

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2 08

## PATTERSON STANDS PAT

### Refuses to Resign and Will Stay Until Discharged.

The Department of Public Works no longer requires the services of Inspector Patterson around the new Nuuanu reservoir, although he is at work there today at least. Yesterday he was requested to hand in his resignation by Assistant Superintendent Howland, who was visiting the work in company of Superintendent Holloway.

The resignation was requested on the grounds that the inspector was insubordinate and had persisted in criticizing his superiors and bearing tales to the newspapers. His qualifications as an inspector and his work during the past five months, since his appointment, were not questioned.

"But I am not going to resign," said Mr. Patterson last night. "If they want to get rid of me they will have to fire me. Howland says I have no business running around to the newspapers and giving copies of the official communications regarding the work, but I am prepared to stand by all the things I have said. I am not going to acknowledge myself even a little wrong by resigning and I will stay at work until I am discharged. I think that will be about tomorrow."

It is known that Howland has been wanting to discharge Patterson for some time and was only restrained by his chief, Mr. Holloway, who until yesterday had refused to sanction such action until the report of the examination experts was at hand.

Patterson was appointed an inspector about five months ago by H. D. Silliman, who acted as Assistant Superintendent during Mr. Howland's absence on vacation.

## TENNEY THINKS THE DAM UNSAFE

"I went up to the new Nuuanu dam on Saturday with Mr. Gogdale and looked it over," said E. D. Tenney yesterday. "I don't like the looks of it. I don't think it is safe, and I believe also that Engineer Kellogg will condemn it after an investigation."

### THE NUUANU DAM.

Editor Advertiser: I note what the Star of even date has to say in regard to the strength of Nuuanu dam. No one questions that the plans show a sufficient amount of material in the dam, or that its gravity section (weight) is sufficient to resist the theoretical thrust of the body of water to be retained, but people do question the use and abuse of materials and methods.

ENGINEER.

June 18, 1906.

## M'LANE MAY LOCATE ON ISLE OF CUBA

P. McLane, formerly manager of Kamalo Plantation, Molokai, leaves on the steamship Alameda on Wednesday for Cuba. He will look over the sugar situation there and may possibly locate there permanently.

### THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The logging of the Moa forests is to be conducted, we are informed, along the most improved lines laid down by the new science of forestry. But for this fact we of this island might view with alarm the entrance of the sawmill into our forests. The effects of lumber growth upon rainfall, and more especially upon the flow of rivers, is now well understood. The growth of timber with its undergrowth conserves the moisture that feeds our streams, regulating and making more constant their flow. Our timber belt above removed, and our numerous streams would cease to be as they are. The whole timber belt could be made to yield a great amount of valuable timber, however, without material damage if logged according to approved forestry methods.

## AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC

### A Vast Increase of Big Liners--Japan's Rivalry.

The introduction into Congress of the bill for the subsidizing of American shipping has led to the publication in the newspapers of the States of many comparisons of American shipping with that of other nations. The Pacific trade comes in for particular attention and is the subject of conflicting opinions. In an optimistic article in the May issue of *Outing*, Mr. Ralph O. Paine gives some interesting figures regarding the increase in tonnage of American vessels on the Pacific.

When Mr. Paine first crossed the Pacific to act in the capacity of a war correspondent in the China-Japan war, he found in use a few boats which had proved too small and slow for use in the Atlantic service. Revisiting the Pacific coast last autumn in the interest of *The Outing Magazine* he found the following remarkable change had taken place.

In 1897 the total tonnage of American steam vessels engaged in the Pacific ocean was 23,438; in 1905 it had increased to 149,685, by which time more vessels in foreign trade were owned in Washington than in any other state in the Union.

From Seattle now sail the magnificent steamers *Minnesota* and *Dakota*, built for James J. Hill, which would loom as giants on the swarming Atlantic, and from San Francisco steam the new fleet of majestic liners of the Korea and Manchuria class, created by the Pacific Mail. Out of Tacoma voyage westward the new ships of the Boston Steamship Company; the China Mutual Navigation Company has invaded the field with a monthly line from Puget Sound to Liverpool and Glasgow via Oriental ports, and the Germans are building up a new service out of Portland. Besides these regular lines, unattached freighters under steam and sail are hurrying to and from these ports in greater fleets each year. Far to the southward the break-water at San Pedro stretches out a mighty arm to shelter the coming squadrons of commerce. New ships are building to meet new demands and yet with almost every voyage the liners leave behind them waiting cargoes for which they have no space, whose bulk is measured by hundreds of car loads.

In the first half of last year ten ships were filled with freight left behind by steamers out of Seattle and Tacoma. On the other hand, the New York Times, in an article strongly urging the necessity of subsidizing, draws a gloomy picture of the prospect opened by the strong rivalry of Japanese shipping firms. It writes as follows:

"Japan's shipping is the most heavily subsidized in the world. The ship-building bounties range from eight to twelve dollars a ton for every ship built in Japan. There is also a subsidy for every hundred miles sailed at sea. The result is that Japan's merchant marine increased from 120,000 tons in 1890 to 320,000 tons in 1904. It is considerably larger now. It has more ships afloat in foreign commerce than has the United States, and its foreign commerce increased from \$117,000,000 in 1894 to \$242,000,000 in 1904. The lesson for us is obvious. Further: It is an open secret that Japan has an option on the American-Australian line, which becomes operative if the ship subsidy bill fails; also that she is bidding for our Pacific Mail line. The owners of the line from Puget Sound to Hawaii declare that they must withdraw their ships if the bill fails. We should then be without ships on the Pacific. If trouble arises in China or in the Philippines, or American interests anywhere in the Orient are imperiled, where will our navy get its coillery or our army its transports? In such a case would the Germans, English, Japanese or French be willing to carry our troops and supplies, even though, as some say, it pays us now to let the vessels of those countries carry the Pacific-Orient commerce which we are building up against the present strenuous opposition?"

### LOUISIANA'S LEPROSY CURE.

Louisiana's reported "cure" for leprosy should be taken with much allowance. The drugs mentioned in the news despatches as having been used with success—iodine, chlorate of potash, calomel, and others, have been experimented with for many years without obtaining anything better than a local and transient reputation. Moreover, it is well known that cases of leprosy often exhibit periods of inactivity of the disease, often extending over years, and raising a false presumption that the patient is cured. The reported cures may be actual, but all expert opinion of real authority is to the effect that many years of observation of the discharged patients would be necessary to sustain this claim of cure as a fact.—Boston Transcript.

## DOUSE IS FREE MAN

### Jury Returned Acquittal Verdict Late Last Night.

"Not guilty" was the verdict rendered last night in the case of Alfred Douse, tried for causing the death of Yamagata, a Jap, by throwing gasoline on him and setting it afire. The jury had retired to consider their verdict at a quarter to ten, remaining in the jury room until nearly midnight.

Last night's session began at 7:30, and two hours were consumed in the arguments of W. A. Kinney, attorney for the defense, and Judge Humphreys, for the prosecution. An interruption to the jury's deliberation came at half past ten, when a message was brought in that the wife of Juryman Mansfield was dying, although even this serious information was not allowed to cause any adjournment.

The trial of Douse has been a long one and hard fought by both sides, and until the prisoner went on the stand in his own behalf it seemed to be going strongly against him. That he had set fire to gasoline on the clothing of the Japanese workman was undoubted, but the circumstances leading up to the burning were shown in the evidence of Douse himself to make the act and its fatal consequences accidental.

The prosecution had tried to prove that Douse had first thrown gasoline on the man and then set him on fire. The defense at first seemed to be resting their case on the testimony of Maui doctors that the burns had not been the cause of death, but later put the prisoner on the stand. His testimony was to the effect that in demonstrating to the Jap the inflammable nature of gasoline the accident occurred.

### ASKS FOR SAILOR'S BURIAL.

VALLEJO, June 5.—Rear Admiral McCalla telegraphed today for permission to bury at sea the remains of the late Commander John H. L. Holcombe, who died several days ago at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

The request for the authority to bury the remains in this manner was made at the instigation of the widow of the deceased.

If the department grants the request, the remains, sewed up in canvas, will be placed aboard one of the tugs tomorrow and taken out in the vicinity of the Farallones islands, where, heavily weighted, they will be consigned to the deep, with only such simple services as would be held if the burial was indeed being made in midocean.

## CLAIMS WHITES NOT CAUSE OF NATIVE EXTINCTION

### Commodore Hautefeuille Expresses Disbelief in Popular Theory About the Polynesian Races.

Commodore Hautefeuille of the French cruiser *Catinat* does not share the general belief that the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific Ocean have diminished in numbers altogether because of the advent or presence of white people.

In conversation with Governor Carter yesterday morning during his official call upon the executive, the Commodore spoke of his visits to many of the isles of the South Seas. In reference to the diminishing of the Polynesian races, the Commodore said that on each of some islands, where the inhabitants are steadily diminishing, there would be but a single white man and he could not accredit the gradual extinction of a tribe to one man.

Another thing that the Commodore has observed in his travels about the Pacific is that the closer he came to the Equator and found islands inhabited, the people were lighter skinned and their eyes of lighter color than those upon islands farther away.

Also the inhabitants seemed to be getting away from the larger islands and showing a tendency to live upon the low-lying atolls.

Governor Carter suggested that, owing to his interest in Polynesian matters, the Commodore should by all means visit the Bishop Museum which is filled with relics and implements from all Pacific islands.

Commodore Hautefeuille was accompanied to the executive building by the French Consul, Dr. Marquis, who also acted as interpreter.

## DEMOCRATS TAKE RANK

### Signs That Stalwarts Are Still With the Party.

Tom, Dick and Harry from the country, With leis on their best Sunday hats Came on a call to Waverley Hall— Good little democrats.

At 7:30 o'clock last night, the hour set for the foregathering of chairmen and secretaries of the town and county Democratic precinct clubs, half a dozen natives, adorned the sidewalk outside Waverley Hall, the place of assembly.

Half and hour later the number was swelled to twenty-three and among them moved Frank Harvey, muttering ominously.

"It's a darned shame," said Harvey to a democratic hackdriver. "The country people are all here, though it cost them \$2 for car fare, and there aren't half dozen Honolulu men in sight. I'm getting sick of it."

After a while Curtis Iaukea happened along and after him dribbled such sterling 'crats as John Effinger, J. Galbraith, F. Turrill, Harry Juen, Bob Levy, L. H. Timmons and Ex-Citizen Tosta.

For a while a good, old political gabfest was held on the sidewalk and continued until Col. Iaukea said, "Well, boys; let's go upstairs."

The boys went up like a shot and the colonel and Harvey went into the "Cri" to get a glass of ice water.

"Dat's de way to shake a tirsty bunch," remarked a democratic tramp to a democratic official drunk, who had watched the colonel's strategy, having been drawn to the scene by the magnificent possibilities of a political meeting held over a saloon.

Frank Harvey took the chair and the meeting came to order.

The first business was the ejection of an Advertiser reporter from the hall at the instance of Harry Juen.

The chair made a voting competition of it and the rubes from Heela, Wai-anae, Kahana and other sandbanks unanimously supported the resolution. Their idea of a newspaperman is evidently a cross between a black plague germ and a mad bulldog.

The scribe accepted the invitation to yamoose with what grace he could muster. Down below he waited a while and listened to the flow of "oratory" above. Beverley Kidd's name seemed to be freely mentioned and it looks as if his boom were launched, though just what for, is at present hidden in mystery.

Presently a clamor arose which sounded as if the "thin brown line of heroes" were trying to get their \$2 back.

It's safe to say that the frost is still on the local democratic pumpkin.

## A RIGOROUS INSPECTION

### President Satisfied With Measure to Ensure Healthful Meats--Ohio Governor Dead.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A bill which is acceptable to President Roosevelt provides an appropriation of three million dollars annually for the purposes of meat inspection. The officials will be appointed under the civil service system.

The message recently sent to the Senate by the President urged haste in the matter of a bill providing for the proper inspection of the big meat packing houses, both as regards their sanitary condition and the condition of the animals slaughtered and packed. The message was based on the report sent in by Labor Commissioners McNeil and Reynolds, the publication of which has turned public sentiment against the packers and resulted in a lessening of the sale of their products amounting to millions of dollars.

A brief summary of charges made by the government investigators is as follows:

Floors found so filthy that blood and grease oozed through and fell upon good meat about to be canned.

Employes walked around in dirt in which they had expectorated, gathering up possible bacilli and afterward walking on carcasses.

In one case a hog slipped from the trolley and fell into a vile place; it was taken out and cut up for food with the others, without having been cleaned.

Dried meat was placed in the same room with good meat, intended for canning.

Potted hams appeared to consist of pig-skin and other cast-off pieces of hog, colored and put on the market.

The packers have replied to the President's charges, saying that they are unjustified, and that any inspection measure would be welcomed.

The accusations that meat was dragged over floors and that there was need of better light, ventilation and toilet facilities, with the last-named further removed from the rooms where meat is prepared, were resented.

The replies of various packing firms are as follows:

Armour & Co.—"We heartily favor government inspection that will cover both meats and sanitary conditions. Our packing houses have been open to the public for forty years and during that time we have satisfied doctors, chemists, sanitarians and official government inspectors."

Nelson, Morris & Co.—"The millions of people all over the world who have visited our plants can testify to their cleanliness and sanitary condition. Our aim is to improve continually."

Swift & Co.—"We aim to maintain a high standard of sanitation. The Beveridge bill should form a basis for a good law. We want our government's certificate to represent the highest standard."

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger—"Our plant is modern and we welcome inspection even by the President himself. We do not believe that there is anything in our sanitary conditions that can be criticized."

## GOVERNOR PATTISON DEAD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19.—Governor Pattison is dead. Lieutenant Governor Andrew Harris has been sworn into office as his successor.

John M. Pattison had been elected as governor of Ohio in the last elections, winning out on the Democratic ticket. He was a Civil War veteran, having enlisted in the Union Army when sixteen years old, serving with the colors from 1864 to the end of the war. He was first elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1873, and to the State Senate in 1890. He was a member of the 52d Congress. Since 1881 he had been associated with the management of the Union Mutual Life Insurance company, having been its president since 1891. He was 59 years old.

## THREE HUNDRED KILLED.

BIALYSTOK, Russia, June 19.—Over three hundred persons have been killed in the disturbances here.

The first news of the trouble at Bialystok was received on June 11, being the statement that the chief of police had been assassinated.

## AFTERNOON REPORT.

The steamer *Vincenzo Bonnano* is ashore on the bar at Fire Island, N. Y.

George K. Fitch the veteran editor, formerly of the *Call and Bulletin*, is dead.

Floods have done great damage in Kings and San Joaquin Counties, California.

A cloudburst in the Sazava Valley did great damage. Sixty houses were demolished and seven people are missing. Other damage is great.

Port Captain Hamner, James Hubbard, Daniel Cahill and Frank Martin have been arrested on a charge of the murder of Andrew Kallner, of the Sailors' Union, who was killed by a volley fired from the schooner *National City* on Sunday.

# STATEMENT OF DOUSE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
Alfred Douse was called to the witness stand in his own behalf yesterday afternoon by his counsel, W. A. Kinney, and gave evidence to show that the burning of Yamagata was accidental.

In the course of his direct examination it was made clear that negligence formed no part of the charge against Douse. Mr. Kinney was surprised at this and called it a valuable concession handed out upon a silver plate. Combining the questions and answers the evidence of Douse would take the following narrative form:

### THE DEFENDANT'S STORY.

"I was born in England. Am 33 years old. Came to this country about 16 years ago with my parents. Lived with my parents in the United States and New Zealand. Father was a machinist, my occupation is the same.

"I started work here in the Honolulu Iron Works. Worked for the Inter-Island Co. and the Fire Department. Went to sea in the old Morning Star as engineer three years. In the Inter-Island steamers was sometimes oiler and sometimes engineer.

"Went to Maui about eight years ago. Was engineer at Haiku pumping plant about five and a half years, employed by Harry Baldwin. From there went to Punene, my employer being H. P. Baldwin, I think two years ago last October. Worked first in the machine shop and then in the grinding department of the mill under J. N. S. Williams—James Crowe and myself, taking day and night shifts alternately every two weeks. The other engineer on August 5 last was Edmund Daniels, both of us working daytime because the mill was shut down. Harry Daniels and Frank Vasconcelles were assistants under me.

### THE GASOLINE.

"I remember seeing a tin of gasoline on August 5, a five-gallon tin. I went down to the warehouse and got it, either the day before or the day before that—the 4th or the 3d. A Japanese went with me. We didn't keep gasoline in the mill permanently. Wanted it to thin down tar paint. I mixed the tar with it. The gasoline was then left with the Japanese who was to do the painting, the same man as went after it with me, have seen him here in court. I told him to take care of it and see that nobody washed his hands with it. Kerosene oil is used to clean the machinery. It is kept in the fireroom. Saw the five-gallon the same day in the juice pan. Think the question next came up about gasoline the next day."

### YAMAGATA APPEARS.

"I came back from breakfast about 7:30 or 7:40. Came in from the boiler-room. I smelled gasoline when I came in; paid attention to it because it was unusual; looked around to see where it was coming from. I saw a man going around with a tin and supposed it came from that.

"It was Yamagata. He was about 15 feet from the toolroom. He had a can in his hand with a spout on it—like the can on the table there. He was carrying it in his left hand. I drew his attention in some way and he turned round and walked towards me; we both met pretty close together. I asked him what he had there and he told me coal oil. I saw gasoline in the tin, about two or three inches of the stuff. He told me he was going to clean shafting.

### ATTACKS YAMAGATA.

"I cuffed him on the back of the neck and then struck him behind with the flat side of my foot. (Illustrates blow and kick in the air.) I didn't take hold of him. He didn't move very far when kicked, not more than a couple of feet, probably not that much. He turned round and said to me: 'Mr. Boss, please excuse me,' or words very similar. I was satisfied then and told him 'all right' and told him to go off to his work.

"I called him back. After I had kicked the fellow I thought maybe he didn't understand why I had cuffed and kicked him. He was not more than five or six feet away from me when I called him back.

### PIRING THE GASOLINE.

"I told him to hold on the tin, or hold out the tin. He did so and I pulled out a box of matches and lit the tin. He held the tin by the handle. I held the match a few inches above the tin and it ignited and blazed up in my right hand. I said, 'There you see' and I hardly got the words out of my mouth when the flames set the front of his jumper. The jumper I think was made of slubbing. I think my eyes struck it. It was just the front of flame in the tin that lit it and then it caught on his clothes. The first thing I did was to try to put it out. Put my arm around him, embraced him, held him close to me to smother the flame out. The next time I saw the tin was when someone was looking at it some time after-wards.

was looking at it some time after-wards.

### DOUSE WAS SINGING.

"I didn't succeed in doing what I wanted, the flames seemed to have got around to the other side of him. The hair on both my arms was singed off, one of my fingers was slightly burned, enough to rub a blister, and my muscles and eyebrows were singed.

"Looking about I saw a man with a hose fastened to a faucet in one of the columns. The man was about 20 feet away. I got the hose into my hand and turned around to put water on the man (Yamagata) whose clothes were on fire. He was lying on the dirt pile with four or five men throwing dirt on him.

"I turned the water on him for about five minutes until all the fire was out. Took good care that the fire was all out. Some man sung out 'pan' several times before I stopped. I stood the man up to see how badly he was burned and took him to the lavatory.

"Then I went to Mr. Williams' house. He told me to go to the roundhouse and get the locomotive out to send the man to the hospital. Went back to the lavatory and assisted in dressing Yamagata's wounds. Talked with him. He said he was sore. I examined the part where he said he was suffering.

### VISIT AT HOSPITAL.

"I visited him in the hospital on Sunday. Can not remember all he said, as he didn't speak English very well. I told him I was sorry—

Mr. Humphreys objected to the evidence unless the entire conversation were repeated, and Judge De Bolt sustained the objection but asked the witness to tell what was said as near as he could remember.

"He told me he was too much sore." Douse proceeded but could not remember his own words. Pressed to try he said:

"Well, I went in there and asked him how he was, and he told me that he was too much sore. I told him I was very sorry for him. I can not say what answer he made to that. I tried to have a conversation with him, but it was hard to make him understand. (To the court)—He didn't say anything about the occurrence of the day before. I stayed probably about twenty minutes. Can not remember any more than that was said."

There was some questioning about the firing of the man's clothes which brought out nothing new excepting that Douse said he had seen no sign of gasoline on the man's jumper before it took fire.

### NEGLIGENCE EXCLUDED.

"What was your condition or frame of mind at the time you cuffed Yamagata?"

"This question by Mr. Kinney was objected to by Messrs. Humphreys and Fleming, and the argument that ensued brought out the fact that the indictment charged manslaughter by assault and did not mention negligence as an element of the offense. Mr. Humphreys was willing that the jury be instructed that they could not convict this man of manslaughter on the ground of negligence. The objection was sustained to the question and others of like purport.

### NO ASSAULT INTENDED.

Mr. Kinney said he was glad to receive such a valuable concession from the prosecution, and one "handed out on a silver plate." He then asked: "Had you any purpose of assaulting Yamagata in any way when you called him back?"

"Certainly not," Douse said emphatically. "It was to show him the nature of the stuff he had brought in. My object in telling him to hold out the tin was so it would not hurt him."

Defendant testified he had known something about the properties of gasoline for years. Asked if such knowledge was part of an engineer's equipment he answered:

"A man can be an engineer and not know nothing about gasoline." He knew gasoline was inflammable and would ignite from contact of a flame or a bright spark. It would be dangerous to bring a light into a closed room where gasoline had been spilled in quantity. There would not be such danger in a well-ventilated room, such as the courtroom the other day when Mr. Kinney tried an experiment with gasoline.

### NO PREVIOUS TROUBLE.

"I did not have any trouble with deceased prior to that time," the defendant answered further. "The tin was in his hand when he said, 'Mr. Boss, please excuse me.'"

Mr. Kinney had not concluded his direct examination of Douse when the court adjourned for the day.

Prior to the defendant's appearance on the stand the defense had called Jax L. Coke, H. Miki, Maria C. Scott, a trained nurse, and Emma Sperting, the head nurse at Punene hospital, C. H. Dickey, Chas. Crozier and J. Alex. Lyle. The three last witnesses were called to prove defendant's previous good character and reputation. Mr. Kinney had a list of about a score more on this point, but the prosecution admitted that they would testify uniformly to the same effect as the others.

An interesting statement made by Maria C. Scott was that she never heard Yamagata groan in hospital excepting when Douse was visiting him.

## CALIFORNIA GIRLS AT VOLCANO HOUSE

Volcano House, Hawaii, June 14, 1906. We are having most delightful weather now, and the "California girls" arrived all right and we are making every effort to make their short stay here as pleasant as possible. Here is a list of guests registered at the Volcano House from June 1 to 14:

Mr. A. Ritchey, Mrs. A. Ritchey, Mr. Wm. McKay, Mrs. J. A. Scott, Hilo, Miss Fernan, Erie, Pa., Mrs. Perry Benson, Mr. Robert A. Shingle, Mr. Wm. H. McCoy, Mrs. Wm. H. McCoy, Mr. H. Cullen, Honolulu, Miss Fernan, Oakland, Cal., Mr. C. B. Graham, Bellingham, Wash., Mr. S. S. Shran, Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Waido D. Barlow, Astoria, Meas.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Moore, San Francisco, Cal., Miss Grace E. Smith, Ontario, Ont., Miss Jean B. Medicine, Ontario, Cal., Miss Joan Johnson, San Francisco, Cal.

## CANNOT STOP THE RENEWALS OF LICENSES



JOHN MARTIN, AGENT OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Editor Advertiser: I noticed lately an item in a daily paper to the effect that the Anti-Saloon League did not seem to be making any efforts to stop the renewal of liquor licenses on July 1st.

This is true, but it is also true that it would be ridiculous to make the attempt under our present liquor law. It reads:

"Section 7. \* \* \* Nor shall any license be issued to any person against the written protest of a majority of the property holders or occupants within one hundred and fifty feet. \* \* \* Whenever the consent required by this section shall have been obtained \* \* \* no further or other consent shall be required for trafficking in liquor on such premises as long as such premises shall be continuously occupied for such traffic."

This means that licenses may be renewed ad libitum and no protest can stop them except a protest signed by a majority of the registered voters of the whole precinct. This is almost prohibitive, as it takes a long time to canvass the whole precinct and many voters have moved away and cannot be reached. In the meantime the law requires the license to be issued and the treasurer has no right to delay issuing it if the applicant has complied with the law.

The Anti-Saloon League has stopped the issuance of a number of licenses by their efforts, but it cannot stop renewals. Yours truly, C. H. DICKEY.

## WAY CLEARED FOR PHILIPINO LABOR

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The rumor spread yesterday that the Planters' Association had received news from Albert Judd at Manila that the Philippine Commission has decided to favor the plan of recruiting Philippine field labor for Hawaii.

Inquiry was made last evening of Royal D. Mead, secretary of the Planters' Association, and he confirmed the report. "Yes," he said, "the Commission is favorable if the return of the laborers can be safeguarded."

"You are ready to do that?" was asked.

"Certainly," said Mr. Mead. "That would suit us admirably. The suggestion is made that a portion of the wages be paid to a representative of the Philippine government at Honolulu. This would provide passage-money home and perhaps something more for the laborers to take with them. It could all be arranged."

"Have you any plans as to the number of laborers wanted?"

"No," said the secretary, "that matter has not been taken up. The first thing to do was to get the assent of the Commission to the general plan."

"Are these laborers to be pure Filipinos?"

"Oh, yes; we are not after any of the tribal people or half-castes. What we want are pure Filipinos in families, people from approved districts and of known industry. There are such Filipinos. Dr. Victor S. Clark of the Labor Commission has made some of them known to us. It's good news, that from Mr. Judd."

## TWO HAWAIIAN SONGS MAKE BIGGEST BITS

Letters received here from the Royal Hawaiian band indicate that the organization is having considerable success. The letterheads and envelopes used by the band are very gaudy affairs, and yet attractive. The envelope design comprises the words "Royal Hawaiian Band" in red and yellow. The flag of Hawaii, the coat-of-arms and the American eagle and shield are shown in several colors and at the bottom of the vignette are the words: "Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific."

W. S. Ellis writes from Piedmont Park, Alameda County, under date of June 4:

"Everything is a big hit so far. Jack (Ellis) is singing a great robusto tenor. By the way 'Old Plantation' and 'Honolulu High' are the biggest hits of all the songs. Miss Brown, our lady vocalist (Lei Lehua) has done remarkably well considering the short time she has been singing."

## WIRELESS TO HONOLULU

W. C. Brill, general superintendent of the Occidental and Oriental Wireless Telegraph Company, announces that it has completed the erection of a 210-foot mast on Russian Hill, corner of Taylor and Vallejo streets. This mast is to be used as a wireless telegraph station in this city, and with it the company expects to be in communication with its various stations now completed and in course of construction all along the coast. It will also communicate with the station of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company in Colorado thus connecting this coast with the East by wireless.

This company recently bought the rights of the American De Forest Company on this coast and Nevada and so far north as Alaska, taking in the Pacific Ocean, Hawaii, Guam, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands—Call.

## ADVICE AND DIPLOMAS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Progress Hall was crowded to the doors by the friends and pupils of the Honolulu High School last night at the commencement exercises, where a class of nine graduates received the diploma, significant of the success they had won in their classrooms. The hall was tastefully decorated with male wreaths and flowers, the class motto "E KUPAA" being worked out in firma leia on one side of the stage with the school banner on the other. The stage was draped with wreaths and green bamboo with yellow flowers were banded up as a background.

On the platform was the graduating class, "the sweet girl graduates," Elsie Faith Shelhamer, Josephine Cordelia Pratt, Adelaide Cecelia Franca and Mildred Estelle Grace, occupying the front of the stage with Henry A. White, William K. Tucker, Joseph B. Lightfoot, Robert F. Clarke and Alfred T. Kwai, of the graduating class, behind them.

After an invocation by the Rev. E. B. Turner and a well rendered chorus by the school, the salutatory address was given by Miss Josephine C. Pratt, who thanked the friends present for the interest they showed in the class and the school staff and educational authorities for the work they had done in fitting the graduates for the battle of life upon which they were entering. The address was well delivered and gave evidence of careful preparation.

Superintendent Babbitt, in a short address, urged loyalty to the Honolulu High School and to the ideals for which that institution strove to stand.

The part that Hawaii was taking in working out many of the greatest educational problems of the day was the theme of the address given by Bishop Restarick. The work that was being done here in the education of a growing population composed of a great number of races was proving that the differences between the Oriental and the Occidental mind were matters of social surroundings and not essential differences. The ideals of America were being readily assimilated by the pupils of every race, and in this way was Hawaii becoming Americanized. The Americanization of the Territory did not, nor should not, mean the filling of every position by a white man, for this would be discriminating against the home American citizen. If that was what Americanizing meant, the word was used in an altogether wrong sense.

In concluding his address, which will be printed in full in an early number of the Advertiser, the Bishop urged the graduates to help in carrying out the great work of the spreading of education and Christian American ideals throughout the world. The education with fellow pupils of mixed races had given them a broadening that was denied to most Americans.

Prof. M. M. Scott, in presenting the diploma, added further advice along the lines spoken of by Bishop Restarick, after which choruses were sung by the school. The members of the class were deluged with floral offerings by their friends and fellow pupils who clustered round with congratulations at the conclusion of the program.

## GUNBOATS SOLD AS JUNKS.

MANILA, June 7. — The gunboats Alba, Mindanao and Manileno, which were captured by Admiral Dewey when he destroyed the Spanish fleet, have been sold as junk for \$6606 at Olongapo. The boats participated in the battle of Manila bay.

## WHAT IT WILL DO.

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

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

Wholesale throughout the world.

## DENIAL IS SWEEPING

Harry T. Mills has made an answer

to the information filed against him by the Attorney General to procure his disbarment. He denies every statement that implies either double dealing or fraud. From neither J. Kaellemakule nor anyone else did he ever receive a document purporting to be the signed written consent of property-holders to the issuance of a liquor license to C. M. Tai. Nor was he employed by Kaellemakule or anybody else to take the acknowledgments of the signers of such written consent, or to do anything whatever about the securing of such license from the Treasurer of the Territory.

He denies that any document purporting to be the written consent of property-owners at Kailua was originally made out by him, or by anybody under his advice or concurrence, in the name of C. M. Tai or for Tai's benefit.

He denies that Kaellemakule, with his knowledge or consent, ever presented a written consent for C. M. Tai to any person for signature. Also he denies that he delivered to Kaellemakule, or authorized the circulation by that person, of any such document wherein the name of C. M. Tai was written, either in lead pencil or otherwise, as the name of the person applying for a license.

Then he denies that the document in question, after it had been signed, was altered by him, or by his authority, knowledge or consent, by the erasure of Tai's name and the substitution thereof of the name of Chang Sun. Also he denies that any written consent to the issuance of a license to Tai was delivered to him by Kaellemakule, or received by him, for the purpose that he as a notary public should take the acknowledgments of the signers.

Mills denies that on or about the 1st day of July, 1905, or at all, he erased from the document the name of C. M. Tai, and that he wrote or caused to be written therein the name of Chang Sun.

He admits the acknowledgment of signatures to the exhibit filed in court, and the truth of the allegations that the signers of the consent never consented that the name of the proposed license should be changed from C. M. Tai to Chang Sun, but he denies that the signers never acknowledged their signatures before him, alleging that they did so and that at the time when they did so the name of the proposed licensee in the document was Chang Sun and not C. M. Tai. Once more he denies the changing of the name either by him or anybody else with his authority, knowledge or consent.

The respondent admits that he was personally acquainted with seven of the signers whom he names and unacquainted with the others, and that neither Kaellemakule nor anyone else introduced the seven mentioned to him for the purpose of acknowledging their signatures. It was for the purpose of convenience and to avoid the necessity of unnecessarily extending his certificate of the acknowledgments, that he included in his certificate all of the signers of the document as having been introduced to him by Kaellemakule.

Mills declares he well knew that Tai did not desire and would not permit a liquor license to be issued in his name, but at the same time he knew that Tai was not named in any document purporting to be a consent to the issuance of a license to C. M. Tai. He denies that he knew at any time that the parties signing had not consented to the issuance of a license to Chang Sun, and alleges that they all acknowledged their signatures to Chang Sun's application. While admitting that Tai and Sun are different persons, he denies that he knew of the distinction of identity between them at the date when he certified to the acknowledgments.

Lastly, the respondent denies having committed any fraud or violation of law in the matter, and denies that he delivered Chang Sun's petition to the Treasurer. He says he sent it by mail from Kealahoua postoffice, addressed to C. Aho, Honolulu, and acknowledges that a license of the fifth class for the sale of intoxicating liquors was there-after issued to Chang Sun.

Deputy Attorney General Prosser having rested the prosecution yesterday morning, the Supreme Court, on motion of C. W. Ashford for respondent, continued the disbarment hearing until June 22 to enable the respondent to bring his witnesses from Kona.

## DO NOT NEGLECT THE CHILDREN

At this season of the year the first nutritional weakness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. This remedy can always be depended upon, and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. Sold by all druggists and drugstores. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# HAWAII--ITS CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

(Amsterdam Evening Recorder, June 1.)

While the senior publisher of The Recorder was on his recent visit to the Territory of Hawaii he submitted the following questions to prominent and representative residents of the Islands, whose answers are given below:

## THE QUESTIONS

- 1.—How have the Hawaiians accepted the changed conditions following annexation?
- 2.—Do you think that, on the whole, the conditions in the Islands are improved as a result of annexation?
- 3.—Do you think three-fourths of the Federal revenues should be expended for improvements within the Territory?
- 4.—In your opinion, is there an opening for other agricultural industries than the raising of sugar?
- 5.—Are the land laws, as they stand at present, best suited to the advancement of Americans in the Territory?
- 6.—Do the Japanese take kindly to American ideas?
- 7.—Is the attitude of the sugar plantation interests favorable to homestead European labor?
- 8.—Do you approve of the immigration of European laborers?
- 9.—If so, do you believe they will be a success on the sugar plantations and will replace the Japanese?
- 10.—Has it been demonstrated that the Islands are of value to the United States in time of peace, other than as a source of sugar supply?
- 11.—Do you believe it is imperative that the Islands should be fortified and a naval base established at Pearl Harbor?
- 12.—Do you think the Panama canal will be of greater service to Hawaii than Hawaii will be to the canal?
- 13.—Do the Islands expect any commercial advantages from the opening of the Tehuantepec railroad?
- 14.—What are your views on the transportation and tourist problem?

## THE ANSWERS

Executive Chamber.

Honolulu, Hawaii.

April 19, 1906.

Mr. William J. Kline, Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Referring to the list of questions which you asked me in your effort to seek information concerning conditions down here, I beg leave to state that I will take them up in order and answer them to the best of my ability.

1.—Such better than was expected, for all feeling of resentment at the time of annexation has worn off, and the Hawaiians are commencing to reason lately that the American form of government is better for them.

2.—Quite decidedly, conditions have improved as a result of annexation. In the first place, there has been a decided advance in the educational system throughout the islands, where children of all nationalities, Chinese, Japanese, Porto Ricans, Hawaiians, Portuguese and Americans are receiving side by side in the same schools as good an English education as is provided in the public schools on the mainland. American ideas, not Oriental ideas, are being taught.

In business, investments are safer and have a more solid security. The assessable value of property has increased. There is an improvement in the police protection. Larger and more substantial office structures have been erected. Large sums have been spent on wharves, roads and public buildings throughout the Territory, and the wharves and harbors of Honolulu can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. I consider the improvement in social and moral standards of the community as a whole, very great since annexation.

3.—I am optimistic and believe that if the Europeans are furnished with homes and lands of their own, and treated like white men, they will work contentedly alongside of the Japanese. As to replacing the Japanese, the conditions here are simply that the Japanese under the offer of better wages on the mainland are leaving our plantations, so to that extent will they be replaced by European laborers, but I still believe that these islands will, for some time to come, require the services of a certain number of Japanese field laborers.

4.—It certainly has. These Islands are large buyers of American products and manufactures. They furnish a valuable naval depot for the United States, where ships of war and transports can call and communicate by cable with Washington for orders. Not only this, our large internal and external commerce with the mainland, amounting almost to \$50,000,000 yearly, is carried exclusively by American vessels; besides this, the large passenger traffic from Hawaii to the mainland, which means an expenditure of several millions in all of the states, is carried under the American flag, to the exclusion of vessels of all other nationalities. Moreover, these Islands afford an excellent health resort to invalids, needing a change of climate, and to those desirous of escaping the rigors of the mainland winter.

5.—Hawaii should be fortified so strongly that it would be futile for any foreign power to attempt an attack. It should be made the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

6.—The service will in my opinion, be mutual. Where Hawaii will gain by commerce through a larger number of vessels calling here, the Panama canal will gain through having such a port of call which will aid in the development of commerce via the Panama canal.

7.—Certainly; the Tehuantepec railroad will be of advantage. It will result in the saving of several hundred thousands of dollars of freight money per annum, besides a greater assurance of our sugar reaching the Eastern market which could not always be secured in shipments made by the mainland railroads. The more means of communication with both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, the more advantage it must be for Hawaii commercially.

8.—The number of tourists visiting Hawaii is decidedly on the increase. We are now beginning to feel the result of the promotion work begun a few years ago, and indications are that the number of tourists visiting Hawaii hereafter will be proportionately very much larger. Our work in this direction is being intelligently developed and will bring results, but to make Hawaii the only island tourist resort of the United States, as it is, we must have more and better transportation facilities than we have been able to secure. But this is coming and I look forward with confidence to the time when we shall have tourists come here by thousands, instead of by tens and twenties, and there is not the least doubt that everyone that does come here will be a good and perpetual advertiser of Hawaii after his visit. I am looking forward to the establishment, before long, of a bureau for Hawaii interests right in Washington. Then we should invade New York and Chicago.

I trust that the information contained herein will be of use to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

A. L. C. ATKINSON.

Acting Governor of Hawaii.

JUDGE SANFORD P. DOLE (FORMER GOVERNOR.)

1.—With a good spirit and a disposition to inform themselves in regard to the new conditions and to act accordingly.

2.—The first result, from a business standpoint, was unfavorable, partly on account of the loss of the customs revenues amounting to over a million dollars a year, partly from the exclusion laws against the Chinese, which laws have somewhat hampered the cultivation of sugar and very seriously affected the rice cultivation. The business of wholesale and retail stores was injuriously affected by the competition of traveling agents of business houses in the United States who had previously been compelled to pay license fees for the conduct of their business. Annexation has been of great benefit to these islands through the removal of all danger of revolution and matters of political disturbance which easily arise under a small and weak government. This has been very favorable to business enterprises and the introduction of capital and will continue to improve and develop business interests. The first prejudicial results of annexation to the business enterprises of the islands are gradually disappearing and such interests are adjusting themselves to the new conditions, and as time goes on the benefits of annexation to the material interests of the islands will undoubtedly be more definitely felt from year to year.

3.—There is no doubt that such a measure would be of great benefit to the Territory. Whether it is a sound policy in view of the effect it may have as a precedent upon other American communities, is more than I can say. That is a question for congress to settle.

4.—Yes. The cultivation and raising of pineapples has already become a profitable and increasing industry. Profit is raised at a profit, and if congress should pass some desirable measures of restriction it would be a very promising enterprise. The cultivation and manufacture of steel is already profitable here. The cultivation of rubber has been taken up and promises well. There is much good farming

land in the islands which needs only roads to make it available and on which many of the American farm crops could be raised successfully. The production of tobacco is an old business here, but has never been carried out to the extent of the scientific curing of the leaves, but promises to be a profitable industry. The raising of live stock is profitable, but suitable lands for it are limited. There is recent development in the prospecting of Hawaiian timber, particularly a hard wood known as koa, suitable for furniture and much in demand. These are among the things for which there is or will be an opening when the right kind of men are on the ground and suitable lands are opened for settlement and made accessible by the construction of suitable roads.

5.—I think they are. The amount of land in these islands not already occupied is limited, but there is a considerable amount of unused land which is within reach and capable of successful cultivation upon which American farmers, satisfied to make their living from the soil and not seeking to procure land for purposes of speculation, may make a comfortable living for themselves and their families and a considerable surplus of profit. The one American colony which has been established here on farming lands—the colony of Wahiawa, numbering originally about fourteen families and established on farms approximating 100 acres each, has progressed to a remarkable degree in the cultivation of suitable crops, mainly pineapples, under which their lands, nominally appraised for their purchase at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 an acre, have now attained a market value of \$200 an acre or over. There is no reason to doubt that similar if not as great success would follow the settlement of Americans in many other parts of the islands. While the introduction of European settlers to acquire sugar lands in small parcels and in fee simple, to be cultivated by them under suitable arrangements with the sugar plantations for the reduction of their crops, promises to be of great importance to the sugar business and to the country at large, the policy of promoting the settlement of American farmers upon farms to be held by them in fee simple, is of paramount importance to the development of the business, political and social interests of the Hawaiian community.

6.—The Japanese laborers in this country do not worry about American ideas as a rule. The business men and educated Japanese hold American ideas in respect, but also are loyal to Japanese ideas.

7.—I understand that some of the sugar plantations are favorable to European laborers settled on fee simple homesteads and raising sugar cane for reduction in their sugar mills under reasonable agreements.

8.—Yes. If they are allowed to acquire homesteads in fee simple on the sugar plantations, I think that they will remain permanently and raise sugar cane successfully for the plantations. The process of replacing the Japanese will probably be a very gradual one and should be gradual or else the successful conduct of the sugar plantations is liable to suffer, and heavy losses ensue.

9.—There is no doubt that the tariff revenues of the islands of over a million dollars a year are of value to the United States. As a half way port from the mainland to the Philippine Islands, they are, I think, recognized as of great convenience, allowing transports to stop for coal and giving troops an opportunity for shore exercise. As a quarantine port, Honolulu has undoubtedly been a protection to the ports of the Pacific coast from disease.

10.—I do.

11.—Yes.

12.—I understand that arrangements have been made to trans-ship the Hawaiian sugars which go to the Atlantic coast by way of this railroad.

13.—I think it is essential to have a first-class steamer running between here and San Francisco.

BISHOP RESTARICK.

1.—White, as is natural, feelings of bitterness exist when old troubles are recalled, yet from conversation with Hawaiians of all kinds, I can say that they accept the changed conditions in a better spirit than one would expect. There is a feeling among many that annexation was inevitable. What they would have preferred would have been a protectorate.

2.—You do not state what conditions. If you mean as to government, then stability is a great gain. Financially, the taking away of sources of revenue, such as customs duties and sending them away from the islands, this of course has made it difficult to meet expenses and impossible to make improvements without borrowing. Having the assurance that our sugar will be admitted free of duty is of course a great gain. It certainly is not an improvement to be deprived of the privilege of going to San Francisco on any but an American ship. Sometimes it is a great hardship. It is placing upon a colony, if you may call this so, navigation laws such as the colonists protested against in the years preceding 1776. I know two ladies who came on a foreign steamer from San Francisco and stopped off on their way to Japan. While here, they heard of the illness of their sister. They went to the steamship office to arrange for their return. They were astounded when told that they could not return to San Francisco unless they either went on to Japan or pay a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for coming here from the mainland on a ship not flying the American flag. To apply these coast navigation laws to isolated islands 2,000 miles out in the ocean is, in my judgment, something against which the great majority of Americans would protest if they knew about it.

3.—I certainly do, because from our position, we are in a different position from that of any other Territory. To have these islands send say, one million five hundred thousand (\$1,500,000) dollars to the Federal government

reminds me of the policy of England before the Revolution in taxing her colonies. The islands, being so large a part of the revenue, their own before annexation, have had to borrow heavily nearly up to the limit allowed by law. Considering that there are, say, twelve thousand white people in the islands, one can readily judge that it is difficult to see how we can raise money to make public improvements and to educate the thousands of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese children who are born here, as well as to care for a thousand lepers of other races.

4.—There are openings for sisal and rubber, but these require capital and labor. There is an opening to a limited degree for pineapples. The raising of these does not require a large amount of capital, but it is a business which could easily be overdone, as the demand is limited for the canned article. After careful study and knowledge of American farming in many states, I say, with regret, that I see little prospect of farming on a small scale by white men.

It must be remembered that the land capable of cultivation consists of a fringe of, say, a mile to three miles wide around the coast and that mountains occupy the center of each island. This tillable fringe is by no means continuous. In a few places the land opens up into wider areas towards the interior but these areas are occupied. In some places the bare lava comes down to the ocean.

I know that excellent tobacco can be raised here, but the difficulties have not as yet been overcome and the area of land suitable is not great.

Coffee does well and at Kona many Portuguese and Japanese are growing it in a small way. The white men who are growing it employ Japanese to do the work. These successful plantations of coffee can scarcely be called small farming for they represent considerable capital and the employment of many Japanese laborers. One coffee plantation sometimes cited as an example of successful small farming, had, when I was there, 200 Japanese picking coffee. A better term to use would be diversified industry and this I believe will develop more and more, but slowly.

5.—There is so little land suitable for cultivation outside of the sugar plantations that the land laws of the mainland would be impossible and ridiculous here. The production of tropical staples requires large capital and large areas of land. We must consider Hawaii in the light of the history of tropical islands and countries. It must be remembered when men talk of Americanizing these islands, that they have never been a "white man's country." White men have been always a small proportion of the inhabitants.

6.—The Japanese children born here and educated here are not far different from other American children in their ideas, except as affected by home environment. The older Japanese are loyal to their old country but have a respect and, as far as they understand, an admiration for American institutions.

7.—The planters would be in favor of European homestead labor if it were in their judgment practicable. Where is the land to come from to provide homesteads? If this land now leased to planters were sold at low rates to Europeans for homesteads, how would they be able to cultivate the lands? How could they plough them thirty inches deep with steam plows? How could they erect or manage the costly systems of irrigation by dams, reservoirs and pumps? There are plantations in which one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) a day is paid for fuel for pumping water. Again, Europeans coming here would have to compete with the Asiatics already here, many of them born in the islands. Ask yourself the question, are the planters against their judgment to divide up their lands and to do what they believe from experience would ruin themselves and the islands? I believe that if it could be arranged to give laborers small holdings for a home and garden, that it would tend to settle the population already here. But this has difficulties. If land is alienated, then the plantations can not keep out saloons or gambling resorts as they can now to a large extent.

Again, I believe it is only fair to people here, Hawaiians, Portuguese and others, that they who have labored here for years or were born here should have the first chance at the lands and that the first chance should not be given to new and untried people from Europe. I know that people here now are indignant when it is proposed to give land to new comers, passing by those now resident in the islands.

8.—If the question means would I prefer European labor if practicable, I say "Yes," and probably every one would say so. So far as tried, other than Orientals, only the laborers from the Azores have been a success. The European laborer, like the American, wants a chance to advance. If he works on a farm, it is with the intention to rent a piece of land as soon as possible and then to buy. The opportunity for such is not here because of physical conditions largely. I am familiar with labor conditions in all parts of the United States and in parts of Europe. I have been on nearly every plantation on the islands and I say deliberately that the planters and managers take a great interest in their laborers. Again I say that when one considers that they are paid eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per month and have their homes, fuel, water and doctor free, that they are better paid than most labor in the United States of a similar class and moreover the Oriental laborers for industry, sobriety and general conduct compare favorably with any laborers in similar employments known to me. No one can study the question here without regarding his opinion as to Orientals and the acknowledgment that we have much to learn from them.

9.—The notion of experienced men here is that white labor is not likely to be a success on sugar plantations. In my opinion is the same. In no

tropical country do white men work in cane fields and I am inclined to believe that it is extremely doubtful whether they would do so here. Experiments so far tried with European labor have not been a success.

10.—The islands are of value as affording a cable station, as forming the cross roads of commerce to the Orient and to Australia. They are valuable also as a place where most interesting race problems are being worked out. Nowhere do different races live together with such mutual respect and good will. The Orientals here acquire the habit of using American goods and go back to their homes tending to open new markets. Those who return carry with them also ideas as to government which come from residence here. Dr. Pott of St. John's College, Shanghai, tells me that the boys from Honolulu revolutionize the ideas of the other Chinese students. If the vision of the United States government were large and generous enough to make Honolulu a free port as Singapore and Hongkong are, it would be a large and prosperous city and a center of commerce and influence. The islands have had much to do with the awakening of the Orient.

11.—It seems to me that no one can doubt the need of fortifications and of making this a naval base.

12.—That is a question on which I have no opinion. The canal will be of service to the islands and the islands of use certainly to the traffic of the canal.

13.—I do not know.

14.—From wide acquaintance with tourists who have come here, I have yet to find one who did not enjoy the visit. Consumptives should not come here but those not strong who need a delightful climate and a place where they can live out of doors can find no better place. For the transportation of tourists there is need of a larger steamer solely for the Hawaiian trade. But even that would not dispense with the hardships which come from the coast navigation laws applied to us.

In conclusion, I would say that while I greatly admire President Roosevelt, his policy for these islands shows that he has not the faintest idea of the situation as no one can have unless he has been here and studied conditions. In 1903, the President said to me: "I do not believe in Orientalizing any American Territory." I said: "Mr. President, the Hawaiian Islands were Orientalized long before they became American Territory. Besides every ship which comes from the Orient brings many Orientals. The Japanese can and do come, but the Chinese who largely made the islands from an industrial standpoint and who are liked by all here, these are shut out."

I did not say what I might have done, namely, that if China had a navy, the Chinese would be treated differently. We should remember that one day soon China will have a navy. The Chinese are often treated in a way which I believe to be illegal and unconstitutional. Why are Chinese who were born here and who are American citizens, if they wish to go to San Francisco, obliged to obtain certificates and papers, with photographs attached, all this costing no small sum in fees? Why are they held up at the other end or if they travel why are they liable at any time to be held up and asked to produce these papers? Why, because they are Chinese. We do not treat the Japanese so. No. Why? Because Japan has a navy. I have seen the faces of Chinese men and women, educated, refined people, burn with shame at being held up before the public for papers and those so held up were American citizens by birth!

Again, in having a policy for these islands which threatens what is practically the sole industry, the plea is the Americanizing of Hawaii. It sounds very well, but if the industry is ruined, there will be soon very few Americans left here. We are told to get American small farmers. It must be remembered if such come they have to enter into competition with Orientals and Portuguese already here in large numbers. I know American farmers, and when I see Japanese and Chinese piling up lava until it is in mounds 10 feet high and 15 feet in diameter and a short distance apart and growing vegetables in the small spaces between, I can see little place for the American small farmer much as I should like to see him here. I do not believe there is a white man in the islands who would advise a friend possessing say from two thousand (\$2000) dollars to come here and go into small farming in any line now known.

I met a man the other day who had gone to Hilo when lands were opened seven years ago. He had 100 acres. He planted it in coffee and rooted it up. He planted it in bananas and they failed to pay. He had now rented it to Japanese and was living on the income. I myself believe in leasing the lands as present leases become due at prices which would, I should think, go far towards paying the expenses of government. I believe the lease system is better for these islands than selling lands.

If lands were given or sold to white people as homesteads and they agreed to raise cane for the mills, it would not be long before the white man would lose and hire Japanese to do the work. Any one here knows that this is true.

Again, as to Americanizing the islands. If it means the thought that they can be run on the lines of a New England state or a territory on the mainland, it is because of lack of knowledge of facts and conditions. Does Americanizing mean that the dark races born here are to be turned out, that European laborers perhaps not as good as they mentally or morally and not as efficient may come to occupy the land, then I do not call that Americanizing. I call Americanizing placing all on an equal footing before the law, treating all men justly and fairly and squarely.

What I believe should be done and what I know many planters are trying to do is the putting of white men into positions of skilled labor now occupied by Orientals in the mills, etc. But still it is but natural when a manager can get a steady, capable Oriental who will stay with the work to employ him instead of a white man who is not so steady and who comes and goes. Besides the Oriental is cheaper and

managers naturally desire to make a good showing in profits. If, in fact, Hawaii could work out her problems but statements from Kansas or Maine might indicate as intelligently for the best of the moon as for these islands.

These are my ideas on the subject suggested.

HENRY BOND RESTARICK.

Bishop of Honolulu.

F. S.—Since I have no financial interest in any plantation, and as my salary is entirely independent of these islands, I believe that I can look at matters here with fairness.

A. F. GRIFFITHS, PRESIDENT OF OAHU COLLEGE.

1.—As far as I have observed, the Hawaiians have generally accepted annexation and its results cheerfully. Some of the members of the royal family and their retainers have perhaps a sense of personal injury, but as a whole, I believe that the Hawaiian people are content with and in many ways proud of a political status under the United States flag.

2.—Yes. The greatest improvement in political affairs has resulted. The certainty of dependable political conditions has undoubtedly contributed to the betterment of business conditions and has encouraged the investment of capital. While annexation has taken away the entire freedom in dealing with the importation of laborers, as previously enjoyed under the monarchy, I believe that that is a temporary problem for which those in control will find a permanent solution.

3.—I do think that three-fourths of the Federal revenues should be expended for improvements for a period of time within the Territory for the following reasons:

(a) Hawaii is heavily taxed. The expenditures are \$42.45 per citizen and \$18.47 per person per year; the debt is \$32.61 per citizen and \$14.19 per person.

(b) Hawaii has a large expenditure for lepers.

(c) The tax rate shows a heavy increase—about 50 per cent in five years.

(d) The difference between Federal collections and Federal expenditures is about \$800,000 per year. This money has been shipped out of the country. This is especially serious when it is remembered that we are an isolated community and must get that money back somehow. We pay our share of duties on imports.

(e) The educational problem is especially complex. There are more than a dozen nationalities all being educated into American citizens. The schools are often remotely situated where teachers dislike to go and where, if they do go, there are no decent living accommodations. This means larger salaries and teachers' cottages. Nearly a million dollars are needed for school buildings today. Children can not be forced to go to school for there is no room for them. Teachers' salaries were recently reduced 20 per cent. In one grand cut. If we are to form an American community, the schools must be adequately maintained.

(f) The Federal government has given millions of acres to the states for educational purposes. Hawaii has had no share in this and asks only for similar generosity. Hawaii has uncompromisingly contributed one-third of her income—imposts—to the Federal government. She now asks only a part return of the confidence she has shown in the United States and of the money that she has bestowed upon her.

(g) Hawaii is in a position to be of great military benefit to the United States. It is only the part of prudence that the United States spend a goodly sum in harbors, lighthouses, buildings, roads, etc., and make them adequate to the strain that will be put upon them in time of war.

4.—I can not speak with authority.

5.—I have no knowledge of them.

6.—The Japanese when rightfully treated do take kindly to American ideas. Not a few are becoming citizens.

7.—Under proper restrictions, largely those of control for the prevention of evils of which the two foremost are liquor selling and gambling, of tilling in large areas for which the steam plow and irrigation ditches are best adapted, the sugar planters would welcome homesteaders.

8.—European laborers who would work in the cane fields and who were not moral degenerates would be acceptable.

9.—They could work successfully alongside of the Japanese. One would not have to replace the other.

10.—Our revenue has been of monetary value to the United States. Honolulu will certainly be a valuable harbor to be in control of in the Oriental trade and in the traffic that will come out of the Panama canal. Hawaii has purchased annually about \$20,000,000 worth of goods from the States. This makes business for United States firms and is a fair proportion of contribution to United States revenues, as these goods include imported goods.

11.—If the United States is to make of these islands a strategic base, as practically every military and naval expert agrees should be done, there is no argument at all on this question. Pearl Harbor should be made into a well-equipped naval base, the necessary fortifications should be erected, and everything done to make this a complete military and naval station for both offense and defense.

12.—I am not prepared to pass judgment on this question.

13.—The Tehuantepec railroad ought to benefit us. Every additional link with the East and the States is, so far as it makes competition in freight rates and increases facilities for transportation, sure to help us.

14.—I believe in promoting tourist traffic. I believe we have much to offer that the tourist is seeking and that there will be reciprocal pleasure and benefit. As Hawaii is unsurpassed in climate for winter and summer, and as there is some characteristic and peculiar local charm here at almost every season, the tourist should be encouraged to come. It is a place for the sick man to keep well; for the sick man to get well. A man may also bring his children, for there are good schools for students of all ages from kindergarten to college.

(Continued on Page 6.)

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

JUNE 19

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY GROWS.

It is very gratifying to learn that the trustees of the Bishop estate are looking toward the development of the rubber industry upon such of the estate's lands as are suitable. Mr. Frank S. Dodge, manager of the estate, left for the island of Maui yesterday to inspect its lands in Nahiku district with a view to having rubber cultivated thereon.

Along with the development of the Hawaiian rubber industry it is a matter of gratification that the crude rubber market appears to be in a promising condition. While for the past ten to twenty years the price has been more fluctuating even than that of sugar, at times being on a range as low as forty to fifty cents, there was a strong advance last year over the price of five years before.

There is no tariff protection now for American-raised crude rubber, it being admitted free of duty. Upon manufactured articles of rubber there is a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem. Should the fears of some be realized, that the cultivation of rubber in foreign countries as well as here will increase at a pace to bring about over-production, it may be hoped that the industry in Hawaii will at such a juncture have attained an importance giving it a call upon Congress for some measure of protection.

PRICES OF RUBBER.

Editor Advertiser: In your article of this (Saturday) morning on the rubber industry you quote last year's price of crude rubber as 74.2 cents. Are you not mistaken? I think the price was more like double that figure.

RUBBER.

What we said was this: "In 1900 the value in countries exporting the commodity to the United States was 63.5 cents. Last year the value was 74.2 cents, an increase of 10.7 cents." Our authority was the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," for the year 1905, "prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor."

Then, in a table showing the "monthly average import prices of leading articles of merchandise imported into the United States, year ended June 30, 1905," under the heading of "India Rubber, crude," the following prices are given for the last six months of the year: January, .770; February, .701; March, .793; April, .817; May, .71; June, .70 (dollar).

Again, a table of imports shows 67,234,256 pounds of rubber imported in 1905, valued at \$49,875,360, which a calculation will show makes the price for 1905, as already stated, 74.2 cents.

If the price has doubled since these official statistics were prepared, so much brighter are the prospects for the Hawaiian rubber industry.

SOME INTERROGATIONS.

Isn't there need of stirring work at Washington all the time to get anything really done?

So far there has been very little actual legislation for Honolulu and Hawaii accomplished and Congress is about to adjourn.

What about a public building for Honolulu—a need which Commissioner Eustace was sent here three years ago to prepare the way for satisfying? Where is that new postoffice we were going to have?

What about Pearl Harbor and a great naval station? Uncle Sam long ago acquired the property. What about a naval building appropriation?

Suppose the refunding bill passes to the President! How long after that must Hawaii wait for specific appropriations under it?

What about a revenue cutter? Has it gone glimmering with the lighthouse tender?

Is Hilo going to get its breakwater legislation this year? Why has the Honolulu harbor appropriation gone over until December?

What caused the halt in the lighthouse bill? Where are we "at," anyhow?

Hawaii cannot lay all the trouble to the Delegate for most of the bills that are in limbo have passed the House.

Do we lack influence with the Senate? If so, how are we to acquire it?

Don't we need strong men, able men, healthy men and most of all, hustling men to keep after the Senate from the beginning to the end of each session? Just now we are getting a crop of Dead Sea apples. It's poor stuff.

EXPERTING THE DAM.

An evening paper, yesterday, had this interview with Mr. Howland: "John R. Freeman, the great engineer, will probably pass on the plans and specifications of the Nuuanu dam," said Howland. "A letter has been written him asking him to do so, and I expect his answer by cable during the next few days. The only reason why I have not heard from him as yet is because the letter is still on the way."

"Freeman has been asked to examine the plans and specifications. There are copies of these in the possession of Walker, who made them. Both Walker and Freeman are located in Providence, Rhode Island.

"I do not wish to discuss this matter in the newspapers," concluded Howland. "But if both Kellogg and Freeman are satisfied with the dam, that ought to be satisfactory to the public."

The public will not be satisfied with the reports of an expert summoned by Mr. Howland from brother-in-law Walker's town to pass upon the Nuuanu dam specifications which the brother-in-law drew up. For all the public knows to the contrary the two Providences, Rhode Island, men, the brother-in-law and the expert, may be business partners or intimate friends.

It is time to let up on hounding. Hawaii has a large and competent association of engineers. There are men in it who know as much about dams as anybody's brother-in-law or anybody's brother-in-law's next friend. The public knows this association and would receive a report from its experts with confidence. No doubt the association would be willing to detail its best men, pro bono publico, to visit the dam and examine it. If so, why hasn't it been asked if it became none of the members are "in the family?"

Even if Engineer Freeman is an authority and even if there are no special

ties between him and his townsmen, Engineer Walker who asks for a report on specifications made by a man who writes from here who cannot see for himself if they are adaptable to Nuuanu valley conditions of soil, etcetera? If it is necessary to re-examine Engineer Kellogg, who has been sent for, and if the Honolulu Engineering Association won't do, why not bring over an engineer of recognized ability, to be picked out by somebody else than Mr. Howland, and let him make a separate report? There is J. D. Schuyler, an engineer of the first rank, living on the coast, who has already established a reputation here; Engineer O'Shaughnessy, who has done such notable work on the Kohala ditch; and Engineer James Taylor, the hydraulic specialist now at Waikuku. Here is nearly talent enough to make it quite unnecessary to send to Brother-in-lawville, off in Rhode Island, for a long-range opinion.

This paper is informed by a competent engineer that of thirteen prime requisites to a safe dam, but six appear in the Luskaha structure. Contractor Whitehouse says that the dam is being improperly built, but he is bound by the specifications. Inspector Patterson, who is paid by the Department of Public Works to watch construction, has pointed out fatal weaknesses and accused the engineer in charge of covering up had work so the experts cannot find it. These facts are of a kind to put the people living below the dam in a serious mood; too serious for them to share in the levity which the proposal to let Howland pick out the experts to pass upon his brother-in-law's work, has generally occasioned.

THE JUBILEE NUMBER.

It will have an illustrated cover in tints. It will be printed on fine paper. It will have upwards of eighty pages, exclusive of the regular edition for the day. It will be written by the largest number of authoritative pens ever enlisted by any one publication in Hawaii. It will answer every important question likely to be asked about this Territory by the tourist, the investor, the home-seeker or the student. It will be full of half-tone pictures. It will cost ten cents.

SHERIDAN'S HARD RIDE IN KOHALA MOUNTAINS

HONOKAA, Hawaii, June 14.—To come out of Kohala and into Hamakua is to come out of Purgatory into the next higher plane—and the road is as long and as hard. I know this. I have been over that road, on the backs of horses. And I feel that I have been injured on the insides of me. Also, I have been injured measurably, on the outside of me. But a bit of stern surgery has healed that.

Now I have met my reward, for I have come out of Kohala through Waimea and into Hamakua. We left Kohala, three of us, on the day after the opening of the big ditch. Kohala is a most beautiful section of Hawaii, but a bit behind the times, perhaps. It is primitive, you understand. The civilization of Kohala is the civilization of this country—but with modifications. For instance, the hotels of modern civilization supply their guests with things that they can eat. Also, it is supposed to be the province of the hotels of modern civilization to find places where their guests can sleep. Well, in Kohala, it is different. You will appreciate these things, if you go to Kohala.

Still, there are desirable things in Kohala, and much beauty and most pleasant people. The plantations there, all of them small, still make money—and will make more when they get ready to take the water that the ditch now brings to them. It is curious, about those plantations in Kohala not being ready for the water. They did not think that the water would be delivered on time, and they did not prepare the cane in planting to receive the water. Now, they must pay for the water, under their contract with the ditch company, and get no use of it until the next planting time.

What did I think of the completion of the ditch? said a Kohala planter in answer to a query from a Hamakua planter, himself anxious to see the Hamakua ditch put through. "What did I think of the completion of the ditch? I was ready to cry when I saw it opened. Here I must pay for all that water, and cannot use it, and do not need it. If you ever want to see rain come, promote the building of a ditch in your section."

But the Kohala planters will be ready for that water, next cane-planting time. They do not want to pay for what they do not get. And it is not their purpose to weep. It is much pleasanter to make the other fellow cry. As I said before, we left Kohala. That was on one of my wise days. There are days when I have wisdom. And we rode out upon the wide, wind-swept uplands, and through lehua forests that are dying, where the cattle stood knee-deep in lush grasses while the rain beat upon them like hail. Away and away, leaving the canefields and crossing the line of the big ditch, we climbed steadily, the horses taking the steady dog trot that is called the "Hawaiian jog," and that in a smooth-gaited horse is like the motion of a rocking chair. When the horse has not a smooth gait, the motion is said to be good for smoothing out the creases of an indurated liver. It should be, for it is about as unpleasant to bear as anything within human experience can be.

The road over the uplands leads the traveler who is fortunate to Puuhue, the country home of Senator Palmer P. Woods. With its sweeping view across the rolling hill lands to the sea, shaded to soft colors by the drifting trade wind clouds, it is one of the most beautiful homes on these islands—and the hospitality is of the quality that one reads about in the old books on Hawaii. It is generous, and not forced. The guest is made to feel, without apparent effort of host or hostess, that he is a part of the home. The home atmosphere covers him, and trees is dependent upon rainfall. Not only was this seen in the case of one and two year old trees, but in an investigation extending over a period of twelve years, during which time the annual rings of growth were carefully examined. With an annual precipitation of from thirty to thirty-five inches a width of ring was produced varying from .11 to .13 inch. If, on the other hand, there was either an unusually large or small rainfall in any given year this was followed by a corresponding tree growth in the following year.

It is something over 20 miles from Puuhue to Waimea. When you ride it, on a horse, my private opinion is that the "something" over the twenty miles is about three hundred miles. But I am no judge of distances. It is also something over 20 miles from Waimea to Honokaa. My private opinion of the "something over," when it is taken at the end of a long day's ride on horseback, is that it means 20,000 miles. But again I am no judge of distance. I have only ridden over the road.

Still, it is a beautiful road, past the thrifty homesteads of Waimea, and over the wide plains and so through the forests to the homesteads above Honokaa plantation, the first of the Hamakua homesteads. These people have settled there and thriven in their little homes, and the plantation management has helped them. It has bought their cane, paying them a good price, more than there is profit in, to encourage them. It has furnished them, and still furnishes them, seed cane. It gives them work in the mill—and would give them work in the fields if there were enough of them to do the work. These Portuguese ride several miles to their work every morning, starting before daylight, and return reaching their own places long after dark. But they have their own homes, and are attached to the soil. The wives and the children take care of the home cane patches and the house gardens. They have their cows and their chickens and their fruit trees. They are a happy, thriving community, with the qualities and the qualifications for citizenship.

BRUNS—LEE. A pretty wedding was celebrated last night at the residence of Captain Coyne, on Magazine street, when his niece, Miss Mabel Brun, became the bride of Benjamin F. Lee. Mr. Lee is a well known Honolulu, having been an engineer of the D. B. & J. Company for some time, while his bride is one of the most popular young ladies in Honolulu society.

RAINFALL AND TREE GROWTH. A report has recently been published which shows how closely the growth of

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) Mrs. J. H. Menick, a Hilo teacher, arrived in the city yesterday. Principal Macdonald of Lahainauna arrived in town yesterday and will leave for the Coast in the Alameda. Abraham Lousson, the coffee planter, arrived in the Kinau and will leave for the mainland in the Honolulu. Rev. S. L. DeSha of Hilo arrived from Lahaina in the Kinau to attend the graduation of his sons at Oahu College. William Pfenhauer of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., has been recognized in Washington as consul for Norway at Honolulu. J. Castle Ridgway of Hilo, National Bank Examiner for this Territory, has gone to Washington to take a position in the Treasury Department. A wireless message from C. H. White to Henry Smith yesterday announced the death of J. H. Walpolean, District Magistrate of South Kona. He was a prominent native. A structure was the substitution of concrete for wood in some sections of the core wall, this making a more satisfactory job, although the core wall is not intended to be watertight. "There is an ingenious courtesy among Hawaiians seldom found in other races or nationalities," said a Beretania avenue doctor. "It comes from their consideration of other people's feelings. For instance, if I am wanted in the middle of the night by a Hawaiian family a hack is sent for me, whereas a white family peremptorily demands my services by telephone and I am obliged to ring up the livery stable for my horse and buggy. The speed of a liveryman in the night is not an automobile pace, as you probably know, and when I reach my patient I am blamed for being late." Paradise.

Dr. Augur has returned from Japan and resumed his practice. The June number of the Paradise of the Pacific is out. It has many pictures of island views and of Hawaiian fruits, etc. The inquest into the death of Mineoka, the Jap who was killed at Waipahu on Saturday, will be held today. "Tani Mineoka, wife of the deceased, has been put under \$5000 bonds to appear as a witness against the men suspected of the murder. Crowds gathered yesterday afternoon outside the Advertiser office to regard the immense poster of the Hawaiian band there displayed. The poster, beside being of giant size, is a work of art, the features of the various performers being quite distinguishable. The plans of the Nuuanu dam show a theoretical strength of ten times what will be necessary to confine the expected head of water, according to an interview with Superintendent Holloway. The Superintendent said that the main charge ordered in the con-

MOLOKANS WORK CARGO. "If the Molokans are working or show a disposition to work, it indicates that they are not, after all, lazy." Governor Carter was informed yesterday that a gang of Molokans, who recently came to Honolulu from Kauai, were working as stevedores on the Pacific Mail dock, unloading cargo from the steamship Siberia. The Governor was gratified to hear the news. The Molokans went on the work yesterday morning and when noon came they looked happy, although tired, for the work was quite unusual, and to be a good stevedore the worker must needs use his muscles without stint. It was a coincidence that the first real work which the Molokans did here should have happened to bear the name Siberia. Had it been another Siberia the Molokans may have thought twice before applying for jobs there. CAPTAIN CARLSON ENTERTAINS. Captain Carlson of the barkentine Lahaina gave a reception aboard his vessel last evening for a number of his old time friends and ship captains. The reception was given in honor of the Lahaina's first entry into the port of Honolulu. Chinese lanterns were used on the spacious after deck, where the guests danced to music supplied by a Hawaiian quintet club. Speeches were made by Captain Carlson, Mr. McKenzie, Captain Kelly and Captain Thompson. Captain Carlson spoke of the many times he had visited Honolulu in a Hind, Ralph vessel and the good times he had there when he was the guest of Kohala people, some of whom were then present. A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE CHRONIC DIARRHOEA. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale by all dealers and druggists. BUNSON BROS. & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Ayer's Hair Vigor



It checks falling of the hair promptly. This feature of Ayer's Hair Vigor is now recognized as most marvellous, and has brought to this preparation a world-wide reputation.

You cannot possibly have a splendid head of hair when the scalp is covered with dandruff. We urge upon all who are in any way troubled with dandruff to begin the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor at once. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. LISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooks.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Monday, June 18, 1906.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val., Bid., Ask. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, O. B. & Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., etc.

\*23.125 paid. 165 per cent. SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.)

None. SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. 16 Haw. C. & S. Co., 79.75; 20 Kihel, 8.75.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Table with columns: DAY, WIND, WIND DIRECTION, WIND VELOCITY, RELATIVE HUMIDITY, CLOUDS, etc. Shows data for June 10-15.

Note.—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour. W. M. B. STOCKMAN, Section Director.

Five European steering passengers aboard the S. S. Siberia sent a written complaint yesterday to Acting Collector of Customs R. C. Stackable. They complained about quarantine restrictions and wanted to know whether these were imposed upon them by reason of their having been compelled to come in contact with the Asiatic passengers.

The local customs authorities have made a renewal of the enrollment and license of the ship Guy, Rold, the same having expired. These documents are temporary and are made out here to enable the vessel to sail to San Francisco properly registered.

# LATE NEWS NOTES

From Coast Files.

A municipal parkshop is proposed for San Francisco. Eighty people have been injured by a tornado in Gosnell, Kas. Indiana Democrats have declared for Bryan for the presidency. Five deaths from excessive heat occurred in Chicago on the 7th. King Haakon will be crowned on June 22 in the Trondheim Cathedral. Secretary Taft is to stump the West in favor of the Philippine tariff bill. Voting machines will be used in the November elections in San Francisco. On June 9 the number of people in the San Francisco bread line was 26,000. An Oakland boy drank a pint of whiskey as a joke and died within a few hours.

A chorus of 500 voices is being trained for Fourth of July exercises in Oakland.

The coal miners' strike in Indiana has ended with the readoption of the 1903 scale.

The British I. O. O. F. has voted \$50,000 for relief of their lodge members in California.

The naval court of enquiry has returned an indictment against Admiral Rojestvensky.

Mayor Mott, of Oakland, says that he will not allow that city to become a "wide-open" town.

San Jose is boycotting those insurance companies with an earthquake clause in their policies.

A warrant has been issued against the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, charging attempted bribery.

South Dakota and Arkansas Democrats have endorsed Bryan as the Democratic nominee for president.

T. O. Jones, a young Pittsburg multimillionaire, has committed suicide. The affair has created a sensation.

The British War Department is sending a representative to inspect the meat packing plants of the United States.

The result of the agitation against the meat packers has been a great cleaning up and reforms in the Chicago plants.

Raphael Weill is distributing 5000 suits for women in San Francisco, his personal contribution to the relief measures.

The California legislature has appropriated \$25,000 to buy school books for children of indigent parents in San Francisco.

The Austrian, German and Italian rulers have exchanged telegrams assuring each other of the continuance of the dreadnought.

In a clash between the constabulary and strikers at Indiana, Pa., shots were fired by the police and eight miners wounded.

The Humboldt Savings Bank is to have a twenty-story building in San Francisco on the site of the old Midway Plaisance.

The new Palace Hotel is to be nine stories high, containing 700 guest rooms, and will cost, exclusive of the foundation, \$4,000,000.

Mayor Schmitz proposes a committee of 100 to take charge of the relief work when the U. S. army authorities are withdrawn.

The architect and contractor of the Berkeley High School building, injured in the earthquake, are accused of negligence in their work.

The production of beer in the United States was fifty million barrels, having increased since 1870 four times as fast as the population.

The revolutionists in Guatemala, who are reported to be under the leadership of Americans, are very active and are receiving many recruits.

Five American whalers are ice-bound close to Herschel, Alaska, and the men are reported in bad condition physically and with short rations.

Daniel Szlig, an aged San Francisco refugee, shot and killed his wife in St. Louis and then suicided. They had quarreled over money matters.

New York has another murder mystery, Mrs. Kinan being struck down while answering a call at her door. There is no clue to the murderer.

A Chicago woman is suing her divorced husband for breach of promise, claiming that he had offered to remarry her and gone back on his word.

A complaint against Jerome and a demand for his removal from the District Attorneyship has been filed with Governor Higgins of New York state.

H. A. Logan, an Oakland Baptist Church trustee, who eloped with one of the Sunday school teachers, has been convicted of enticing a minor child away from her parents.

Taft will not be a presidential candidate in 1908. His hesitation in accepting the Supreme Court appointment is his desire to remain at the head of the War Department.

Reports from Russia are gloomy, showing the agrarian disorders to have spread to twelve provinces. The court advisers are divided and the Czar is torn by conflicting counsels.

The National Live Stock Association scores the President for permitting the publication of the report on the packing houses, which is said will work irreparable injury to owners of live stock.

San Francisco's saloons are to reopen on July 1 with the license fee at \$500. None of them will be an annex of a grocery or other store. The revenue will be applied to the maintenance of the police force.

Will Davis, former manager of the Iroquois theater, Chicago, who is under arrest for manslaughter, has asked for a change of venue, saying that he cannot get a fair trial in Chicago because of the Iroquois tragedy.

The new Cunarder, the Lusitania, the world's largest liner, was launched at the Clyde on the 7th. She is 790 feet long, beam 88 feet and displacement 40,000 tons. She has accommodations for 3100 people, including the crew.

The question of taking steps to protect British consumers against unfit products of the American packing houses has been taken up in the British House of Commons. President Roosevelt's speech against the packers was the cause.

Several hundred American miners have returned from the scene of the strike at Cananea owing to threats of arrest from the Mexican police. The participation of the Western Federation in the strike was the cause of the arrest order.

The insurance companies are fighting for time in respect to their San Francisco losses and threaten to appeal to the courts to test the validity of the new insurance law. The Eagle Insurance company is said to be pulling out of California entirely.

The ranchers of the Palo Verde valley in the Colorado are reported to be frantically fighting to stay the overflow of the river. A breastwork of earth, logs and brush is being built by men, women and children. Three thousand acres of grain are threatened.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record June 18, 1906.

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

C Brewer & Co Ltd to Manuel Viera, Jr. et al. \$1000. B 280, p 245. Dated May 17, 1906.

J M Kamikina and wf to George J Campbell, D; 1-3 int in R P (gr) 2905, Waioluoa, Kau, Hawaii. \$300. B 280, p 246. Dated May 25, 1906.

Charles Meinecke to George J Campbell, D; 2-3 int in R P (gr) 2905, Waioluoa, Kau, Hawaii. \$600. B 280, p 248. Dated May 25, 1906.

Caroline S Bond to S W Kekuewa, D; 37-106a land, Kapaau, N Kohala, Hawaii. \$121. B 282, p 60. Dated Apr 25, 1906.

S W Kekuewa and wf to Caroline S Bond, D; 37-106a land, Kapaau, N Kohala, Hawaii. \$240. B 282, p 61. Dated May 31, 1906.

Ana Palkalant and hb to Charles M Le Blond, D; 1-3 int in R P 2762, Puaukulu, N Hilo, Hawaii. \$500. B 280, p 249. Dated Feb 1, 1906.

Kumuhoua (G) to Charles M Le Blond, D; 1-2 int in R P 2762, Puaukulu, N Hilo, Hawaii. \$500. B 280, p 250. Dated Feb 1, 1906.

Maria R Vicente and hb (M) to Maria J de Freitas et al; D; int in premises, Kukuia, etc, Hilo, Hawaii. B 282, p 61. Dated May 19, 1906.

Jan Kalliohus and wf to Mrs Annie J Kalliohus, M; 6671 sq ft land, Puau, Hilo, Hawaii. \$100. B 280, p 246. Dated June 1, 1906.

A L Louison et al to Antonio Baptista, D; marks 20 of lot 5, Land P-

# WHAT KOREANS DID DETECTIVE DOYLE CONVICT?

Sometime ago the Advertiser published a picture of the arrested Korean murderers in custody of Chester Doyle. This picture was retouched when the execution occurred, the names of the men as given by Doyle in the first instance being repeated and the fact of execution or imprisonment noted in each case. Now comes Mr. A. Horner, of the Kukaiaua Plantation Co., to state that three of the pictured prisoners, two of whom are supposed to be in prison for fifteen years and one of whom is supposed to have been executed in Oahu prison are "alive and kicking" on the Kukaiaua plantation. Mr. Horner suggests a case of mistaken identity. The situation is certainly queer, for the men appearing in the picture in custody of Mr. Doyle are the ones he reported under arrest as the murderers. Either the wrong men were convicted, or the wrong men were hanged, or the wrong men had their pictures taken. We leave it to Carl Smith which is correct and in the meantime apologize to the unchanged and unimprisoned for the inadvertent use of their pictures. Here is Mr. Horner's letter:

Kukaiaua Plantation Co., Ltd.,  
Paauilo, Hawaii, June 15, 1906.

Mr. Walter G. Smith, Editor P. C. Advertiser, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Under the date of the 31st of May, I took the liberty of addressing a communication to the editor of the Advertiser relative to the recent execution of the Koreans, and forwarded the same to Messrs H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., of Honolulu, with the request that it be given to you, but find that the letter has not found its way into your valuable paper. The seriousness of the matter did not at first occur to me but on learning more facts concerning the matter and knowing that a mistake in the identity of Koreans who were executed is a matter which would cause international difficulties I can understand that good reasons may exist why you did not publish the letter. The three Koreans whose pictures you published as Numbers 5, 6 and 3, and whom you point out as having received 15 years for the first two and hanging for the last have seen copies of the paper and are very much exercised over the matter, as are the other Koreans here. Since seeing their pictures they believe that there has been a bad mix-up in the hanging and they have been to me several times to have me write to find out just which men were hung and under what name. If you can obtain me any further information on the subject I would esteem it a favor if you would send it to me for the use of the Koreans here.

They have shown some considerable feeling in being pictured as the guilty men.

I hope you will pardon me for addressing you again on this subject, but as you have taken much interest in the past, in this case, I know of none better than you from whom the information might be obtained. Yours truly,

A. HORNER.

## MAUNAOLU SEMINARY

MAUI, June 15.—Last Saturday evening, the girl students of Maunaloa Seminary, Paia, gave their annual concert in the presence of a large number of friends of the school, Hawaiians and foreigners. The numbers of the following program were most artistically rendered and the entertainment merited complimentary mention both for the pupils taking part and for the music teacher (Miss Sheffield) who trained them and arranged the musical evening:

- PART I.
- Songs—"Pussy Willow's Secret".....  
"Drift On".....  
"Gypsy Boy".....  
By A and B Classes.
- Piano Duet.....  
By Misses Louise Robinson and I. English.
- Piano Solo—"Spinning Song".....  
By Miss Louise Robinson.
- Songs—"Merry Time Songs".....  
"Eye Lo Song".....  
"Three Foolish Dacklings".....  
By Primary Class.
- Piano Solo—"Songs Without Words, No. 3".....  
By Miss Mary Kekahu.
- Piano Duets—"The Watch on the Rhine".....  
"The Little Recruit".....  
By Misses Sheffield and Tai Mol Alling.
- Plantation Songs.....  
Chorus.
- Piano Solo—"Hungarian Dream".....  
"Galloping Brillante".....  
By Miss Lizzie English.
- Songs—"Snowwhite".....  
"Daddy's Little Baby Boy".....  
"These Moments of Pleasure".....  
By A and B Classes.

- PART II.
- Wreath Drill.....  
By C and D Classes.
- Hawaiian Songs.....  
Chorus.
- Piano Solo—Chaminade's "Waltz Caprice".....  
By Miss Sheffield.
- Songs—"Springtime".....  
"A Voice of the South Wind".....  
"Two Robins".....  
"Buttercups and Daisies".....  
"The Gigotty Bumlebees".....  
"Away to the Woods".....  
Chorus.

Miss Sheffield's piano playing was most brilliant and received a deserved encore. Many of the songs were selected, especially the Hawaiian selections.

A novel feature of the program was the wreath drill by sixteen girls garbed in bright red with red and green leeks upon their heads and large loops of ferns around their necks. The school will hold its graduation exercises today and diplomas will be awarded to several graduates.

## KAMEHAMEHA DAY.

As the years pass by the native Hawaiians seem to be making more of Kamehameha day, as is fitting. During the early morning hours of the 11th, bands of serenaders went from house to house all over the island, thus keeping up the good old custom which has fallen somewhat into disuse recently.

At Lahaina there was quite an elaborate celebration of the day, a parade in the morning, a fair, and a bus and dance in the evening given by the Hul Hoolewa.

At Kula there were horse races—post entries—and a baseball game between

## DOYLE SAYS NO MISTAKE

(From Monday's Advertiser)

"I've got nothing to say," said Chester Doyle last evening when asked to give his version of the statement of A. Horner of Hawaii that some of the Koreans shown in pictures with Detective Chester Doyle and supposed to have been hung, were still working on a Hawaii plantation. Mr. Horner's letter appeared in the Sunday Advertiser.

"I will say this, however. Those men were arrested under those names, indicted under those names, tried and found guilty under those names; the mittimus were issued from the trial court under those names, the death warrants were issued under those same old names, and read to them just before the execution, and they answered to those names then. So I guess that the men shown in the pictures were the same men who were hung and imprisoned."

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the Kula and Makawao school boys, the former winning, 18 to 11. There seemed to be a more general appreciation of the holiday than has been customary.

## THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The Makawao people will celebrate the 4th of July as usual by a grand picnic on the grounds of the Sunny-side residence adjoining the polo field at Paia. The Ladies' Aid Society has recently appointed a large committee of ladies to have charge of the refreshments and committees of men to look after soda water, water-melons, the decoration of the polo grandstand, etc. The program of events consist of a patriotic speech, patriotic songs, tilting for rings for the silver cup trophy, and a polo game.

## NOTES.

On the 11th, Mrs. H. M. Wells of Haku have an afternoon tea, forty ladies being present.

Miss Sheffield of Maunaloa Seminary will depart for the Coast today.

Tuesday afternoon the Missionary Society met at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Paia.

Little doing in the way of shipping at Kahului this week.

Weather: A drought in progress, the heavy trade winds drying up everything.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The German training ship Herzogin Sophie Charlotte will surely depart this afternoon for Bremen. One reason for the delay until today was to enable the ship to get in all its bills and pay them and leave port with every cent paid.

# STACKABLE KEPT BUSY

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Collector of Customs Stackable is here, a guest at the Raleigh. He is accompanied by Mr. Fraser. Since his arrival Mr. Stackable has been engaged in looking over the situation and also in attending to business before the Treasury Department as well as before the Department of Commerce and Labor.

His stay here depends very largely upon the fate of the immigration bill now pending before the House. It is improbable that he will leave on his mission to the Azores until there is something definite about the immigration bill. If he leaves Washington before that time, it will be to go to New York, where he also has some affairs demanding attention.

Nothing very definite can be told at this time about the immigration bill. The House Committee on Immigration has taken the Dillingham bill, which passed the Senate recently with the Lodge educational test, struck out all after the enacting clause and substituted its own bill, which is known as the Gardner bill. That is not necessarily conclusive that the Dillingham bill will pass the House unamended. But it is known that the Dillingham bill is less offensive to Speaker Cannon than the Gardner bill. The Gardner bill, it should be remembered, is the measure that Hawaii wants, simply because it contains, in addition to the Lodge educational test a provision that exempts all the insular territories from educational requirements in the admission of immigrants.

Speaker Cannon is against the educational test, but whether the Dillingham bill can be modified by an amendment that will exempt Hawaii is the question. It may happen that no immigration bill will pass at this session of Congress. Speaker Cannon may hold it up to the very last.

The chief danger for the Hawaiian Islands, however, is that the Speaker during the last week of the session, will let a big bunch of measures go through with a rush and that it will be exceedingly difficult to get a modification of the Dillingham bill.

There has been but little else doing here in the last three days with reference to Hawaiian matters. The Sundry Civil bill, just reported to the House, contains an item for \$10,000 for a Federal law library, which, as told in my last letter, is due to the good efforts of Col. W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa. Col. Hepburn's testimony on the necessity of that appropriation, as delivered before the House Appropriation Committee, Mr. Tawney, Chairman, has been made public. It is as follows:

Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when I was in Honolulu last summer—I was there some seven or eight weeks—I got pretty well acquainted with the bar and the judges there, and I found that they were very much embarrassed and suffered very great distress from the fact that they had no law books, no library.

You remember that was a foreign country until quite recently.

There is not a good library in the whole islands. The nearest approach to it is the private library of the late Judge Estee. He took that with him when he went there. It is old, however, and it has not been well kept up. It is the basis of a good library, but it needs a good many of the later reports.

Judge Dole talked with me about the matter and urged me to see if I could not help them before this committee, and asked me to appear before the committee. Since I got back I received a letter from him. I went to the Attorney General with that letter, and had a conversation with him, and he wrote me, or rather he wrote to the chairman of this committee and instructed the letter to me to present to the committee, asking that an appropriation of \$10,000 might be made to assist in this matter.

He says that it will not be a precedent, he thinks, because of the very great difference there is between the conditions out there and the conditions surrounding ordinary judges, although the many reports of the Supreme Court and Statutes are furnished to all the judges.

The Chairman. They also furnish the Federal Reporter, do they not?

Mr. Hepburn. I am not sure about that, but I think, gentlemen, this would be a wise expenditure.

Mr. Smith. How much is it proposed to expend?

Mr. Hepburn. Ten thousand dollars is the suggestion in the letter of the Attorney General.

If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I will just hand you those letters.

The Chairman. Just leave them here and I will insert them in the hearing, Mr. Hepburn. The Attorney General says (reads):

Office of the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1906.

Sir: I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter from the United States Judge of the district of Hawaii, in which he urges the need of an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of a suitable library for his court. After considerable hesitation, I endorse his request and recommend that such an appropriation be made.

The library of the late Justice Estee, of this court, which has remained in his chambers since his death and has been used by the court, is for sale for about \$3000, which is considered a very good bargain. Should the Judge be deprived of the use of these books, as is

very likely, it would be unable to buy a library adequate for his purposes. Other law books such as the Indian, English, Canadian and New Zealand reports and reports of the States are urgently needed in the work of the court.

It is but a few years since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the establishment of a Federal court. Prior to that time there was perhaps little inducement to accumulate an extensive library of American reports.

I do not think that this action should be regarded as a precedent, but should be considered upon the peculiar situation in the Hawaiian Islands.

None of the United States district judges are supplied with law libraries, except Federal Statutes, Revised Statutes, and the reports of the Supreme Court, and this department has consistently refused requests for such libraries for a long time. The United States attorneys are in as great need of libraries as are Federal Judges. The expense of getting all of them libraries would be very great. Very respectfully,

W. H. MOODY,  
Attorney General.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,  
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Judge Dole's letter is as follows:  
United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii,  
Honolulu, November 11, 1905.  
The Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

Sir: When Colonel Hepburn was here, a few months ago, I had a talk with him, during a call from him at my chambers, in regard to the matter of a law library for the Federal court at this place. I called his attention to the library of the late Judge Estee, of this court, which has remained in my chambers since his death and has been used by me. I do not know what I should have done without these books, for there is a fair list of States reports and a number of text-books. I had, upon taking office, but a few law books of my own and was not able to make any extensive purchases.

The courtroom and chambers being located in the same building with the Territorial courts of record located in Honolulu, I have had access to the law library of such courts, which is a good one and is growing, but is located in the next story above mine and at a certain part of the building. When the United States establishes a building for the Federal court at a different place from the present I would be very much handicapped for want of a sufficient library conveniently accessible. It would take so much time to consult the law library of the Territorial courts that such use would be almost impracticable, especially as it is unlikely that the books of that library would be allowed to be taken from the building for the use of the Federal court, and I will be unable, and ought not to be called upon, to purchase an adequate library for the use of the court.

I feel that this is an important center of the Territory of Hawaii, where the main proceedings of the Federal court will almost always take place, and with a separation of Honolulu from the courts and libraries of the mainland and the difficulty of intercourse of the officers and bar of this court with men engaged in the judicial and legal work on the mainland, that it is of vital importance that this court should be furnished with a law library rich in text-books and including reports from as many of the United States as possible and also the leading English, Canadian and New Zealand reports, with also the reports from one of the colonies of Australia. This would cost something, but it would be worth while and would promote not only speed in the work of the court, but also accuracy in its decisions.

The law books of Judge Estee's collection are for sale and are appraised by a commission appointed by the probate court at \$3350. They include the following reports, which are not complete up to date: California, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Washington Territory and Washington. These are in fair order. The text-books are not up to date and need considerable additions to make a satisfactory collection.

I bring this matter to your attention as an important one affecting the standing and necessities of this court, and suggest the propriety of a request from you for an appropriation by Congress for this purpose. I think such an appropriation should be not less than \$10,000, but a smaller amount would be welcome for making a beginning in the collection of such a law library as I feel to be necessary. Very respectfully,

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
Judge, United States District Court,  
District of Hawaii.

Mr. Taylor. Do you not think, Colonel, that it would be a precedent for furnishing the courts in Alaska, and such places, similar to Hawaii?

Mr. Hepburn. It might be in Alaska, but there are but the two places, you know.

Mr. Smith. Let me ask you, for my own information at least, what is the judicial establishment of the Hawaiian Islands under the law? Do the judges sit en banc as a supreme court for any purpose?

Mr. Hepburn. I think they do. They have a class of Territorial judges, and they have a Federal Judge; and this Judge that I speak of, Judge Dole, is the Federal Judge.

The Chairman. They have one Federal judge, and in that respect they differ from the other Territories.

Mr. Smith. He is not a life appointee?

The Chairman. Yes; he is a life appointee.

Mr. Hepburn. He is a very superior gentleman, you know. He was the President of the Hawaiian Republic. He was the man that brought it in, and he was the gentleman who, when the Spanish war broke out, turned over the forts to us and did not declare neutrality. It was a very great convenience to us.

Several applications have been received here for the office of Secretary of Hawaii. These applications are based on the supposition that Gov. Carter will retire in the course of a few months and that Secretary Atkinson, the acting governor, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Carter. The applications, of course, are filed away in the Interior Department.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# THE BYSTANDER



The Poet and the Dam.  
Getting at the Core.  
The Case of Wright.  
Tales From Kohala.  
The True Bunker Hill.

Here's a to-do!  
A regular  
Rearing, tearing,  
Stamping, swearing,  
Ripsnorting  
Kind of a stew.  
They've been  
And built  
Of silt,  
A dam—  
A sham,  
And the venerable bones  
Of P. C. Jones  
And a hundred others,  
With their friends  
And mothers,  
Are faced with  
The distinction  
Of a sudden extinction.  
Hence the roar—  
The whole town's sore  
About the core,  
Instead of redwood,  
They've put in bedwood,  
Or shedwood.  
Already she leaks—  
For herself thus speaks,  
And they're trying to caulk her  
In order to balk her—  
Ain't that a corker,  
'Till the Big Inspector comes.  
It's a thing,  
And a very pretty thing—  
Now, who's to blame for  
This pretty thing.  
There seems to be Walker—  
Another corker  
And a salary stalker  
And a brother-in-law  
Of Engineer Howland—  
At whom all scowl  
Since Patterson's howl.  
Pat's the candy  
And knows his biz;  
He's a plain jim dandy—  
That's what he is.  
We'll see him through  
'Till the truth leaks out,  
If the water first  
Don't drive us out.  
Now, altogether,  
For Patterson's fears,  
In the face of jeers,  
Three cheers  
And a tiger.  
Let'er go—  
Wow!

Engineer Walker is Howland's brother-in-law and Engineer Freeman is Walker's boss. If Engineer Kellogg isn't in the family and should happen to turn Howland down, then Brother-in-Law Walker would have his employer come to the rescue with all the prestige as a dam expert which was conferred on him by Howland's interview in the Bulletin. And that I am told by local engineers is all the prestige in the science of dams that Mr. Freeman has amassed.

Now isn't this a lovely situation in view of the enormous interests involved? As nearly as I can get at it, Brother-in-Law Walker got up a shaky plan for the Nuuanu dam and Brother-in-Law Howland was put in charge of the work it called for with power to make alterations as he went along. He had to make them frequently to keep the dam from being mistaken for a filter, and to save the family esutcheon from general damning. Incidentally Howland employed a man for inspector whom he believed to be an ignoramus—a man "not even fitted to express an opinion about dams." But all of a sudden the inspector turned up with the surprisingly intelligent remark that oakum and white lead, and incidentally putty, would not keep the main delivery pipe intact under the pressure of 66 acres of water. There were also some unexpected remarks about wooden cores. At first thoughts Mr. Howland concluded to impart the secret to the world that his inspector was an imbecile by nature and training and had been hired and paid as such; then, on second thoughts, he concluded that he had better take out that oakum and lead and splice a main brace somewhere, proving afterwards that he was right about it. Brother-in-Law Walker and the latter's boss, away off in Rhode Island. They were to pass on the original specifications (which have been so altered since by Howland that they might be mistaken for the plans of a sieve) and thus put Inspector Patterson, Contractor Whitehouse and all the rest of the kickers to an open shame. And there the case is today, with Howland standing by his family, with Supt. Holloway looking like Buddha in the act of observing his own navel and Governor Carter ensconced in an armchair waiting for "the people" to say whether they had rather live or be drowned out.

As I remarked before, it is a lovely situation.

More or less is said about the B. H. Wright "embezzlement." If the truth were known it would probably appear that of all who profited by that crime, B. H. Wright got the least of the spoils. Indeed it is not certain that he got any of them. At one time before his conviction he was minded to tell the truth on the stand, and the story of how he was choked off constitutes one of the most sensational narratives I have ever listened to. After being sent to jail Mr. Wright was again tempted, rather than to see his family suffer, to make a clean breast and ask for an executive pardon. The family was in straitened circumstances, but these were at once relieved and the Wrights have been living comfortably since. As soon as Wright saw that his wife and children would not lack for a living, he settled down patiently to serve his term. As he is soon to come out of prison I hope those for whom he has endured the greatest bitterness of life will have the grace to find something for him to do. Mr. Wright is highly connected in the East and was never a bad man at heart.

They tell queer tales, those who come back from Kohala. That sequestered district, it appears, did not look for so large an invasion of the Guts and Van

date of Honolulu and had not prepared for it. There was a painful lack of both accommodations and food. The reporters found no transportation ready and being of supposed arduous labors they were expected to sleep in the trees if it were their custom to sleep at all. On that point Kohala, having heard them called night hawks, ventured to entertain a doubt. Others got accommodations here and there by dint of searching and casing; but those who were turned over to the tender mercies of the Kohala Club say they fared the worst. There were not beds enough and food was at a premium. One man who affected to eat at the club says that he can highly recommend it as a place for hunting and the cure of gout. There is nothing on the bill or in the service to tempt one to pernicious luxury. "Pitching" makes headway there because, if you get a piece of meat, you will have to chew it thirty-two times anyhow to enable your teeth to come together through the fiber. This story astounds me, as I had supposed the Kohala Club to be a gilded palace of luxury and the Kohala district to be a land flowing with milk and honey as well as ditch water. But these illusions have vanished since the boys came back.

Isn't it about time that the Sons of the American Revolution stopped celebrating Bunker Hill and began to celebrate Saratoga or Yorktown? As well have the G. A. R. hurrah over Bull Run as for the Sons of the Revolution to salute over Bunker Hill. The little affair on Breed's Hill—for the fight didn't happen on Bunker Hill, they say—was a defeat and a skedaddle for our patriot sires. It was mismanaged at the start by not giving the embattled farmers enough gunpowder; and not enough farmers were recruited to enable them to put up a hand-to-hand fight when the British reached the works. When the row was over the enemy held the position and the patriots were hitting the high places in the landscape in their flight for home and a dipper of cool milk. They left their cannon and perhaps their colors behind them. The excuse for celebrating this inglorious little fizzle is that it proved the colonials dared fire on the king's troops. That is to say we are still exulting because our forefathers weren't poltroons from the start; because they didn't run away without firing at all; because they actually crouched behind their earthworks and fired several shots before they stampeded. A celebration like that must make the British lion haw-haw and say "Just fawney." Now if the proposition were to celebrate Saratoga, when Burgoyne and his seven thousand men surrendered, or Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis got it where the rooster got the ax, I should join the Sons myself and not draw a sober breath. But I can't stand for Bunker Hill.

## LITTLE TALKS

**M. D. MONSARAT**—I say that dam is not safe.  
**CLARENCE COOKE**—That smoked akule from Kanaai makes fine eating.  
**PETER BARON**—The light wasn't right for my performance at the water carnival.  
**ATTORNEY DOUTHITT**—Certain Kaimuki small boys are a worse pest than the fruit blight.  
**H. P. WOOD**—The entertaining of the visiting yachtsmen will be looked after by the Hawaii Yacht Club.  
**J. H. FIDDES**—I believe that the best guide to health in the tropics is to eat meat only when you feel like it.  
**L. G. BLACKMAN**—I am building a house at Kaimuki. I believe it is the coming residential portion of Honolulu.  
**JIM QUINN**—Folks say I'm foolish to pay \$450 for a yearling colt that I have never seen. Wait and see the colt.  
**PERCIVAL H. JOHNSTONE**—What to do with the Molokans? Easy. Put 'em to work in the pineapple-tin factory and have a Molokannery.  
**FRED WHITNEY**—The persistency of reporters in trying to get information from our vessels, when they're quarantined, is astounding.  
**CONTRACTOR WHITEHOUSE**—Yes, the Nuuanu reservoir seems to be crowding along in the same class as the Standard Oil Company.  
**W. DONALDSON**—The late Premier Seddon once remarked that he'd succeeded in all he had attempted in life, except to whistle between his fingers.  
**JOHN A. HUGHES**—Yes, I am glad to be out again, even walking on sticks. After all, a locomotive is a harder proposition to butt up against than a political machine.  
**R. A. JORDAN**—Wine may be a mocker and strong drink is undoubtedly raging, but a cool glass of beer at the end of a hot afternoon's cricket is a solace to the mind and a relief to the tired body.  
**FRED W. MACFARLANE**—I had eighteen of the Molokans working for me on Friday. They did pretty well, considering. But when it comes to tossing bales and bags, weighing from 100 to 115 pounds, the whole day, give me the native Hawaiian every time.  
**J. T. MCCROSSON**—The Kohala ditch is all right. It is delivering water and the collections will come later. Work has started now on the Hamakua ditch. Fred Lewis broke first ground on it with a pick on Thursday and I had the honor of throwing the first shovelful of earth.  
**ABE LOUISON**—Every fellow thinks he has the best ever. The sisal man claims it; the pineapple man thinks he has a cinch; the rubber man wouldn't trade prospects with anyone, but without violating any confidence I may tell you that I am it, I'm the man for coffee and the tariff.  
**TOM O'DOWDA**—So George Lycurgus will always have a soft spot in his heart for Canadians on account of the winning of the Marathon race by a Canadian. Sheering, the winner, is an Irishman by birth, who never saw Canada until he was over twenty years old. Two out of the first three men were Irish, Sheering and Mike Spring of New York being first and third, while Daly, Ireland's own representative, led for eighteen miles, having to retire then owing to blistered feet. Out of the 75 points won by the Americans 20 of them were made by another Irishman, Martin Sheridan of New York.

## BKTN. WILDER STUBBED FOREFOOT ON A WHALE

(From Monday's Advertiser)

It does not often fall to the lot of a trim barkentine to stub her forefoot upon a sleeping whale in the middle of the ocean, but that is exactly what the American barkentine S. G. Wilder did. The Wilder arrived here early yesterday morning after a quick passage of seventeen days from San Francisco. It was on the trip up from Honolulu to San Francisco in May that the whale incident occurred.

Captain Jackson states that at about 4:30 a. m. on May 10 while he was asleep the vessel suddenly came in collision with something. Just what it was nobody for an instant knew. It was thought at first to be another vessel, or a rock, anything but a whale. Captain Jackson tumbled up from below and even Mrs. Jackson came on deck post haste to learn the trouble. The mate on duty at the time saw a huge mass pass from the stem along the starboard side of the vessel and it was distinctly that of the head and a portion of the body of a great whale. The sea was covered with oil, blood and blubber.

The Wilder was going along under a light breeze at about seven knots an hour, but the impact caused the stem of the boat to cut the whale in two, though not without jarring the entire vessel.

At daylight it was discovered that the forefoot had been broken and twisted around so that it hung by a bolt and stuck out horizontally on both sides of the bow. There was no opportunity to fix the forefoot and it was finally worn off by the anchor chain while in San Francisco bay. Captain Jackson believes that the shoe is ripped off, but owing to conditions in San Francisco he could not examine the hull. When the 400 tons of cargo are out he will load up the stern and tilt up the bow and survey the damage, and if a new shoe is necessary that work will be done in Honolulu.

"I certainly never anticipated that in my sea career I would ever stumble upon a sleeping whale on the surface of the ocean at dead of night," said Captain Jackson yesterday.

"And there was no Jonah, either, on this trip," said Mrs. Jackson. "This is a true big-fish story."

The Wilder has some heavy pieces of freight for the Kihel plantation. As soon as the damage is repaired the Wilder will load a full cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

Captain Jackson says he expected to bring some Hawaiian refugees from San Francisco, but they failed to materialize on the day of sailing and he came here without a passenger.

## HAWAII—ITS CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

(Continued from Page 2.)

There should be a local boat. The uncertainty of getting away on scheduled time and the difficulty at times even of getting passage on the through steamers are disadvantages which local enterprise should overcome.

**E. P. BISHOP (OF C. BREWER & CO., LTD.)**

- 1—I think so, as in many other things time has been the great healer and the Hawaiians seem to take much interest in the American body politic.
- 2—As a whole, no; in many and the more material respects, yes.
- 3—We need it, and on the general principle that Federal revenues are spent for the benefit of all parts of the country, it would seem that we should get back for local improvements 75 per cent of the revenues taken in by the Federal bureaus of this territory.
- 4—I think that there are, although this opinion has not been demonstrated in a way that is assuring; the great difficulty is a market for perishable products.
- 5—I think the present land laws are amply suited to the advancement of Americans in this Territory, although the results have not been along the lines produced in the great west; people here seem to get hold of land and then sell it as quick as they can; it has not produced permanent dwellers or homesteaders, at least it so seems to me.
- 6—The Japanese take very kindly to American ideas but are loyal to their mother country.
- 7—Yes.
- 8—Yes.
- 9—I hope so; they have in years past under other conditions; much depends on the class of immigrants and their industry.
- 10—I think so; the Federal revenues from the Territory are something over a million a year, against an original investment (taking up of Hawaii's debt) of something like \$4,000,000, paying the fire claims \$1,000,000, and sundry other items.
- 11—It seems so to me; otherwise in time of war this outpost would be easy prey for an attacking power and give it a nearby base of supply for operations against the Pacific coast.
- 12—I give it up.
- 13—The advantage will be a cheaper haul to market which in these days of sharp competition is important; it costs Hawaii at least four times as much to market its products as it does Cuba and Porto Rico.
- 14—Tourists leave money here, hence are a benefit to our community, and we like to see them; we believe that they get quid pro quo for coming and the money they leave.

We need Asiatics in Hawaii for the field, where no white man will work longer than he is obliged to; we get none of the "great stream" from Europe, and have no aboriginals that cut any figure in our industrial requirements. On the other hand, our countrymen on the mainland fear the competition of the Asiatic, and we are so obscure a part of the great nation that our voice and needs make little impression. I believe it impossible to make laws that will fit alike the east, the west, the mid-Pacific, and the far east (Philippines). Particularly are the insular possessions a different problem. Congress bucks at "special legislation" and exceptions granted to any portion of the country are always opposed by a member from somewhere; the day will come when the expansion policy will be proven a terrible failure for this reason, viz., that it seems that we must be in the same class with the states of the Union when it comes to the operation of our laws, notwithstanding the fact that conditions with us are quite contrary in character.

**E. I. SPALDING (CLAUS SPRECKELS & CO.)**

- 1—The Hawaiians as a race were naturally opposed to the overthrow of their government, and for a long time hoped for the restoration of their monarch; they have now peaceably and sensibly accepted the inevitable and are adapting themselves to the changed political conditions, assisted by the judicious policy of the Federal and territorial governments.
- 2—I consider it unprofitable to discuss the comparative advantages and disadvantages of annexation. The flag has gone up to stay, affording us the protection of the most enlightened and liberal government on earth, and commercially the better assurance of a free market for our products. It must be admitted, however, that our agricultural interests are experiencing difficulties in adapting themselves to the immigration laws of the United States on account of climatic conditions and the restricted supply of labor. An earnest effort is being made to work out our own salvation in conformity with the general policy of the Federal government.
- 3—There is no question that by reason of the proportionately large collection of Federal revenues from this Territory, the limited financial resources of the Territory itself, and the urgent demands for military and naval defenses, for educational and public buildings, and for harbor improvements, a sum equal to three-fourths of the Federal revenue from customs and internal revenue, or say \$900,000 per annum, should be expended by congress for a period of years, for the above mentioned purposes. In accordance with the recommendation of our governor and as urged by our recent delegation to Washington.
- 4—Sugar is the one important product of these islands. Rice, coffee and bananas have been long cultivated with varying success, and could no doubt be made more profitable by better methods of cultivation and facilities for marketing. Of the more recent agricultural ventures, pineapple has a success, and the vanilla bean and rubber, also, are in course of trial. The importance of developing our resources and building up American communities on our spare lands is recognized, but it is proper that those contemplating coming to these islands as settlers should be fully informed as to conditions. The Hawaii Promotion committee will be glad to furnish information.
- 5—In the interest of all concerned the land laws of this Territory should be amended so as to admit of the leasing of agricultural lands for a much longer period than five years. The expense of clearing, irrigating and cultivating, and the long period required for maturing our sugar crops make it advisable that the term of lease of public lands should be extended to twelve or fifteen years. The limit of sale (1000 acres) should be removed where clearly to the advantage of the Territory to do so. Its financial necessities and the security to its debt require that it should be free to rent and dispose of its public lands to the best advantage, consistent with a reasonable policy of political development and commercial prosperity. It should be understood that sugar is our natural and profitable product. The whole community is directly or indirectly concerned in its success. The stock lists of our plantations show that shares are widely distributed.
- 6—The Japanese are quick to profit by American ideas, but are intensely loyal to their own government and institutions.
- 7—The plantations are earnestly endeavoring to co-operate with the government in homesteading European labor. To appreciate the difficulties of the undertaking, climatic conditions, our isolated situation, restricted source of supply and expense of transportation must be understood.
- 8—I approve of the immigration of European laborers of an industrious class.
- 9—The Portuguese have been proven a particularly desirable class of laborers, capable of working on the plantations, and of becoming good citizens. If a supply of Portuguese or other equally suitable class of laborers were available our labor troubles would be soon settled.
- 10—The customs statistics showing revenue from this Territory of some \$1,200,000 per annum, and imports from the United States of \$12,000,000 per annum (out of a total of \$15,000,000 in addition to internal revenue collections, are evidence of the commercial value of these islands to the United States, outside of the sugar supply.
- 11—These islands should be strongly fortified and a naval base established at Pearl Harbor as soon as possible. Congress, while building up a large navy, is strangely dilatory in providing defenses for these islands, which would form such an important naval base in case of war. Under present conditions they are utterly defenceless.
- 12—We expect to derive valuable commercial advantages from the opening of the Panama canal, and on the other hand Honolulu will be an important port of call for traffic to and from the Orient. From present indications, however, it will be some time before the canal becomes a live issue for these islands.
- 13—The Tehuantepec route will be of commercial advantage in materially shortening the time for water shipments to the Atlantic coast. The voyage "around the Horn" by steamer from Honolulu to New York averages 65 days; by the Tehuantepec route 35 days are estimated.
- 14—Through the efforts of the Hawaii Promotion Committee the advantages of these islands as a tourist resort are becoming widely recognized. A salubrious and equable climate, beautiful scenery, good accommodations, first-class railway, electric and steamer transportation about the group, the pleasures of an outdoor life when torrid heat or Arctic cold prevail in less favored climes are attracting an ever-increasing tide of travel to our shores. Fast and comfortable steamers connect with the mainland, and the trip is usually a pleasant one over tranquil seas. We extend a cordial invitation to all your readers to visit the "Paradise of the Pacific."

**W. A. KINNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW**

1—I believe the Hawaiians have accepted the changed conditions following annexation. The evidence is so overwhelming that the Hawaiians could not expect to conduct the country on the lines of Hawaii for the Hawaiians that there is no one left who cares to assert that it is possible. What the Hawaiians now want to make sure of is to preserve intact the full rights and privileges of American citizenship and to get all that they can in the way of political advancement and patronage, etc., through the franchise and other privileges that attach to citizenship under the new regime; and the bitterness has well nigh died out among the Hawaiians. For example, I was an ardent, open annexationist when the revolt took place in 1895 to overthrow the provisional government organized pending annexation, which was a native revolt largely. I was selected as judge advocate to prosecute these political prisoners and did so, so that I was connected in a most unfortunate way with annexation and a great deal of bitterness and hostility centered on me by reason of the prosecution of these political prisoners, which included the present delegate to Congress, nephew of Kapiolani, the queen, and many other very prominent Hawaiians. Nevertheless, within the past two years I have been elected chairman of the Territorial committee of the Democratic party, by native votes, including many votes of those whom I prosecuted. The matter was thrown up to me in the convention but was hushed right down by the natives then and with the suggestion that those things were past, and that the important thing now was to preserve their present rights and to make sure of their footing under the new conditions.

2—I believe most heartily that conditions in the islands have improved as a result of annexation, in this sense: If we could have milked the United States indefinitely for a bounty on our sugar, for that is what the reciprocity treaty really meant, and at the same time milked Asia for cheap labor, you could not very well create a more profitable situation than that for any one. But it could not last, and we were compelled to choose from a con-

(To be continued.)

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD. HONOLULU.

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- The Ewa Plantation Company. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Hawaiian Sugar Company. The Waiata Sugar Mill Company. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Company. The George F. Blake Locomotive & Engine Co., Honolulu. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston. The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Regular line of vessels plying between New York and Honolulu. BARK NUUANU will sail from New York on or about July 15, 1906. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00 SURPLUS.....200,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS....102,617.80

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- Charles M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice-President; W. W. Macfarlane, 2nd Vice-President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; C. H. Hustace, Jr., Assistant Cashier; F. B. Damon, Assistant Cashier; F. B. Damon, Secretary.

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

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

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the danger of the sea at the most reasonable rate and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

UNION PACIFIC The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49! It is the Route today, and Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

ELECTRIC LIGHTED RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR City Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

S. F. BOOTH, General Agent.

DON'T LIKE JAPAN BUT WANT WAIKIKI

Mr. A. H. Olmsted, a capitalist from Newport, R. I., who, with his wife and daughter, spent the past winter at the Moana Hotel, writes Fred Church from Japan, under date of June 1st, not giving a very favorable report of the Chrysanthemum Empire. For those who are unwise enough to contemplate leaving Hawaii for the Orient, we reprint verbatim portions of Mr. Olmsted's letter. Referring to Honolulu he says: "I wish I was there this minute; I am tired of Japan. We have had beautiful weather, rain and cold. Have a fire in my room now. Spent five weeks here first (Grand Hotel, Yokohama), one week at Tokio and four at Kyoto. Horrid hotels. We are going to try to spend three months in the hills, but I dread it; no golf, no anything but temples, temples, temples. Can't go south to China or Java before Sept. and I am homesick for Waikiki."

"One trouble is here that prices are fearfully high; not only hotel prices, but clothing, silks, bric-a-brac, neckties, hats, tooth-brushes and every other thing on the market. We have consequently bought practically nothing. Prices are fully as high as in Honolulu, and we are not going to pay them."

"The Chapins started for India several weeks ago and will spend the summer in Cashmere valley in houseboat and hunt in the late fall and winter." It will be remembered that Mr. Chapin was a New York millionaire who spent the winter here with his charming bride.

AN OLD MAXIM APPLIED TO A MODERN REMEDY.

"Everyone speaks of the feast as he finds it," is a maxim of the Portuguese. Judging by the letters received from people all over the country, praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, it is evident this remedy has been found satisfactory. It is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, and no case has yet been reported where it has failed to give relief, and it has been in general use for more than a quarter of a century. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Chamberlain, South & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COMMERCIAL BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Despite a favorable appearance of the sugar market, next to nothing has been doing in stocks the past week. Monday was a holiday and Thursday showed a clean stock list. Prices are practically unchanged, with bids advanced in a few cases. Transactions of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for the week have been: Pioneer (\$100), 100 at \$135; Ewa (\$20), 25, 15, 15, 29 at \$22.75; Onu (\$100), 10 at \$95; H. C. & S. Co. (\$100), 10 at \$80; McBryde (\$20), 25 at \$5.37 1/2; Waialua 5s, \$2000 at 95; Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6s, \$1000 at 104.50.

Dividends were announced on the 15th as follows: Hawaiian Sugar Co., 1 1/2 per cent.; Oahu Sugar Co., 1/2 per cent.; O. R. & L. Co., 1/2 per cent.; Pepee-keo, 1 per cent.

SUGAR NEWS.

There has been no change in the price of 96 degree test centrifugals, which remains at 3.47 cents a pound, \$69.40 a ton. The parity for 88 analysis beets on Friday advanced from \$74.60 to \$74.80 a ton. This steady and slightly improved condition of the market is in confirmation of Willett & Gray's prognosis of the market, published the other day by the Advertiser and of which the following are passages:

"Cuba has passed beyond the necessity of taking the extreme low limit of prices and has commenced to demand a portion of reciprocity allowance. This means that for this campaign Cuba will control prices in the United States on an advancing scale. It may be a slow rise, but the rise is just as sure to come."

"The present difference of .22c. below the parity of beet sugar is sufficient to warrant this statement and expect its fulfillment, hence there is every reason to consider, as far as the U. S. is concerned, a firm, steady market with advancing tendencies for the remainder of the campaign in raw sugars."

"Last year both raws and refined were on a very high speculative level, from which they steadily declined throughout the season, so that when contracts came due and were to be canceled by refiners if the sugar were not taken, the buyers were only too willing to cancel and make new contracts or buy elsewhere at less price. Refiners therefore were powerless to enforce the delivery of balance of the contracts; not so this year. Both raws and refined are at an unusually low basis, which is absolutely steadfast and from which improvements are certain. Buyers can now be assured that every rise of 5c. per 100 lbs. in refined cane, and will be maintained. The days of uneven prices, now 5c. up and now 5c. down, are passed. All contracts will be found at maturity to be below the current market, and therefore desirable to take deliveries."

News has been received by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association from Albert F. Judd at Manila, that the Philippine Commission has decided to favor the plan of recruiting Philippine labor for Hawaii. A stipulated condition is that the return of the laborers will be safeguarded. It is suggested that this can be effected by a plan employed with regard to Chinese and Japanese prior to annexation—namely, that a portion of the wages of the laborer be deposited with a representative of the Philippine government in Honolulu. What the planters want are pure Filipinos in families, people from approved districts and of known industry.

The steamship Dakota has brought 3000 tons of sugar from the Philippines to San Francisco for Spreckels, and it is reported that 156,000 bags more are coming for the Western Refinery.

PROMOTION AND PROGRESS.

Frank S. Dodge, manager of the Bishop estate, is on Maui inspecting lands of the estate in the Nahiku district with a view to devoting them to rubber cultivation. There are already two thriving rubber plantations in that district.

In his latest report Secretary H. P. Wood of the Hawaii Promotion Committee gives information of special advertising of Hawaii for tourists by such large transportation concerns as the New York Central Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

After a stay of four weeks in this port, as much appreciated by the community as by the ship's company, the German training ship Herzogin Sophie Charlotte of the N. G. Lloyd's service sails today for Bremen.

A. H. Olmsted, a capitalist from Newport, R. I., who with his wife and daughter spent the past winter at the Moana Hotel, in a letter from Japan to Fred J. Church, says he is tired of that country and "homesick for Waikiki." The cornerstone of the McCandless building, King and Bethel streets, was laid on Thursday.

Lahaina town is assured of a permanent water supply of half a million gallons a day, acquired by purchase from Pioneer Mill Co. by the Government under an appropriation of \$30,000 made by last Legislature.

Tracklaying on the Waiawa branch of the Oahu railway is expected to be completed by the 25th inst. When the branch is opened Waiawa will become both a favorite place of recreation and one of the finest agricultural settlements in the islands for showing to visitors.

By the arrival of the steamer Hilonian of the Matson line from Seattle the past week a regular steamer service between that city and Honolulu has been inaugurated. If the business justifies, the steamer Enterprise of the same line will be added to the route.

It is hoped to have a concert by Sousa's famous band in Honolulu next November while the steamer carrying it to Australia is in port.

It is reported that several fashionable people in town are planning a society circus and corps du ballet to give a show under canvas.

A tourist who has visited all the famous ocean-side resorts in the world says, in a letter to the Advertiser, that the beach and breakers at Waikiki make the finest all-the-year-round bathing resort he ever saw.

At the recent May festival of the masonic fraternity in Washington, D. C., one of the features was a Hawaiian planter's cottage, with the picturesque plantation as a background.

Notable improvements have been made at the Honolulu Seaside Hotel. For sport in the ocean waves light canoes and surfboards are provided.

A wireless telegraph station has been erected in San Francisco by the Occidental and Oriental Wireless Telegraph Co., which will communicate with stations all along the Pacific coast, also with the station of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. in Colorado, from which company the O. & O. has bought the rights on the Pacific coast, taking in the Pacific Ocean, Hawaii, Guam, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands.

On Kamehameha Day, June 11, the Kohala ditch was formally opened. Mrs. Campbell-Parker, who has backed the enterprise heavily, christened the great irrigation work. Ground was broken on Thursday last for the construction of the other branch of the enterprise, the Hanalei ditch, which will be the same kind of a boon to the planters and settlers of Hanalei as the work just completed will be to the agricultural interests of Kohala.

GENERAL ITEMS.

J. Hepp & Co., furniture, have taken another and the third store for them in the Alexander Young building. They have now, for showroom and warehouse purposes, a total floor space of 15,000 square feet. Liberal advertising is one of the firm's strong cards.

The Tax Appeal Court of Hawaii sustained the appeal of the Kulanen estate against a ruling of assessment to

\$392,000 from its return of \$140,000. It adjudged a compromise at a valuation of \$1,250,000 on the property of the Mokee Sugar Co., which was raised by the assessor to \$1,600,000 from the return at one million dollars.

Willett & Gray, New York, continue to make favorable forecasts of the coffee market. Seneno E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, has notified Director Jared G. Smith of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station here, that consideration of the question of a tariff on coffee would be taken up by that committee.

Col. Sam. Norris is once more offering for sale the Kahuku ranch, containing 184,000 acres and unnumbered cattle.

J. T. Crawley, superintendent of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., in a paper read before the Honolulu Engineering Association, said that every year the planters of Hawaii spend \$2,500,000 for fertilizers.

A submission has been made to the Supreme Court by the heirs in Ireland, England and Hawaii, and the executors here for procuring a construction of the will of the late George Galbraith, who left a large estate in this Territory.

Frederick Henry Redward, builder and contractor, has filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the Federal court. His liabilities amount to \$14,575.94. The secured debts are \$10,388.59, the only security being a building lien valued at \$6379. Unsecured debts to private creditors make \$3965.32, and \$19.63 is due to the Territory for taxes. Assets consist of personal property valued at \$300.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Hilonian from Seattle, the transport Sheridan from Manila, the Hongkong Maru from San Francisco, the America Maru from the Orient, the Massachusetts from Seattle and the Alameda from San Francisco. Departures have been the Sheridan for San Francisco, the Hongkong Maru for the Orient and the America Maru for San Francisco.

HILO TOO.

The Hilo Tribune copies the Advertiser's "Promotion: Catechism" and makes the following additions:

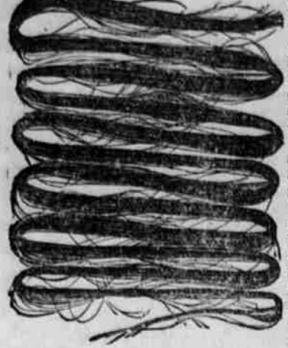
"Where is the islands the best climate? At a slight elevation above the sea level on Maui and Hawaii. Hilo, on Hawaii, has a delightful climate. It is 19 degrees cooler on an average the year around than Honolulu. It receives the ocean breezes by day and situated at the base of Mauna Kea, the highest in the Pacific ocean, it receives the cool air from the mountain heights by night.

"Is Hilo a pretty city? Yes; by natural site the prettiest in the world. Naples itself has not a prettier bay, more delightful climate and surroundings, nor has it a greater natural wonder in Vesuvius, than Hilo has in Kiluaea."

A lady and dancer at Lahaina on the 11th took in \$200 to \$400.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B., of L., sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, and came out in handsome tresses to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Erysipelas,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humbling skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold through-out the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEONARD LITTLE, Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA, N. Y.

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.



Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy [for] Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. Prices in England— Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

NIGGER IN THE FENCE

Now we have light on the identity of Engineer John A. Freeman of Providence, R. I., whom Mr. Howland has asked to make a long-range report on the reservoir specifications:

"Freeman, who is announced as a world beater as an engineer, is not a man of any prominence at all in the matter of dam construction," said the Advertiser informant. "He is certainly an expert in his line, which is as a consulting engineer regarding water pressure and water connections as respects fire fighting systems. His work is the inspection of buildings and the reporting on their facilities for fire fighting to the insurance companies. But his name is not mentioned in connection with any dam of importance in the whole United States."

"WALKER, WHO PREPARED THE PLANS FOR THE NUUANU DAM, WORKS UNDER FREEMAN. He is with him now and the submitting of the plans to Freeman for a final decision is a whitewashing scheme pure and simple. And, anyhow, the plans which Walker has are NOT THE SAME PLANS THAT ARE BEING USED AT THE DAM. Time and time again the plans have had to be altered, as conditions were encountered that were not looked for. In the matter of the main pipe, over which the principal discussion has arisen, there have been no less than five radical changes ordered. How can Freeman or anyone else not on the ground make a report that would amount to anything under these circumstances?"

"Then there is the fact to consider that the plans as drawn up left about everything to the final decision of the engineer in charge, who is Mr. Howland. What does an engineer on the Atlantic coast know about the decision that Mr. Howland has come to in the multitude of details left to him? He can report on what he thinks might have been done, but not upon what has been done."

"In short, we are to go upon the report of a man who can not possibly know the conditions upon which he is reporting."

It is well known that there have been changes made in the work under construction by Mr. Howland. Within the past few days an order has been issued from his department countermanding one made a few days previously. A copy of the last order has been handed this paper by Inspector Patterson, with the remark that it bore out his contention as to the folly of plugging the main pipe with oakum and also his contention that the pipe can not be re-erected as in any recent a suitable permanent job. The order is:

"Department of Public Works. Office of the Assistant Superintendent. Honolulu, June 17, 1906. Mr. L. M. Whitehouse, Contractor.

"Dear Sir: I wish to make a correction with regard to the

making of the butt joints in the wood-stave pipe constructed through the Nuuanu reservoir No. 4. In my communication of June 8, I requested that the open butt joints be thoroughly caulked with oakum and lead so as to be practically watertight; upon further consideration I consider that wooden wedges driven into these butt joints, with white lead, would be far better than oakum, inasmuch as the oakum would undoubtedly deteriorate more rapidly than the wood.

"Will you kindly, therefore, use in place of oakum the wooden wedges and lead in the making of these butt joints in so far as possible watertight?"

"Very truly yours, J. H. HOWLAND, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works."

"The trouble about this pipe," said Mr. Patterson, "is that it should never have been made a permanent part of the job. Wood will certainly rot and when it commences in the pipe we will have to have a filter put in to strain out those wooden wedges as well as the pieces of rotten wood as they work into the water. In this climate I will give that pipe two years before it starts to rot."

"When it does rot, what have we left. A concrete pipe, porous and in places only two and a half inches thick, held together by reinforced iron with meshes six inches across. It is criminal folly to go on with work of that kind."

"There is one good thing about the pipe just now," added Mr. Patterson, "and that is it is in a knocked-down condition, having been taken apart for some repairs, and I don't think it can be put together again in time to cover it before the inspection of Mr. Kellogg. The staves have twisted since the pipe was built and it won't fit together."

Can't Be Separated.

Some Honolulu People Have Learned How to Get Rid of Both.

Backache and kidney ache are twin brothers. You can't separate them.

And you can't get rid of the backache until you cure the kidney ache. If the kidneys are well and strong, the rest of the system is pretty sure to be in vigorous health.

Donn's Backache Kidney Pills make strong, healthy kidneys.

S. Hanouard, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Donn's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for a lame back."

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

Remember the name Donn's and take no substitute.



SIBERIA IN AND OUT.

After a long absence from this port the Siberia arrived in port early yesterday morning after having been anchored outside all the previous night. The Siberia was in quarantine at Yokohama for eleven days, because of a case of plague in the fireroom. The vessel resumed her voyage to the Coast at 6 p. m. There were a few passengers for Honolulu, among them being Mrs. F. M. Brooks, infant and amah, and Dr. George Augur, who returns from a tour of the Orient. Among the through passengers is Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to China, who is en route to London; Hon. Huntington Wilson, charge d'affaires of the American legation at Tokio, who is en route to Washington to become Third Assistant Secretary of State; Lieut. the Hon. E. Coke, an English army officer returning home from India; C. J. Glidden, the Lowell, Mass., man who is returning from an automobile tour of the world; Mrs. J. C. Havemeyer and daughter, en route to New York from the Orient. Mrs. Havemeyer had intended to remain over in Honolulu for a few weeks, but changed her mind while in Japan and is hastening home.

The Siberia discharged 700 tons of freight here and carried away about 40 passengers. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, who are going to New England for the summer; George Thielen, the broker, who will go to a hot springs resort in California for treatment; W. H. Hoogs and son, who will go north to Portland for a visit; Miss Ben Taylor, principal of the public school at Waiolihi, Kau, who will spend her summer vacation on the mainland; Mrs. A. W. Pearson, accompanied by Miss Margaret Therston, who will remain on the mainland for a few months; R. C. L. Perkins, the entomologist, and wife, who go to England.

JAP FUMIGATION METHODS.

An officer of the Pacific Mail steamship Siberia has the following to say of the methods of the Japanese quarantine service in fumigating vessels: "We were placed in quarantine at Yokohama for ten days. We were moved over to the quarantine station. A bulk was brought alongside. An officer came aboard and asked how much space there was in this and that compartment. He was given the exact figures and he then returned to the bulk and the fumigating plant was prepared with just the amount of fumes necessary to fill the compartment. A white rat, especially bred for the purposes of the quarantine service, was brought to the Siberia in a cage. The cage was hung just within the compartment next to the porthole through which the fumigating pipes were thrust. Then the fumes were pumped in. Once in a while the sacks enclosing the free edges of the porthole were uncovered and an inspection of the rat made. As long as he was alive the fumes were pumped in. When he was found dead, the fumigation came to an end. That rat was closer to a little fresh air than any other rat that may have been in the compartment, and he lived longer than others. When he was dead every other rat was surely dead. And so the fumigation went all over the ship, a white rat being used for each compartment. Then the Japanese doctors treated us finely. We were taken by detachments to the quarantine station grounds every day for exercise."

SIBERIA IN QUARANTINE.

A case of plague was found on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Siberia which entered Yokohama on Monday morning from Hongkong, via Shanghai, Nagasaki and Kobe. The patient is a Chinese member of her crew. It is said that he was taken on board at Hongkong on the 16th inst. (that is, two days before the departure of the vessel) and became ill on Sunday afternoon. The steamer was ordered on Monday afternoon to the Nagahama Quarantine Station, where she is to stay ten days. She has on board 408 passengers of whom 85 are first class and 8 second. According to the schedule the Siberia was to leave Yokohama on Tuesday with Baron Mumm, Sir Ernest Satow, Mr. Wilson and others on board.—Japan Times.

WORKING ON NEW VESSELS.

The American-Hawaiian Company's steamer Mexican, under construction at the Union Iron Works, and which was launched from the blocks by the tender on April 18th, has been put back in place, and work is now under way in refitting the tubulars. Actual work of constructing these large steamers was never stopped, for much should be done by the mechanics notwithstanding the fact that the vessels were not on an even keel.—Chronicle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, going for San Francisco, 16 a. m. Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 5 p. m. Str. Mauna Loa, Sherman, for Maui and Hawaii ports, noon. Am. sp. Manga Reva, Townsend, for Kaunapali, in tow of tug Fearless, 5 p. m. Str. Iwalani, Piltz, for Kauai ports, 5:20 p. m. Saturday, June 16. Str. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Kauai ports, 7 a. m., with 2680 bags sugar. Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and Wai ports, 9 a. m. Am. bk. Katalani, Colly, 17 days from San Francisco, 3:30 p. m. Tug Fearless, Olsson, from Kaunapali, 11 p. m. Sunday, June 17. Str. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii, 3:15 a. m., with 4445 bags sugar. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, 7 a. m., with 6000 bags sugar. Bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco, 8 a. m., 18 days out. Str. Nilhau, Thompson, from Anahola, 8:10 a. m., with 6230 bags sugar. Str. Likelike, Naopala, from Molokai and Maui ports, 5:50 a. m. P. M. S. S. Siberia, Zeeder, from Yokohama, 10:15 p. m. (off port during night).

DEPARTED

Friday, June 15. Str. Iwalani, Piltz, from Makaweli, 8:30 a. m. Fr. cruiser Cathnat, Hautefeuille, 18 days from Tahiti, 10:30 a. m. O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, 8:30 a. m. S. S. Hilonian, Johnson, for Hilo, 5:20 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per str. Iwalani, June 15, from Makaweli.—William Tart, and 3 deck. Per O. S. S. Alameda, June 15, from San Francisco.—R. F. Armstrong, Miss C. A. Deas, Miss C. Gillett, Miss A. Gillett, Mrs. M. Green, Miss E. Gaines, Mrs. Harris, Miss Anna Hamlin, Miss L. Irwin, William Leslie, Miss Cecil Lynn, F. Marchant, Mrs. M. E. Powers and child, Miss Edith Spaulding, Mrs. Wieland, Miss V. Mutch, William Mutch, W. Wooten, wife and two children, Mrs. J. Zweig. Per str. Kinau, June 16, from Hawaii and Maui ports.—S. S. Shean, C. R. Graham, G. F. Moore, Mrs. G. F. Moore, Miss G. Smith, Miss G. Johnson, Miss M. Medlin, Jos. Philips, Mrs. Amelia Philips, Miss Ellen Brooks, Mrs. L. Spencer, Harry Culman, Miss Philips, T. Ikeda, Miss Ruth Richardson, Mrs. John T. Mohr, Miss A. P. Hill, Mrs. L. Mesick, Mrs. J. V. Jenkins, C. Hatashi, Miss E. W. Ward, James Kennedy, Mrs. G. L. Kopa, A. H. Jackson, Samuel Parker Woods, Mrs. L. Kune-wa, Mrs. D. Forbes, Miss Emma M. Horner, W. F. Wilson, A. L. Louissou, A. Lewis, Jr., J. T. McCrosson, Fred Lewis, Mrs. Alenu, Mrs. J. W. Moanahull, M. F. Scott, A. Burden, Mrs. W. H. Rickard, R. R. Catton, Miss Maria Cummings, Miss C. L. Sheffield, J. Scobie, Miss A. Z. Hadley, Miss A. F. Johnson, C. Hay, Miss Emma Hennings, Mrs. H. Ihli, C. A. McDonald, Rev. S. L. Desha, R. C. Lydecker, W. R. Farrington, Master Joe Farrington. Per str. Ke Au Hou, June 16, from Kauai ports.—Mrs. Attey, Thos. A. Ohion, D. Wade.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per str. Mauna Loa, June 15, for Maui and Hawaii ports.—E. F. Bishop, Julia Lazard, Miss S. Kauweanoale, Mrs. E. R. Rickard, Miss H. Rickard, W. Green, R. Walker, Master P. Mossman, Miss D. P. Smith, Miss C. Crews, Miss Clarke, Miss H. C. Smith, Miss L. Kane, W. F. Kane, Rev. Timoteo, H. T. Mills, Chang Kim, D. Conway, Miss Taylor, Miss Rosele Alona, Miss M. Crews, Mrs. Taylor, Lena Conant, Nellie Conant, Fred Conant, E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Hemenway, Mrs. Matthewman, C. A. Hemenway, Elmer Conant, Rev. A. S. Baker and wife, Mrs. S. S. Leslie, Mrs. F. L. Leslie, Miss Ethel Paris, Miss Emma Hall, Mrs. A. Enos, Miss Edith Hall, Mrs. Crowell, two children and maid; Mrs. C. L. Goodrich, A. Enos, J. A. Maguire, T. Alu, Ralph Johnson. Per str. Claudine, June 15, for Maui ports.—Miss Kalino, Miss R. Klaponia, Miss M. I. Johnson, Miss A. W. Deas, Mrs. A. A. Deas, Miss C. A. Deas, Miss A. F. Johnson, Lelmaala Smith, Henri Smith, Mrs. George Copp, Miss Kalpo Senna, Miss H. Scholtz, Miss H. Williams, James Dollin, J. A. Maderlos, Miss M. Vincent, Miss Daniels, Miss Anna Hocking, Miss Rosie Hocking, Miss Minnie Hocking, Miss Ellen Copp, Miss Rebecca Copp, Miss Sperling, Miss S. Homestead, F. S. Dodge, Dr. W. B. Deas, Mrs. Rice, Miss H. Makakoa, Miss H. Kawaiwa, J. M. Vivas, F. T. P. Waterhouse, D. B. Murdoch, wife and children; Miss L. K. Hart, Miss Julia K. Bush, Mrs. J. Wagner and infant.

EASE OF READING.

In a study of the physiological aspect of reading the curious fact has been brought out that the characteristic features of letters are found for the most part in the upper halves, so that as the reader's attention is here directed he is often able to read a line with the lower half of the letters covered. It has, accordingly, occurred to some French scientists that some considerable improvements could be made in typography, working along these lines, and that increased legibility and rapidity of reading would result. Some of these suggestions have received a practical application in some European advertising signs, where legibility is a prime essential and the results have been most satisfactory.

RHEUMATISM.

Why suffer from this painful malady when one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm gives relief? Hundreds of grateful people testify to the magical power of this remedy over rheumatism. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Siberia took aboard yesterday a large amount of fresh island meats, as the officers do not know just what they may be able to get at San Francisco. A number of the passengers will board on the Siberia during its stay in San Francisco harbor.

HEPBURN OF IOWA

There is one man in Congress who is a born fighter. There may be others, there probably are several; but there isn't a mother's son of 'em who can stack up beside William Peters Hepburn, "late Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d Iowa Cav., and now representing the 8th Iowa District in Congress.

He is a real, simon-pure Colonel, is "old Pete Hepburn," not one of your courtsey "Colonels," but a man with a record. And what a record! Just think of being particularly commended in General Orders by Gens. Sheridan, Rosecrans, Gordon Granger and a half-dozen others. Why, it is like coupling a history of the war to read of the battles Col. Hepburn was in, and the various acts of special gallantry he performed "in the line of duty." Everything that Col. Hepburn does is in the line of duty; you couldn't coax him to do things any other way. He looks on life pretty seriously, yet the quaint streak of humor in him relieves the otherwise brusque sternness of manner which, after all, is the cover to a big heart and a kindness of nature that remains to this day as sweet as the kernel of a nut. Aye, to "this day," and that means a long, long time. Col. Hepburn is not young, though he is 29 years younger in thought and action than dozens of his conferees.

Ohio claims him as her son, proud to be the native State of such a man, but in 1841 when William Peters Hepburn was just merging in his 12th year, his people followed the setting sun over into Iowa, then a Territory, peopled by Indians, squatters, hunters and trappers, the Hepburns going in on that— "First low wash of waves.

Where soon would roll a human sea." Listen how he describes his "Iarmin," please, and you will know at once why he stands four square to the world. "Educated in the schools of the Territory and in a printing office." No college, no university, could ever have given that boy any more than he got out of that method of education. The schools of the Territory of Iowa were not much, probably, but they gave him a foundation upon which he built an education in a printing office, and what he knew he knew. Sabe? There wasn't a bit of theorizing in his education. He got it all by hard knocks in the raw school of experience, where the hide was clawed off of effete theories at every turn of the hour hand on the clock. Then he says in his Congressional biography, "Was admitted to practice law in 1854," and so he "was graduated" in his 21st year.

When treason began to poison the fountains of the Republic, Hepburn, in all the strength of his powerful young manhood, took up the fight for the flag and for the Constitution. He spoke as one gifted with prophecy with an eloquence born of fervor rooted in principles, and mighty were the blows he dealt the copperheads who hypocritically prayed for peace and worked for war. In this school of torchlight campaigns he developed that wonderful voice of his, which in its first great power was like unto the voice that came from Mount Sinai. Clear, round, pure, penetrating, tremendous in volume, it reached right down into the soul, and never let go for a second until you had heard every word he had to say.

But war came, and the time for action with it. William Peters Hepburn enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cav., became a Captain, then Major, and then Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. And the things that came in between? Ah, there you will find the grit of a man who pioneered in 1841 in the Indian country and practically educated himself. With a daring which one biographer declares was brave and terrible as the charge at Balaklava, under the terrific storm of musketry and massed cannon, Hepburn led his regiment in its charge at Farmington, in front of Corinth, in May, 1862. It was but three minutes long that horrible assault, but it saved Paline's Division, and Hepburn was especially mentioned for gallantry in that seemingly hopeless charge, "where somebody blundered," but not he nor the brave 2d Iowa Cav. Then came Iuka and the battle of Corinth in the early Autumn, when the 2d Iowa Cav., then with Hatch's Cavalry, was designated by Rosecrans as "the eye of the Army."

Col. Hepburn was given important posts both on the staff of Gen. Sheridan and of Gen. Rosecrans, and January of 1863 found him on the staff of the latter as Inspector of the Cavalry, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In February of 1864 he was placed in command of the Second Brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

Out of the service, Col. Hepburn again took up the party work—Republican Party, of course. He had been a Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860 from Iowa, and was again elected to that responsible place in 1868 and 1874. He was a Presidential Elector in 1874 and in 1888, and was Solicitor of the Treasury during the Administration of President Harrison. He came to Congress in 1881—the 47th—and served three terms; then there came a hiatus. You remember that Grover Cleveland was President, the first Democratic President in many a long year, and the Democrats were sweeping the country. In the 48th Congress, in 1888, the veterans and their widows fell in love with Pete Hepburn. The dependent bill, which subsequently became the Act of June 27, 1890, had been passed by both Houses, but was vetoed by President Cleveland.

Mr. Madison, Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, attempted to pass the bill over the President's veto. All of the veterans among the Representatives stood firmly for this except four—Vets. of New York, Vets. of Wisconsin, A. J. Warner, of Ohio, and one other. These four made bitter speeches against the bill, and the votes of Warner and Bragg were particularly scathing. After they had ended Hepburn arose for the other side, and the first notes of his clear, resonant, trumpet-like voice fell gratefully upon the ear. He began, "The gentlemen who have preceded me, like myself, terminate their political careers March 4, next." This brought a general laugh from the crowded galleries, and he continued, "Unlike myself, however, they are now haunting the hinges of the croaking of the present Congress, and He then proceeded to literally take the hides off Messrs. Bragg, Warner and Veto, to the great delight of the friends of the dependent pension bill. His seat was filled by a Democrat in the next three Congresses, but by 1893 his District had come to its senses again and Pete Hepburn was reelected, and he has been coming ever since. He has now nearly 19 years to his credit in the National Halls of legislation, and unless he is Olerized out of office, will probably stay there till death wants a shining mark, and where will it find a brighter? Col. Hepburn is known as the hardest hitter in the House—with words, you know. Really, it might not be a good thing to run up against his fist, any more than it was his saber in the long ago, but he is not a man of bluster. He just rams facts down your throat till you are choked or cry "enough." The way he slings the solid words in the English language is a terror to the demagogue. There is no embroidery; you never see a frill on any of his speeches—but, hold, that is scarcely true, for no man can better make mental pictures than he—pictures rich in pathos, with a word imagery that is exquisitely fine even to the slightest detail; but it is not often that he is so moved to talk. When some members of Congress talk you know you are going to get whipped syllabub and cream, angel food, and "jell." But when Pete Hepburn talks you know you are going to get rich, juicy old roast beef with trimmings all done to a delicious brown, and something that you can feed your soul on, as well as your mentality. He has a voice that is a joy to hear. It reaches to every part of the big House, and his enunciation is perfect. He never clips a word, nor a syllable. His English is choice, and he displays a wide grasp of all subjects, while his field of literature has evidently been planted with the classics. When he talks the House listens. He hates hypocrisy and sham; he despises make-shifts and by-ways in legislation. For Civil Service as it is administered he has the profoundest contempt, and his one stock speech is always made against Civil Service. Just now Col. Hepburn stands pre-eminent in the eyes of the people because of the great Railroad Rate bill which in every detail as presented by him pleased President Roosevelt. Like most of his kind, Col. Hepburn is gregarious. He loves the company of a whole-souled man; he tells a rarely good story in a dry way, but there is a twinkle in his hazel eyes which shows that he appreciates humor. He is not a society man. While he wears evening clothes as though to the manner born, he does not like them. He was red-headed once, and freckled away back there when he was drawing his inspiration for the coming years, wading barefoot in the damp lush buffalo grass on the prairies, but his hair is almost white now and thinning just a little where he is going barefoot on the top of his head. "Old Pete Hepburn" is 73 years young, not old, and Iowa will hunt a long time to find his equal when he goes hence. To the veterans he has always been a tower of strength. He has believed in the widest latitude for pensions; his every energy has been bent in that direction.

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WEARY WILLIES OF WAILUKU

While the papers of Honolulu are full of accounts of outdoor sports of different kinds and we are occasionally eye witnesses to good sport furnished us by the young men of Kahului, Lahaina and Paunene, the young men of Wailuku are doing nothing for themselves nor the town.

For years Wailuku had the best team on the island and one that was capable of meeting the best in the Territory with a good chance of winning had it been possible for them to be all together at the required time.

The gangs played by the different teams of the island accomplished what a score of moralists could not have done.

They broke up Sunday gambling and other vices that were rampant in the town at the time and afforded pleasant, healthful exercise for themselves and amusement for the whole community.

But now with plenty of material, good grounds and rival teams to play against no effort is being made to do anything. Kahului, with only a small population has more outside sports in a week than Wailuku has in six months. Her baseball team is a credit to that enterprising town, and her tennis players are among the best on the island. Paunene and Pala have a number of tennis courts that are frequented daily by enthusiasts of this excellent sport while Lahaina has three baseball teams to afford amusement to the residents of the palm city.

Why is it that the young men of Wailuku don't get up a team and practice for their own amusement and the betterment of the town?—Maui News.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed for in the General Delivery for the week ending June 17, 1906: Aldrich, Miss Hall, L. T. Allen Nelson, Emily Bragg, C. H. Nelson, John Beckers, Geo. Reardon, R. A. Cartor, Robert St. Clair, Miss Nator Angie Clark, W. C. Smythe, Alfred E. Crawford, James Stannus, Ella Coleman, E. M. (2) Testis, H. Clark, Johnnie Tomate, Francis J. Gough, L. A.

BORN.

MERRILL.—June 17, in Honolulu, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Merrill, a son, HITCHCOCK.—June 17, in Honolulu, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Howard Hitchcock, a daughter.

DIED.

PURDY.—At Wailuku, Hawaii, Friday, June 15, 1906, Samuel K. Purdy, of heart disease, aged 62 years.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN HILO AND VICINITY

Hilo, June 18.

Kamehameha Day was universally observed in Hilo.

On July first the First Bank, Hilo will open a savings department.

Maria Brown, daughter of Mr. Ben H. Brown, died Sunday afternoon. The benefit given at the Armory on Thursday night by the band for Chas. Thackeras netted about \$50.

The bark Amy Turner arrived at San Francisco on May 30, twenty days from Hilo. She will load there for Hilo.

The marriage is announced of Dr. Taylor of Kukulau and Miss Taylor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Hill.

The railroad employees gave a luau at Wailukea at the home of Elmer Wilson, the conductor of the Hilo-Mountain View run, on Saturday night.

The engagement is announced of Miss Genevieve Venable, formerly of this city, now at her home in Virginia, to Dr. Morton Holiday of Hampton-Sidney, Va. The wedding will take place on July 5.

The Hilo Mercantile Co. is building a two-story lumber shed on the Mooheau Park side of its warehouse between Front street and the railroad switch. It is 40x190 feet in dimensions and is strongly framed.

Joe de Frietas, formerly employed by Davies & Co. for nine years, left by the steamer American for Philadelphia, shipping as assistant steward. He goes to attend school and expects to enter a college at Danville, Ind.

The men of the road department, 70 in number, gave a luau at Coconut Island at two o'clock Monday afternoon in celebration of the holiday. There were about 160 of the road employees and their guests present.

The graduating class of the Hilo Boarding School consisted of Kiyoharu Anzai, Jas. K. Mahukane, Jas. K. Mattoon, Nicolaou de Souza, Daniel Thomas Sochi Yamamoto, and special students Oliver Laau and Daniel J. Punihale.

No steps have as yet been taken toward providing patriotic exercises for the Fourth of July. Capt. Fetter proposes at least to have the national salute of twenty-one guns fired in front of the Armory at noon and to have some music by the band.

L. C. Lyman, principal of the Hilo Boarding School, and Miss Lyman and Miss Potter of the same school, and Miss Deyo of the Union school, will leave by the first trip of the Hilonian for San Francisco to spend their twelve weeks' vacation in California.

The following passengers are booked for San Francisco by the steamer Hilonian: Mrs. Richards and family, Miss Deyo, Miss Dillon, Rev. Shields and family, Miss Potter, Miss Guard, Miss Ellen Lyman, L. C. Lyman, two Miss Howards, Miss Bessie Beach and Mrs. A. E. Grendall.

At the instance of Jared G. Smith of the United States Experiment Station several hundred stumps of Bluefields bananas were distributed to growers this week in Hilo. The bananas were grown here as an experiment and seem to have turned out most successfully. The Bluefields banana is held by experts to be much more profitable than the ordinary variety.

COUNTY FUNDS.

The report of County Treasurer Laka-lakea for May was received at last meeting of the Supervisors. It showed in the general fund: Balance on hand May 1, \$4264.46; April appropriation, \$11,500; amount refunded, \$5. Disbursements: Transfer to road fund, \$5000; warrants redeemed, \$7,482.55; balance on hand, \$2786.91. In the road fund: Balance May 1, \$44,802; deposits to the credit of the different road districts, \$10,343.85. Disbursements: Warrants redeemed, \$11,322.75; balance on hand May 31, \$43,823.10.

HAMAKUA COFFEE.

The coffee picking season is just beginning in Hamakua, following the Kona season by four or five months. Each district has its own coffee picking season, so that with the growth of the industry coffee pickers could follow the picking season around and find employment most of the time. The coffee industry is developing in the islands, and with the arrival of the era of good prices that is appearing on the horizon, good money is likely to be made that will give a new impetus to the business; in which case the experience derived from the past few years of coffee culture will be valuable.

WAILAKEA SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

In a recent report made by Miss Erbeck, regarding the work of the Wailakea Social Settlement the following interesting items were given:

Since May 1 there have been four hundred and twenty-nine cases treated at the dispensary, a large percentage being cases of sores, cuts, bruises and inflamed eyes. Miss Erbeck's house to house visits have averaged sixteen per week. The weaving class now numbers seventeen and the sewing class nineteen. The average attendance at the mothers' meetings is twenty-six. Thirteen attend the evening singing class and fourteen the afternoon class for children. The Sunday school is very well attended, the average being seventy-two. The Christian Endeavor Society has now thirty-seven active members, and seven associate members. The Junior Society numbers twenty-six.

Miss Erbeck states also that there is a strong desire to obtain a better knowledge of English and to improve along various lines—all of which is certainly encouraging. The awakening of desire for better moral, intellectual and physical conditions in that community is a decided step toward better things for Wailakea.—Tribune.

FOUND COFFEE PROFITABLE.

A Portuguese at Kaulaiki, who has a half acre of coffee trees, recently sold his season's crop to the Hilo Coffee Mill, receiving \$99 therefor. He was entirely satisfied with the proceeds from his half acre and considered it easy money. He had more land in coffee but took some advice that his experience has shown was poor, and trimmed the remainder down, resulting in their dying. He greatly regrets his mistake in thus trimming down his trees as those from which he gathered this coffee are the ones he allowed to grow. They have reached the height of fifteen feet or more, are doing well and bear abundantly.—Tribune.

A HANDSOME CABINET.

A beautiful piece of cabinet work is being completed at the Hackfeld mill, under the supervision of Mr. James, for Dr. Grace. It is made of solid curly koa throughout even to back and bottoms of drawers, and is in the mission style, with wooden hinges and door latches, and heavy frame keyed together. The fine work upon it was done by a Japanese cabinet maker, the Orientals being superior to others in patient, painstaking work. The joints are something wonderful for fitness and the whole effect of the piece is striking, for the selected grain of the wood, style, finish and ingenious mechanism.—Tribune.

RUBBER TREES FLOURISH.

Jules C. Carvalho has growing near his residence two or three rubber trees of the "sierra" variety that yield rubber of a white color and good quality. They have been trimmed by W. S. Terry and the cuttings, about two hundred in number, sent to the Louissou plantation, where some experimentation in growth of the tree is being made. The trees have yielded from a recent tapping, made at the wrong time and not in the correct manner, about four ounces of the rubber. The trees are several years old and 15 to 20 feet in height. Dr. Clarke of Honolulu took about 1500 of the seeds from these trees to Honolulu, and some 500 have been sent to the Louissou ranch.—Tribune.

CHINESE ARE AT OUTS.

There is trouble here in Hilo among the local Chinese and there will be a short time unless some agreement is reached.

The real cause of the trouble is not quite apparent to the Caucasian mind, but it appears that the members of the Bow Wong have put under the ban by the Yin Shot Wol. The gaurtel was thrown down on Sunday by Lai Hip, who said that if any man belonged to the Bow Wong he could not belong to the Yin Shot Wol. The accusation made was that the Bow Wong was a society pledged to the support of the present Chinese dynasty, whereas the members of the Bow Wong indignantly declare that, so far from being supporters of the dynasty, they are regular Reformers, with the name blown into the glass.

The Yin Shot Wol is a Christian church for Chinese, but the statement is bandied about among local Chinese that several members of that body are also members of the Ye Wa Hing, a society whose objects are not supposed to be in line with Christian tenets.

While the connection is not very clear, there is reason to believe that the ill feeling between the different factions is an outgrowth of the exhumation case which has yet to be considered by the grand jury.—Herald.

ROWLAND CASES NOT PROSSED.

Acting in his capacity as a deputy of the Attorney General, County Attorney Williams on Tuesday entered nolle prosequi in the three charges against T. M. Rowland on which the grand jury had found true bills. Rowland, it will be remembered, was formerly captain of police here. The charges of embezzlement made against him were made by Orientals. Rowland was in Honolulu when the grand jury found against him. He promptly surrendered and returned to Hilo with the result as recorded.—Herald.

DEPUTY SHERIFF TAKES A TUMBLE.

Deputy Sheriff S. H. Haabeo of Puna met with a curious mishap on Saturday morning. He had come into town with a prisoner and had reported at the office of the Sheriff. In leaving the office he tripped on the wire mat outside and fell. His head struck the wash basin in the corridor which is used by the police and an ugly gash was torn across his scalp. He was removed at once to the Hilo hospital, where a number of stitches were required to be taken in the wound. No serious results are anticipated.—Herald.

STABBED WITH A NAIL.

After a debauch on Saturday night, two fishermen who are chums and share quarters at Wailakea, got into a row. They were Manuel, a Portuguese, and Kahaku, a Hawaiian. The exact cause of the trouble even they can not now explain, but the men went to the old wharf to settle matters. During the fracas Manuel was stabbed in the left side of the abdomen, it is said with a nail. Friends interfered and the wounded man was taken to the hospital, where he is getting along all right. Kahaku is under arrest with a charge of assault and battery against his name.—Herald.

H. Hertog, an alleged deserter from the revenue cutter Manning, was arrested yesterday by Officer Joe Leal. Hertog was aboard the steamer Massachusetts when arrested, and tried to make his escape by jumping overboard.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition of disease to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the causes (for they are almost limitless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is steadily essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY to prove that as night succeeds the day this may show off these morbid feelings, and experience be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring and

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than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AGAIN, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and exhausted. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main feature are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this ever-failing restorative essence, which is destined to ease into oblivion aches which had pronounced it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

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