Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, September 20.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .03. Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 72. Weather, variable.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.23½c. Per Ton, $84.70. 88 Analysis Beets, 11s. 8½d. Per Ton, $89.40.

VOL. LII. NO. 76 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1909 SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 3098

ENUMERATORS IN GREAT DEMAND

Taking of Census Will Require Army of Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—About sixty-five thousand enumerators will be needed for the thirteenth decennial census of the United States, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, according to estimates prepared for Census Director Durand by Geographer Chas. S. Sloane of the census bureau, in whose division the enumerators' districts are defined and fixed. This is an increase of about 11,000 over the number of schedule carriers in the census of 1900.

Director Durand points out that the per diem enumerators in 1900, according to the provisions of Section 16 of the Act approved March 3, 1899, were required to work ten hours a day, but, in the act providing for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, the time is fixed at eight hours a day. This reduction in the daily hours will require an additional number of enumerators in the portions of the country in which the per diem rates will prevail.

The present census law requires that the enumeration of the population shall be taken as of the fifteenth day of April, 1910, and the enumerators must forward their returns to the supervisors within thirty days from the commencement of the enumeration, except that in any city having five thousand inhabitants or more at the preceding census, the enumeration shall be completed within two weeks.

In looking into the details of the estimates, Oklahoma and Washington are conspicuous, as they will call for about a 300 per cent. increase over the 1900 force of enumerators.

Pennsylvania will continue in the leadership, having slightly the largest number of enumerators; the 1910 force being estimated as 5200 against 4720 in 1900. New York is second with a probable 5000 for 1910 as compared with 4541 in 1900. Next will come Illinois, then Ohio, Texas, Missouri,

(Continued on Page 8.)

ISLAM TEMPLE TO COME TO HONOLULU

Chronicle.—The local Islam Temple, at a meeting held Friday evening, was invited by the Aloha Temple of Honolulu, through its potentate, Charles G. Bockus, to attend the ceremonial session to be held by the Hawaiian shrine during the latter part of November in the crater of the active volcano, Kilauea.

The invitation was discussed favorably and a committee including William Crocker, potentate; George Filmer and J. A. Klein, was appointed to take up the matter with the members of the local temple individually.

It was decided that if 200 members give their assent by next Monday, the steamer Queen will be chartered to take the party to the islands, and leave here on November 6. Among the many who have assured Bockus that they will attend the session, is William Crocker, who is potentate of the local temple.

I. S. McCandless, the popular Hawaiian clubman, will arrive here on Tuesday from the East, and assist Bockus in working with the local temple in the preparation of its plans, if it is decided to attend the Hawaiian ceremonies.

MAY FORM NEW LAND POLICY

Frear Is Collecting Information Concerning History of Homesteads.

Governor Frear is out after information concerning the history of the homesteads of Hawaii, upon which he expects to base his future land policy. It is going to be some work to get the desired information, but it will be of much value when obtained.

The Governor has had prepared a list of questions on blank forms, the answers to which will virtually tell the entire history of every homestead that has been patented since 1895. These include questions as to the names, nationality and age of the original homesteaders and what they have done with their land, whether they have been successful or not, whether the land has passed from the original patentee, and, if so, whether into the hands of other private individuals or of corporations.

There are about 2000 homesteads that have been made since the Land Act of 1895 went into effect, and it is proposed to get the entire history of each of these. Later on the tracing of the homestead history may be extended farther back to take in the homesteads under the Land Act of 1885.

All this is in line with the policy of "manning the land," which is being slowly, but surely, developed. In order to be able to act intelligently in each individual instance, Governor Frear wants accurate information. The statistics collected under the question blanks, which will be sent out to the various land commissioners, will all be tabulated and put in such form that they can be readily referred to when wanted.

SMOKES CAUSED THE COOK-PEARY ROW

OMAHA, Neb., September 9.—"The real trouble between Cook and Peary, the explorers, dates back to 1891," said Harry Clairborne, an old friend of Evelyn Baldwin, who was with the two men when jointly they made a dash for the pole.

"On the 1891 polar expedition, according to Baldwin," said Clairborne, "Peary wanted to take his wife along. Although the other explorers objected, she insisted and went. They did not want to be hampered with a woman.

"When they got into the arctic regions Peary and his wife occupied one and the other men another snow hut. There were two oil stoves in the equipment and Peary used both of these to heat his hut, the other explorers getting along without any heat.

"It happened that all the explorers were cigarette smokers and that Peary kept possession of the stock, doling the smokes out as he chose. These little things, said Baldwin, prejudiced the men against Peary.

"In a short time a rather bitter feeling grew up between Peary and Cook, continuing during the entire trip. While on the surface and in the presence of others they seemed to be friends, they were far from such.

"This bitterness of feeling has continued for years. In my opinion each will try to discredit the work of the other."

DEATH CLAIMS WIFE OF BISHOP HARRIS

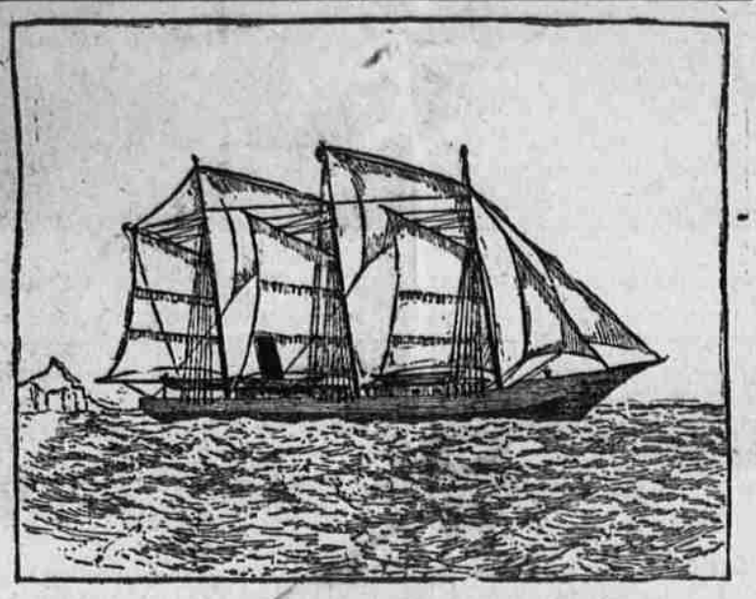
TOKIO, September 8.—Mrs. Merriman Colbert Harris, wife of Bishop Harris, is dead at her home in this city. Mrs. Harris was the wife of Bishop Harris of the Methodist Episcopal church. He came to Japan for the first time in 1873 and has spent much time in the Orient since then. After spending several years establishing Japanese missions on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii he was appointed Bishop of Japan and Korea in 1904. Mrs. Harris' maiden name was Flora Lydia Best and she was married to Bishop Harris at Meadville, Pa., in 1873.

CONGRESSMEN AUTHORITY FOR CAMPAIGN NEWS

Several members of the Congressional party while in Honolulu expressed the opinion that there is a growing feeling on the mainland, particularly in the Middle and Middle Western States, that President Taft has appointed a "Trust Cabinet." They said that an anti-Taft campaign is already under way, and that Roosevelt is mentioned as the next candidate for the Presidency in protest to the "Trust Administration."

The statement was heard from one or two Congressmen and others confirmed it. Friends of Taft in the party, however, were certain that no campaign material could be made of such an allegation.

THE STEAM SCHOONER ROOSEVELT, IN WHICH COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY, U. S. N., MADE HIS LAST AND SUCCESSFUL DASH FOR THE POLE. THE ROOSEVELT WILL REACH THE PORT OF NORTH SYDNEY TOMORROW.



CONGRESSMEN HAD PRIVATE PEEK

Trio of Lawmakers Made a Hack Trip Out to a Plantation.

A day or two before the Congressional party left Honolulu for the mainland, a trio of Congressmen, composed of Messrs. Dawson, Miller and Padgett, took a hack and drove over to a sugar plantation. They returned after a brief view of the plantation, and particularly of the laborer's quarters, and on returning to town announced that the plantation laborers are living in unsanitary quarters, etc. Mr. Dawson put his ideas on paper and they were published in the Advertiser.

Some of Mr. Dawson's colleagues felt that he was rather radical in thus summing up the alleged condition of the plantation laborers, as others had also inspected laborer's quarters on other plantations and did not arrive at the same conclusion.

One Congressmen, who made a rather close study of conditions here, announced that he intended camping on the trail of another of the Congressmen and if he heard him make a statement on the floor of the house relative to his views of laborers' conditions, he would be ready with a reply.

NEW PASSENGER SHIP IS NOW ASSURED

The following story in the Chronicle of the addition of a passenger-freight steamer for the American-Hawaiian S. S. line, confirms the announcement made here a few weeks ago by Freight Agent Morse:

Negotiations extending over two years have resulted in the decision of the American - Hawaiian Steamship Company to build a 6000-ton steel passenger steamship for service between the Hawaiian Islands and San Francisco.

Since 1907 the citizens of the islands have been endeavoring to induce the big freight line to engage in the passenger business. A number of propositions have been submitted by the steamship company, one of which provided for the organization of a holding company with a captalization of $1,000,000, a considerable part of which it was proposed should be subscribed by island residents.

Upon what basis the new steamer will be constructed and operated is not known, but it is said at the offices of the American-Hawaiian Company that the line will not engage in the regular passenger business. This is taken to mean that the new steamship, which will be christened the Honolulan, will be constructed by a holding company and operated under contracts for passenger and freight traffic by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company.

According to present information no definite ideas have been formulated as to the especial type of vessel. It probably will have twin screws and triple expansion engines. In interior design and appointments it is planned to have the Honolulan compare favorably with some of the large steamships which are now plying between San Francisco and the island metropolis. It will have accommodations for about 200 cabin passengers and a considerable freight capacity.

It is announced also that the American-Hawaiian Company has contracted for the building of two freight steamers, the Kentuckian and the Georgian, each of 6000 tons capacity. The steamers will be of steel and of twin screws. These, together with the Honolulan, will be built by the Maryland Steel Company of Sparrow Point, Md.

EYES TURNED TOWARD HAWAII

Railroad Officials Inform Mr. Wood About Many Inquiries.

"Inquiry regarding Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands is very heavy at the present time and we would like to be stocked with printed matter."

The above is a sample of the information which is reaching the Hawaii Promotion Committee, particularly from railroad agents. This statement came in a letter from S. Larimer, general agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, at Des Moines, Ia. The middle States have been worked hard by Secretary Wood, and a large number of visitors here come from that section of the country every winter.

J. S. Carter, general agent of the Canadian Pacific at Spokane, writes that his Hawaiian advertising matter has given out and he is in need of more, for he is receiving many inquiries from people who are forming plans to go away for the winter, and he believes that with Hawaiian literature on hand he can divert travel here.

General Agent Kerrell of the Pacific Mail at San Francisco is also receiving many requests for information concerning steamer sailings to Honolulu.

Miss Lena Haas of Alhambra, California, who recently returned home from a delightful visit in Honolulu, writes to Secretary Wood: "I have returned home and wish to tell you that I found Honolulu all that Mrs. Frances King Headlee painted it. There is no place so rich in color, so marvelous in growth, so picturesque in form, so bountiful in yield and so hospitable and sincere in people as your emerald isles in their setting of opal seas and wonderful skies. If I could I would send the whole world to you."

CONSTABULARY BAND TO PLAY HERE AGAIN

Manager A. J. Francis, of the Philippine Constabulary Band, arrived in Honolulu on the Chiyo Maru and has made arrangements for the famous musicians to give four performances in Honolulu on their way back to Manila.

They will arrive here on the transport Thomas on October 12 or 13. Will Adams has all the arrangements in hand and there will be two afternoon and two evening concerts.

Mr. Francis states that the tour of the band through the mainland has been a very successful one. For one week in New York they crowded the Hippodrome to capacity and were welcomed as warmly in all the other large Eastern cities.

Warned as they were repeatedly about the different kind of illuminating mediums they would run up against, two of the members of the band insisted on blowing out the gas before retiring and were entirely make when discovered the next morning.

The band is now in Seattle where it is making a big hit. From there they will go to San Francisco and will give several concerts before the Thomas sails.

CARD OF THANKS.

The executive committee of the Island of Hawaii, on the entertainment of the visiting Congressmen, hereby expresses its congratulations to the individual committees, who through their united efforts, made the visit of our guests a memorable one in which our Island home will always be remembered to her credit.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Chairman;
PALMER P. WOODS,
H. L. KAWEWEHI.

DEATH AND DISASTER FOLLOW IN TRAIN OF NEW ORLEANS STORM

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Four are dead and $100,000 worth of damage is reported as the result of the terrific storm which visited this section. The storm abated yesterday and it was possible to take stock of the damages.

All of the telegraph and telephone wires leading into the surrounding country are down, and communication has been entirely broken. Though no authentic information has been received from the outside districts, it is believed that the mortality has been dreadful and the damage heavy.

MILWAUKEE, September 17.—President Taft delivered an address at the fair grounds here today to an immense crowd. The feature of his speech was his advocacy of a postal savings bank system.

CHICAGO, September 17.—Lewis E. Pierson has been elected president of the Association of American Bankers, which is holding its annual convention in this city.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Peru and Bolivia will sign a boundary protocol here tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Charles Henry Treat, Treasurer of the United States, has resigned. He has held the office since June 30, 1905.

NEOSHO FALLS, September 17.—Three robbers dynamited a local bank last night and made their escape with $3000 in plunder.

BERLIN, September 17.—Orville Wright broke the record for height in an aeroplane today, mounting to 765 feet above the ground.

CHICAGO, September 17.—Halley's comet can be seen from this city with the naked eye.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, September 17.—Bishop McCloskey of the Catholic church died here today.

MOSCOW, September 18.—Count Leo Tolstoi yesterday celebrated his eighty-first birthday.

Iess message received here yesterday from the steamship Oscar, on which Dr. Cook is returning to this country.

The steamer, with the intrepid explorer on board, will reach New York some time Monday.

PEKING, September 18.—Chang Ying Tang, who has been appointed to succeed Dr. Wu Ting Fang as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, departed yesterday for his new post at Washington.

CAPE RACE, September 18.—"Tell America to have the fullest confidence in my conquest of the North Pole. I have the full record of the observations, taken by me while on the trip, and these will prove the truth of my claim," said Dr. Cook to a correspondent of the Associated Press, according to a wire-

WINONA, Minnesota, September 18.—President Taft, in a speech delivered here last night, defended the Payne bill, which he characterized the best tariff measure which ever passed Congress.

The President further asserted that the insurgents abandoned the party in the fight. This State is a veritable hotbed of Republican insurgents.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The collection of the tonnage tax, which was passed at the last session of Congress, will begin on October 5. The tax is levied upon foreign-built yachts, making their purchase and ownership practically prohibitive.

BERLIN, September 18.—Orville Wright made a new record in his aeroplane today. With a passenger in the flying machine, he remained in the air for an hour and forty-five minutes.

OSTEND, September 18.—Paul Ham won the $5000 prize offered in the flying machine contests here today, traveling forty-five and one-fifth miles in one hour. He performed this feat in a biplane.

MANAKAWAN, New Jersey, September 18.—George B. M. Harvey, the editor of Harper's Weekly and President of Harper Bros., was badly injured in an automobile accident here today. The machine in which he was riding turned turtle and Harvey's collar bone was broken and he sustained severe internal injuries.

MINNEAPOLIS, September 18.—President Taft was breakfasted by the merchants of this city today. According to the program which has been mapped out he will lunch at the auditorium in St. Paul, and will deliver an address at a banquet in this city tonight.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Atlantic fleet is bound for this port. The warships from the Netherlands and from Argentina have also been ordered here to take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Wright has promised that the aerial feats will be the most daring yet undertaken.

BATTLE HARBOR, September 19.—The Roosevelt, Captain Peary's polar ship, sailed from here yesterday, bound for North Sydney. It is expected that the ship will arrive at the latter place next Tuesday.

GRANADA, Spain, September 19.—Great alarm was caused here yesterday by an earthquake which shook this city. No damage was done.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, September 19.—Brigadier-General Frederick Funston stumbled and fell yesterday, fracturing his shoulder.

MINNEAPOLIS, September 20.—President Taft yesterday met and formally welcomed to the country, the Japanese commercial delegation, now touring America. At a luncheon yesterday afternoon, the President assured the delegates of the sincere friendship which America feels for Japan. He then toasted the emperor.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Dr. Cook, the intrepid discoverer of the North Pole, will arrive here today. An enthusiastic welcome is being prepared for him.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—A heavy storm is raging along the gulf coast. The Mississippi river has risen three feet.

HAVANA, September 20.—Damage to the extent of a million dollars has been effected by a storm at Pinar Del Rio.

DES MOINES, September 20.—President Taft, in a speech here today, advocated the establishment of an interstate commerce court and the revision of the antitrust law.

TOKIO, September 20.—The cruiser Idzuma has sailed for San Francisco. She is to represent Japan at the Portola festival.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The government seismograph records an earthquake occurring at a distance from this city of about four thousand miles.

ROCHESTER, Minnesota, September 21.—Governor Johnson died early this morning. Last night the Governor's condition became so serious that the attending physicians gave up hope and announced that the patient could not live through the night.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, September 21.—The steam schooner Roosevelt, the staunch craft in which Commander Peary made his dash to the North Pole, anchored off Saint Paul's Island last night. Tomorrow the vessel will arrive here.

Mrs. Peary, the wife of the explorer, came with her children to greet the incoming ship, and the family was reunited yesterday. A great reception is being prepared for the distinguished explorer.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The steamship Oscar II., bearing Dr. Cook, arrived last night and anchored off Fire Island. Early this morning the ship will dock and the passengers will be allowed to land.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21.—The Rev. Dennis O. Crowley was struck by a taxicab yesterday and seriously injured. Father Crowley, for a long time president of the Youth's Directory, is one of the best known Roman Catholic priests in San Francisco.

CONGRESSMEN HOMEWARD BOUND

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

"Three cheers for Prince Cupid," yelled a group of enthusiastic Congressmen from the main deck of the liner Mongolia yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, as the vessel swung away from the pier into the harbor basin. And three ripping cheers were given in Hawaiian style, which they learned in Hilo this way: "Hip-hip-p-p-p-p-p-p hooray, hip-hip-p-p-p-p-p-p hooray, hip-hip-p-p-p-p-p hooray." It was a style absolutely new to them and they promptly annexed it at once and claimed it as a part of the United States just as much as they do the Islands.

On his part, Prince Kuhio waved his hand and smiled his acknowledgment of the tribute paid by his warm admirers among the Congressional delegation. Then came a shower of leis from the decks—tributes from the Congressmen for both the Prince and the Princess.

Even Mayor Fern came in for a share of the enthusiasm, for Representative Bartholdt leaned over the rail and said: "Joe, keep right on, you're doing fine, old man." And His Honor waved a hand upward as if he were raising a two-hundred pound sack of sugar.

The Congressional people departed laden with leis, and the ladies also carried bouquets—and many verbal ones, too. The members of the party expressed regret that at last they had to leave the island shores and return to the humdrum of mainland life, without the exotic bloom of tropical flowers, the fun-making, the good times, the leis, the pretty Hawaiian maidens, the luaus, and all that has made their visit so pleasant, but they promised to give Hawaii a helping hand every time they find her on the floor of the House, and each promised to be an usher and escort her to the platform where Speaker Cannon sits entrenched.

The Hawaiian band was on hand and a musical send-off was given, concluding with the singing of Aloha Oe. When the famous, ear-haunting song was sung by Madam Alapai, the members of the party, almost as one, hushed their gossip and farewells to listen to the familiar strains, for the song has taken a strong hold upon them.

One of the Congressmen was almost left behind. Mr. Houston of Tennessee became quite ill on Saturday evening and for some hours it was thought he might have to remain behind, but the courteous old Southern judge was on hand, beaming as usual, and shook hands with his new-found friends as heartily as ever, and even said he regretted that he was not more ill that he might remain in Honolulu a while longer. He said, however, that his family is awaiting him and he has four big boys, almost as big as himself, a wild lot, "like a pen of frisky mules" anxiously waiting for the steamer to bring him back.

Among other passengers returning were Admiral and Mrs. Hollyday. It is rumored that the admiral, figuring ahead on the date of his retirement, has been looking up choice town lots, so that he may reside here when his active duty is over. Mrs. Emma Buchanan was also a passenger, in charge of Princess Kawananakoa's three children—Kalakaua, Kapiolani and Liliuokalani. They go to Los Angeles to join the Princess. Old Kauai, an aged Hawaiian who was Prince David's nurse and has been the playmate of the little folks, was quite overcome when the vessel left the dock with the three idols of his heart.

R. Menees Davis, son of attorney George Davis, left for Harvard to enter the sophomore class. Judge Hatch's son, H. F. Wichman's son and many other young men of Honolulu also left to reenter colleges on the mainland.

The Honorable Thomas Sammons, Consul General of the United States at Seoul, was met by a number of men connected with the Chamber of Commerce, and regret was expressed that no opportunity had been afforded to hear his address on Korea. Nothing is known as to the future assignment intended by the State Department for Mr. Sammons, but it is said that he may not return to Seoul in his official capacity, as according to a Kobe report George Seidmore, the present consul at Kobe, has been promoted to the consul generalship of Seoul. There is talk of Sammons succeeding Consul General Miller at Tokio.

BARTHOLDT WAS ONCE A NEWSPAPERMAN

The members of the Honolulu newspaper fraternity have reached an understanding now as to why the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, dean of the Congressional delegation, is so popular with them. He achieved his present greatness because he was at one time a newspaperman. He set type, became a reporter and was successively assigned to the police, law court and political details of New York papers. He reported the Albany assembly sessions at the time Roosevelt was a member. He visited the Advertiser office last evening and inspected the composing room, where he issued a challenge to Foreman Pomroy to a typesetting contest.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

This remedy has been in use for over thirty years and has proved itself to be the most successful remedy yet discovered for bowel complaints. It never fails. Sold at all Dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

—Copyrighted by R. K. Bonine.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY AND PRINCE KA LANIANAOLE.

SAMMONS SEES CITY'S SIGHTS

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The Honorable Thomas Sammons, Consul General of the United States at Seoul, Korea, arrived yesterday on the Mongolia and will continue on the vessel to the mainland today. Owing to the delay of the vessel, the address which Mr. Sammons was to have given Friday afternoon under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, could not be given, and yesterday being a holiday a meeting of the chamber could not be held. Secretary Wood and other members of the chamber regretted that Mr. Sammons could not be heard, as he has some interesting notes on Korea.

The chamber placed an auto at his disposal and he made a thorough tour of the city, including Fort Ruger, Moanalua, the Pali and he visited the Aquarium, Bishop Museum and other places of interest. Mr. Sammons first visited Honolulu as secretary to the Senatorial Commission, which came here several years ago to investigate matters. Among the data which Mr. Sammons gave out here was the following:

"A number of foreigners, including Americans, have given serious consideration to the question of developing the sugar industry in Korea.

"Korea's total consumption of sugar in 1907 aggregated only $386,762 in value, and, therefore, should the sugar producing industry thrive, as is expected, the country will become an exporter of sugar.

"The chief experimental work in the cultivation of beet roots has been carried on at the Korean government model farm at Suwon, near Seoul, which the Japanese protectorate has established. The results obtained at this station will, therefore, indicate the possibilities of sugar production in Korea. These public experiments, however, confirm private experiments and careful observations all tending to demonstrate that in Korea, where rice raising is at present the chief agricultural industry, the cultivation of sugar beets will prove highly profitable.

"The Korean government and Japanese Residency General authorities have rendered every assistance in obtaining authentic data on this subject."

Concerning mining, Mr. Sammons says that the inauguration of a vigorous mining movement, principally on the part of Americans, will show that Korea possesses mineral wealth of great value.

"For over ten years a single group of mines, the first to be operated in the Kingdom by foreigners (American-Oriental Consolidated Mining Company), has produced approximately $12,000,000 in gold bullion.

"The developing of mining and the many new districts that will be exploited, nearly all by Americans, will afford a big market for mining machinery. The Japanese protectorate has practically disposed of all export duties on mine products as well as removing import duty on supplies used in the operation of mines."

MAGNIFICENT GIFT COMPLETE SURPRISE

The beautiful silver tea service presented to George R. McClellan, secretary to Delegate Kalanianaole, by the members of the Congressional party, is a very handsome token of the appreciation which all the Congressmen feel toward the recipient, who has been their guide and philosopher since they left the national capital to visit the Hawaiian Islands. There is genuine aloha on the part of the Congressmen toward the Delegate's secretary, and they feel that without his persuasion, which brought them here, they might have missed one of the most pleasurable summer vacations they have ever had. The presentation of the gift came as a big surprise to Mr. McClellan, and he was quite overcome when Hon. Richard Bartholdt, dean of the delegation, expressed in words the appreciation all felt for his kindly services.

According to the pineapple men of the Islands, all of the pineapple pack for this season will be finished during the course of the coming week.

KEEP KUHIO IN CONGRESS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"The Hawaiian Islands may feel assured that, with Prince Kuhio at Washington as the Delegate to Congress, the Islands will be well taken care of when it comes to legislation and appropriations, for I say it candidly that there is no more deservedly popular man in Congress than the prince."

Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois, one of the closest personal friends of Prince Kalanianaole, made the above statement yesterday. Mr. Rodenberg said he made this statement without reference to politics, but because the statement was well merited.

"The prince is a gentleman, a sociable modest comrade, a man who understands Hawaiian affairs thoroughly, a man who is listened to by every one, one who has the entree with the leading men of the administration. Backed by the practical, methodical, painstaking and clear-cut work of his secretary, George B. McClellan, Prince Kuhio was able to get more appropriations for the Hawaiian Islands than even we dreamed of. Keep him in Washington and he will get the appropriations you are looking for.

"Another thing which I would like to impress upon the people here, and I believe my Democratic colleagues will bear me out in this, is that it will not do any good to send a representative who is not in consonance with the administration. It will be utterly useless to send any man other than a Republican. Take it down to the roots and after all, even in Washington, political lines have something to do with successful work, and if your representative is a part of the party of the administration he will be favored."

LURED BY HAWAII NEI.

S. F. Bulletin.—Lured to sea by the promise of a little pleasure jaunt to Honolulu and instead carried into the frozen north on a whaling schooner was the fate of two boys who arrived on the steamer Lehua this morning bringing with them a tale of hardship, cruelty and privation.

Six weeks ago Eddie Abrahamson, who claims to be sixteen years of age and looks about 13, Ray Busted, aged eighteen, and two other boys whose names are not known here, were approached on the waterfront by a "crimp" or shipping agent who drew an alluring picture of the joys of sea and offered a trip to Honolulu on the Confianza, with all the attendant pleasures of viewing new worlds in ease and comfort. Abrahamson, who lived at the St. Helena Apartments at 1358 O'Farrell street, had been trying, without success, to find work and finally gained his mother's consent. Busted, whose home is in Watsonville, didn't hesitate long and the other two boys accepted the offer.

According to their story they suffered terribly from the cold and were underfed and roughly handled by the captain. At Dutch Harbor they deserted the ship and appealed to the commander of the revenue cutter Peary, who gave them a trial and allowed them to break their contracts. They were stranded there without money and food and unable to find anything to do.

They tried to get passage on the Homer, but were refused, and finally appealed to Captain Weber of the salmon tender Lehua, owned by Frank Peterson and carrying supplies between San Francisco and the salmon canneries at Naknek. The two were taken on as workabouts, washing decks and doing odd jobs and in this way earned their passage back. The other two are expected to arrive in a week or so on some similar schooner.

The Confianza is a gasoline schooner fitted for whaling and, in charge of Captain McKenzie, went on a whaling trip to the Herschel Islands up near Point Barrow.

UYENO IS BETTER.

Japanese Consul General Uyeno, who was badly hurt when an automobile smashed into his buggy Thursday evening, is much better, according to information received from his house late last night. The Consul General was so far improved as to be able to leave his house in the evening for a short while.

ATCHERLEY SENT BACK TO ASYLUM

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Once more Dr. John Atcherley has been sent back to the asylum, after another futile attempt on the part of his wife to have him turned loose on the community. Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon refused to order his release on the hearing of the writ of certiorari.

The proceedings in court were ridiculous and at the same time pitiful. Neither the doctor, who was present in person, nor Mrs. Atcherley seemed to have the faintest conception of the purpose of a writ of certiorari. They supposed, apparently, that a review of the proceedings before the Lunacy Board included a review of all the testimony and absurd arguments, and although they were told time and again that such is not the intent of the action, they still insisted on trying to prove to Judge Robinson that Atcherley is not insane, that there was no evidence adduced before the Commissioners to show that he is crazy, and that the Commissioners were not fair, anyway. Mrs. Atcherley went so far as to impugn the motives of Chairman Alexander Lindsay of the Board of Commissioners and to insinuate that he had doctored the record sent up from the lower court.

Mrs. Atcherley and the doctor both argued the matter, appearing as their own attorneys, each interrupting the other and everybody else. Mrs. Atcherley had to be told by the judge to sit down before the hearing had been on two minutes. They were both of them entirely at sea, which is not to be wondered at since a writ of certiorari is a very rare proceeding in the courts and one that lawyers are not at all anxious to tackle. In fact, only two proceedings of the kind have been in the courts here in several years.

Deputy Attorney General Andrews and Deputy County Attorney Milverton appeared on behalf of the "prosecution," as Mrs. Atcherley insisted on calling it. Milverton read the record and explain it and let it go at that. Andrews contented himself by sitting still and letting the doctor and Mrs. Atcherley argue the case for him, for their arguments really were in favor of the Territory and nothing more was needed.

The judge listened with more or less patience to the farce for an hour and a half, and finally remarked that the proceedings were becoming absurd. He ended the matter by dissolving the order to the Lunacy Commissioners to send up the record. Mrs. Atcherley noted a few exceptions to everything and an appeal to the Supreme Court, announcing that she intended to carry the matter to Washington. Once outside the court room, she remarked, "We must appeal this case; we can't get justice here."

With the departure of the Mongolia yesterday for San Francisco, the Young Hotel's guest list was reduced by one hundred persons.

KAEA AT THE SAME OLD GAME

George Kaea, the professional gambler, who was arrested by an Advertiser reporter with special police powers, while conducting a crap game a few weeks ago in the basement of a Beretania avenue building, was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for a like offense. This time he was engaged in a big game of craps in a house near the government stables in Kakaako. He was arrested with a number of others, three of whom are women.

The raid yesterday morning was conducted by Officer Kellett and other special police. They made a sudden descent upon the players and caught them in the act of throwing the dice. The dice, some money and other evidences of gambling were seized by the police.

Kaea, on the occasion of his arrest a few weeks ago, was fined $250 by Judge Andrade, one of the stiffest fines ever imposed by the district magistrate. Willie Vida, Sam Apoliona and George Kekipi, arrested at the same time, were also fined $250 each. Kaea has the crap fever and does not hesitate to go amongst Hawaiians and skin them of their hard earned wages. Saturday and other pay days are favorites with him, for appearing amongst them and inducing them to get into a game. He is generally the winner and the poi and fish bills of his victims generally go unpaid.

Kaea attempted to run on the Republican ticket for the lower house during the campaign, but his gambling record was exposed, necessitating him getting off the ticket. He declared at that time that he had reformed and was no longer gambling. For several months this year he conducted a regular crap shooting joint, shifting its location occasionally, when he believed it was safer to move than get afoul of the police. The persons arrested were Ko-li, Sam Kapua, Joe Kaaihue, Abraham, David Keawepoo, George Kaea, Elaika Kawelo (w), Kahokulani (w), Mrs. Ko-li.

GEOGRAPHER COMING TO MAKE ISLAND MAPS

Superintendent Marston Campbell yesterday received a cablegram, as follows:

Sacramento, September 17.

Marston Campbell, Honolulu:

Will sail on Mongolia, October 3.

MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall is the geographer of the Geologic Survey and is coming here to make detailed maps of the Islands, to be used in connection with the extension to Hawaii of the Reclamation Service.

PEARL HARBOR READY JULY 1912

Work on the naval drydock at Pearl Harbor will be started by the first of October.

Construction of the marine corps barracks will be under way by the first of the year.

The erection of the buildings of the naval station may not be started for nine months.

The entire naval station, drydock, marine barracks and quarters and channel and harbor dredging, will all be completed the first of July, 1912.

Admiral Richard Hollyday, U.S.N., chief of the bureau of yards and docks, upon leaving for the Coast yesterday in the Mongolia, gave out the above information. The admiral, while making the tour of the Islands with the Congressional party, obtaining general information in regard to harbors and coasts, also spent considerable time going over matters connected with the engineering works at Pearl Harbor naval station, and he left a definite assurance that the rougher features of the development of the station will proceed with at once and be maintained continuously.

When the channel is of sufficient depth, width and general straightness, so that vessels may negotiate the passage easily, the assembling of materials for buildings will be proceeded with. The object of the Navy Department is to start various works at different times so that the entire station will be ready on a certain date, complete in all particulars.

HEAVY REWARD FOR MISSING CHINESE

Three hundred dollars is the reward that will be paid the man who succeeds in placing three Chinese deserters from the crew of the British collier Scottish Monarch in the hands of the master of the vessel. W. Sibbald, captain of the ship, is at present under heavy bonds, furnished by Theo. H. Davies & Co., for having allowed three Chinese members of his crew to escape while in this port, and unless the deserters are found, things are likely to go hard with the skipper, as the Chinese Exclusion Act provides for a fine of $1000 for each Chinese allowed to get into the country in the above-named manner.

Harry Lake is hot on the trail of the fugitives, and he hopes that the $300 will fall his way. According to information now in the hands of the police, the three deserters are still in this city, being hidden by local Chinese.

YOUNG CLUNEY'S BAIL IS FIXED AT $1000

Johnnie Cluney, driver of automobile No. 46, which smashed into the buggy containing Japanese Consul General Uyeno and his coachman, Y. Nagamoto, last Thursday evening, was placed under arrest yesterday, charged with furious and heedless driving. He was placed under bail in the sum of $1000, which was furnished by his father, Captain Cluney.

Consul General Uyeno is still suffering intensely from the injuries he received when thrown from his carriage, and Nagamoto, the cochman, may die. After running down the rig, young Cluney returned to the scene as soon as he could stop his machine, and carried his victims in it to the hospital. However, a more serious charge than the one under which he is now booked may be preferred against him if Nagamoto fails to get well.

Nine Japanese gamblers, including Shiono, or Ah Sam as he is familiarly known, were arrested by Chief Leal's men yesterday afternoon while playing craps.

—Advertiser Photo.

HILO'S LEI COMMITTEE.

What Congressmen Think of Hawaii

Anxious to secure from the visiting Congressmen some idea of their impressions of Hawaii, and also to secure from them some expressions of opinion in regard to the needs of the Territory, the Advertiser addressed a letter to each member of the party. In their replies, all were unanimous in expressing their appreciation of the hospitality extended to them, and there was no difference of opinion concerning the future of the Islands. The letters follow:

REPRESENTATIVE RODENBERG.

This is my second visit to the Hawaiian Islands. Eight years ago, while a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, I spent two months in the Islands, classifying the employes in the government service. This was shortly after annexation.

It is very gratifying indeed to note the marvelous advancement along all lines that has been made during those eight years. Honolulu is today a modern, progressive and thoroughly up-to-date American city. There is a splendid spirit of genuine Americanism throughout the Islands which augurs well for the future. All of the animosities engendered by the change in government have passed away and the citizenship generally seems to be completely reconciled to American control.

Owing to your location you of course are confronted with conditions that do not obtain on the mainland. In his very able address at the Commercial Club banquet Wednesday night, Governor Frear set forth the difficulties that surround you in a clear and comprehensive manner and the remedial legislation suggested by the Governor to overcome these difficulties was so very fair and reasonable that I have no hesitancy whatever in pledging my hearty cooperation in securing the enactment of laws that will insure the continued prosperity of the Islands.

Your delegate, Prince Kuhio, has secured splendid results of a most substantial nature for the Territory in the last few years. He has an extended acquaintance with the members of Congress, and inasmuch as he enjoys their confidence and esteem in the highest possible degree, he will be able to secure still greater results for the Territory in the future.

W. A. RODENBERG,
Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVE WOODYARD.

I feel under the deepest obligations to the people here, to the commercial bodies, and particularly to the members of the press, for the consideration they have shown us.

As to the needs of the Hawaiian Islands my notion is that the most pressing need is to give you adequate transportation facilities and to give you harbors, at least one on each island. As a member of the rivers and harbors committee, I do not hesitate to say that so far as I am personally concerned I shall be glad to further any interest that I can, consistently with the interests of the country and the state of the treasury.

I favor the suspension of the coastwise shipping law. At least something should be done to give the people here an opportunity to get out of here with the same ease as they do anywhere else, because you are more dependent for every possible means of transportation, more than where they have railroad trains moving out constantly. I don't know but I would favor, instead of an absolute suspension of the law, a tax on the ticket sold for a foreign vessel, or at least a reduction in the fine from $200 to $25 or $50. At least something must be done to remedy the present difficulty.

I have never been anywhere else where the people so impressed me with the enterprise and push that has been exhibited all over these Islands, and I predict a great future for them.

You are yet young. People in the States do not begin to realize what you have down here, and I hope to see Congress put you in a position so that the people of the mainland will know about you.

H. C. WOODYARD,
West Virginia.

REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT.

I take it for granted that the "impressions" which the Commercial Advertiser desires to have noted are those touching the needs of the Islands, rather than those which concern their beauties and the things they already have. Responding to that request, therefore, I would say, as everybody else must who makes even a casual observation of conditions, that the most obvious need of the Territory is transportation. It seems to me there can be little done in the direction of developing diversified agriculture and building up communities of small land owners, until quick and convenient communication is established by the construction of wagon roads, the building of railroads, the improvement of harbors, and the establishment of better facilities for reaching the mainland.

But while waiting for these things to be done, no time should be lost in demonstrating the agricultural possibilities of every part of all the Islands—particularly those sections in which the public lands are located. You have already made a good start in this direction—but it is only a start. You now have three instrumentalities engaged in this work—the Agricultural College, the Federal Experiment Station, and the Territorial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry. In my judgment these three institutions should be consolidated at the earliest practicable moment, in order that the work may be harmonized and concentrated under one general management. When the Adams act and the Nelson amendment mature the Agricultural College in each of the States and Territories will receive $50,000, and the Experiment Stations $30,000 each annually. I think Hawaii can depend upon receiving its full share of these appropriations, which will mean that within three more years you will receive $80,000 a year for the support of your Agricultural College and Experiment Station. If to this liberal allotment there can be added a reasonable appropriation from the territorial treasury for the construction and equipment of the necessary buildings, it ought to be easily possible (perhaps with some local help), not only to carry on most valuable work here on Oahu, but to extend the work by establishing substations on other islands. The Island of Hawaii, with its great extend of as yet undeveloped territory, it seems to me should have special attention.

I hope the readers of the Advertiser will understand that these suggestions are made with great diffidence, and only "by request," for I know how easy it is for one who spends only a few hurried days in a locality to gain wrong impressions. What I have said, therefore, is offered only for what it may be worth, and I shall be glad if it proves of any value to those who are most vitally interested.

CHAS. F. SCOTT,
Kansas.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLIS.

Having at least a limited amount of appreciation of the attractive, and beautiful in my nature, I could have no other than a favorable impression of the Islands. I have met with surprises on every hand, the material wealth of the Islands is far more than I expected and the future prospects are very encouraging. You have better roads than our mountain States. Your school system is admirable. Taking into consideration the many races interested, one cannot help wondering at the progress made in the way of education.

Your scenery and climate are incomparable and the day is not far distant when your Islands will be far more sought than at present, by tourists. Last but not least, the hospitality and open heartedness of your people must always be remembered by your visitors as of the highest type.

The government should give you a good harbor on each of the four principal Islands, extend to your Territory the reclamation laws and complete the work at Pearl Harbor including a dry-dock large enough to dock the largest vessel afloat. The matter of the improvement of your transportation facilities should be given early attention.

W. R. ELLIS,
Oregon.

REPRESENTATIVE REEDER.

Farming in Hawaii is the best I have ever seen. I have lived all my life in the newer part of the United States, and may not have seen the best development of farming in the States, but this is the best class of farming I have ever beheld. The irrigating ditches, especially those of recent date, show a degree of skill and engineering in the construction of the works, including tunnels and flumes, as fine as in the United States. There is no question in my mind but that the greatest advance toward improving the condition of the people of the Islands would result if a method could be devised whereby small farmers of the Anglo-Saxon race could become owners of such sized tracts of land as they and their families could cultivte to advantage and procure a livelihood therefrom.

As chairman of the National Irrigation Association, I shall be pleased to do all that is in my power to extend the benefits of that service to these Islands, after a method is devised that will produce in the Hawaiian Islands the same conditions that result from its use in the States.

That is the settlement of families on these lands under conditions that will give them a certain livelihood, together with an opportunity to educate their children in centralized schools, which will unquestionably produce here as good or a better grade of citizenship than has been developed elsewhere.

By centralized schools, I mean a central school in a district where the the grades are established, and where a teacher particularizes or specializes in one grade only. She gives her full time and the children reap the benefit and this will surely be noticeable at the end of a school year. When you have several small schools in the same district with only a few scholars in each grade and one teacher to oversee all classes, I am certain the results will not be as great as in the big centralized schools.

W. A. REEDER,
Kansas.

REPRESENTATIVE PADGETT.

First of all I wish to say with emphasis that we have had a most delightful visit. Every courtesy and attention has been shown us to make our visit a happy one. Kindness has been piled upon kindness, and courtesy upon courtesy, until each day has been crowded full of pleasure and each succeeding day has new attractions. We shall always cherish the memory of the good people of the Islands and the many sweet friendships proved here will continually comfort us in the years to come.

I have been very favorably impressed with the energy, enterprise and business acumen exhibited in so many ways on the Islands—a strong and robust spirit of self-reliance and determination to do for yourselves and to work out your own salvation. This is manifested in the great irrigation works, the fine roads and splendid schools everywhere to be seen on the Islands. Success and not failure is bound to crown the efforts of a people animated and sustained by such spirit and purpose. You have great problems yet to solve, and it is well you have. These will still further engage the attention and develop the powers and resources of your own manhood. Your shoulders are nearest to the load and I have great faith to believe you will work them out right and to the betterment and future glory of your people.

L. P. PADGETT,
Tennessee.

REPRESENTATIVE BARTHOLDT.

On the eve of our return journey allow me, through your columns, again to express, on behalf of the whole Congressional delegation, our sincere gratitude to the people of the Hawaiian Islands for the warm-hearted interest they have evinced in our visit and the lavish and unparalleled hospitality they have showered upon us at every point of the four islands which it was our good fortune to visit. From the moment we set foot upon their hospitable soil up to the hour of our departure nothing was left undone to make our stay a pleasant one, and we take home with us the tenderest recollections of the people we met and of the beautiful days we spent beneath Hawaii's palms and stars. That the visit will prove a mutually profitable one, there is not the slightest doubt. For nearly all of us it was an education and a revelation, and aside from the friendly sentiments which have resulted from our touching elbows with you, the actual information we have gathered is bound to bear good fruit in the matter of intelligent legislation for the benefit of both the islands and the whole country. I do not feel at this time like making any suggestions as to what the nature of this legislation ought to be, but speaking for myself I am frank to say that any legitimate demand which your able and prudent Representative in Congress, Prince Cupid, will see fit to make, will have my ready and sympathetic support, and in this connection let me express the hope that he will stand for reelection as, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, no man, white or other, could render the people the material service he is rendering.

I congratulate the people of the islands upon the high degree of culture and civilization which they have attained, upon the extensive cultivation of the soil, upon the general prosperity which appears to prevail, and upon their splendid educational facilities and the apparent progress which is being made along all lines of human activity. All of this was, as I said before, a revelation to most of us, and we shall go back to mainland as missionaries, if I may use this term, to spread the light about Hawaii and her people, the charms of her climate and the certainty of an even greater and brighter future. For one I do not share the misgivings of some on account of your mixed population. The land, as well as the ethnological questions, will eventually solve themselves. And now I bid you all a hearty farewell and "Aloha!"

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
Missouri.

REPRESENTATIVE PRINCE.

I have been very favorably impressed with your Islands and with your hospitable people. The trip has been one continuous source of pleasure and of information to me.

Your present pressing need is more favorable means in going to and returning from the mainland. You should have better facilities for the transportation of passengers and the products of your Islands. Your harbors should be improved; your lands reclaimed and irrigated; your Islands fortified from attacks by either land or naval forces. The above can be carried out by Federal aid and appropriations. I favor the above. The internal and domestic affairs properly belong to the people of the Islands.

You have good schools, good teachers and a loyal people. In so far as I consistently can with the general welfare of the whole people in view, I shall gladly do what I can to help in the landable and splendid work you are doing here.

GEO. W. PRINCE,
Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVE WATKINS.

Before I came to the Hawaiian Islands I had an idea that the land was fertile and the scenery beautiful, but I had no conception of the real situation. The beauty of the flowers, the variety of the fruits, the salubrity of the climate, the grandeur of the mountains, and the sublimity of the ocean view, all surpassed my expectations. But what surprised me most was the material development, particularly along agricultural lines. The sugar industry was by far the greatest surprise, as I expected to find it in a crude state, only partially developed. I find, however, that it has reached a high state of perfection.

The irrigation plants convey, by flumes, water for miles and miles to the immense reservoirs are on a tremendous scale. In Louisiana, where I live, it is not necessary to resort to this process to raise sugar. The fact that the people of these Islands have to expend something like a hundred dollars per acre for water and fertilizer, was hard to understand until I learned that as a result of this intensive plan of cultivation the proceeds of a crop amount to, in some instances, eight and ten tons per acre.

I find the machinery for harvesting the crops and converting the cane into sugar is strictly up-to-date, and every practical modern invention is put to use here. The automatic unloader and car shift are something I have never seen before. These, and other labor-saving devices, show that the people of the Islands are strictly up-to-date and should be commended for their efforts and enterprise.

The rice cultivation here is quite different from what it is in Louisiana. The planting of the seed in beds and taking out what we call slips, and planting out the stalks in rows separately, would at first appear to be crude, but when I learned of the results, it showed that this must be the best possible plan, at least here.

In making a statement that refers to the improvements in the Islands, I wish to emphasize the fact that the roads of the Territory are among the best I have ever ridden over. Even in the State of Tennessee, where they have macadamized roads, and stone is abundant, you are constantly met by a toll-gate. Here you have no toll-gates and the roads are so good that a fifty-mile speed in an auto is a pleasure.

The pineapple industry is one in which I have taken a great deal of interest, and while I am not familiar with the cultivation of the fruit, it does seem that the system adopted is the best possible. While coffee is produced in paying quantities, it does seem that, as your product is relieved of all tariff duties, your small farmers should cultivate the berry on a more extensive scale. I believe that with proper transportation facilities and reasonable freight charges, this industry will in time be developed to a stage which will make it highly remunerative.

I believe that the homesteader should be encouraged to own his home in perpetuity, and trust that the land laws may be amended so as to encourage homesteading, for this makes a country prosperous.

Too much can not be said in praise of these people who have gradually accumulated fortunes by their enterprise, and are spending money in an unstinted way in building up the material interests of the Islands, particularly in agriculture.

The school system is most praiseworthy. I was astonished at the educational development I found, especially when making a tour of the schools on Honolulu. In conclusion, I wish to express my hearty appreciation to the people of the Islands for their splendid hospitality to our party.

JOHN T. WATKINS,
Louisiana.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS.

This is my first visit to the Islands of Hawaii, and naturally I am much impressed with the beauty of the same and more especially with their wonderful possibilities for the producing of sugar and the many tropical fruits.

I have been more especially interested in the work to be done at Pearl Harbor, and am pleased to note the progress that has been made towards developing this natural harbor. More than $7,000,000 will be expended by the government on this project alone, and while this is of national importance to our country as a whole, yet it means much for Honolulu and vicinity.

As a business man I want to congratulate your business men upon the unanimity that exists and I am much impressed with the manner in which they all appear to pull together for the common interests and welfare of the city. Yours truly,

W. AUBREY THOMAS,
Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVE DAWSON.

We have been charmed and delighted by the grandeur and beauty of the island scenery, and the salubrious climate. It can in truth be said that this group is the scenic and climatic wonder of the world. Our hearts have been touched by the cordiality of the welcome and the warmth of hospitality which have greeted us on every hand.

We were delighted to see the schools of the islands doing such a great work in the direction of molding the mixture of races into a homogeneous people, imbued with patriotism and love of American institutions.

The greatest needs of the islands seem to be increased transportation facilities—more good roads, more railroads, at least one safe harbor on each island, and larger passenger accommodations with the mainland. With better transportation facilities should come a diversification of industries, and a consistent and determined policy of increasing the number of independent home owners. This policy should not be destructive of established industries, but its whole tendency should be in the opposite direction from the feudal policy of concentration of ownership in the hands of a few, which prevailed years ago before the islands were annexed. These islands will reach their highest prosperity and development when their rich and fertile fields are peopled by independent and self-respecting American citizens, happy and contented in the ownership of their homes, and cultivating their acres along modern scientific and intensive lines. The home is the cornerstone upon which great nations are built, and these islands will advance in general welfare and progressive citizenship in proportion as the people are living in enjoyment of their own homes.

It may be ungracious to criticize, but I presume that you want a frank expression of my views, and candor compels me to say that I was amazed at the conditions under which plantation labor is housed. To pack hundreds of men, women and children into dark, unhealthy shacks, huddled together in foul, unsanitary fashion, is a reproach to the great republic, of which these islands are a part. This policy is both un-American and shortsighted, and its dangers must be apparent. No labor will ever be content under such conditions. It should be remembered also that the children who are being reared amidst such surroundings will soon have the ballot in their hands, and unless their condition is ameliorated and improved, is it not natural to expect that with the possession of political power they will wipe out these conditions with a vengeance? Is not this policy simply sowing the winds, only to reap the whirlwind later on? Would it not be wise and humane and decent to show labor that fair consideration to which it is justly entitled wherever it is employed under the Stars and Stripes?

A. F. DAWSON,
Iowa.

REPRESENTATIVE J. BARCHFELD.

That we have all been pleased and educated goes without saying. As a result of our investigation you should and will have proper harbor facilities and adequate breakwaters to protect the same. The day of picking up cattle or unloading passengers from a derrick has passed away under the influence of a progressive American spirit. Your islands have many good roads, (better than many of the older States upon the mainland that I have traversed, but they need improvement and more of them. You should have a railroad on every one of the larger islands, transportation facilities by land and sea are the great civilizing and educational influence in every land. Your islands are fairyland indeed, and as the world knows more about you she will be anxious to become part and parcel of you. Many, temporarily seeking rest and recreation and comfort; many permanently believing that a residence in these faraway islands in the South Pacific seas, under a semi-tropical sun and your balmy trade winds, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, is not an undesirable place to reside in and become part and parcel of the moving body politic. You should have better means of communication with the mainland, and you are going to obtain it not by the suspension of the coastwise shipping laws, but by the development of a merchant marine which will carry our mail, our passengers, our commerce, and, last but not least, our flag; teaching an advanced civilization and a broader and more enlightened humanitarianism, wherever that flag may be seen. You are going to get this merchant marine, which will be in the shape of a mail subsidy, because the President of the United States, the broadminded, patriotic William Howard Taft, has said so; the Speaker of the House, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, is in favor of it; the party in power has been entrusted with the duty of legislating in favor of it and above all things the American people demand it; and the will of the American people is always supreme, as soon as their will is known.

We have a mighty object lesson with the Pacific squadron present in the harbor of Honolulu and nothing to protect. Our land fortifications are adequately sufficient to protect us against any foreign encroachment. We are building a magnificent navy with nothing to protect. England, Germany, France use her navy to protect her commerce in the uttermost ends of the earth, but the United States has no foreign trade. It is high time we were aroused to a proper sense of duty We are now at the task of building the magnificent Panama Canal at an expense of $400,000,000 and when that canal is completed other nations outside our own will be made beneficiary unless we awake from our lethargy and have the ships to fly our flag when that canal is completed, which will be in the next five years. When that canal is completed, Honolulu should be made beneficiary as no other favored section of our common country, the transient passenger, the home and health seeker, the man of means, looking for a safe and permanent investment, will stop at Honolulu, and give this town such a legitimate boom, as will make some of the booms that took place upon the mainland look like an Arabian Night story compared to the real thing at Honolulu proper. Then the Tantalus will be the residential section and Honolulu proper will have 200,000 population. Aloha until we come back again in "1919."

A. F. BARCHFELD,
Pennsylvania.

SEVEREST TESTS EVER KNOWN ARE IN STORE FOR SEBREE'S SHIPS

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

With every pound of steam developed, three armored cruisers of Rear Admiral Sebree's fleet will engage in a spectacular speed trial tomorrow afternoon off Maalaea Bay, Maui, seldom required of warships, which, although built but a few years since, are considered old from a naval engineer's viewpoint. With Rear Admiral Sebree aboard the flagship, the three vessels to undertake this trial will be the Tennessee, Maryland and California, the Colorado having no part in the test, for she will remain at anchor off Honolulu harbor undergoing repairs to her boilers.

On Wednesday the four vessels of Admiral Barry's division will undertake the same trial. These vessels are the flagship West Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington.

Out from Maalaea Bay the vessels will steam on Tuesday afternoon, and when the signal strings fly from the flagship Tennessee, great clouds of smoke will pour from the funnels of each warship and for the next four hours every knot of speed will be developed to annihilate distance. Danger? Yes, there is a big element of danger in these trials, for boilers stand just so much. The life of the navy man, whether he be officer or enlisted man, is full of danger and this test is practically one of holding the steam gauge down.

The West Virginia, for instance, has attained a speed under favorable conditions of over twenty-two knots. She is expected to make twenty-two knots on Wednesday and as many fractions over as her coal shovelers can develop.

Results to the Newspapers.

If the tests are worthy of chronicling, Chief of Staff Benson will see that the information reaches the newspaper world by wireless, and the results will be promptly cabled on to the rest of the world from Honolulu.

This morning at 7 o'clock, the cruiser Washington will leave her wharf and steam outside, and the other vessels will follow as soon after as practicable, and when all are assembled outside, the fleet will start for Maalaea Bay which will be reached by 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The fleet will anchor there and the first division will prepare for the morrow's battle with distance.

Officers from Admiral Barry's division will be aboard vessels of the first division, to observe the method of getting speed out of the navy racers. On Wednesday, when Admiral Barry's ships take the test, officers from the first division will be aboard to take notes.

Will See Active Crater.

After the speed trials the two divisions will part and the three vessels of the first division will go to Hilo on Thursday. On Thursday night a majority of the officers of the three warships will visit the volcano, viewing the crater of Halemaumau by night. The spectacle is wonderfully impressive just now, the lake of fire having risen, according to a wireless report, about fifty feet within the week.

Meanwhile the Pennsylvania, of Admiral Barry's division, will probably go to Kalaupapa, where the medical officers of the fleet will visit the Settlement. The other vessels will probably visit around different islands. So far Admiral Barry's plan is to anchor one night off Kawaihae, Hawaii, and the next off the port of Lahaina, Maui. On Saturday all seven vessels will rendezvous again in Honolulu harbor to prepare for recoaling and taking on supplies. The supply ship Glacier is expected here from San Francisco about September 29.

Colliers at Nares Harbor.

Admiral Sebree's orders are to leave Honolulu for Nares Harbor, Admiralty Islands, on October 5. Nares Harbor is about two degrees below the equator, and Neptune and his court will board the ships as they cross the line, to initiate those who have never paid toll. Nares Harbor is a British port, but is not a coaling station. The vessels will take on coal, however, from four colliers, two of which will arrive there from Norfolk and two from Manila. From Nares Harbor the fleet goes to Manila, possibly via the Straits of San Bernardino. Considerable target practice will be indulged in off Manila, and the fleet will then be divided into two divisions, one to go to China ports and the other to Japan ports, rendezvousing off Yokohama January 19, sailing for Honolulu shortly afterward and arriving here February 1, 1910.

Sebree's Last Cruise.

The vessels will coal here and leave for San Francisco on February 8 arriving there about February 16. On February 20 Admiral Sebree will haul down his flag and go upon the retired list.

Colorado May Return.

It is rumored among men of the fleet that the cruiser Colorado may have to be detached from the fleet and return to Mare Island to undergo extensive repairs, due to the boiler tube explosion while en route from San Francisco to Honolulu. A board of inquiry has investigated the explosion and it is thought the damage has been so extensive that repairs on the Coast are necessary. There is also a rumor that some of the officers on the Colorado may be shifted about.

Bluejackets' Families Benefit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has received $14,000 from the Panama government, paid by it as money reparation in the cases involving the maltreatment of American naval officers and seamen at the hands of the police of that republic. Of this amount $6000 is indemnity for what is known as the cruiser Columbia incident, when several officers in uniform were arrested, locked up and roughly handled in Colon on June 1, 1906. The assault, it is declared, was entirely unprovoked. An indemnity of $8000 will be paid to the relatives of Charles Rand, a boatswain mate on the cruiser Buffalo, who was killed in Panama in September, 1908, and $1000 will be given to the relatives of Joseph Cieslik, a sailor of the same vessel, who was stabbed at the time and killed.

HOW TO PREVENT BLOOD POISON.

Carelessness and neglect are the chief causes of blood poisoning. A cut or bruise, however slight, should have immediate attention. A good liniment and one that not only gives prompt relief from pain, but being antiseptic, heals the wound without maturation, is Chamberlain's Pain Balm. When this remedy is applied all danger from blood poisoning is avoided. For sale at all Dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

FORGOT THE DESKS.

By some mistake, on September 13, when school opened, there were no desks in the new Paia school, so the old —very old—redwood desks from the old school building had to be used.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY : : : : : : : SEPTEMBER 21

WALTER G. SMITH RESIGNS.

Acting on the advice of his physician, who has ordered a change of climate, Walter G. Smith has resigned as editor of the Advertiser, to take effect on October 1. The resignation has been reluctantly accepted.

Roderick O. Matheson, at present Chief Clerk of the Territory, and formerly night editor of the Advertiser, will succeed Mr. Smith. Mr. Matheson has tendered to the Governor his resignation as Chief Clerk.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Fifteen years ago the American Navy was almost an unknown quantity, as far as the world was concerned. Today, the world is looking with admiration and amazement upon the tests which Uncle Sam's fighting ships are undergoing. The Atlantic battleship fleet, composed of sixteen of the finest battleships then afloat, astonished the powers by making a tour around the globe. Not a mishap marred the voyage, though naval men prophesied that disaster must follow the experiment. When the American fleet made that trip, it made history.

Only a few weeks ago the armored cruiser squadron of the Pacific fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Uriel Sebree, established a speed record for men-of-war cruising in squadron formation, covering 2100 miles in four days, seventeen hours and twenty-nine minutes.

Time and again have American bluejackets astonished the world with their target shooting, and today the grim warriors which fly the Stars and Stripes hold the world's record for marksmanship.

The tonnage of the American Navy is second only to that of Great Britain, and, ship for ship, the vessels are second to none in the world. No nation in the world devotes more time and care to the education of its naval officers; no navy in the world takes so much heed for the welfare and comfort of its enlisted men. Today the American Navy is a mighty factor in the affairs of the world.

At the time of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the new Navy, the White Squadron, as it was then called, was so little known that a model of a cruiser of that squadron was erected at the fair. Officers transferred from the steam frigates that still did duty for America, talked of going to "the white ships."

The history of the American Navy has been one of a seesaw policy. When the U. S. S. Wabash, steam frigate, first visited Europe, she struck terror to the hearts of naval men. She was a type such as they had never seen, and hastily the European powers began planning ships of the same type. By the time of the American Civil War, all the great powers had Wabashes, and the American Navy was again at a disadvantage.

Then came the battle of Hampton Roads, which revolutionized naval warfare. In one day the fleets of the entire world became obsolete—Ericsson and his Monitor were the talk of the hour.

The Monitor's achievement caused renewed activity in American shipbuilding yards. More vessels of the type were constructed, and soon the coast defense craft of the turret type was evolved. Again America led the world.

But her supremacy was short-lived. The great powers across the water went at it, and soon they had turret ships.

The close of the Civil War saw a cessation of building in the American Navy, and within a few years the armed strength of this country, on the seas, was little more than a name.

The revival started with the construction of the White Squadron. Progress was slow at first, but the war with Spain caused a revulsion of feeling. Building was started in earnest. Each advance in warship construction on the part of a European power was met with alacrity. Armored cruisers of England and Germany called forth like craft of an even more formidable type. Other countries used twelve-inch guns; America tried fourteen-inch. Battleships were built with the speed of cruisers; the engineering experts of the Navy worked feverishly in preparing plans for ships which should outdo and afloat. Then, when America's armored cruiser and battleship fleets became factors for the strongest to reckon with, England rendered the navies of the world obsolete by the launching of the Dreadnought.

But there was no discouragement in the hearts of Americans. If Europe wanted Dreadnoughts, America could also build them—and build them she did.

Long ago the country ceased to look upon a great navy with fear. Business men began to realize that money spent in the maintenance of a navy should be looked upon as premiums paid on insurance against war, rather than as a contribution to the War God. The seas must be policed for the protection of trade, just as must the land, and the men of affairs in America have taken cognizance of the fact. America's Navy again is serving as a pattern to the world, and there is every indication that it will continue to do so.

AU REVOIR.

Today Hawaii bids her visitors goodby, and with each fragrant lei cast about the neck of a departing guest will go the heartfelt aloha of the people of the Territory.

Hawaii invited a delegation of Congressmen to visit her strand, not to beg for appropriations, or to try and wheedle out of unwilling lawmakers a few extra dollars, but to give the men chosen to make the laws of the land an idea of the needs of this Territory.

As representatives of the people, elected by the people to look after the welfare of the country, the members of Congress, who today sail for the mainland, are as much interested in Hawaii as in any other part of the land that owes allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. The invitation to visit Hawaii was gratefully accepted, as, by coming here, the lawmakers will be enabled to legislate more wisely in matters regarding this Territory.

And in that same spirit Hawaii invited her guests. There was no thought of currying favor with the men who hold the purse strings of Uncle Sam's treasury. The invitation was: "Come and see for yourselves Hawaii as she is."

Hawaii will be well repaid for her hospitality, for when a matter affecting the welfare of the Islands comes to a vote in the House or Senate, those lawmakers who have visited this Territory, have studied its people and its resources, will know how to vote.

Apart from what she expects to gain from the visit of the Congressional party, Hawaii has been delighted to entertain her guests. She has found them just what she expected—strong, stalwart, upright Americans. And the company of the visitors has not been the privilege of the formal entertainment committee only, by any means. Public meetings have been held, not to make political capital, but to let the newer citizens of the Republic see what manner of men sit in Washington and make the laws for the country, to let them hear what mainlanders consider true American doctrine.

Hawaii believes that the objects which the Legislature had in view when it appropriated the funds to entertain the visitors, and which Delegate Kalanianaole had in view when, on behalf of the Territory, he invited the members of Congress to pay Hawaii a visit, have been more than achieved; many erroneous ideas concerning the Islands have been dissipated. But more than that, the people of Hawaii have enjoyed every minute of the visit, and Hawaii hopes that the Congressmen have found their little jaunt pleasurable as well as profitable.

To her departing guests Hawaii extends her heartfelt aloha.

Upon Britain and Columbia rests the responsibility of keeping peace in the Pacific, says Sir Joseph Ward. That Columbia will do her full share toward carrying out her part of the peace-keeping job past history indicates pretty conclusively.

Link McCandless believes that a multitude of small holdings will be good for Hawaii, probably because he has found that a multitude of small holdings is good for Link McCandless.

THAT TRAFFIC ORDINANCE.

The new traffic ordinance is doubtless an excellent piece of legislation, but the method of its enforcement leaves much to be desired. Corners are being cut with as much nonchalance as ever, and Kalakaua avenue still is the scene of some pretty speedy driving.

By fits and starts, the police have been pretty active in forcing automobiles, standing alongside the curbs, to face in the right direction, but hacks seem to have been overlooked. There would seem to be no reason why the driver of an automobile should be forced to turn his car in a set direction while hack drivers are allowed to leave their vehicles facing any old way. But the authorities must have discovered some fine distinction, for the hacks follow their own sweet will.

When an ordinance is new, it can be enforced with comparative ease, and once people get into the habit of obeying its provisions, it becomes second nature, like the laws of the road. The police might very profitably turn their attention to the enforcement of the traffic ordinance during the next few weeks; after that it will not require much enforcing.

When the Secretary of the Navy makes his promised trip to this Territory next year, his attention might be called to the necessity for having at Pearl Harbor a drydock large enough to accommodate warships of the 'Fraidofnothing class. Uncle Sam is going those Dreadnoughts one or two better, and the only drydock in the middle of the Pacific should be able to accommodate two or three of any of them.

The anti-cigarette law seems to be causing no little trouble in Seattle. Several visitors at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition have absent-mindedly lighted the little paper smokes and have been haled into the police court in consequence. When Washington passes laws, she evidently does it with the intention of enforcing them, and not for the purpose of ornamenting her statute books.

That a Honolulu man should have been chosen to extend to the chambers of commerce of China the invitation to send delegates to the next session of the Transmississippi Congress is fitting and proper, for it is this outpost Territory that connects the mainland of America with the great potential markets of the Far East.

On October 1 there will be anchored in the barbor eight cruisers of the Pacific fleet, a Japanese warship, and a cruiser flying the Imperial German flag. Two days later there will be two army transports in evidence. May the time soon come when the percentage of merchant ships flying the American flag will be as great in every port of the Pacific.

Among his constituents, the Hon. James McLachlan is commonly called "Our Jim." Judging from the hold which Hawaii has taken upon the Southern California Congressman, Honolulu came pretty near achieving the right to make use of the expression herself in referring to the smiling solon.

The inquiries which the Promotion Committee is receiving from railroads and tourist agencies look decidedly promising for Honolulu, but the outlook would be considerably more satisfactory if the coastwise shipping law were out of the way, as far as passenger traffic is concerned.

San Francisco is now having her taste of the obscene drama. Moving picture films of a vulgar nature met with scant courtesy here, and it behooves the public as well as the local theatrical managers to see that none of the gutter drama is imported.

The man who tried to claim honors as a hero and landed in jail, charged with being a footpad, is probably beginning to realize that humility is a mighty profitable sort of a virtue.

With the Thaw business a closed incident, for the time being, at least, we are now threatened with an unsavory dispute as to who really discovered the North Pole.

Rudeness on the part of a petty officer of the Mongolia almost cost the Toyo Kaisen Kaisha $1000. Pretty expensive sort of incivility, that.

TEACHER DISCHARGED FOR LACK OF SOCIAL STANDING

The expected suit of Mrs. Nettie V. Scott against the department of public instruction of the Territory has been brought, the papers being served yesterday and the matter referred by Superintendent Babbitt to Attorney General Hemenway. Mrs. Scott asks damages against the department in the sum of $1500 and costs, for breach of contract and intense mental agony caused by her dismissal as principal of the Holualoa school. In the complaint she accuses the board of bad faith, unfair dealing and a farcical investigation in which she was given no chance to defend herself against the serious charges made against her. It appears that the board accused Mrs. Scott of lacking social standing.

Although in the complaint the name of Mrs. Maydwell, one of the other teachers at Holualoa school, is not mentioned, it is well known that the whole trouble arose over the inability of Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Maydwell to work in peace and harmony. Each of the ladies preferred charges against the other, and an alleged investigation was held by the board. But Mrs. Scott says she had no chance to defend herself against the charges, which she did not know had been made until she was summoned before the board one day.

Mrs. Scott says that on August 31 of this year, she completed twenty years of continuous service as a teacher in the public schools. Of this time, she spent seventeen years in the Holualoa school, the first year as sole teacher, the last sixteen years as principal. In all that time no adverse report concerning her was ever made by the inspectors, and many favorable reports were rendered. Only one complaint was ever made against her by a patron of the school, and from this she was completely exonerated by the department.

Last July she was unanimously reappointed principal of the Holualoa school for one year, from September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910. She was notified of her reappointment and accepted.

On September 1, the complaint continues, Mrs. Scott was summoned by telephone to meet Superintendent Babbitt and two of the commissioners, Mr. Judd and Mrs. Wilcox, at the board rooms. She obeyed the summons, not having any thought that charges had been made against her. When she appeared, she was informed that grave charges had been made against her, consisting of cruel and inhuman treatment of her pupils, arbitrary and arrogant conduct toward her subordinate teachers, and lack of social standing. The board had discovered after twenty years that Mrs. Scott lacked that social standing essential to the successful teaching of the young idea to shoot.

Mrs. Scott claims that on account of the unexpectedness of the charges, she was unable to reply to them, and on September 3 was informed, through Inspector King, that she had been removed as principal of the school. She requested that she be given time to prepare a defense, and this was granted her in so many words. But, on September 6, she again appeared before the board and the following colloquy took place:

Mr. Judd—"We adhere to our decision of last Friday taken to you by Mr. King. You are removed as principal of the Holualoa school."

Mrs. Scott—"What is the cause of my removal?"

Mr. Judd—"You have been found deficient as a principal in that when insubordination arose, you did not report it and have it dealt with."

Mrs. Wilcox—"I have no feeling in the matter. I am unbiased. I have decided from what you yourself have said. You have stated this state of affairs existed. You should have reported it to the inspector, and if he did not deal with it, then you should have reported it to the department."

Mrs. Scott—"Is this the end? Am I not to be fully heard?"

Mr. Judd (emphatically)—"This IS the end. As far as the board is concerned, we intend it SHALL be the end."

Mrs. Scott alleges that there never has been any insubordination that has not been reported to the inspector and the board and dealt with.

The insubordination referred to by the board is the affair with Mrs. Maydwell. As to who was right and who was wrong in that affair does not appear to count, as the board took the easy course in settling the difficulty of firing both women. Under the contracts, the board could not discharge them, so it transferred them to districts outside of Kona. Both teachers had their homes at Holualoa.

Mrs. Scott further alleges that on September 13, when school was to open for the term, she was on hand to take up her work as principal, but there was another principal present, armed with the authority of the board. She claims that she has been damaged in the sum of $1500, the amount she would earn by teaching for the year of her contract. She also claims to have undergone great mental suffering on account of the action of the board, but she does not make any charge for that. All she asks is the $1500 salary and costs.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Many sufferers from chronic diarrhoea have obtained prompt relief by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Some of the worst cases of this disease have been permanently cured by it after other Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands, treatment and skilled physicians had failed. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON'S FREAK VIKING AFTER SENATOR PILES' SEAT

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 10.—Legh Richmond Freeman, a native of Virginiaa, pioneer of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Idaho and Washington, veteran editor and publisher of The Northwest Farm and Home, and widely known as "the father of good roads and irrigation," has shied his castor into the political arena in Washington and will make an active campaign at the coming primary election for the Republican nomination as United States senator, to succeed Senator Samuel H. Piles. He is sixty-seven years of age.

Freeman traces his ancestry to the land forces of the Norse people known as the Allamans, the fiercest of the tribes congregated on the banks of the Danube, where thy formed an alliance with the northern horde of the Goths and Vandals and overthrew the Roman Empire. His forebears came to America from Egland in 1623 and landed at Hampton Roads, where they found the last of the Captain John Smith colony embarking for England. The party, led by Christopher Freeman, colonized the valley of the Rappahannock.

One of Freeman's early exploits in the Pacific country was to claim three-quarters of the earth's surface as his inheritance, by right of lineal descent from the Vikings, and establish "the republic of all the high seas," with capital of Erie Peak, Fidalgo Island, State of Washington. The claim was made shortly before sunset on March 17, 1885, aboard the steamship Queen of the Pacific, bound for San Francisco. He marshaled the cabin passengers to the upper deck, and, giving a military salute, which was returned by the master of the vessel on the bridge, he asked:

"Captain Alexander, where are we now, sir?"

The captain's answer was in the ancient form of the maritimes:

"Seven miles off Fortunas, northern arm of Cape Mendocino, coast of California, United States of America."

"Then sir," continued Mr. Freeman, "we are more than a league from land and are therefore on the high seas."

"We are, sir."

Proclaiming "the republic of all the high seas," Freeman announced that for executive and judicial purposes it would be attached to the government of the United States, adding:

"This republic will be supported by revenues collected from the masters of all ships and from royalty on all precious substance taken from the mighty deep, including whales, seals, otter, porpoise, fish, corals, pearls and sponges. We will have our consuls stationed at all ports of entry and every skipper will be required to take out clearance papers coming and going.

"In the presence of the officers and the cabin passengers of your noble vessel I now proceed to the stern of this ship and cast off this anchor and buoy to mark here the initial corner of 'the Republic of all the high seas.'"

Freeman wore a robe of white polar bear skin and a helmet, surmounted by the head of a walrus with eagle's wings attached to the sides, giving him the appearance of an ancient sea rover. He was formally crowned "Viking of all the High Seas" in 1889, the ceremony taking place on the apex of Erie Peak, overlooking Puget Sound.

In his declaration of principles, issued at North Yakima, Wash., where he lives, Freeman says in part, as follows:

"I was born on a farm in Culpepper county, Virginia, and as a barefooted boy attended the log schoolhouse in the corner of the woods, afterwards taking a course at Kemper's college, preparatory to the university.

"I went to college only to learn how to learn; and the fifty years' schooling that I have received by coming in contact with the rugged frontier and vigorous inhabitants has brought me to the graduating exercises, in which I shall receive my diploma in 1910.

"For centuries the most of my people have been plain farmers. When seventeen years of age I came west and I have spent a half century describing and illustrating the west and teaching modern farming.

"It was mainly through my efforts that the good roads and irrigation departments have been installed at the University of Washington, where the first good roads building in the world is maintained.

"I was the originator and organizer of the State Taxpayers' League, which greatly improved the tax laws of the state.

"I have studied law and pursued a course that would qualify me for the office that the people are now asking me to accept.

"I have taken active part in the creation of the states of Nebraska, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and Washington, in which my magazine has been published from time to time as I blazed the trail for the vanguard of civilization across the western two-thirds of America; and I named Wyoming.

"My long career in the west as a factor in the building of states and an empire is sufficient evidence to my constituents that I am capable of the best service in the upper house of Congress.

"I have been a resident of the state of Washington twenty-five years and have visited almost every neighborhood. Therefore, I am well informed as to the wants of each community.

"I have organized and promoted most of the agricultural societies of the state.

"All who are acquainted with me know that, like Henry Clay, 'I would rather be right than President.'"

SENATOR KILLS VICIOUS BOAR

While the guests of the Honorable and Mrs. Eric Knudsen were hunting at Echo Rock, near Waimea canyon last Friday week, the dogs, hunting through the wooded glens of a little valley below, succeeded in raising a large and savage wild bear.

The old tusker was making havoc among those of the dogs which were not experienced hunters, and the party above was soon apprised of the fact that some one must go to the rescue.

A hasty count of ammunition revealed the fact that but one loaded cartridge remained, all the remainder having been fired off to raise the echoes. Senator Knudsen was game, however, and he loaded his rifle with the lonely cartridge and boldly started down on foot to tackle the enraged boar in its lair. The members of the party above knew that if he missed that one shot, he would be overpowered by the beast, already roused to anger by the dogs. So they held their breath, while waiting for him to fire.

The Senator's aim was true, however, and the watchers above were much relieved, after the gun was fired, to hear his call of triumph and know that the single bullet had gone true, and no more was to be feared from that freebooter of the Halemanu forest wilds.

ISLAND PEOPLE IN SAN FRANCISCO ROW

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—It was an anxious quarter of an hour for Manuel Perez and Mrs. Lenor Gamarra in the chambers of Judge Thomas F. Graham today while they waited the decision of the court as to whether they might marry.

The party arrived, accompanied by friends, and were ushered into the room. Perez is attached to the Spanish Club and can not speak a word of English, although he has resided in San Francisco for two years. Mrs. Gamarra is similarly equipped as a linguist, and an interpreter was requisitioned.

Through this third party, Perez informed the court as to who he was and his importance in the world. Mrs. Gamarra did the same thing, but incidentally mentioned that she had been the wife of a sugar planter in Hawaii until four months ago, when she was divorced in Honolulu and immediately sailed for San Francisco.

The court is one of the best posted officials on California divorce laws in the state, but, offhand, he knew nothing of the Hawaiian laws.

The court called up the law library. It took several minutes to look up the Hawaiian law and during this time the parties to the proposed contract were on the anxious seat. They held a continued conversation in their native tongue and their faces wore an anxious look.

Then the telephone rang and the court answered. Law Librarian Owens communicated the result of his investigation. Under the Hawaiian law a second marriage might follow immediately after a decree of divorce had been entered.

The interpreter did not wait for this information from the court, but communicated it as he understood it from the phone conversation. The dizziness of the couple passed away and, all smiles, they stood erect and left the court's chambers Mr. and Mrs. Perez.

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY CHIEF LEAL

The man who burglarized Abraham Fernandez' hardware store has been captured. Shortly before midnight last night Chief of Detectives Joe Leal took B. Joyce, said to be a deserter from the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, into custody, and found three of the revolvers, stolen from Fernandez' store, in his possession. Leal says that the man admitted the burglary and said that he had given the fourth revolver away.

A Portuguese boy reported to the police late last night that he had been held up on Alakea street between Beretania and Hotel and that, getting no money, the robber took his hat and punched him in the mouth. Leal at once responded and went to the scene of the holdup.

The chief saw Joyce dodge into a dark alley, and started after him. The man started to run, but Leal gave chase and soon caught up with him. Single-handed he tackled his man, and finally subdued him, but not until after a fierce fight had been waged. On Joyce's person were found the three revolvers, one of them loaded.

Today Leal will go on board the Pennsylvania and see what he can learn about Joyce's past record.

COOS APPLES FOR HAWAII.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special).—Members of the Coos County Fruit Growers' Association met this morning to discuss the matter of marketing apples. It was decided to furnish 1000 boxes of Gravenstein apples to the Pacific Hawaiian Fruit Company.

Judge John S. Cooke addressed the meeting and said that Coos County in a few years would surpass Hood river district in fruit production.

You Get It First

Sporting News

You Get It Straight

REGATTA DAY PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

BY JACK DENSHAM.

IT was a real Regatta day yesterday in every way. The wharves were crowded to their limits, and the girls were out in just three colors, blue and white and red and white. It was a delightfully lively scene on the harbor. Launches and rowboats darted back and forth on the water, the sun shone, the bands played, the crowds cheered, and the three ladies, who arrived on the Irmgard in the middle of it, thought that Honolulu was the liveliest place between San Francisco and Bangkok.

The Myrtles made their usual winning. The red and white colors had plenty of chance to flaunt themselves in the breeze, and the only thing to detract from the general enjoyment of one of the finest Regatta days that we have ever had was the air of disappointment that ruled the Healani boat clubhouse.

More ideal weather for the event could not be imagined. The guardian of the weather must have a soft spot in his heart for the United States Navy, for it was regular Queen's weather that prevailed. The harbor waters were smooth, the wind was just enough to keep excited spectators from getting apoplexy, and the sun was careful to hide his face occasionally behind fleecy clouds.

The presence of the fleet and the enthusiastic way in which the sailors entered into the events was a magnificent addition to Regatta day. The visitors took as much interest in the rowing races as did the kamaainas, and their share of the work and arrangements was carried out to perfection.

The two really exciting finishes yesterday out of the thirteen races rowed, steamed or sailed in the harbor were the cruiser launch race and the four-paddle canoe race.

Both of these finishes were of the most exciting sort. The launch race was the most dramatic, while the four-paddle canoe race was the most attractive, from the fact that there was a straining of muscles and brains at the finish. "Rusty" Brown won out in his race by a magnificent piece of cool-headedness. His canoe was swerving at the finish, but had good headway. Instead of changing his paddle over and trying to steer his boat into a direct line, he stayed pau until the bow paddler had shoved her nose around. Then he paddled like all Hades let loose and just nosed out the Niaulani.

Launch Race Spectacular.

The finish of the steam launch race was a wonder. The Colorado boat was on the far side with a big lead some 100 yards from the finish. The Tennessee steamer was on the inside, with the Maryland a trifle ahead, between her and the Colorado, a good second. Then the engineer on the Tennessee let loose the rest of his throttle and that launch began to jump out of the water.

And, oh, how she did go! The finishing line was on a slant from the Hawaii, and it seemed uncertain which boat would nose over the line first, until they were within a few yards of the finish. Then the prow of the Colorado was blanketed by the Tennessee and the latter romped over the line a quarter of a length to the good.

Myrtles Victorious.

The Myrtle Boat Club, as usual, handed it to the Healanis very badly. It was a very sorry piece of business, and something not to be dwelt on. The Myrtle rowers were in grand form in every case and made good time, but they had nothing to press them, and it was only the well-known Myrtle spirit that forced them to row as hard as they did.

Both six-oar barge races were the worst kind of processions. Dick Sullivan and Carl Oss put up a noble race against Bill Lyle and Padeken in the senior pair-oars, but they were outclassed. The Myrtle boat had a sweet, strong stroke at the finish, while Dick and Carl were growing ragged with the effort of the thing.

There was something of a race in the junior pair-oars, too. But again the Myrtles outclassed the Healanis. The distance of those races is very short, only from the end of the Channel wharf to opposite the marine ways, and the gain made in the less than two minutes which it took to row the races was very large.

Patent Cogs Jerk.

The Healanis' rowers have a stroke like a moving picture film. It goes fast enough, but has a patent cog to make it jerk. This was painfully noticeable in the six-oar races. While the Myrtle boat kept sliding through the water all the time, the Healani barge had a very painful way of getting up top speed during the stroke and then stopping suddenly owing to the unlimited jerk of the rowers on their slides. The Healani boats were animated hair-spring escapements.

The losers seemed fit and did not appear to be so much done up as some of the winners. But they surely lacked form. They jerked badly on their return, they feathered hardly at all and they obversed their blades in the water. Had they been a much fitter and stronger crew than the Myrtles they could not have won under those circumstances.

Sailing Races Interesting.

The sailing races provided plenty of keen interest, especially at the finishes when most of the sailors seemed to think that it was their duty to hold a strong luff and cross the finishing line near the judges' boat, instead of keeping a rapfull and passing across the line anywhere between the Hawaii and the flag on the quarantine wharf. In both instances the leaders lost the race by putting about to make another tack on account of this misunderstanding.

Waterfront Crowded.

The waterfront was crowded early in the day. The Irmgard came in before the first race was started and just thirty seconds after she was warped to the Channel wharf her masts, yards and decks were black with spectators.

The finishing line was changed at the last minute. Instead of being from a flag on the old Kinau wharf to the yacht Hawaii, as originally planned, it was decided to make it from the end of the marine ways to a flag on the quarantine wharf. The reason was that, from where the Hawaii would have had to be anchored, to make the line fair on account of the curve in the harbor, nobody would have been able to see anything of the races. So the Hawaii was moored to the ways dolphins and many boatmen made much money by taking people to and from the shore, a distance of some fifty yards, at two bits per.

First Race Starts Late.

The first race did not start till nearly 10 o'clock. This was due to the fact that the naval launches were unable to start the regatta as previously planned, and so the six-oar barges were ordered out and left the starting line just a few minutes before bells chimed out from the cruisers.

From the very start the Myrtle crew jumped out and proceeded to enlarge its lead with every stroke. By the time it had passed the judges' boat the barge was several lengths in the lead, and rounded the outer marks many seconds in the lead.

The water was not rough outside and little spray was shipped, but there were occasional bursts of wind that made it hard for the rowers, and both boats slowed down. The active forty-two of the Myrtles was down to thirty-eight but they kept coming all the time and crossed the finishing line with little Luther Hough yelling himself as hoarse through the megaphone as though it were a heartbreaking finish with the other boat nosing out.

The distance between the two boats was too long to try and estimate lengths, so the time was taken. According to the time it was somewhere between fifteen and twenty lengths.

Six-Paddle Canoe Race.

Then came the six-paddle canoe race. The visitors on the Hawaii promptly made a pool on the race and the man who had drawn Kaimookalani was very glad because it was the longest name on the list and he thought that it ought to reach in first. He is a naval officer and refused to be discouraged when told about the Outrigger Club and the Aa. But the haole crew romped in an easy winner. Rusty Brown steered a magnificent race and kept the Prince's boat pointed as straight as an arrow, while the other canoes were veering all over the place. It was a splendid feat of paddling and too much credit can not be given to that good old Rusty and his gallant crew of youngsters. Not one much more than passed the twenty mark.

Freshman Contest.

Next came the six-oar freshman race. The Myrtle youngsters rowed, if possible, a better stroke than the seniors, and they jumped away from the ragged attempt of the Healanis so fast that it was a shame to watch. For a time the Healanis, with extra beef and weight, made a rally, but they could not hold the terrific pace of stroke that McCandless set, and soon dropped behind. Carl Oss did his level best at cox, but there was nothing doing and the Myrtle crew came in just fifty-five seconds ahead of the Healanis.

First Real Excitement.

The first real excitement of the day was provided by the next race, which was for four-paddle canoes. Rusty Brown's gallant crew, with the same boat, but curtailed by two paddlers, just managed to win the race. The Niaulani held the lead till within three hundred yards of the finish when the Aa nosed out and took the lead.

Fifty yards from the finish the Aa swerved and it looked as though Rusty were all in and would never get his boat over first. But that gallant Outriggerite was very far from all in. Not he. Not by many rows of beans. He had his brain working beneath its auburn lid. He was paddling to port and the boat swerved to starboard. He had a choice of three things to do. Two of which would have lost him the race and one which would win, and he chose the right one.

He could have changed his paddle over. The time lost would have been fatal. He did neither. He let up for about three strokes and yelled to bow to paddle. The canoe was going fast, she straightened for the line, the slight rest gave Rusty new energy, and digging his paddle like a crazy man, he literally lifted the good old Aa over the line ahead. It was one grand exhibition of skill, pluck, nerve and stamina.

FEATURE RESULTS OF REGATTA DAY.

Outrigger Club won both the six and four-paddle old-style canoe races. "Rusty" Brown steered in both cases.

The Tennessee won the steam launch race in a magnificent finish from the Colorado.

The Tennessee also won the racing cutter race in a great burst of speed from the South Dakota.

The California won the service cutter race in a close finish of three-quarters of a length from the Washington.

The Myrtles defeated the Healanis in every rowing race—senior six-oar by 50 seconds, freshmen six-oar by 55 seconds, senior pair-oar by one length, and junior pair-oar by one and one-half lengths.

The closest races of the day were the steam launch race and the four-paddle canoe race, in which the Outrigger canoe "Aa," owned by Prince Cupid, nosed out the "Niaulani."

Senior Pair-Oar.

The senior pair-oar came next, and provided some excitement at the finish, for Dick Sullivan and Carl Oss' magnificent condition and stamina enabled them to make it look bad for the Bill Lyle-Padeken combination a short way from the finish. But the Myrtles won again, and were never really in danger.

Four-Oar Race.

The race for four-paddle canoes—modern—was interesting principally on account of preliminary wagers that were made on the Hawaii by several of the guests. One man took the Maikai Fine because he said that Maikai was the first Hawaiian word he had learned; another man took the Good Time because the name appealed to his inner consciousness. There was much cheering and pulling for the two boats, by partisans. The Good Time won out and the Maikai Fine came in a close third to the Laukila.

Junior Pair-Oar.

The junior pair-oar which followed was another sharp dash to victory by the Myrtle pair. Ted Center and Macaulay had little difficulty in running away from Kamakau and Fuller, and crossed the line well in the lead.

Sailing Canoe Race.

The first sailing canoe race was won fairly easily by the Lei Ilima. She would not have won if the crew of the Alabama had not thought that it was necessary to pass the line near the judges' boat. She put about when there was no need to, the Lei Ilima passed ahead of her and won out, while the Alabama made a great finish for second place, with the Kalei, just nosing out with a final puff of wind.

Like Sea Monsters.

Meanwhile the cruiser steam launches had gone out to the starting buoy, and there had been an interval of an hour for lunch. When the launches started, it looked like four sea monsters rushing into the harbor, and apparently there was not a foot to choose between them. From each smokestack came clouds of smoke, livened occasionally by flashes of flame, as the stoker became extra vigorous in his shoveling.

As they passed the outer end of the Channel wharf, the Colorado was in the lead on the far side. The Maryland was second in the center of the channel, and the Tennessee was third on the town side, with the South Dakota two lengths behind.

It was not till the Colorado was nearly opposite the Healani boat club that the engineer on the Tennessee boat opened up his throttle. Then the Colorado and Maryland seemed to stand still while the Tennessee literally jumped through the water and closed up the gap just in time to poke her nose over the line ahead of the Colorado launch.

Exciting Enough for Anyone.

The first cutter race was exciting enough to please anybody. The craft kept in a bunch until the Myrtle boat club was reached, when the California's crew opened up a lead and was not headed during the rest of the race. There was a heart-breaking finish between the Washington and Tennessee crews for second place, and the former crossed the line a scant quarter of a length in the lead.

Women Paddle.

The four-paddle canoe race for women was started just before the racing cutters were sent off. The canoes were splendidly steered and paddled, and the Good Time finished about two lengths ahead of the Maikai Fine, which veered badly just before the finishing line was reached.

Tennessee a Winner.

Then came the racing cutters. The Tennessee won this with a rather faster stroke than the others. The result of the race was in doubt up to the very last minute. The South Dakota was making a hot bid for first honors, but the Southerners had the better form and won out handily while the West Virginia, California and Washington were all close up, in the order named.

Many See Kiokalani Win.

It was nearly 4 o'clock by this time, and the crowds were leaving the wharves and boat houses, although there were plenty left to watch the Kiokalani win the last race of the day, for sailing canoes. The Hallimanu came in first, but was disqualified for not rounding the outer mark. The Palikea, some way behind the second boat to cross the line, took second place.

The official results were as follows:

Senior 6-oared barge race—Myrtles, first; Healanis, second. Time, 15.07 1-2.

Six-paddle canoe race—Aa, first; Kaimookalani, second.

Freshmen six-oared barge race—Myrtles, first; Healanis second. Time, 11.46 1-2.

Four-paddle canoe race.—Aa, first; Niaulani, second.

Senior pair-oars—Myrtles, first; Healanis, second. Time, 1.39 1-5.

Four-paddle canoe (modern)—Good Time, first; Laukila, second.

Junior pair-oars—Myrtles, first; Healanis second. Time, 1.44 1-2.

Sailing canoe race—Lei Ilima, first; Alabama second.

Navy steam launches—Tennessee, first; Colorado, second.

Twelve-oared service cutters—California, first; Washington, second; Tennessee, third.

Four-paddle canoe race for women—Good Time, first; Maikai Fine, second.

Twelve-oared racing cutters—Tennessee, first; South Dakota, second; West Virginia, third; California, fourth; Washington, fifth.

Sailing canoe (modern)—Kiokalani, first; Palikea, second.

SPARKLERS GET THEIRS AGAIN

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The fans had a chance to see some real baseball yesterday afternoon when they watched the exciting contest between the Diamond Heads and the Saints. It was baseball from the ringing of the gong until the last man on the losing side was declared out and the enthusiastic spectators were filing down out of the grandstand to catch the cars for their dinners.

The Saints won by a score of 3 to 1, but it was anybody's game to the end, and the Sparklers had a chance up to the very end of the final spasm. But they failed to pull it down. Luck was against them, but that is no detraction from the playing of the college boys, for they won the game on their merits and put up the best exhibition of the national game that has been seen on the league grounds this season. The value returned to the fans yesterday for their money was enough to make them all sincerely regret that the league games are ended for this year.

The game between the Sparklers and the Saints was preceded by an exhibition of mismanagement on the part of the league officials that made everybody extremely tired. There was supposed, according to the advertisements, to be a game between the Kams and the team from the cruiser California, but the sailors missed one car and arrived a little late, and in the meantime it appeared that the Fort Shafter team had been invited out to show their mettle. On the nonappearance of the sailor boys the Fort Shafter bunch was substituted, why, no one seemed to know, as there was nobody on the field who seemed to have any authority. The two teams played one inning, in their half of which the Kams made two runs and the soldiers none. Just as the initial spasm was concluded, the boys from the California appeared on the scene of battle, and the Roadpounders were retired to the dressing rooms, their places being taken on the field by the naval boys.

The Kams scored eight runs before the end of the sixth inning.

The soldiers failed to do anything in their half of the sixth agony and the Kams in the seventh rested on their laurels. But it was misplaced confidence, for immediately afterward the cyclone struck them. Franks, of the sailor team, reached first on an error by the pitcher and moved on to second on a passed ball. Higgins reached the sack on a nice bingle and Vincent was given free transportation. With Murphy at bat Franks trotted across the plate while the catcher was chasing a ball that the pitcher had tried to throw over the grandstand. Murphy walked, and about that time the Kams blew up and sailors trotted across the plate so fast that it looked like a naval procession.

When the dust settled down on the field, the astounded Kams discovered that their opponents had chalked up no less than six runs. This looked like something might be doing and the fans stood on their hind legs and howled for the rest of it. It was about here that the canny management contracted a severe case of chilled extremities and called the game, to the loudly expressed disgust of the entire grandstand, who suggested to the brave field managers that perhaps it might be better to lose a game than to win it by doubtful methods.

The official score was:

DIAMOND HEAD—	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Rice, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0
H. Chillingworth, ss	4	0	1	2	3	0
E. Fernandes, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	1
Davis, 2b	4	0	0	1	4	0
Sumner, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Winne, c	3	0	0	4	2	1
Leslie, p	2	0	0	1	5	0
S. Chillingworth, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	0
J. Fernandez, cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	3	27	15	2

ST. LOUIS—	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
La Sue, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
G. Bruns, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Bushnell, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	0
Jas. Williams, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	0
H. Bruns, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0
John Williams, p	4	1	0	1	1	0
Freitas, ss	4	1	2	2	2	1
Markham, rf	4	0	1	4	1	0
Soares, c	3	0	1	5	3	0
Totals	34	3	7	27	11	1

St. Louis: Runs. .0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—3
D. Head: Runs. .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Threebase hit, Freitas; sacrifice hits, Leslie, H. Bruns; stolen bases, Bushnell, H. Bruns; double plays, Markham to G. Bruns, Leslie to Davis; struck out, by Williams 6, by Leslie 8; bases on balls, off Williams 3, off Leslie 2; wild pitches, Williams 1, Leslie 1; passed ball, Winne.

DRAGONLETS GOT THEIRS

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Athletic Park Results.

Tennessee 3, C. A. C. 2 (10 innings). J. A. C. 4, South Dakota 0.

The first game was the feature at the Athletic park yesterday afternoon. The Dragonlets led the Southerners a hard dance but lost out in the tenth when Ah Pui sent in two wild pitches. Ayau took his place but the sailors scored.

The second game was a spilling of the whitewash by the Japs over the South Dakota team. There was only one Jap playing in the team but that did not bother the sailors half so much as the pitching of Jack Flores, who struck them out regularly to the grand sum total of 15.

Seegar, the twirler for the Tennessee, grabbed his team out of a very nasty hole in the second inning. En Sue, the crack sprinter, was at bat. Catcher missed third strike and, on the throw to first, threw high and En Sue went to third. It looked bad for the Southerners with a man on third and none down but Seegar was there. He actually fanned the next three men and they were the heavy stickers of the team. Che Bui, Akina and Akana all went down before the remarkable twistings of Seegar's delivery. This remarkable piece of nerve undoubtedly won the game for the Southerners.

McAfferty, the centerfielder for the Southerners, did two remarkable stunts. In the third and seventh innings he scooped up two hot ones and sent back so fast that the runners could not advance.

Bush, the third baseman, played a grand game. It is true that he made two errors but both were very venial and he did yeoman service especially in the ninth, when he scooped up a hot drive from Ayau that should have been good for a bingle if Bush had not had the poi bowl on his mitt. He repeated the dose on Johnny Lo and you never saw such a surprised man as Johnny when he found that he was out.

The First Game.

The official score was:

C. A. C.—	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Hang Chack, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sing Chong, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	4	0
Ayau, ss-p	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
J. Lo, rf	4	0	1	1	0	1	1
En Sue, cf	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
Che Bui, c	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
Akina, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	0	0
Akana, 2b	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ah Toon, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Apau, p	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
Ah Pui, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
Asam, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	5	4	27	8	3

TENNESSEE—	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Seegar, p	3	1	0	0	2	2	0
Beatty, rf	5	0	3	0	0	0	0
Bush, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	4	2
Green, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neff, c	4	0	0	0	8	0	1
McAfferty, cf	4	1	2	0	5	0	0
Slivinski, ss	2	0	1	0	1	3	0
Haws, 2b	3	1	1	0	1	2	0
Carruthers, 1b	4	0	1	0	11	0	0
Totals	33	3	8	0	*29	11	3

*Sing Chong out, running out of line.

C. A. C.: Runs. .0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
B. H. .1 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—5
Tennessee: Runs. .0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3
B. H. .1 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 1 1—8

Twobase hits, Sing Chong; sacrifice hits, Sing Chong, Slivinski 2, Haws; left on bases, C. A. C. 5, Tennessee 8; first base on errors, C. A. C. 3, Tennessee 3; double plays, Akina unassisted, Seegar to Haws to Carruthers; hit by pitcher, Hang Chack, Seegar; struck out, by Apau 2, by Ah Pui 2, by Seegar 8; bases on balls, off Apau 1; wild pitches, Ah Pui 3; innings pitched, by Apau 5, by Ah Pui 3 1-3, by Ayau 1-2; charge defeat to Ah Pui. Umpire, Sergeant Davis. Scorer, N. Jackson. Time of game, 1 hour 25 minutes.

The Second Game.

Stage fright lost the game for the South Dakota team. They were not there in any way and there was not a single hit nor a run to their credit.

Three runs in the second for the Japs on three errors and a two-bagger. One in the sixth by a bingle and a double.

The official score was as follows:

J. A. C.—	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
A. Franco, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Akana, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walker, 1b	4	0	0	1	6	0	2
Hoopii, 1b	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ross, 3b	4	2	2	0	0	1	0
Brito, c	4	0	1	0	12	1	0
Kahaawinui, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wakita, cf	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zerbe, cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kaipo, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Flores, p	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	34	4	5	2	27	6	2

S. DAKOTA—	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Moran, cf	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
Felix, rf	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wilder, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Williams, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wachlin, c	4	0	0	0	12	0	1
Lott, 1b	1	0	0	0	5	0	1
Brewer, 3b	2	0	0	0	5	1	0
Woorman, 2b	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
Mullholland, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson, p	3	0	0	1	1	6	0
Totals	28	0	0	5	27	10	3

J. A. C.: Runs. .0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
B. H. .0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0—5
S. Dakota: Runs. .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
B. H. .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Twobase hits, Ross, Brito; sacrifice hit, Kahaawinui; left on bases, J. A. C. 4, South Dakota 7; first base on errors, J. A. C. 3, South Dakota 2; double play, Johnson to Brewer to Wilder; hit by pitcher, Moran; Struck out, by Flores 15, by Johnson 7; bases on balls, off Flores 2; passed balls, Wachlin 3, Brito 1. Umpire, Sergeant Davis. Scorer, N. Jackson. Time of game, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Attendance, 1100.

Mainland Sport News

Bill Garvin, of the San Francisco Olympic Club, won the five-mile race at the Caledonian sports at San Mateo on September 9 in the remarkably good time of 27 minutes 4 seconds.

The Coast accounts of the Johnson-Kaufman ten-round bout in San Francisco all agree that the dinge had much the better of the argument, but could not land on the blacksmith sufficiently hard to put him away.

Berkeley has a new method of training for the Rugby games this year. Instead of picking the backs at the last minute, they will be chosen early in the season and will play together all the way through until the big game with Stanford. This should make a big difference.

Frankie Neil, ex-bantamweight champion of the world, put Patsy McKenna, of Chicago, away in less than two minutes at Vancouver on the night of September 11.

The Challenger slipped it to the Monsoon in the thirty-foot class of the Pacific Interclub Yacht Association's regatta on San Francisco bay on September 11. The Monsoon was built by J. T. Pugh of the South Coast Yacht Club. She was consistently beaten by Mischief II. in southern waters, but, after being sold to a San Francisco yachtsman, she won every race in which she was entered until this one.

Barney Jarrett is captain of the Santa Clara College football team. He plays center man in the front row of the scrum. Our old friend Harry McKenzie is again coach. They will play St. Mary's College on Thanksgiving Day.

Among other athletic events planned for Portola week in San Francisco are boxing bouts for champions from the visiting foreign war vessels and a tennis tournament in which Miss May Sutton and Miss Hazel Hotchkiss will take part.

A freak has been discovered in Cincinnati. He had never heard of Christy Mathewson. He was immediately sent to the crazy house.

The Angels went down the toboggan slide in their series with the Seals. They won only one game out the bunch. They are now in third place in the standing of the league.

The Barbarian C. C. won the championship of the California Cricket Association by defeating San Francisco in the last game of the season on Sunday, September 12. The Barbarians had 16 points and the San Franciscans 15 points.

KILAUEA IS VERY ACTIVE JUST NOW

(By Wireless.)

HILO, Sept 18.—The crater of Kilauea is extraordinarily active and the lava is rising very fast. It is now approximately 120 feet from the rim of Halemaumau.

On the night of the visit of the first section of the Congressional party to the crater, the molten lake was a wonderful sight, and on the following night, when the second section paid Madam Pele a visit, the lake had risen a few feet higher. The above wireless would seem to confirm the prediction made by kamaainas that the lake will rise to within a short distance from the top of the pit.

The display has been wonderful for the past year, but in the past few months has been unusually active. The extraordinary explosions when Old Faithful breaks loose in the center of the lake and throws up fountains of liquid fire, thirty and forty feet into the air, is a spectacle which the Congressman aver they can never forget.

The Volcano House company has now provided sufficient room accommodations for almost any large party which may visit the crater. The new Congress Hall, dedicated by the Honorable Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, dean of the Congressional delegation, contains many large and comfortable rooms, well furnished, and a large addition is being built to the main hotel.

When the Shriners from San Francisco arrive here, to hold a joint session with Honolulu Shriners in the crater of Kilauea next November, the management will be able to provide accommodations for all. The Shriners may not arrive here until late in November, preferring to wait until the city elections in San Francisco are over.

Small Talks

SECRETARY MOTT-SMITH—My vacation did me lots of good. I was gone one whole night.

CONGRESSMAN BARTHOLDT—I'm going to have a pair of those kukui pants made when I get back home.

H. P. WOOD—This is the off season for travel to Hawaii. I wonder what the regular tourist season will be like?

CONGRESSMAN BARTHOLDT—I find every man in Hawaii a true American, standing for the flag and an appropriation.

CITY AND COUNTY AUDITOR BICKNELL—I'm at my usual job of making out payrolls. Don't have time for anything else these days.

WALTER POMROY—When Congressman Bartholdt said that he could set type as fast as I, I thought of that Breckons-Matheson contest, and I politely, but firmly, declined to take up his challenge.

PRINCE KUHIO—The list of guests published as being present at our reception to the Congressional party was only half of it, and I am busy explaining to my political friends how it came about.

CHARLEY ACHI—I didn't see my name in the list of guests at Prince Cupid's reception, and I went in my best clothes, too. However, the Prince tells me your paper only had half the list of names.

JOSEPH J. FERN—That Hamakua ditch is a wonderful piece of work. No money is being spared to make everything as substantial as possible, and the big waterway will certainly fulfil all expectations.

REPRESENTATIVE BARTHOLDT—Prince Kuhio enjoys in Washington the respect and esteem of his colleagues, and I can assure you he is an able Congressional representative of the Territory of Hawaii.

ADMIRAL SEBREE—Representative Bartholdt is an advocate of peace. He wants peace in the Pacific. So do I. Just give us plenty of battleships and accessories and there will be peace all right—no more trouble.

DR. PAUL ADAMS—I went out and jumped into the ocean the other morning, and I received the greatest shock of my life. No one had told me that the water was warm, and I was prepared for an icy plunge.

W. L. CASTLE—It is not always well to believe all one reads in the San Francisco and Denver papers, as the California reporters have splendid imaginations and very fertile brains; and the Denver reporters are just about as bad.

ALL OF THE VISITING CONGRESSMEN—Something must be done to remedy the passenger blockade between Hawaii and the mainland. Hawaii can not be Americanized unless Americans can get there and get away again when they want to.

W. O. SMITH—The people of Honolulu do not realize what a wonderful state of activity the volcano is in. The lake is longer and the boiling more violent than I have ever known. No one who cares for seeing such things should miss going there now.

J. A. KENNEDY—I was at the volcano last fall when it was the most active, and I have seen it three or four more times during the past year; but it was more brilliant and spectacular when the Congressmen were there last week than I have ever seen it before.

CLAUDIUS H. McBRIDE—I don't dare wear my frock coat and top hat any more. The last time I wore them a man stepped up to me and said, "Well, goodby, Governor." The Governor was standing right beside me at that. No, sir; no more high hat for me; I want to hold my job.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—You will always find that Congressmen are on the best terms with the newspaper fraternity. In Washington, they have learned to understand them and to know that the press representatives are their best friends. A Congressman always gives heed to a newspaperman.

M. O. LEIGHTON—I must hurry back to the States to go over all that land that President Taft withdrew from entry. Upon my report will depend what part of it is again made subject to entry. It's going to be a big job, for the land is scattered all the way from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast.

EBEN LOW—I was one of the original bunch who started polo in Kohala, and that was a good many years ago. There was a crowd of Englishmen there, and we used cattle ponies. One of the players was nearsighted, and he hit anything on the field that looked like a polo ball. The results were often quite amusing.

FRED. L. WALDRON—Suspend the coastwise law by all means. I have strong hopes that our Congressional visitors, since seeing for themselves what local conditions are, will vote for suspension as far as passenger traffic is concerned. Now people go to the steamship offices, find no accommodations, and go and tell their friends. The result is the loss of many visitors.

REPRESENTATIVE RODENBERG—The appropriation your Legislature made to bring Congressmen to your Islands is most laudable. It brings about better results than could that of double the amount appropriated to send your people to Washington. Congressmen visiting here know the Islands, and whatever comes up in Congress concerning them can be intelligently considered by us.

E. S. THEALL—I don't believe that Mr. Bartholdt will ever forget his experience in the ditch section of Kohala. We started out one night to find a house, and first stumbled from an embankment into a ditch. The dignified dean of the Congressional delegation pulled himself out of the red dirt and started up, gained another embankment, and then went slap-bang into a cliff. We all had a great time in Kohala.

CONGRESSMAN GOOD—You have turned the country inside out for us, and we have been wonderfully interested in everything that we have seen.

DR. DUNLOP MOORE—I intended to make a tour of the world, but got only as far as Japan, when I was laid away in a hospital for awhile. So here I am again.

CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR—The past two weeks have been of a hospitality such as I have never seen since God made me, and the like of which I never expect to see again.

SAM JOHNSON—Just because I have driven through Kakaako a few times since I got back from Puna, is no sign I am going back into politics. Let me sell you some ohia ties.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS—I have been as steady as a clock ever since I came to this beautiful land. That is why they have christened me pendulum, with the accent on the pen.

REPRESENTATIVE McLACHLAN—I am greatly impressed with the road-building energy shown by the people of Hawaii. They have built some of the best roads I ever saw; but I think the worst piece of road I ever saw is the six or seven miles of alleged automobile road on the Kona side of Waimea, Hawaii. I think it would be a good idea to fasten the County Supervisors in an auto and run them back and forth over that piece of road without stopping for a week. They would then get a realizing sense of what the road is, and proceed to fix it. If this piece of road were fixed, there would be a fair automobile road all the way from Napoopoo to Hilo, via Waimea. May I be quoted in this matter? I most certainly can, and exaggerate it all you want, for you can't exaggerate the badness of that piece of Kona-Waimea road.

COUNTY SUPERVISOR LEWIS, OF HILO—I hear that Mr. McLachlan wants to ride the Supervisors up and down the Waimea-Kona road for a week, so as to bump them up until they fix it. I sympathize with Mr. McLachlan. I have been over that road myself a good many times, and it is about as bad as it can be; but I am not one of those who is responsible for its condition. I have been continually working for a belt road around the island; but I have been continually blocked by Mr. Desha, who wanted to spend the money on the town streets, instead of the country roads. It is all right to fix up the streets; but I think they should be taken care of for the present with the road tax money and leave the general appropriations for completing the belt road around the island. I think the Board of Supervisors has now come to this conclusion. An appropriation of $10,000 has recently been made to macadamize Mr. McLachlan's piece. After that is finished, I hope to see the road from Waimea into Hamakua macadamized and a new grade put in near Ookala. Meanwhile we are slow going ahead with the bad spot on the Kau side of the volcano. Let Mr. McLachlan come back here in a year or two and he will find a very different road around Hawaii from the present one.

PREFER YOKE OF THE CZAR TO TAHT OF THE MIKADO

Koreans, according to Mr. Ogle, a passenger on the Mongolia, feel that the yoke of Japan is heavier than would be that of any other nation. Japanese coolies are being sent into the Hermit kingdom by tens of thousands, and every Japanese displaces a Korean in the work a day world. On all government works the Japanese are given the preference, and so irksome has become their status that they express the belief that the hand of Russia upon them would be delicate in comparison to the oppression of Japan.

ALEXANDER YOUNG PLANS ADDITIONS TO THE MOANA

Having spent more than $2,000,000 to provide good hotel accommodations in Honolulu for tourists and residents, and desiring to keep abreast of the times with the prospect of a material increase in the travel to the Hawaiian Islands, Alexander Young writes from the mainland to General Manager J. H. Hertsche of the Alexander Young, Moana and Hawaiian hotels, that he is ready now to proceed with the enlargement plans for at least two of the hostelries.

First of all he is having plans prepared for the erection of a large number of handsome cottages on the seven and a half acres of land leased from the Queen Emma Estate, mauka of Kalakaua avenue and adjoining the power plant of the Moana Hotel, at Waikiki. Each cottage will be equipped with baths and kitchen outfits for light housekeeping. If occupants do not desire to take advantage of the latter opportunity, they can obtain meals at the Moana. The fence will be removed, the grounds planted to grass, stone walks laid, and the entire grounds improved. The cottages will have complete telephonic communication with the Moana Hotel. A tennis court will also be added to the numerous attractions of the hotel.

Furthermore, Mr. Young contemplates erecting, in the near future, an addition to the Moana Hotel on the land just Ewa of the present hotel building, a structure containing from 150 to 200 rooms. The building will probably be constructed of reinforced concrete and, architecturally, will be one of the handsomest buildings in the city. The Moana Hotel has always enjoyed the patronage of wealthy tourists, and the new addition will have almost every convenience of a New York hotel.

Another improvement contemplated by both Mr. Young and Manager Hertsche is an alteration in the location of the Young Hotel offices. During the winter or early spring the offices will be removed to the street floor, and the present office location will be utilized in making a more commodious reception hall.

Manager Hertsche also states that the Royal Hawaiian Hotel dining-room may again be opened in case tourist traffic should warrant it. The Hawaiian has enjoyed a fair patronage although the dining-room department has remained closed for the past year and a half. The old Hawaiian, which was one of the most widely known hotels, in years gone by, is popular still because of its broad lanais and tropical surroundings. The opening of the dining-room would be good news to the Royal Hawaiian's host of friends.

Alexander Young is a progressive citizen and since he entered the hotel business and built the Young Hotel, he has been active in giving the best accommodations to the traveling public. He has made a close study of the prospects of tourist travel to Hawaii during the coming year, and has reached the conclusion that the contemplated additions and improvements at the Moana Hotel are necessary, owing to increased inquiries for accommodations at the seabeach resort.

HISTORIC RELIGIOUS EDIFICE TORN DOWN

A few weeks ago the old St. Andrew's Pro-Cathedral was sold to a Chinese, torn down, and the old lumber used in the erection of quarters for Orientals. It was built in 1866, on land which Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma had given to the Anglican Church in April, 1863. The adjoining building of St. Andrew's Priory was erected early in 1867.

Services were held in Hawaiian at 9:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. on Sunday and in English at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Queen Emma was a regular attendant and Kalakaua acted as interpreter of the sermon. He was sometimes relieved by Hiram, the husband of Poomaikelani, who was at that time a sort of steward to Queen Emma. Among the regular attendants were Theo. H. Davies, Henry May, Daniel Smith, Thomas Brown (the father of the late Mrs. Alex. Mackintosh), Judge Robertson, the McKibben family, Capt. Luce, T. R. Walker and Tom May. The last three were in the Choir.

In 1869, Alex. Mackintosh, not then ordained, and the late A. L. T. Atkinson came to Honolulu, and Mr. Atkinson acted as organist for many years. When Bishop Staley left in 1870, Mr. Mackintosh came from Lahaina and took charge of the native congregation, which consisted largely of the friends and followers of Queen Emma.

When Kalakaua was elected in 1874, and some of the Queen Emma faction were in jail, word was sent to Nahaolelua that an attempt was to be made on the life of the Queen on a certain night at 12 o'clock. She said that she did not believe it and tried to quiet her friends, but they insisted that the Queen should leave her house on the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu and go to St. Andrew's Priory and stay with Sister Bertha for the night. Word was sent to Mr. Wodehouse, the British Commissioner, who went to the King and told him of the report. Queen Emma went to the Priory and passed the night in the parlor still standing just inside the gate, and close to the Pro-Cathedral. Under the Pro-Cathedral a number of men hid so as to be ready in case of need. The clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, in order to appear loyal and avert suspicion, had the Cathedral grounds decorated with lanterns. The occasion was the return of Kalakaua from a tour of the island, and there was a procession that night in his honor.

The hour when it was said the attempt was to be made was at midnight. While Sister Bertha and a native lady-in-waiting, now living, kept watch, the Queen slept. She awoke about 2 p. m. and asked the time. When she was told that it was 2 o'clock, she said quietly, "Thank God."

This is not the only time that a Queen sought refuge in the Priory, but that is another story.

Inside the Priory gate a small building still stands. It was attached to the Pro-Cathedral and originally opened into it. Here the Sisters and girls of St. Andrew's Priory sat during the services, not seen by the congregation but themselves able to see the clergyman and choir. It has been used for seven years as an office for Miss Taggart, treasurer of the Priory.

Services were held in the Pro-Cathedral until Christmas, 1886, when the choir of the Cathedral was ready for occupancy, and the old building was given over for general parochial use, including the Sunday School.

The fald-stool, the lectern, font and altar-cross now in the Cathedral were all used in the old building until they were moved into the new stone structure in 1886. So were the altar cloths which Queen Emma brought from England. These are now used in the side Chapel of the Cathedral.

A portion of the Pro-Cathedral was used for school purposes from time to time. Here a clergyman had a school for white boys. Here St. Peter's Chinese school was started.

When Bishop Willis left, what remained of Iolani school was gathered together by Bishop Nichols in April, 1902, and put under the charge of the Rev. Frank Fitz, until the new Bishop should come, and it was given a place in the Pro-Cathedral, where it remained until Bishop Restarick purchased the old Armstrong house in 1905.

The old building had many associations for the Churchmen of Honolulu. Some men of family tell how they used, when small, to watch the rats run across the timbers of the roof, a diversion that formed a relief from the tediousness of the sermon. Here were married many who are now in middle life and older. From it many were taken to their last resting place. But like other things which have had their day, it is gone. Its site has already been planted to grass, and the rising generation will soon forget that the old building stood there for forty-three years, serving varied purposes in the life of the Church. It was one of the articles in the agreement accepting the gift of the Davies Memorial Parish House that the old Pro-Cathedral was to go, and it has gone.

PLEASANT HOUSE PARTY.

A large and happy party has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay at their mountain house at Kaholuamanu, among them being Mrs. Gay's sister, Mrs. Charles Elston and Mr. Elston, also Miss Elston, Mrs. Dr. Sandow, A. F. Jordan, Otto Wix, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Gartley, Arthur Mackintosh and two friends, and the two botanists, J. F. Rock and C. N. Forbes. The Gays, Elstons and others came down to Kekupua in time to greet the Congressional party last week, but returned to the mountains the next day.—Garden Island.

Alfred H. Ting, of the Baldwin National Bank, was married Saturday evening to Miss Young of Wailuku.—Maui News.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be is plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Debility, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists

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HILO WILL BE VISITED BY CRUISERS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

When the armored cruiser squadron, which leaves Monday morning for maneuvers off the Maui coast, returns to this port one week from today, Admiral Sebree and officers of the First Division will have seen the burning fires of the volcano of Kilauea. The surgeons accompanying the fleet, of which there are two on each vessel, will in meantime have visited the Settlement. It was decided yesterday that, just so soon as the maneuvers off the Maui coast are completed, the First Division of the squadron, commanded by Admiral Sebree, shall leave for Hilo, arriving there, according to present plans, Thursday morning about eleven o'clock. The Colorado will not accompany the other vessels, repairs necessitating her remaining in this port.

Flag Lieutenant Holmes was a busy man yesterday, arranging the details of the volcano trip, over which the officers of the First Division are very enthusiastic. President Kennedy of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company was seen, as was also George Lycurgus. The latter will go to Hilo Tuesday on the Mauna Kea, to ensure the pleasure and comfort of the guests he will have next week. Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of the Admiral, will also go to Hilo on the Mauna Kea and will make the trip with her husband to Kilauea.

All told, there will be about one hundred from the ships of war in the volcano party. Leaving Hilo at two o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the party will spend the night in the crater and at the Volcano House, returning to the Big Island metropolis the following morning. The First Division will then return to Honolulu, arriving here Saturday morning.

In the meantime, Admiral Barry's force, the Second Division, will not be idle by any means. Just what disposition he will make of his vessels when the maneuvers and speed trials are completed has not yet been definitely decided, but it has been settled that one of the cruisers will carry all the surgeons of the fleet on a visit of inspection to the Settlement. Whether or not the other vessels in Admiral Barry's command will also visit Hilo to allow the officers to pay homage to Madame Pele, the Goddess of Fire, has not been settled, but the probabilities are that such will not be the case.

What vessel will convey the fleet surgeons to Molokai is another matter that has not yet been decided upon. President Mott-Smith of the Board of Health is extending all the courtesies in his power to those who will make the trip, and they are anticipating it with considerable interest. One of them stated yesterday that he has looked forward to a visit to the Settlement for a good many years.

Colorado Remains Here.

The cruiser Colorado will not leave with the fleet for maneuvers next Monday morning, it having been deemed more advisable to keep the vessel here in order that necessary boiler repairs may be made. The commander and officers of this ship regret very much the fact that they are compelled to remain in port, for they will lose the trip to Kilauea which the men on the other cruisers of the First Division are to make. The board of inquiry, which is investigating the explosion which occurred on the Colorado on the trip here from San Francisco, has as yet made no report.

The Naval Ball.

On the afternoon and evening of September 28, the reception and ball, to be given by Admirals Sebree and Barry, will be held on the flagships Tenneessee and West Virginia, which are both docked at the Alakea street wharf. On returning from maneuvers, six or seven hundred men of the fleet will be given a job putting the Alakea wharf in shape for the entertainment. The place will be thoroughly cleaned and will be splendidly decorated for the occasion. If the interest which the various fleet committees are taking in the preliminary work betoken anything, the reception and ball will be one of the most brilliant naval affairs that has ever taken place in the Islands.

The following officers have charge of the affair: Flag Lieutenant R. S. Holmes, Tennessee; Ensign W. A. Glassford, West Virginia; Ensign A. S. Rees, Tennessee; Ensign A. Norris, Washington; Lieutenant of Marines W. H. Hill, California; Ensign H. A. McClure, South Dakota; Ensign W. D. Spears, West Virginia; Ensign W. H. Newton, Maryland; Lieutenant Levin J. Wallace, Pennsylvania, and Ensign G. Howze, Colorado.

Medal for Bravery.

Thomas G. Shanahan, coxswain on the flagship Tennessee, will be honored tomorrow morning at inspection, when Admiral Sebree pins on his breast the gold medal, given by the Navy Department for bravery. Coxswain Shanahan saved the life of a comrade on March 1, 1909, while the vessels were lying off Panama. Boatswain Nelson was accidentally thrown overboard, and being unable to swim, would have drowned had it not been for the brave and quick action of Shanahan, who leaped to his rescue and managed to keep the man up until help came. Notice of the brave act reached Washington, and a special medal was ordered made by the Navy Department. This Admiral Sebree will present to Shanahan tomorrow morning.

In the libel case against the manager and editors of the Hilo Shimpo, Suzuki was fined $400 and costs. S. Kushimi $350 and costs, and a nol. pros. was entered against T. Ito. An appeal has been noted.

Commercial News

By Churchill Harvey-Elder.

During the past week the local Stock Exchange was more nearly dormant than it has been for a long time. There were comparatively few sales recorded, and those were of very small blocks. On the other hand, prices were rather strong, a circumstance which may have been a factor in keeping sales down.

Onomea was much in demand on the mainland market early in the week, and cabled advices from San Francisco, received Monday, stated that large quantities could be taken care of at 50. This resulted in a general scurry for options, and owners of the stock had plenty of opportunities to let go. The demand caused an advance, and by the middle of the week the Coast quotation was 50 cents behind the local market figure. Two blocks of 100 each brought 50.50 the latter part of the week. The closing price Friday, the last session day of the week, was 50.50 bid, 50.75 asked.

Waialua last week reached 116.50, the top-notch figure recorded during the recent phenomenal advance. After its lightning climb of some weeks ago, the stock weakened a little, hovering for some time around 112.50. Brokers, however, were propheeying another advance, several of them expressing the belief that 120 would be reached. When the stock again arrived at 116.50, at which figure one block was sold, it looked as though their prophecy might come true, but 116.50 proved to be the limit for the week. The closing quotation Friday was 115.75 bid, 116 asked.

The logical position of this stock is difficult to figure out. In times past it has been way up, and again it has been fairly well down the line. The dividend is three-quarters of one per cent.

Oahu opened the week at 32 and closed the week at the same figure; there was not a sale below or above 32. Most of the deals were rather small, though there was one of 100 and two of fifty shares each. Two hundred and forty shares changed hands altogether. The closing quotation Friday was 32.75 bid, 32 asked.

Two sales of Ewa, totaling but twenty shares in all, were recorded. The first was at 30 and the other at 30.25. But five shares brought the latter figure. Thirty seventy-five was bid at closing time Friday and 31 was asked.

Two hundred shares of Paauhau, all in one block, went at 27.75. On the 'Change Friday, 28 was asked, but there were no takers; in fact, not a single bid was recorded.

One hundred shares of Pioneer went at the rate of 188. There were two blocks sold, one of fifteen shares and the other of eighty-five.

Hawaiian Pineapple was strong, though few sales were made. The first transaction of the week was at the rate of 27.75. This was followed by a small sale at 28 and then the price fell back to 27.75. The three sales aggregated only thirty-five shares.

Fifteen shares of Inter-Island Steam Navigation brought 111. This was the only sale of the stock recorded during the week.

Bonds Not Active.

Bonds were very far from active, though Hilo railway sixes were much in evidence. These securities are supplying most of the activity in the bond market, and continue in good demand, though par is still the only figure at which sales have been recorded. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of these bonds went at par.

There was just one sale of Waialua fives recorded. This was of $2000 worth at the market, namely 100.25.

California Refinery sixes also made their appearance on the sales sheet. There was just one transcation, $4000 worth going at the rate of 101.

No other bond sales were recorded.

New Bank President.

Clarence H. Cooke is now president of the Bank of Hawaii. At a meeting of the directors of the bank, held last week, he was chosen to succeed his father, the late Charles M. Cooke, at the head of the institution. Mr. Cooke's office of first vice president was filled by the election of the Hon. George R. Carter. Richard Cooke, another son of the late Charles M. Cooke, and the secretary of C. M. Cooke, Ltd., was elected to fill the vacancy on the directorate.

Since the late C. M. Cooke retired from the active management of the Bank of Hawaii, C. H. Cooke has been the manager and supervising head, and that he would be chosen to succeed his father as president was a foregone conclusion. He has been extremely successful, and under his supervision the bank has been very prosperous.

Change in Firm.

Last week a deal was consummated whereby A. R. Gurrey, Jr., secretary-treasurer and manager of A. R. Gurrey & Co., Ltd., disposed of his holdings in the company to Norton Bobo. Bobo bought out the interest of C. G. Bockus some time ago, and through his purchase of the holdings of Gurrey, he now becomes the sole owner of the business.

Henry Afong in Business.

Henry Afong has entered the business field, having opened a store at Hotel and Bethel streets, under the firm name of H. Afong & Co.

Additions to Moana.

One of the most important announcements, from a financial standpoint, made during the past week, is that Alexander Young will erect a 200-room addition to the Moana Hotel, and will also build a string of bungalow cottages in connection with the hostelry. The cottages will be on the mauka side of Kalakaua avenue, somewhat Ewa of the little Roman Catholic church.

Stock Transactions.

Onomea—100, 100, 107@49.75; 80@50; 100, 100, 50@50.50.
Waialua—25@115.50; 25, 30, 5@115.50; 15@116; 20@116.50; 10@116.
Ewa—15@30; 5@30.25.
Oahu—100@32; 10@32; 30@32; 50, 50@32.
Honokaa—10, 5@19.
Pioneer—15@188; 85@188.
Paauhau—200@27.75.
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar—5, 5@33.625.
Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.—15@111.
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—25@27.75; 5@28; 5@27.75.

Bonds.

Hilo R. R. 6s—$17.000@100; $10,000@100; $3000@100.
Waialua 5s—$2000@100.25.
California Refinery 6s—$4000@101.

Dividends.—Sept. 15, 1909.

Hawaiian Sugar Co., 1-1-2 per cent; Oahu Sugar Co., 1 1-2 per cent; O. R. & L. Co., 3-4 per cent; Pepeekeo, 1 per cent; Waialua, 3-4 per cent.

Sept. 16 1909.

The Directors of Hawaiian Agricultural Co., announce an increase of the monthly dividend from 1 per cent to 2 per cent.

The Directors of Onomea Sugar Co., announce an increase of the monthly dividend from 2 1-2 per cent to 4 per cent.

Both for the remainder of the calendar year.

Next Haw. Agr. Co. dividend Sept. 30.

Next Onomea dividend Oct. 5.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the general delivery for the week ending September 18, 19909:

Anderson, David Leander	Kot, Frank
Bailey, E H	Low, James T L
Balcom, Miss Irene E	Luke, Jacob
Baker, Miss Annie	Mills, R T
Beverly, Robt	Miller, C H
Bias, Harry J	Mitchell, Alex
Briggs, A	Montgomery, J C
Brown, John	Nell, Monroe
Brown, Mrs Nellie	Nelson, Mrs —
Faint, Miss Lillian B	Nelson, Mrs C A
Hassard, Master Charlie	Nelson, C A
Henderson, J	Sissons, H
Jacobson, Miss Hannah	Smith, Miss Julia
Kite, Mrs Mary	Steward, David
McCormick, W B	Stewart, B C (3)
	Sunter, M E
	Sunter, E M
	Trask, David
	Valentine, Mrs C S

Packages.

Please ask for advertized letters.
JOSEPH G. PRATT,
Postmaster.

DON'T TAKE THE RISK.

When you have a bad cough or cold do not let it drag along until it becomes chronic or develops into an attack of pneumonia, but give it the attention it deserves and get rid of it. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are sure of prompt relief. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SIR JOSEPH WARD AT PROMOTION ROOMS

Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, visited the rooms of the Hawaii Promotion Committee yesterday, accompanied by some of the New Zealand newspaper men who attended the London conference. Sir Joseph was quite pleased with the display of promotion literature from his own country and the efforts which Secretary Wood has made to make the attractions of the big South Pacific Island known to tourists.

DINED BY HIS NAVAL APPOINTEE

Midshipman Dickson, U. S. N., of the U. S. armored cruiser California, gave a dinner on board last evening in honor of Representative James McLachlan, of Los Angeles, and daughter, Miss Juanita McLachlan, nearly a dozen of the younger officers of the fleet also being in the party. Mr. McLachlan appointed Mr. Dickson to the naval academy. The party afterward attended the dance at the Young Hotel.

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DIGEST OF NEWS FROM LATEST TOKIO FILES

A certain clerk named Higuchi, employe of Sotoumi & Co. of Edoboridori, Osaka, ran away with 10,000 yen of his employers' money which he had collected on the last day of the month.

A verdict was given at Tokio district court on Wednesday in the case of Miss Suga Sugeno, a socialist, and editor of the "Free Thought," who recently violated the press regulations. She was senteneed to pay a fine of 400 yen, and should she fail to pay the sum she will be liable to penal servitude for 100 days.

As all the internal fittings on board the newly constructed Japanese battleship Tone have been completed, the captain with the officers and the crew will be ordered on active service on the ship from the 15th inst.

As a result of the government's policy of readjustment and economy, the Department of Finances has effected a curtailment of 800,000 yen in its expenditure Most of this curtailment will be carried out in the Tax Collecting Office and the Monopoly Bureau, namely, over 400,000 yen in the former and over 300,000 yen in the latter. The department will dismiss forty officials of hannin ranks and make other economies as well.

It is reported from Shimonoseki that collision has taken place between the steamships Tetsurei Maru and Yeiko Maru. Both sustained severe damage

In spite of strong opposition of both houses, the government has at last decided to grant the increase of salaries of government officials to the amount of Y15,000,000, of which Y5,000,000 is to be supplied by the retrenchment of administrative expenses. The bill has been nearly compiled and will shortly be sent to the Department of Finances.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has ordered the Meiji Emigration Company to pay 10,000 yen out of the guarantee money of the company, now on deposit with the government, for the expenses needed to give employment on the plantations at Kargomoru, Peru, to those Japanese emigrants who were sent there by this company and who are still without employment, which is contrary to the guarantee of the company.

Since Mt. Asama began to make loud rumbling noises a few days ago, the inhabitants in the vicinity were thrown into utter consternation. Mr. Nagano, Governor of Nagano prefecture, has ordered the Chief of Police of that district to make an inspection of the volcano. The chief of the police station reported, after his inspection, to the effect that there was to be seen in the crater a strange formation, which appeared like a gigantic glass with an egg in it. This is explained that there is now in course of formation a new cone caused by the recent activity. The utmost precaution is now taken by the authorities to prevent any one going close to the crater, or even the mountain itself.

An increase of the salaries of officials is not unreasonable, says the Jiji. The regulation of soldiers' allowances was promulgated ten years ago. For instance, the monthly allowance for second and third-class privates is 1.20 yen, and 1.50 yen for the first-class privates, so that the amount is an average of but 4 or 5 sen per day.

Sato Terugoro, alias Suzuki Kinjiro, aged twenty-six, a native of Asata village, Abe-gun in Suidzuoka prefecture, who had been previously convicted in half a dozen cases of robbery, succeeded in obtaining a position as postman at the Choja-machi postoffice under a false name, but was dismissed for neglect of duty. Since the beginning of July, extensive robberies have been reported in Kanagawa and Yokohama, which have been traced to the above gentleman.

AMERICA FRIENDLY TOWARD JAPAN, SAYS TAKAHIRA

TOKIO, September 4.—Yesterday on his return from America, Baron Takahira was interviewed by a representative of the Kokumin:

It was on February last, the Baron said, that I was transferred to America from Italy, when the anti-agitation was at a high pitch in America and a war between Japan and America was being talked about amongst Americans. The Anti-Japanese feeling lasted for three months. But by May it gradually abated, and by the end of July of the same year it was regarded as mere silliness.

The friendly relations between the two countries is now entirely restored. The Anti-Japanese feeling was nothing but a result of the agitation by some Americans who had ill will towards Japan and whose agitation proved successful for a while only. The agitators failed however to get the confidence of the well-informed Americans.

United efforts by the authorities of both countries brought to an end at last the ill-feeling towards Japan.

Herald's Proposed Alliance Fiasco.

It was in August last that the New York Herald undertook a movement for the formation of an Alliance between China and America, which also had a bad effect upon the relations between the Japan and America.

This undertaking was not in conformity with the idea of the majority of the Americans so that this also ended in a fiasco after an agitation covering some time.

Thus there is not a shred of a cloud upon the horizon at present between both nations, their friendly and traditional relations being restored once more.

Japan's attitude towards the emigration question, is much appreciated by the American government, the resentment of the Americans towards this question is now greatly relieved by this action.

America's Policy the "Open Door."

Some Japanese are startled at America's late financial activity in railway enterprises in China, but the policy was not initiated by President Taft; it was long a cherished plan of Mr. Roosevelt. It simply means that Mr. Taft has carried into effect a policy which Mr. Roosevelt held as a principle, and it is nothing but the realization of the policy of the so-called "open door" and "equal opportunities" in China which was first proposed by America.

America's new activity in China is promoting its development. The Japanese must not hold any prejudices towards this policy of America. Japan has stuck from the very beginning to the policy of the "open door" and "equal opportunities" in Manchuria and every policy of Japan in Manchuria is undertaken upon the basis of that principle. Therefor as long as Japan does not act against that principle in Manchuria she can secure the sympathy of the Americans towards her administration in Manchuria.

The Seattle exhibition will no doubt give a chance to Japanese to introduce their products in America and a great impetus will be given the future trade between Japan and America.

The visit of the Japanese business representatives to America will also give opportunity to promote friendly relation between both nations and their inspection of American business methods will contribute some good toward the development of industry as well as business of Japan."

DO IT NOW

Honolulu People Should Not Wait Until It Is Too Late.

The appalling death-rate from kidney disease is due in most cases to the fact that the little kidney troubles are usually neglected until they become serious. The slight symptoms give place to chronic disorders and the sufferer goes gradually into the grasp of diabetes, dropsy, Bright's disease, gravel or some other serious form of kidney complaint.

If you suffer from backache, headaches, dizzy spells; if the kidney secretions are irregular of passage and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. Help the kidneys at once.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for kidney disorders—they cure where others fail. Over one hundred thousand people have recommended them. Here's a case at home:

James C. L. Armstrong, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return of the complaint during the past year. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly."

Doan'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., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Officer Is Charged.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—Besides Lieut. L. W. Hazelhurst and Private Grover Elam, charged with killing Private Edward Coulter of the 17th Infantry, U. S. A., Lieut. B. G. Moon of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort De Soto, Fla., will face the court-martial which convenes at Fort McPherson Monday. An announcement to this effect was made yesterday, but the commanding officer refuses to make public the nature of the charges against Lieut. Moon.

The woman on the right never used Ayer's Hair Vigor. She neglected her hair, and now herself suffers from neglect. On the contrary, the woman on the left has always used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and owes to it much of her youthful appearance and attractiveness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

produces beautiful hair. Long, rich, heavy hair. Soft and silky hair, free from dandruff.

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

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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

CHOICE SEED COFFEE.

We still have a few pounds left of that Choice Java Seed Coffee, lately imported. Coffee growers desiring to improve their coffees, and thus secure higher prices, will do well to plant this seed.

Price $1.25 per pound postpaid (about 1200 seeds).

M'CHESNEY COFFEE CO.,
16 Merchant street, Honolulu.
8442

LINK M'CANDLESS GETS MORE LAND

Link McCandless has some more land. Governor Frear yesterday signed a patent which allows the champion of the great common people to add a few acres—fifty-two to be exact—to his other small holdings.

This is the patent which George R. Carter, when he was Governor, stated most emphatically that he would never sign. He never did. Some adjustments have been made since that time, however, and Governor Frear has appended his signature to the patent.

The new land which Link McCandless thus acquires is situated at Lualualei, Waianae, Oahu. The price paid by the purchaser is $2200.

ANSWER TO POOR MAN.

Editor Advertiser:—In the Advertiser of the 18th appeared an article headed "The Devil and Link," and signed "Poor Man."

Now, I do not offer any criticism of this man's poverty, financially. I am a poor man myself. Don't own a square foot of land and but little else in Hawaii or anywhere, but I think such poverty no disgrace. Your "Poor Man" correspondent is poor indeed. Poor in spirit, poor in courage, poor in all that makes a man. He even considers his own sentiments so poor and his name so worthless that he does not sign it. Instead of advising someone else to "give each of the visiting Congressmen a copy of that list of lands Mr. McCandless has acquired, that was gotten out during the last campaign," why don't he do it himself? Those lists have been circulated in profusion all over the Territory, and if none can be found at headquarters that got them out, I have a few to spare with which I would accommodate him if he only had courage enough to sign his name to his publication. However, he is rather late with his advice, and I can assure him that it has been attended to. I know, because I did it myself. I placed at the disposal of the visiting Congressmen a scrap-book containing nearly all the newspaper print and other printed campaign documents both pro and con in the last campaign, including the "Annie Keoni case." I pointed out quite particularly the effect of the said printed list of "Link's" lands and the recital of the "Annie Keoni case," elaborately shown and discussed by that master statesman, Mr. Atkinson, at Papaikou, on the Island of Hawaii, where a great luau was given to the voters and free 'busses run for several miles up and down the coast to bring voters to the feast of "pig, poi, and eloquence." The result of which was as follows:

1906.

Kalanianaole	50
McClanahan	40
Notley	4

1908.

Kalanianaole	84
"Link"	61
Notley	6

Come on with that "Maria Halpin" campaign and let all the cowardly correspondents line up.

Yours truly, T. J. RYAN.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Friday, September 17, 1909.

San Francisco—Sailed, Sept. 17, Am. S. S. Lurline, for Honolulu.

Punta Arenas—Arrived, Sept. 17, A.-H. S. S. Texan, en route to New York from Hilo, Aug. 18.

Sunday, September 19.

San Francisco—Sailed Sept. 18, O. S. S. Alameda, for Honolulu.

Monday, September 20.

Seattle—Sailed, September 18, S. S. Hyades, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, September 17, S. S. Lurline, for Honolulu; September 18, S. S. Columbian, for Honolulu; S. S. Alameda (noon), for Honolulu. Arrived, September 19, S. S. Enterprise, from Hilo.

Punta Arenas—Arrived September 15, S. S. Texan, from Hilo August 18, for New York.

Gaviota—Sailed, September 16, M. Chilcott for Honolulu.

Redondo—Arrived, September 19, W. H. Marston, from Hilo August 15.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED

Friday, September 17.

C.-A. S. S. Makura, Gibb, from Vancouver, 12 m.

Saturday, Sept. 18.

Str. Mauna Kea, from Hawaii and Maui, a. m.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, from Yokohama, 7 a. m.

Sunday, September 19.

Str. Kinau, Gregory, from Kauai ports a. m.

Str. Noeau, Sack, from Koloa, a. m.

Str. Kauai, from Hilo, 1 p. m.

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

Schr. Sophie Christensen, from Gray's Harbor, 8 a. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, from Valparaiso, 5 p. m. (anchored off port).

Monday, September 20.

T. K. K. S. S. Chiyo Maru, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.

S. S. W. S. Porter, McDonald, from Gaviota (off port 8 p. m.).

Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, Drew, from San Francisco, 8 p. m., (anchored off port.)

DEPARTED.

C.-A. S. S. Makura, Gibb, for the Colonies, 9 p. m.

Str. Claudine, for Maui ports and Hilo, 5:20 p. m.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, for San Francisco, 9 a. m.

Pacific fleet, for Maalaea Bay, Maui, a. m. (except Colorado), 9:30 a. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, for Yokohama, 9 a. m.

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

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per P. M. S. S. Mongolia from the Orient, Sept. 18.—For Honolulu: Dr. Dunlop Moore, J. H. Ogle, O. L. Ogle, Mrs. R. D. Wild and Miss Wild. Through: A. Amado, C. W. Batdorf, M. W. Brown, Henry Busch, A. H. Butcher, Mrs. A. H. Butcher, W. Christoph, N. C. Comfort, Miss M. G. Cammack, G. W. Cram, Mrs. G. W. Cram, J. F. Daly, U. S. N., Miss J. Denton, F. E. Foster, Prof. F. Fulleborn, J. F. Gau, H. D. Gibbs, Mrs. E. Gibbs, A. J. Gibson, Master W. Gibson and nurse, Mrs. M. Giesecke, Miss B. Giesecke, C. K. Hamilton, Mrs. C. K. Hamilton, Miss M. E. Harlow, Mrs. Geo. R. Harvey and 2 children, R. Kafuku, Madam M. Kragner, Adam A. Kramer, Mrs. Adam A. Kramer, Alex. Mackenzie, Mrs. A. H. Martin, Miss Martin, Mrs. R. E. McGrath, Mrs. F. Murai, Dr. T. N. Phillips, U. S. N., Mrs. P. Ritter and servant, Miss H. L. Ritter, Master Max Ritter, J. S. Ross, Miss M. Rusk, M. Sammons, W. E. Sauer, C. C. Scott, Mrs. C. C. Scott, Miss A. N. Smith, Mrs. B. E. Thomas, 2 children and servant, P. W. Tinan, Tong Man Yuen, Tsui Ying Young, George J. Wagner, Mrs. Geo. J. Wagner and infant, F. E. Walker, Mrs. F. E. Walker, Miss A. Walker, S. B. Warner, Mrs. A. V. Weaver, Lieut. R. V. Weaver, Dr. Y. Wolf, C. G. Wolfe, V. de Gretze.

Per Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, 7 a. m.—Mrs. J. Rankin, Miss E. Rankin, H. J. Biar, Mrs. Biar, Dr. J. R. Judd, Miss J. Fan, T. G. Peters, Mrs. Peters, Miss L. Kachamoku, T. C. Sadler, Mrs. Sadler, Miss C. Unea, R. W. Filler, C. H. Kluegel, I. Grace, A. J. Williamson, T. E. Balding, W. H. Schoening, A. Constabel, C. Roth, Master Ruttman, Miss Ruttman, C. L. Duckworth, J. P. Lynch, J. F. Linderman, C. M. Thomas, W. S. May, R. J. Pratt, D. Leith, H. P. Buckley, Miss E. Aki, T. O'Brien, Miss F. Clinton, J. S. Rickard, Mrs. Y. M. Jaonene, W. H. Hun, Mrs. Hun, W. Duker, J. K. Notley, H. C. Meri, B. H. Malikau, H. Correa, M. Correa, Sasaka, A. E. Bruns, H. G. Simpson, C. Wilcox, Lee Yuk See, Mrs. Yuk See, J. G. Woolley, A. Waal, W. Williamson, G. Tanaka, K. Kurosawa, K. Hatano, J. Yamanaka, J. McQueen, Mrs. Hatano and infant.

Per str. Kinau, from Kauai ports, Sept. 19.—Francis Gay, W. Ellis, B. Lovell, Mrs. A. Gartley, C. E. Kellogg, L. B. Reeves, Capt. Bradley, Capt. Boschill, Ah Lun, Mrs. Young, A. V. Peters, Ah Hop, A. M. Abana, J. Malaia, K. C. Ahana, H. Kruse, Mrs. Mika, Master Hegerman, M. Mikasle and wife, Chum Kin, wife and family, H. Takita, Jack On.

Per T. K. K. S. S. Chiyo Maru, from San Francisco, Sept. 20.—For Honolulu: Mrs. Marlyn G. Cook, C. A. Graham, Dr. L. J. Newbro, Mrs. O. H. Oakley. For Yokohama: W. H. Burr, Geo. R. Chambers, Mrs. Geo. R. Chambers, Miss M. A. Clagett, S. H. Gray, Rev. Daniel C. Greene, Mrs. Daniel C. Greene, Miss F. B. Greene, Mrs. C. S. Griffin, Miss Mary A. Griffin, Geo. Hood, Miss H. Hanin, Rev. W. T. Johnson, Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Master Warren Johnson, Master W. McLeod Johnson, Prof. S. Kanai, W. Kaisne and servant, F. F. Lilley, Mrs. F. F. Lilley, A. H. Mollman, Miss Louise B. Schanck, R. T. Stevens, Mrs. R. T. Stevens, L. Strassberger, Mrs. L. Strassberger, A. L. White, Mrs. A. L. White, Capt. K. Yale, T. Yamaguchi. For Kobe: Miss L. L. Bartlett, Miss M. W. Bartlett, Miss Lucile Dooley, Dr. Oskar Eckstein, Mrs. Oskar Eckstein, Miss Lillian A. Wells. For Nagasaki: B. Clark, Mrs. Geo. Moser and infant, H. J. Bush, Mrs. H. J. Bush, Miss Frances Bush. For Manila: H. F. Dalton, Mrs. R. F. Dixon and infant, Mrs. G. G. Bates, Wm. C. Carroll, Mrs. N. Compton, W. B. Davenport, L. L. Davis, Rev. Paul Doltz, Mrs. Paul Doltz, Miss H. Doltz, Walter Elliott, Mrs. C. B. Elliott, Miss Ethel Elliott, Master Philip Elliott, A. J. Francis, Mrs. A. J. Francis, Ward B. Gregg, Mrs. Ward B. Gregg, J. W. A. Hansen, A. S. Lanier, Mrs. Doris Marlowe, Mrs. E. McPherson, Dr. Albert M. Meade, Mrs. Albert M. Meade, John P. Minier, E. L. Poole, P. A. Prentiss, P. V. Refundo, Miss M. Lois Stewart, Mrs. J. Symington, Miss F. M. Tennent, Wm. Wallace, L. P. Willis, C. E. Workman, Mrs. Pearle B. Young and infant. For Hongkong: Mrs. F. Allen, Mrs. J. Ailsworth, I. L. Berk, A. A. Bryan, Mrs. A. A. Bryan, I. Chapman, Mrs. I. Chapman, Miss Dorothy Chapman, Miss Sadie Chapman, M. O. Clark, Miss M. Dean, S. Erlanger, Mrs. S. Erlanger, Mrs. J. K. Hamilton, C. G. Hoppeler, Miss Agnes Kelly, F. S. Loop, Mrs. F. S. Loop, John H. Martin, Jose Mirandes, C. F. Osborne, R. Riddell, Mrs. R. Riddell, M. Sarasin, John V. Terreforte.

Departed.

Per str. Claudine, for Maui ports today, 5 p. m.—H. P. Baldwin, Miss von Tempsky (2), B. I. Bablaw, W. K. Stroule, V. Chun Lang and child, W. A. Anderson wife and 2 children, John Jones, Mrs. Noblitt, Rev. S. L. Desha, Eddie Desha, H. W. Rice and wife.

Per P. M. S. S. Mongolia, for San Francisco today.—H. A. Baldwin, F. F. Baldwin, Mrs. Baker, Miss Anita Hemenway, Lothrop Withington, Mrs. W. M. Bray, the Congressional Party, Mrs. T. J. Smith, Miss A. C. Strayne, F. T. Stone and wife, R. G. Peters and wife, Mrs. F. J. Gillett, Mrs. Geo. Mead, George Mead, Miss Moran, Miss Hardaway, Miss Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mrs. H. C. Parmalee, Mrs. Mack, D. T. Fleming and wife, Miss E. L. Carpenter, Miss E. H. Mills, Mrs. Emma Buchanan, Miss Harriet C. Hitchcock, Mrs. H. G. Mingham, A. W. Collins, Miss Nora Swanzy, C. S. Davis, Miss Clara Carpenter, P. B. Anderson, A. G. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. M. Bissell, Sam Parker, Jr., Arthur Gay, H. F. Wichman, Jr., Senator W. P. Dillingham, Hon. Wm. R. Wheeler, Prof. H. A. Mellis, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Middleditch, Admiral and Mrs. Hollyday, Mrs. A. H. B. Judd, J. E. Jaeger, David Dowsett, R. McDonald, Jr., Jerome O'Neal, Mrs. L. A. Thurston, A. M. Fish, Mrs. M. Townsend, C. W. Harvey and Mr. Harvey Elder, Miss Clara Best, J. D. Dole, Mrs. Magoon and daughter, Chas. Rein and wife, A. W. E. Thompson, D. G. Gibson, Dr. Lawrence, B. B. Dashwells, J. A. Gilman.

ENUMERATORS IN GREAT DEMAND

(Continued from Page One.)

Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and California: all needing 2000 or more enumerators each.

Noteworthy increases in population will, in 1910, occasion about a 50 per cent. increase over the 1900 force in California, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

There will very likely be no material increase in the number of enumerators for Vermont and only a small additional force for Arkansas, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Tennessee.

Taking up the subject by States, it is noted that Alabama in 1900 was divided into 1232 enumeration districts. The increase of population will not require more than 1500 districts in 1910. The average enumeration district in 1900 was such that, using the same areas, more population can be counted by the enumerators in 1910 without exceeding the time limit set in the Census Act, as the average time required by each enumerator to complete his work in 1900 was twenty days and four hours. A considerable increase in the number of Arizona districts will be made, owing to the growth of the population in certain sections. The estimated enumeration will be 200 against 128 in 1900. In 1900, the 926 enumerators in Arkansas were employed twenty-one days and eight hours. Only a slight increase in the number will be necessary for 1910. California, in 1900, was enumerated by 1263 men. A great increase in population, especially in the southern part of the state, will require about 2000 enumerators to do the work in 1910. The Colorado force in 1900 numbered 391. The increase in population and the reduction of the working day from ten to eight hours will require about 500 enumerators within the time limit in 1910. The number of Connecticut enumerators will be increased from 554 to 750. Delaware's list will swell from 105 to 150. The District force will jump from 160 to 225. The number of Florida enumerators required will increase from 279 in 1900 to 450 in 1910. The rise in Georgia's population will require the number of enumerators to be advanced from 1276 in 1900 to about 1650 in 1910. Hawaii will be increased from 108 to about 150.

Idaho's force will be advanced from 164 to 200. The increase in Illinois will be from 2409 to about 2900. Cook county will require about 1500 enumerators. While the Indiana cities have increased, parts of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1329 enumerators in 1910, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about twenty days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in twenty days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators, the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the Twelfth Census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of urban population, and had 1452 enumerators in 1900, averaging fourteen days within which to complete their work. In 1910, it is estimated, 2500 enumerators will finish the count within two weeks in cities and thirty days in rural districts. The number in Michigan will be increased from 1817 in 1900 to 2000 in 1910. The 1697 Minnesota enumerators in 1900 averaged but fifteen days, and, although there has been a considerable growth in the population, 2000 enumerators will in 1910 finish within the time allowed. Mississippi was enumerated by 859 men in 1900 with an average time limit of twenty-three days. It is estimated that 1000 enumerators will in 1910 count as fast. Missouri, with 2202 enumerators in 1900, will require about 2700 in 1910. Montana had 234 enumerators in 1900 who averaged twenty-eight days, and, in order to complete the enumeration in the proper time in 1910, owing to the growth in population in certain parts of the State, 450 men will be required.

Nebraska was enumerated in 1900 by 1076 men in seventeen days, and in 1910 about 1200 will be required. Nevada's count in 1900 was made by fifty-four enumerators in twenty-four days. As it is estimated that the population of this State has more than doubled, 100 enumerators will be necessary in 1910. New Hampshire in 1900 was counted by 280 enumerators in eighteen days. The estimated number for 1910 is 325. The New Jersey population was taken in 1900 by 1123 enumerators; in 1910 it will require at least 1700 men. New Mexico in 1900 was counted by 195 enumerators in twenty-three days. In 1910, 350 men will be assigned to the State. New York was counted by 4541 enumerators in fourteen days in 1900. It is estimated that in 1910 it will require at least 5000 enumerators; 1800 in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 1200 for Brooklyn and Long Island. North Carolina's 1238 enumerators in 1900 will be increased in 1910 to 1500. North Dakota had 279 enumerators in 1900. Growth in the population and the opening of Indian reservations will require 450 in 1910.

Ohio was counted in 1900 by 2934 enumerators; next year the number will be increased to 3500. The enumeration of Oklahoma and Indian Territory in 1900 required 469 enumerators, working twenty-nine days. The increase in population has been so great, that at least 1500 enumerators must be employed in the new state. In Oregon, 279 enumerators were required in 1900 and 400 will be necessary in April next.

Pennsylvania had 4720 enumerators in 1900, the largest number allotted to any State. It is estimated that in 1910 to complete the canvass in the time allowed it will require at least 5200 enumerators; the number in Philadelphia being increased from 1059 in 1900 to 1200 in 1910. Allegheny county was counted in 1900 by 553 enumerators and will require about 800 in 1910. Rhode Island was counted in 1900 by 266 enumerators, averaging twelve days. It is estimated that a force of 300 will complete the work next spring. South Carolina had 754 enumerators in 1900. The estimate for 1910 is 850. In South Dakota, the 457 enumerators in 1900 completed their work in twenty-four days. It will require at least 500 men to make the count in 1910. Tennessee had 1511 enumerators in 1900, and in 1910 will probably need at least 1600. In 1900 the entire State of Texas was counted by 1824 enumerators, requiring twenty-five days. In 1910 it is estimated that at least 3000 men will be employed. Utah was counted by 220 men in fourteen days in 1900, and it is estimated that 250 will be needed in 1910.

Vermont had 298 enumerators in 1900. It is probable that the same number can complete the enumeration in 1910. Virginia, in 1900, had 1110 enumerators. In 1910 about 1500 will be needed. Washington's 297 in 1900 completed the work in seventeen days. It is estimated that in 1910 it will require at least 900 counters owing to the great increase in its population. West Virginia had 588 enumerators employed in 1900. It is estimated that in 1910, owing to its increase in population, 800 men will be needed. Wisconsin was enumerated in 1900 by 1592 enumerators. In 1910 about 1800 men will be employed. Wyoming was counted in 1900 by eighty enumerators, averaging thirty-one days, but 100 men will be used in 1910. The Territory of Porto Rico was counted by 917 enumerators. In 1910 it is estimated that there will be at least 1050.

UNCLE SAM SUES MAGOON FOR $3.50

The United States is going to prosecute its claim against J. Alfred Magoon for $3.50, the case being set for trial without jury yesterday by Judge Woodruff.

The claim is an old one and has been allowed to slumber for a long time, while more important business was being transacted in the Federal Court. But time has been found at last to dispose of it, and J. Alfred Magoon must appear before the court and defend the suit or confess judgment.

According to the complaint, Magoon, September 28, 1906, imported through the custom house a leather dress, of the appraised value of $20. But he did not claim it within the forty-eight hours allowed by law, and the coat was sent to the storage house, where it lay for a year without being claimed. At the end of that time, according to law, it was brought forth and sold at public auction. However, it brought but $3.50.

Now, the duty on the coat was $1, and added to that was $2 for storage, making a total of $3 which Mr. Magoon owed Uncle Sam. And he had lost the coat into the bargain. The sale at auction failed to bring in enough to cover the duty and the storage charge, there being a deficiency of $3.50. Mr. Magoon was asked to make this good, but refused, hence the suit.

The Mexican northwestern railway contemplates extending its lines to the west coast touching at Guaymas.

PERSONALS.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Archie Mackillop will leave for the Orient on the Chiyo Maru Monday.

Miss Nora Swanzy will leave for the mainland on the Mongolia today.

Dr. B. B. Anderson is booked to depart for the Coast on the Mongolia.

Dr. Lawrence is booked to depart on the liner Mongolia for the Coast today.

Mr. and Mrs. Leighton will leave for the mainland on the Mongolia today.

H. F. Wichman, Jr., is booked to depart for the Coast on the Mongolia today.

Chas. Bennett will leave Honolulu for the Orient on the Chiyo Maru on Monday.

J. A. Gilman will make a trip to the Coast, leaving on the liner Mongolia today.

Lothrop Withington will leave for the Coast on the Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia today.

Mrs. Mist and daughter, Miss Edith Mist, returned on the Makura from a visit to the Canadian Rockies.

Mrs. Magoon and daughter are booked to leave for the Coast on the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia today.

Mrs. L. A. Thurston is among those who are booked to leave for the mainland on the liner Mongolia today.

H. G. Ginaca, who is heavily interested in a pineapple plantation on this island, will leave for the mainland on the Mongolia.

Sam Parker, Jr., and Arthur Gay will leave for the mainland on the Mongolia today, the former to join his father in California.

Senator W. P. Dillingham, Hon. W. R. Wheeler and Prof. H. A. Mellis, who have been in the Islands studying the immigration problem, leave for the mainland on the Mongolia today.

Mr. Jamieson of the auditing department of Bishop & Co. returned yesterday on the Makura from Victoria with his bride, formerly Miss Bullen. The latter visited here several months this year and became quite popular in social circles. She is an expert horsewoman.

Albert F. Judd and wife leave for the mainland on the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia today. Mr. Judd has not been in the States for ten years, and is anticipating the trip with much pleasure. He will spend the greater part of his time in the East, though he will take in the Seattle Exposition en route. Mr. Judd will also spend some time at his alma mater, Yale University.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

David Dowsett leaves for the mainland on the Mongolia this morning.

R. G. Peters and wife will leave for the Coast on the Mongolia today.

T. O'Brien came over from the other islands on the Mauna Kea yesterday.

John G. Woolley returned to this city on the steamer Mauna Kea yesterday.

Miss Harriett C. Hitchcock will leave for the mainland on the S. S. Mongolia this morning.

C. H. Kluegel was an arriving passenger on the steamer Mauna Kea from Hilo yesterday.

Miss M. Waldron will leave for the Orient on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Chiyo Maru tomorrow.

Dr. J. R. Judd was an arriving passenger on the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Kea yesterday.

T. C. Sadler and wife were arriving passengers from Hilo on the Mauna Kea yesterday morning.

W. H. Schoening arrived from Hawaii yesterday morning on the Inter-Island flagship Mauna Kea.

Dr. Dunlop Moore returned from the Orient on the Mongolia yesterday. He has come to Honolulu to stay.

A. J. Williamson was one of those to arrive in the city yesterday on the Mauna Kea from the other islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Dowda of Ewa plantation, leave on the Mongolia today for a visit on the mainland.

Walter G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, is at the Queen's hospital, where he went last Thursday evening. Mr. Smith is doing well and will doubtless be able to leave the hospital early this week.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Thomas Pa, of Keanae, was a passenger to Honolulu last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hardy, of Puunene, went to Honolulu last week.—Maui News.

Mrs. A. G. Dickens and children were passengers to Honolulu Wednesday.—Maui News.

Wm. von Seggern, of Puunene, went to Honolulu last week to visit his family in Honolulu.—Maui News.

A. A. Dean and wife, of Honolulu, returned Wednesday from a pleasant visit to Hana relatives.—Maui News.

County Attorney J. L. Coke returned Tuesday from a visit to his family. His son Philip, who was ill, is much improved.—Maui News.

Judge Matthewman has appointed Walter F. Drake, Collector of Internal Revenue, to be guardian of the estate and person of Alice F. Beard.

Miss May Vanderburg arrived on Maui Tuesday evening and at once took up her duties as assistant teacher in the Waihee school.—Maui News.

C. W. Harvey, who has been visiting the Islands during the past three weeks, returned to the mainland yesterday on the Mongolia.

W. L. Castle writes from New York city that he saw H. Beverly Kidd in the Hudson river tube, going over to Jersey City from New York, and that he looked just as young as ever. He stated that Prince Bert Peterson is living in elegant style at the Waldorf Astoria, and has many gigantic schemes under way.

Sheriff Jarrett is indisposed and unable to appear at his office.

Mrs. C. B. Cooper will return on the Lurline from a trip abroad.

Superintendent R. W. Filler of the Hilo Railroad Company is in town.

A. Homburg of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., departed on the Mongolia for San Francisco.

A. J. Wirtz was an outgoing passenger on the Mongolia, en route to New York on business.

Major Winslow, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., leaves for Kahului today on the Mauna Kea to inspect the breakwater construction.

Mrs. T. J. Smith departed in the Mongolia Sunday, for her home in Ohio, after a pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. McGonagle of College street.

[illegible] plantation has ceased to use strikebreakers, the last workers being paid off Saturday night. R. D. Mead, the planters' representative, was cheered by the men as they received their last pay envelopes.

Chalmers Graham, the Coast oil representative, arrived yesterday on the Chiyo Maru for a brief stay here. Archie MacKillop, the liquor representative, says that the town is not big enough for both of them, and he will, therefore, leave for Yokohama in the Chiyo.

Despite the fact that Allan Dunn was suffering from the effects of a sprained wrist, sustained just before the performances at the cafe chantant at Menlo Saturday evening, he acquitted himself most creditably in the clever little skit in which he and H. MacDonald Spencer took part.—Chronicle.

Others known here who sailed on the China were Mrs. John Irwin and her daughter, Miss Genevieve, who go to their home in Honolulu. They have visited here many times, and their home on the islands has extended its hospitality to many San Franciscans. Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Bacon and Miss Bacon also sailed yesterday.—Chronicle.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or 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 its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigor—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

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 AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicament 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 features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 per packet. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Therapion may now be had in tasteless form.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, September 20, 1909.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid Up	Par Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$2,000,000	$100	....	...
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	31	31¼
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	210	250
Haw Com & Sugar Co	2,312,755	25	*3½	*38¼
Haw Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	49½	50
Honomu	750,000	100	....	175
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	18½	19
Haiku	500,000	100	290	....
Hutchinson Sug Plan Co.	2,500,000	25	[illegible]	18
Kahuku	500,000	20	30	....
Kekaha Sugar Co.	800,000	100	....	....
Koloa	500,000	100	....	150
McBryde Sug Co Ltd	2,500,000	20	3½	3¾
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	20	31½	32
Onomea	1,000,000	20	50	51¼
Ookala	500,000	20	10	....
Olaa Sugar Co Ltd	5,000,000	20	4½	4¾
Olowalu	150,000	100	....	....
Paauhau Sug Plan Co	5,000,000	50	27½	28
Pacific	500,000	100	140	....
Paia	750,000	100	290	315
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	165
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	[illegible]
Waialua Agri Co.	4,500,000	100	115½	116¼
Wailuku	1,500,000	100	....	290
Waimanalo	252,000	100	....	250
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	....	185
MISCELLANEOUS				
Inter-Island S S Co.	2,250,000	100	110½	113¼
Haw Electric Co.	500,000	100	150	....
H R T & L Co Pfd			....	....
H R T & L Co Com	1,150,000	100	86	....
Mutual Tel Co	150,000	10	8½	10
Nahiku Rubber Co	60,000	100	....	....
Nahiku Rubber Co	Assess.	100	....	25
O R & L Co	4,000,000	100	134½	135
Hilo R R Co	1,000,000	20	....	14½
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co Ltd	400,000	20	22½	23¼
Haw Pineapple Co	400,000	20	27½	28
BONDS	Amt. Outstanding			
Haw Ter 4 p c (Fire Claims)	315,000		....	....
Haw Ter 4 p c (Refunding 1905)	600,000		....	....
Haw Ter 4½ p c	1,000,000		....	....
Haw Ter 4½ p c	1,000,000		....	....
Haw Ter 3½ p c	1,044,000		....	....
Cal Beet Sug & Ref Co 6 p c	1,000,000		....	....
Haiku 6 p c	225,000		....	....
Hamakua Ditch Co (upper ditch) 6s	200,000		....	....
Hawaiian Irrigation Co 6s, 20 p c paid	745,000		....	....
Hawaiian Irrigation Co, 6s, fully paid	55,000		....	....
Haw Com & Sugar Co 5 p c	1,240,000		....	....
Hilo R R Co 6 p c	1,000,000		....	....
Honokaa Sug Co 6 p c	450,000		[illegible]	....
Hon R T & L Co 6 p c	647,000		109	....
Kohala Ditch Co 6s	500,000		....	100
McBryde Sug Co 6 p c	2,000,000		....	....
O R & L Co 5 p c	2,000,000		101	....
Oahu Sugar Co 5 p c	900,000		....	....
Olaa Sugar Co 6 p c	1,250,000		....	....
Pacific Sugar Mill Co 6s	500,000		....	....
Paia 6 p c	337,000		....	....
Pioneer Mill Co 6 p c	1,250,000		....	....
Waialua Ag Co 5 p c	1,500,000		100	....

*23.125 on $100 paid. †54 per cent. paid.

Session Sales.

155 Oahu Sugar Co., 32; 12 O. R. & L. Co., 134.50; 100 Ewa, 31.125; 5 Waialua, 116.

Between Boards.

60 Waialua, 116; 20 Haiku, 290; 5 Onomea, 51.

Memo.—September 16.

The directors of Hawaiian Agricultural Co. announce an increase of the monthly dividend from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent.

The directors of Onomea Sugar Co. announce an increase of the monthly dividend from 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent.

Both for the remainder of the calendar year.

Next Haw. Agr. Co. dividend Sept. 30.

Next Onomea dividend Oct. 5.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

Children when teething are liable to attacks of diarrhoea and this trouble, especially in warm weather, should never be neglected. The best medicine in use for ailments of this kind is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When reduced with water and sweetened, it is not unpleasant, which is of great importance when giving medicine to children. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Nearly 1,000,000 children will take part in the children's festival of the Hudson-Fulton celebration on October 2nd.