providing funds for the putting through of McCully street. This makes the price of the land close to \$72,000, for there must be added accrued interest of \$225. The company will put on the market the lands as soon as possible, and arrangements have been made with Charles Gimman to act as the sales manager for the estate. It is understood that the lots on the King street side will be offered first, as they will not involve much expense. As soon as the property begins to move there will be pressed forward the improvements to the property, and the streets will be put through and the land filled. The filling of McCully street is finished and the top dressing of rock is being put on. This, it is thought, will be finished by Monday next, and then the laying of tracks, it is expected, will be rushed along.

C. B. Reynolds has purchased of P. L. Dutch in the Manoa Heights addition three lots, just mauka of the residence of Mr. Townsend. It is the intention of Reynolds to erect a residence very soon. It is understood that it will occupy the entire block. The property brought \$4000.

Some rebuilding is going on in Chinatown. The Schuman block is now going up, and arrangements are being made for the putting up of the Ah Son block at the corner of River street and Pawaahi. This will be of the same general form as the block which was destroyed. There are others who will complete plans for rebuilding within the next few weeks.

The work of putting down the foundations for the Kapiolani Estate building is now well advanced, and the stone contractor, Donald McKay, is waiting for the chance to begin the stone work. The building will be put through as fast as possible. There will be no time lost by Fred Harrison in getting ready for the O'Neill building, and an the iron and terra cotta are now being prepared for the building in the States, there should be rapid work done by the contractor.

Downtown property is still inactive and there are few seekers after lots. In the suburbs there are a few lots on offer and these are principally on the installment plan to purchasers who will erect little homes.

Oahu College

The Trustees of the Oahu College announce the rates for Tuition, Board, etc., at the Oahu College, for the ensuing year, as follows:

TUITION.	
Oahu College	per term, \$16.00
Preparatory School	" 12.00
Kindergarten	" 10.00
Music—Special Instrumental or Vocal, one lesson per week	" 15.00
Special Instrumental or Vocal, two lessons per week	" 32.00
Use of Pianos for practice, one hour per day	" 3.00
Use of Pianos for practice, two hours per day	" 6.00
School of Commerce	" 15.00
Use of Typewriters	" 3.00

BOARD AND WASHING.	
Young Men (unfurnished room)	per week, 5.00
Young Women (furnished room)	" 4.50
Day Students (lunch)	" 1.00

MATERIALS.	
Chemistry	per term, \$3.50
Physics	" 1.00
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SCHOLARSHIPS.

All applications for Scholarships must be made as early as possible to the Finance Committee of the Corporation, care of the undersigned.

Tuition is payable per term, in advance. Students will not be allowed to remain as such unless the tuition is paid. Board is payable monthly, strictly in advance. Rebate will be made in case of continued absence on account of serious illness. Payment for all charges may be made to L. C. HOWLAND, at Punahou, or to JONATHAN SHAW, 494 Judd Building.

Honolulu, August 22, 1902.
P. C. JONES, Treasurer.

Volcano Is Active.

The volcano was still smoking and emitting flames when the Claudine left Hilo, according to reports brought by passengers Saturday. Though the eruption was not visible in Hilo harbor it was reported that there had been no subsidence in the lake since last Wednesday when it was first formed. Nothing could be seen from the decks of the Claudine when she left the coast of Hawaii because of the heavy atmosphere.

Naval Transport Is Coming.

The U. S. Naval Transport Solace is due to arrive in Honolulu from Manila about September 15th. The Solace has been here many times before and now the Navy Department has issued orders requiring her to stop at Honolulu on every voyage both coming and going between Manila and San Francisco, Navy Paymaster E. F. Hall will probably take passage upon the Solace for San Francisco upon her arrival here.

STORIES FROM HAWAII

Daring of Skilled Divers of the Deep.

The New York Sun says: The shark now, as he has always done, occupies an unique position in the Hawaiian Islands. There are numerous instances in which he was treated as a god, and it was supposed that if a mother were to feed her infant to one, the child's soul would enter the animal's body and the latter would ever after prove a friend to the family. As the Hawaiian rarely cared in the olden times to be bothered with raising their children, this was a convenient and comforting belief.

Although the waters surrounding the islands are infested with sharks, it is rarely that a native fisherman exhibits any fear of them, and the fishermen think nothing of running the most desperate chances in attacking. While the native would not consider for a moment the capture of his own especial god, he has no compunctions about taking some other man's.

The natives divide the sharks frequenting Hawaiian waters into five species, as follows: The Mano-kanaka (man shark), is the shark god of the ancient Hawaiians, the Mano, a large white shark, and the Nihi, the largest and fiercest of all. The last two are rarely seen in Hawaiian waters. The Nihi is said to be seen a long way off at night by the bright greenish light of its eyeballs. It only is much feared by the natives.

The hammer-headed and white-fin sharks are captured in gill nets, seines or bag nets with other fishes. The larger species are taken usually with hook and line, as no net would be strong enough to hold them. Shark hooks are generally made of a piece of hardwood carved to the proper shape, with a piece of sharp pointed bone lashed to the end to form the tip. Few of the hooks have a barb.

But frequently the fishermen take sharks with spears. Diving to a favorable spot in about five or six fathoms of water, the fisherman places himself in a half-crouching posture against a large coral rock and waits for the shark to appear. When one comes he darts the spear into a vital spot, if possible, should he fail to kill the fish with the spear he watches his opportunity and completes the operation with his knife, fearlessly engaging at close quarters. Should the shark appear while he is descending or ascending a battle royal is on at once, with the chances largely in favor of the shark, as the diver is unable to use his spear and must trust to his knife at close quarters. As the native is apparently as much at home below the surface as above it his wonderful skill sometimes saves him.

Frequently the natives seek the shark in caves and caves below the surface, where the fish has gathered itself and sleeps with its head forced into the side of its resting place. The diver gently slips a noose about the tail and the shark is then hauled up and despatched. The slightest false movement of the diver would startle and he would probably regret having attacked. Yet experts have been known to capture six or eight sharks in a day in this manner.

In the olden times the catching of the Nihi was made a royal sport, but there has been no regular Nihi fishery for nearly one hundred years. A large quantity of the livers of the common shark would be obtained, and these, with a little of the flesh, would be wrapped up in the leaves of the ti plant and baked underground. At times, pig meat would also be used. From fifty to a hundred of the largest single and double canoes would be loaded with the baked meat and large quantities of the pounded roots of the awa, mixed with a little water and put in large gourds. The feet would sail many miles out to sea in the direction from which the Nihi was known to appear, and, arriving at a comparatively shallow place, anchor.

Then the baked liver and meat would be thrown overboard, a few bundles at a time, to attract the sharks. After a few days the gourds and scent of the cooked meat would spread through the water for many miles in every direction. About the third or fourth day the Nihi would appear. Then bundles of the baked meat would be thrown out as fast as it could be swallowed. After a while the shark would get comparatively tame, and would come up to one or the other of the canoes to be fed. Bundles of the liver with the pounded awa would then be given to it, and it would soon become not only satisfied, but also stupefied from the effects of the awa. That would be the end. A noose being slipped over the shark's head, the feet would be up and set sail for home, the shark following a willing prisoner, being fed with more of the meat and awa from time to time. It would be led into shallow water and there stranded and killed. Every part of its bones and skin was supposed to confer unflinching bravery on the possessor, while the actual captor, he who slipped the noose over the animal's head, would also, ever after, be always victorious.

Human flesh was also formerly used as bait. The victim was cut up and left to decompose for two or three days in a barrel or tub. In olden times the use of this kind of bait was in great vogue with the kings and chiefs. It was used because it was much cheaper and more easily secured than pig or shark liver, was equally acceptable to the shark, and gave the king or chief an opportunity to get rid of anyone who was in his way or to whom he had taken a dislike. Kamehameha I, the Napoleon of the group, was a great shark hunter and kept his victims penned up near the great heiau, or temple, of Mookini, near Kawaihewa, Hawaii, until he was ready to use them.

Sharks' teeth are greatly prized by the natives, while the oil extracted is valuable and of a good quality. The fins are frequently dried and shipped to China, where they are considered a great delicacy.

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NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7
PERU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
AFRICA MARU	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 22
CHINA	OCT. 29	GAEILIC	NOV. 1
AFRICA MARU	NOV. 5	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
CHINA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 18
GAEILIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
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