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WHOLE No. 2528.

HOW TO SEE THE BIG FLOW FROM CRATER

Joseph Emerson Says That People Should Charter a Steamer for Kona.

Surveyor Emerson, whose knowledge about Mauna Loa and the surrounding country was gained by years of field work in his profession, says that the only way to see the eruption is to charter a steamer and go to the Kona coast cruising several miles off shore and using the vessel as a hotel.

"Everything points to the fact," said Mr. Emerson yesterday, "that the outbreak is somewhere on the southwest of Mokuawewe, perhaps near Pohaku-Hanalei. I expect the spouting lava to subside there, if it has not already done so, and appear again at a lower level, somewhere near the source of the 1887 flow not far from Puu o Keokee. This point is twenty miles from the crater. The line thus designated is the one of least resistance. Twice, once in 1868 and again in 1887, there were two outbreaks in the neighborhood.

"To observe the flow there is no use in going to Kilauea, which is shut out from the county affected. What has been seen from Kilauea are the reflections and the early eruption near Pohaku-Hanalei. That spectacle will soon be over; perhaps it is over now. The reasonable thing to do, if you want to see this wonderful exhibition of volcanic forces, is to charter a steamer, which will serve as a hotel, and make it headquarters off Kona. There are no hotels on shore. The steamer should go first to Kailua and ascertain, if possible, where the outbreak can best be studied. If my theory is correct the steamer will find it advantageous to go several miles from shore and stand on and off. Closer to the coast the view will be obstructed. Should the flow reach the ocean the steamer should go to the spot. If not the choice of a position in the calm Kona seas can easily be made to watch developments on the uplands. To pass the South point and enter the turbulent Kau waters might, indeed, afford a view but everyone but good sailors would be ill. Off Kona the ocean is usually like a millpond. As for going ashore only a strong, vigorous man should attempt it; no lady or delicate person should essay the task."

VARIOUS REPORTS OF THE ERUPTION

Reports of the volcanic eruption on Mauna Loa received yesterday confirm

A FAMOUS CIVIL WAR MAN ON BOARD THE SHERMAN

The presence on the transport of Colonel Clem adds interest to this account of him which is going the rounds of the Eastern papers.

Recent discussion about the retirement of United States Army officers on account of the age limit brings out the fact that the last veteran of the Civil War who will have to succumb to this rule of the army is Lieutenant Colonel John L. Clem, now serving in the Department of Texas.

The Colonel is better known as Captain "Johnnie" Clem than as Colonel Clem, and is still better known throughout the country as "Johnnie" Clem, the drummer boy of Shiloh.

Colonel Clem came originally from Newark, Ohio. In war days, although he was only 9 years old, he insisted on enlisting in the Union army. He was despised and rejected by recruiting officers, for, to increase the difficulties of his tender years, he was very small of his age. Yet at the age of 9 years he succeeded in inducing a recruiting officer to enroll him as a drummer boy. He drummed a great deal, but in several hard engagements, according to the tales of his comrades, he did more shooting than drumming. On that terrible morning when began the awful fight of Shiloh, "Johnnie" Clem sounded the long roll that aroused the Union camp to a realization of its danger.

During several years the little veteran was detailed for duty at the Columbus (Ohio) Barracks.

Referring to Colonel Clem's services in the field, Lossing, the great historian, says in his history that Clem was undoubtedly the youngest soldier who ever actually bore arms in battle.

Colonel Clem will be retired at the age limit in 1915. He will be the last of the heroes to be laid on the list for this cause because he was the youngest to graduate from that awful military university, the Civil War.

NATIONAL GUARD HAWAII MAKES FINE EXHIBIT

Annual Report of Colonel Jones on Territorial Militia—Gratifying Opinions of United States Army Officers.

Governor Dole as Commander-in-Chief has been furnished with the annual report of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Col. J. W. Jones, in his report to the Adjutant General, Colonel John H. Soper, has the following to say regarding organization:

"The First Regiment consists of nine companies, a hospital corps and band. Seven companies ('A,' 'B,' 'C,' 'E,' 'F,' 'G' and 'H') are located at Honolulu, 'D' at Hilo, Hawaii, and 'I' at Waikuku, Maui. The strength of the regiment on June 30th, 1903, was 23 officers, 681 enlisted men, total 704."

EFFICIENCY.

Under this head Col. Jones says: "There has practically been a reorganization of the National Guard of Hawaii since the passage of the new Militia Law and a steady endeavor on the part of the officers to fit themselves to perform the duties incumbent on them thereunder."

"There have been appropriations made by the Territorial Legislature for new armories and for the equipment and necessary current expenses of the National Guard, under which a wide range of instruction may be had with a consequent better state of efficiency and preparedness for actual field service, and so that the arms, equipment and property may be properly cared for."

DRILLS.

"In regimental, battalion and company drills, parades, practice marches, etc., the work of the last year has done much to raise the standard of efficiency of the command, and the changes in the Militia Law passed at the last session of the Legislature, it is expected, will be of great benefit to the regiment."

Col. Jones says. He gives a table showing the attendance of companies at drills and meetings, the percentages of possible being as follows: Co. A, 64; B, 64; C, 52; D, 72; E, 56; F, 83; G, 61; H, 59; I, 70.

A competitive drill was held on February 23, the following board of U. S. A. officers having been appointed to act as judges by Major John McClellan, commanding the Artillery Corps at Camp McKinley viz.: Captain E. O. Pierce, First Lieut. H. M. Newton and First Lieut. J. P. Robinson, Artillery Corps.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Col. Jones under this head reports as follows: Rifle firing has been seriously interfered with by the damaged condition of the butts and the lack of funds to properly repair them.

On July 4th, 1902, the Regiment had target practice with field pieces, Driggs-Schroeder Cal. 2.76 and Hotchkiss 2 pdrs. The firing was at triangular targets with a base and rise of ten feet built on pontoons anchored at a distance of 1700 yards from the shore and was very accurate, the targets being repeatedly hit and one of the pontoons sunk.

The following is a record of the medal shoot held in December, 1902, at a range of 200 yards, off hand, 10 rounds per man:

45 or better, gold bar.....	2
40 or better, silver bar.....	20
35 or better, bronze bar.....	39
Total.....	61

Number of scores shot, 190.

On September 15th, 1902, the companies stationed at Honolulu proceeded to Manoa Valley, arriving there at 8 a. m., and had target practice at all heights in volley firing at 100, 200 and 500 yards, the result of which was very satisfactory. The command returned to Honolulu at 6 p. m.

ANNUAL MUSTER.

Considerable space in the report is occupied with the report to the War Department, Washington, of Major McClellan, commanding officer Artillery, District of Honolulu, as inspector and mustering officer at the annual muster and inspection of the N. G. H. It includes an account of the exhibition, artillery and infantry drills when the regiment was reviewed by the Governor in February. This report was forwarded to the Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii, by Lt. Col. J. Parker, 13th Cavalry, acting Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, who in a separate communication says:

"I have the honor to communicate to you the following remarks of Major John McClellan, Artillery Corps, on his inspection of the First Infantry, Hawaii National Guard, on May 30th and June 5th, 1903:

"The field and staff presented a good appearance at review and inspection of the regiment.

plined, and will, if the opportunity affords, make a good company of this one; but he states that owing to the frequent rains and to fact that they have no armory, or proper drill shed, at Hilo, he has but few opportunities for much drill or inspection. What is reported as a drill shed, he states, is a hall where they have meetings, but have not room for much drill.

"Company F—This company is extremely well drilled in company drill, and presents a neat and soldierly appearance. This is the best and largest company in the regiment and marches extremely well. Its discipline is shown by its only having six absentees from inspection. This is the one of the best drilled companies of National Guard that I have ever seen anywhere."

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Full details of the encampment of the National Guard regiment in conjunction with the U. S. Artillery Corps at Kapiolani Park, from June 10 to 16, 1903, are given. In his report of this encampment Major McClellan, among other things, said:

"The camp was a successful one, and in many respects very satisfactory. The regiment comprised a full field and staff, and hospital corps detachment, an excellent band and two battalions, four companies each.

"First Lieut. Harry W. Newton, Coast Artillery, was detailed for duty during the encampment and was engaged in instructing men and officers in guard duty, camp duties, and camp cooking. Several cooks and sergeants were detailed to instruct at the company kitchens and did much good work.

"Captain Pearce, Artillery Corps, acted as instructor at battalion drill, and formation of a column en route on road, formation of advance and rear guard.

"First Lieut. Robinson, Artillery Corps, acted as instructor in use of shelter tents, forming a camp for one company, and carrying and use of soldiers equipments, making of blanket roll, etc.

"I drilled each battalion of the Guard. There was a parade of the two battalions of the Guard and one battalion of Regular Troops, a regiment of twelve companies, and a review of same, witnessed by the Governor and Legislature of Hawaii. Parade and review were excellent."

RATIONS IN CAMP.

Capt. John W. Short, acting commissary, in his report to Col. Jones, shows that during the encampment 2100 rations were drawn from the U. S. Quartermaster's department at Honolulu and distributed as follows:

Co. A, 245-49 men for 5 days.	
Co. B, 200-40 men for 5 days.	
Co. C, 175-35 men for 5 days.	
Co. D, 215-43 men for 5 days.	
Co. E, 240-48 men for 5 days.	
Co. F, 225-45 men for 5 days.	
Co. G, 245-49 men for 5 days.	
Co. H, 240-48 men for 5 days.	
Non-Com. staff, band, etc., 215-43 men for 5 days.	

Amounting to 1835 lbs. beef, 474 lbs. bacon, 1963 lbs. flour, 350 lbs. hard bread, 151 lbs. beans, 105 lbs. rice, 1624 lbs. potatoes, 466 lbs. onions, 83 cans fruit, 164 lbs. coffee, 429 lbs. sugar, 83 lbs. salt, 5 lbs. pepper, 83 lbs. soap, 20 1/2 lbs. candles, 96 boxes matches.

These rations were all issued, and consumed with the exception of the following, which, remaining on hand when Co. D broke camp on June 15th, were turned over to Lieut. H. Newton for Camp McKinley, viz: 117 lbs. potatoes, 12 lbs. candles, 5 cans fruit, 3 1/2 lb. pepper, 15 lbs. sugar, 25 lbs. onions, 33 lbs. bacon, 1 lb. rice, 4 lbs. salt, 19 lbs. beans, 19 lbs. coffee and 3 1/2 lbs. soap.

Capt. Short in conclusion shows how economy of subsistence was taught the militia by the regulars, thus:

"All of the companies purchased provisions and supplies of different kinds from their own funds. The men and company cooks being unacquainted in camp cooking, on the first day or two used a great deal more of their rations than was necessary, but afterwards, being instructed by sergeants from the regulars, U. S. Army, from Camp McKinley, they learned how to make the regular ration more than meet requirements."

Besides the rations, the Federal department supplied wood for the camp.

ORDNANCE PROPERTY.

Capt. J. W. Short, ordnance officer, gives a detailed report of the property in his charge, of which the following is the recapitulation:

Total Ordnance property on hand, July 1st, 1902.....	\$32,224.35
Total Ordnance property received during year.....	1,281.90
To be accounted for.....	\$33,506.25
Expended and lost during year and to be accounted for.....	1,078.43
Total Ordnance property on hand July 1st, 1903.....	\$32,427.82

(Continued on page 5.)

ARMY BOARD IS COMING HERE TO CONSIDER FORTS

The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee Will Delay War Until Spring Comes.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A United States Army board has been selected to visit Hawaii and report upon the fortifications needed there.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 9.—The gunboat Rivera has been sunk by an explosion. The commander and many of the crew were killed.

The destruction of the Uruguayan gunboat Rivera is a serious loss to the South American Republic. Although the Rivera was only a small vessel it made up one-third of the Uruguayan navy as that country only possessed three small gunboats, manned by 227 seamen under fifteen officers. The Rivera has been used chiefly to transport arms and ammunition from Montevideo to the ports of different provinces where rebellions have broken out during late years.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.—It is reported that Turkey has agreed to demobilize 40,000 troops and Bulgaria 20,000.

SALONICA, Oct. 9.—Three hundred Turks were killed in an engagement with the insurgents at Gumenjo.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The Macedonian Committee has resolved to suspend its revolutionary operations until Spring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—J. F. Arondez, a consul at Batavia and an incoming passenger on the Nippon Maru, was arrested here on arrival, for the embezzlement of \$15,000.

LONDON, England, Oct. 8.—The report of war munitions being purchased for China has not been confirmed.

PARIS, France, Oct. 8.—It is reported today that an immense Russian fleet has assembled off Masanpho and that Russian troops are advancing upon the Korean border.

PARIS, France, Oct. 8.—The new arbitration treaty between France and Great Britain has been concluded. This treaty was forwarded during the recent conferences between King Edward and President Loubet.

LONDON, England, Oct. 8.—Arguments before the Alaskan Boundary Commission were concluded today. The counsel for both sides closed with an exchange of pleasant felicitations. The decision is now in the hands of the Court.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 8.—There have been no movements in connection with the refusal of Russia to evacuate Manchuria today. Russia's troops or officials have not changed their position in the slightest nor is there any indication of intention to withdraw. The negotiations toward a settlement are still pending. The rumor of a rejection of Russian demands has been officially denied.

CHINAMAN SHOT BY HOODLUMS.

Hoodlums from Punchbowl raised roughhouse on Kukui street last night at the expense of some Chinese who were practicing Oriental gymnastics in preparation for Chinese New Year. The Chinamen charged the hoodlums who retaliated, one of them, supposed to be a Portuguese named Anderson, with a penchant for prize fighting, firing at and hitting a Chinaman in the shoulder, but not seriously wounding him.

The Chinamen were holding their practice back of a native dance hall on Kukui street when interrupted by the hoodlum gang. The latter scattered as several Chinamen ran out but one of them was thrown to the ground. It was then that a shot fired from a .32 caliber revolver was fired, the bullet entering the shoulder of a Chinaman whose name is known to Willie Crawford, the Chinese interpreter. One of the disturbers, part Spaniard and part Hawaiian by name of Ben Paul, was arrested and is now in jail. He will say nothing as to the name of the one who fired the pistol, but it is believed to be Anderson, a strapping fellow, who recently appeared in the Orpheum prize ring. He has not yet been found.

The injured Chinaman had his wound dressed at the hospital and then returned to Kukui street. He is in no danger and will appear at the Police Court tomorrow.

REPUBLICANS TALK AT IWILEI.

The Republican candidates last night addressed the largest audience that has ever turned out in Iwilei. The meeting was presided over by William Kamana who introduced consecutively Sam Macey, Harry Murray and Assessor Pratt. Jack Lucas proved to be the humorist of the evening and R. N. Boyd made a long speech in Hawaiian which received close attention. Isaac Sherwood and Achi followed.

Mr. Birbe made the closing speech. He asserted that the Home Rule party in the legislature failed to fulfill their promise of hastening the County system of government and wasted their time, whereas the Republicans framed a bill and carried out all promises. He touched upon the difference between the open primaries of the Republican candidature and the Star Chamber procedure of the Home Rulers and the irreproachable characters and fitness of the Republican candidates as opposed to the "spotted skirt" collection of the Home Rule lists. He eulogized the various candidates and referred in particular to the failure of the Home Rule surveyor's candidate to correctly survey the line of the Kapiolani Estate building on Alakea street.

TENSION IN JAPAN OVER THE RUSSIAN STAND

The Czar's Government Erecting Forts and Mounting Guns at a Korean Port.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 6.—As the date approaches on which Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria the tension is increasing. It is conceded that Russia will not withdraw on the eighth, the time originally set, but diplomats are hopeful of being able to avert a war between Russia and Japan, as the latter country will probably make a serious move when Russia does not fulfill the promises to withdraw from Manchuria on the agreed date.

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 6.—It is reported here that Russia is erecting forts and mounting guns at Yongampho, Corea.

Yongampho, the town where the Russians are reported to be building forts and mounting guns, is a Korean town. It is situated opposite Wiju and is at the mouth of the Yalu river. It is also situated on the main road running south from Wiju to Ping Yang, and to the Korean capital, Seoul. Sometime ago it was reported that Russia had bought land at this point and had been massing troops there in the guise of settlers and on September 2nd, a Japanese gunboat held up an American steamer, bound for Yongampho with a cargo of Russian supplies, on the ground that the port of Yongampho was not a treaty port and therefore could not be entered. Its tenure by Russia, together with Yong Chlong, would effectively block Japan from entrance to the Yalu river, an important district in the event of war.

KOBE, Oct. 8.—The Russian Minister has notified Japan that Manchuria only concerns China and Russia. He offers to divide Korea with Japan, but the Tokio government refuses.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 8.—Japanese residents of Wiju have petitioned for naval protection. The attitude of the Russians is menacing.

MANILA, Oct. 8.—A scheme has been unearthed to smuggle Chinese into the archipelago. Two inspectors have been arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—It is believed here that a conflict with Bulgaria has been averted.

SOFIA, Oct. 8.—The Turks have defeated a large insurgent force at Godlevo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Republicans have removed Grout from their municipal ticket on account of his endorsement by Tammany.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Alaskan argument will be concluded tomorrow. The Americans are hopeful.

INTEREST ON LOAN MAY BE REDUCED

According to a cablegram received from Secretary Carter by Treasurer Kepoikai yesterday, there would appear to be a possibility of floating the Territorial loan in New York at four per cent interest. The enabling act of the Legislature allows this, as it makes the interest to be "at a rate not more than five per cent." If the whole loan could be disposed of at 98 with interest at four per cent, it would mean a net gain of \$150,000 over disposal at par with five per cent interest in the fifteen years of maximum life of the bonds. That the four per cents might be sold at par is almost too much to expect. The cablegram from Secretary Carter, as extended officially, is in the following words:

"I have closed up matters with Dillon, whose fee is one thousand dollars. The form of bond has been agreed upon. The engraving has been started. I may advise a change of the rate to four per cent."

Mr. Carter is in New York, where he went last Saturday. His reference to the fee of \$1000 connects with the authority he took hence to employ counsel in the business of floating the bonds. It would appear he was successful in retaining the services of Judge Dillon, who was formerly United States Judge in the Iowa Circuit and later professor of real estate and equity in Columbia University law school. Judge Dillon has for many years been one of the leading authorities on corporation and financial law.

It is now doubted in Honolulu that the Secretary of the Treasury has power under the United States statutes to make the Hawaiian bonds security for national bank deposits and circulation.

His failure: "Do you know anything about flirting?" "No," he replied, sadly; "I thought I did, but when I tried it, hanged if the girl didn't marry me." —Chicago Post.

BELL BUOY FAILS TO FULFILL OFFICE

Apropos of the statement of Captain Bosch of the schooner Ottilie Fjord that had he heard the bell buoy he would have saved his ship, local yachtsmen state that the sound of the bell, whether from improper hanging or fault in the metal or casting, is so weak as to be barely distinguishable. The bell buoy is one of the marks generally included in local yacht racing courses and the contesting boats frequently round the buoy within a very few feet. On returning from cruises, the buoy is picked up, as long as daylight lasts, as an opening to the channel and a guide to bring the range lights in proper bearing when dusk is falling.

Allan Dunn, chairman of the Hawaii Yacht Club regatta committee, has rounded the buoy scores of times at all hours and weathers and has heard the bell sounding but once and that faintly. This statement is substantiated by other yachtsmen of yet longer experience with the buoy and is corroborated by the local pilots.

It will be remembered that the captain of the Clavering, wrecked some months since, filed a complaint on this score and the buoy was overhauled, but apparently without appreciable improvement.

Protet's Doings.

The French cruiser Protet will take in coal today and leave for Papeete, Tahiti, next Tuesday. Capt. Adigard, accompanied by Acting French Consul Raas called upon Governor Dole yesterday, and the Captain also paid his respects in the afternoon to Admiral Terry at the Naval Station.

The cruiser will probably be open to public inspection on Sunday. On that day the French officers will be taken on a trip down the Oahu railroad to Haleiwa hotel, Mr. Raas being the host. A reception ashore may be given for the officers on Saturday afternoon.

SCHOONER WENT ON THE USUAL REEF LAST NIGHT

The Skipper Did Not Hear the Bellbuoy and Miscalculated His Position—Fearless Wants \$5,000 for Salvage—Tide Very Low.

Hard and fast in a coral bed on the "Clavering Reef" the little 245-ton three-masted schooner Ottilie Fjord spent the night in a vain effort to free herself and slide back into deep water. The schooner, with 240,000 feet of lumber from Eureka, tilted up on the reef at 6:10 p. m. and at a late hour had not moved from her dangerous position.

The Fjord lies in about thirteen feet of water close to the breakers, and about opposite the breakwater of the naval reservation. With relation to the buoys, the vessel is between the two and slightly to Eward of the bell buoy.

Once more the bell buoy is in a measure responsible for the schooner's predicament, for the captain and crew found the bell voiceless.

If the wind keeps a steady blow offshore and the sea continues with a steady swell all through the night, the schooner will get the benefit of high tide at about 5 o'clock this morning which should enable her to escape. She has her jibs and foresail set and the wind last night bellied them out toward the stern and port side, and even if this does not aid the vessel in getting off the reef it will prevent her from driving farther on.

The tug Fearless went out about 7:30 and at 9 straightened out a spliced steel and manila hawser between herself and the schooner and began to pull. Twenty minutes later the hawser snapped at the splice and the tug drew away to make repairs. Another line was got aboard, but nothing more was done up to the hour of going to press.

When the Fearless went out to the Ottilie Fjord there was some discussion between Captain Olsen of the tug and Capt. Bosch of the schooner as to salvage. Capt. Olsen proposed to Capt. Bosch to draw the boat off for \$5,000, which offer was refused. The matter will probably be adjusted in the courts.

An Advertiser reporter went to the schooner shortly before 9 and found her heeled somewhat over on the port side with the Fearless astern and to the Ewa side straightening out the hawser. The crew was taking matters coolly on the top of the deck load of lumber, smoking pipes and awaiting developments. Capt. Bosch was also calm, and found time to pet his dog. Capt. McCauley, the pilot, was also aboard, having reached the schooner after she grounded.

"I was coming along here about 6 o'clock," said Capt. Bosch, "and was just going to anchor, when the schooner slid upon the reef. I had my mainsail down, and was about to drop the foresail and jibs. I have been in Honolulu harbor many times and have never before had any trouble. I simply got too close in, in picking out my anchorage. I usually go towards the west side of the channel so that the red light is on the right of the green."

"I did not hear the bell in the bell buoy ring."

Capt. McCauley, the pilot, said that the schooner was reported at the pilot's office about 5:20, and shortly afterward he went out in the pilot boat. He noticed the schooner getting too far in and he quickened the rower's pace, believing that the schooner captain was getting into dangerous waters. As he neared the vessel Capt. McCauley yelled to the men on deck, but too late, for the schooner just then struck.

The pilot returned to town for aid and got the Fearless out. Capt. Fuller, the harbor-master, also went out to the boat. The first hawser, steel and hemp, broke after twenty minutes pulling, smashing in a skylight and the cabin companionway and door. A new hawser was bent on later. Occasionally a heavy swell lifted the schooner and dropped her down on the reef with a thud. Despite this bumping no leakages were found, the pumps being sounded often.

The Ottilie Fjord is about twelve years old, and has been commanded by Capt. Bosch for about six years. Pilot McCauley remained aboard the vessel for the night.

After being confronted by several of his victims at the jail yesterday noon, Chu Hoy, the Chinese bandit, broke down and confessed to a long series of criminal transactions, denying, however, knowledge of the shooting of Fujikawa and Oda on Moanalua road last week.

Chu Hoy made his declaration to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth about 1:30 p. m. after the latter had confronted him with Mrs. Gitta Hagen, Takayama, Senjo and wife, Kojiro and others in the vicinity of Waipahu robbed within the last two months.

Chu Hoy had an opportunity to hear some of the testimony against him, the victims giving their stories to the Deputy in the cell corridor, near where Chu Hoy, Lee Jim and Wah Yin are confined. It was shortly after Mrs. Hagen had requested the Deputy to require Chu Hoy to talk. When she heard his voice she said he was the man who had sat on her shoulder while she was held down on the floor and robbed. He was also the one who had struck her, when she, in a humorous vein, had also offered him her bank book.

The ring-leader said he was one of three Chinese who robbed Takayama Senjo and wife at Waipahu. Lee Jim and Wah Yin were with him. In the same night he said they robbed Kojiro but claims he did not go to Mrs. Hagen's. He claims also not to have taken part in the shooting of Awana or of Fujikawa and Oda. He "peached" on Lee Jim and Wah Yin, saying they must have made the assaults on Fujikawa and Oda.

The Deputy believes that Chu Hoy killed Oda, and has a watch taken from the prisoner who may have stolen it from Oda. The latter's wife will be brought in to identify the time-piece.

JUDGE HIGHTON'S VIEWS ON UNION LABOR ISSUE

Have Walking Delegates the Right to Derange the Business and Disturb the Peace?—The Right to Control One's Own Business.

"An American View of the Strikes—A Protest Against Striking Union Leaders" is the title of a paper written by Hon. Henry E. Highton, formerly of San Francisco and now of Honolulu, upon the San Francisco strikes of 1901. It was originally contributed to the "Overland Monthly," but had the unusual distinction of being republished in full in several of the great dailies and weeklies in New York, Philadelphia and other American cities. It is as applicable to some of the present conditions in the United States as it was two years ago, and it is so just both to employers and employees that the Advertiser directs the attention of its readers to a brief synopsis of its contents.

Judge Highton has given much study, both as a lawyer and a citizen, to economic and industrial questions, and has won some great popular victories in the courts. To recapitulate the instances in which he has stood up and sometimes taken desperate chances, in support of popular rights, in no instance assailing the rights of capital but maintaining a rigid American balance, under the Constitution and the laws, would be impracticable.

The defeat of the Bulkhead bill, which proposed to place the entire waterfront of San Francisco under the control of a French monopoly, is one instance, covering 1859, 1860 and 1861. The return of a million and a half of tax money to the City Treasury of San Francisco in 1874, is another. Sandy Austin, the treasurer, had deposited this money with a private bank; Judge Stanley called attention to the fact, and was denounced by the Chamber of Commerce. On this occasion, Mr. Highton antagonized the Chamber and great monied influence, as well as distinguished lawyers.

The collapse of Dennis Kearney, through a successful defense when Judge Highton's client, John Hayes, threw him off the stage at a public meeting over which he tried to force himself as presiding officer, is still another.

The defeat of the railroads on the conspiracy charge against Mussel Slough settlers, when they organized for mutual protection, is still another. They were convicted on the charge of actual resistance to the U. S. Marshal, which was the lesser charge, but acquitted on the conspiracy allegation, which was the railroad plot.

The defeat of Huntington's railroad funding bill was still another. The support of the sailors of the country, when Ed. Rosenberg was somewhat in evidence, was still another.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. Highton commences his article, by defining his position thus: "Perhaps the views of an ordinary American citizen upon the present strikes, a life-long friend of both labor and capital, in their legitimate aspects, and especially of labor, and who is also unconnected with any body of men involved in the controversy, may not be inappropriate."

He then proceeds to summarize the faults of capitalistic organizations "whenever they use the power of money unjustly to increase hours or lower wages or in any way tyrannize over an American community," and adds: "But the immediate and paramount question just now is the right and power of a few labor unions, without any actual grievance, to derange the business and disturb the peace of the country."

He points out that the great public, the vast population of the United States, had been almost entirely disregarded and the controversy treated as though it concerned only the infinitesimal minorities nominally concerned, and he proceeds to argue the question from the standpoint of the American people, under the constitution and laws. He emphatically condemns the breaking of contracts by some of the unions, on the ground that the obligations of their members were superior to their pledges to their employers, and especially because the unions were unincorporated and irresponsible and the corporations with which they had agreed good for the fulfillment of all their engagements.

"The binding force of a contract and the right of a man to control his own business," says Mr. Highton, "are fundamental propositions in Christianity and in the world." And, calling attention to the fact that no one denies the right of lawful combinations either to labor or capital, he forcibly contrasts the utterances of Pope Leo XIII, in his encyclical letters, with the vituperations of Father Yorke.

Mr. Highton proves that the origin of the San Francisco strikes was the arrogant determination of a few self-constituted union "leaders" who, under existing rules and regulations, exercised tyrannical control over thousands of unionized wage-earners, whose practical interests were ignored, to run the business of the community.

He cites numerous examples to show that this determination was expressed in violent and even brutal language, and accompanied by criminal acts, such as maltreating non-union teamsters, surreptitiously removing line-pins, cutting traces, impeding stalled teams, and parading men with "placarded collars" in front of stores, which did not surrender to the dictation of the unions. These methods he characterizes in very strong terms, as European and not American, as the attempted substitution of government by ignorant and unprincipled Caesars for American institutions, and as a stupid effort by these pretentious incompetents, blindly followed by a few score of thousands throughout the country, to overturn the Declaration of Independence and to obliterate personal liberty among

eighty millions of Americans. He suggests, as the outcome of the strikes fully demonstrated, that "after reckoning with their own consciences," those of the strikers, leaders and rank and file, who had projected and were seeking to execute this absurd scheme, "would also consider whether they are sufficiently powerful to defy the American people," and warns them not to "invite and compel the assertion of a power they cannot hope successfully to resist."

"The striking unions," says Mr. Highton, "having applied every capitalistic mode of concentration to their own ranks, in which no account is taken of diversity of gifts or energy, but all stand upon a common level, deliberately seek to drive employers into an alliance with themselves against the entire people of the United States. This attitude is not only illegal, but absurd."

"The vital necessity of the times is to hold both capital and labor within the law, and to compel both to respect individual liberty, which is the most precious inheritance of Americans."

Mr. Highton quotes figures to show the progressive reduction of hours and the increase of wages, until "there is scarcely a word of dispute anywhere about time or compensation," and inquires: "What, then, is the bone of contention, but the aggressive assaults of a limited number of wage-earners upon every form of industry and enterprise not controlled by themselves."

However, as all thoughtful citizens have done, he disavows the imputation of criminality against many of the unionists, who had been involuntarily dragged into an appearance of lawlessness. "Nobody," he declares, "will deny the intelligence and respectability of most of the rank and file of unionized and striking wage-earners, nor of the millions of non-unionized wage-earners, equally under the protection of the law and secured at least theoretically in their individual liberty."

He justifies free speech, where it can be applied "without force or intrusion," which he carefully discriminates from "intimidation."

"All men have a right to work," he asserts, and furthermore that "if a laborer or a mechanic does not wish to join a union, he does not become an outlaw by that fact, which also does not confer upon a union man the right to smite him in the mouth."

He thinks, as events are now proving, that there may be "a reorganization of certain unions in the United States upon a basis that would eliminate illegal and tyrannical features."

"* * * and supply the means for reasonable educational facilities and for recreation, and thus command the sympathy and the respect of the American people, without distinction of class, sect, or party," and admits that (in 1901) "there are unions and unions and there are entire systems of combinations of capital and of labor that move together in almost unbroken harmony."

He alludes pointedly to the fact, which Mr. McCarthy, an intelligent leader, had mentioned, that the San Francisco unions that could have produced the greatest pressure in favor of the strikers, had "remained aloof," and proceeds: "I can readily conceive of a case in which I and millions of American citizens would rejoice to see every workman in a community turn out, even to aid an unimportant union."

"The American nation consists almost entirely of laborers. It is based upon individualism, governed by and submitting to laws which under constitutions, themselves susceptible of amendment but not of organic lesions, represent the settled will of the people, with ballots in their hands."

The "sympathetic" element in the strikes, Mr. Highton characterizes as intensely selfish, and without possible excuse, because it multiplied the men and their families who became non-productive and had to be supported by the fellow-laborers.

"Concede the rights of the unions," he says, "to limit their membership, to place all their members on a dead level, so that superior energy or skill will be of no advantage, to control the acceptance of apprentices, to replace individuality by the pressure of organization, and then to enforce these propositions upon the business of the country, and the result would be the virtual destruction of our American system and the establishment of the most unendurable tyranny of ancient or modern times." But, on the other hand, he adds: "Applied to the amelioration of conditions and to the development of mind and character, labor unions may be among the most potent forces in civilization."

After enforcing the fact that, upon questions of constitutional right compromise is impracticable, but that for all other differences, arbitration is the fair remedy, Mr. Highton concludes: "I am convinced that the strikers themselves will soon rally around the standard of American citizenship, and unite with their fellow workmen all over the Union in impressing Labor Day with the sanctities of our civilization and our institutions. True brotherhood, without distinction of class, sect or party, and genuine equality before the law, are the sources, the inspiration and the product of true Americanism."

THE BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, scalds or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always the pain almost instantly and should always be kept on hand. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WOMAN'S BOARD HOLD REGULAR MONTHLY SESSION

Miss Graydon Contributes Forceful Paper on Protestant Renaissance in Modern France.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Central Union church. Nearly sixty were present before the meeting closed and great interest was shown in the proceedings. A forceful paper by Miss Graydon on the "Renaissance of Protestantism in France" was the event of the meeting and will be reread before the meeting of the W. C. T. U. to be held two weeks hence.

President Mrs. G. P. Andrews called the meeting to order at 2:30 and after the hymn "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," read a selection from the book of St. John, dilating, by way of comment, upon the Saviour's statement: "I have called you friends." "All," said the president, "are called for some purpose whether here or abroad and the privilege of having been called as friends is a glorious one." Mrs. Andrews also recalled some words on the Church Universal, and the statement that sectarianism was opposed to fundamental Christianity.

Some remarks by the Rev. Mrs. George Osborne also called for approving comment from the president. These related to the difference between Charity and Philanthropy, the one being the "Inner Consciousness of Love" and Philanthropy the "Action of that Love." Both were necessary to each other as the accompaniment to the song. The Lord's Prayer was then spoken in unison, followed by the secretary's minutes. A note of regret was read from Miss Martha Chamberlain referring to her unavoidable absence from the meeting through physician's orders concerning a severe cold.

The treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, made a report, showing a balance on hand and Miss Laura Green, superintendent of the work among Hawaiians, spoke briefly of her vacation and rest on Hawaii, mentioning the extreme cordiality of the native greetings and the feelings aroused at services held in one of the old churches still fitted with koa benches and overlooking the historical view of Captain Cook's landing, Kealahou bay.

WORK ON OAHU.

Alluding to work among the Hawaiians on this island, Miss Green expressed her disappointment at having to relinquish the cooking classes, a measure which was in some degree mitigated by such classes being carried on in the Kaula and Kaunahou many schools. The sewing classes had too many applicants and many were unfortunately turned away for lack of teachers. Miss Green regretted the lack of willingness among the Hawaiians to act as bible teachers to their fellow natives. Visiting in Kailua Valley had been fruitful in good results but few rebuffs being met with, while in many cases the heads of the family would join in prayer with the visitors. Miss Green related an incident where a young Hawaiian woman refused to talk with them when she discovered that they were Protestants, she being a Catholic. Most Hawaiians, continued the speaker, profess some form of religion though all do not practise their beliefs. Miss Green concluded her remarks with an appeal for cast-off clothing to be applied to the needs of a Sunday school at Waikiki. Clothes suitable for children of thirteen or thereabouts are especially wanted. Miss Green will be pleased to receive any gifts of this order, and see that they reach a proper destination.

Miss Charlotte Hall, president of the Missionary Gleamers, outlined the purposes of that organization to secure familiarity with Mission fields and workers and to get passing workers to come to the Gleamer meetings and give them the benefit of their experiences.

MEMORIES OF MISSIONS.

The memory of Mrs. Alice Gulick, well known to many of those present, was briefly touched upon. Mrs. W. W. Hall then read the first half of an article by Mrs. Daniels entitled "Memories of Two Mission Fields," reading the reminiscences relating to Hawaii.

The article transported the listener or reader in imagination to the region of Manoa Valley and included visits to Gilbertina, Mother Castle's and Mother Parker's. Mother Castle's clear mental grasp of current events at the age of eighty-two and her charities are touched upon as is Mother Parker's interesting retrospect of the days when she and her husband labored here, the only white people in the vicinity.

The sight of Dr. Hiram Bingham, and his sister, Mrs. Titus Conn, recalled to the writer the Pentecostal days of Hawaiian missionary experience when 1704 converts were baptized in one day. Mrs. Bingham, though enfeebled by age, was described as reviving the proofs of a geography written by her, while a glimpse at the library revealed proofs of Mr. Bingham's gospels for the Gilbert Islands. Kawalahou church called up the days of its building and the epoch of the "Bonnet and Shoe Co-operations," when one native would walk squeakily up the aisle to pass his shoes out of the window to another and he in turn to still others while one bonnet, trimmed by the missionary milliner did duty for six. The good work of the schools in connection with the church was mentioned, as was Kawalahou Seminary and the Kamehameha schools, the last likened to Hampton. The cosmopolitan free kindergartens

were visited in imagination with the Hawaiian Board, the American Board and the Woman's Board and their associations suggested by such notable names as Gulick, Damon, Bishop and Emerson.

MISS GRAYDON'S PAPER.

Mrs. Andrews then announced the "event of the day" and introduced Miss Graydon, who read with dramatic power a forceful paper on the decline of Catholicism and the rise of Protestantism in France.

Miss Graydon started her essay by reverting to the thirteenth century when the greatest and youngest of the Popes, Innocent, so named by the cardinals for his blameless life, held sway over France. A striking pictograph of the man was given by the reader. Innocent, a man apart from human failings and equally apart from human sympathy, whose intolerance of the church's enemies was ruthless as it was dispassionate, whose unrelenting search for papal power and whose calm and evenly balanced judgment, casting aside all merely human sympathy, acted as a blighting frost upon the lands he governed as the Head of the Church of Rome. The unfitness of man for divine power was exemplified in his life.

Tolerance under Innocent was yet unbathed, unthought of. Articular confession, recognized as mighty weapon by the far-seeing Innocent, was now made obligatory. The church ruled supreme and peoples, kings and nations raised up or brushed aside by the immutable will of Innocent, stainless alike of passion, remorse or pity. However the Spirit of Inquiry was astir and the wide difference between the denying lives of the early apostles and the pomp, pride and wealth of the church not unnoted.

Down by the shores of the Mediterranean, between the Pyrenees and the Rhone, in the land of Languedoc, where the Roman influence lingered longest and the Jew's refinement with the Moor's artistic impulse yet held sway, in the land of the troubadour, the Country of Romance, reigned an atmosphere where religious toleration lived unchecked and license was allowed. There the translated Scriptures were read and their readers soon protested against the Pope and the priestly prerogative of coming between man and his God. The unbribed lives of the priests themselves furnished this unrest until the flame was perceived at Rome. Soon unrest hovered over Languedoc, persons prominent for the broadness of their religious views or their condemnation of the priests, disappeared or were imprisoned. Arms were taken up against the See of Rome and then came retaliation.

A NEW CRUSADE.

The Pope proclaimed a new Crusade. Not only was absolute promise the crusaders against these apostates but the lands captured were to be distributed to those taking part in the holy war. Here was an easier way of gaining heaven and avoiding eternal punishment than the long voyage to Acre, and war against the savage infidel. France lay ready to the sword and spoliation invited massacre. So the first Inter-Christian war between those equally acknowledging the Son of God as their Savior, commenced. For forty years the red harvest was reaped, for sixty more intermittent persecution went on until at the end of a century, the gallant, romantic race was obliterated.

Two hundred years later the Church was again aroused by the preaching of Luther and of Calvin but despite the inquisition and the terrors of persecution, Protestantism grew until the fatal dawn of St. Bartholomew. In 1572, when the accomplishment of the Church's wish, Protestantism was massacred. Ten thousand dead lay in the streets of Paris and with the flying remnant of the Huguenots, departed the flower of the land.

Then came the deluge. One hundred years ago Benjamin Franklin, standing amid a group of prominent Frenchmen, said, "I have not yet seen an Atheist." "All here are Atheists," was the reply. Atheism reigned. The Age of Reason was at hand. Religion was dead in France. For the next hundred years France, engaged in a century of bloody wars, was alternately the terror, admiration and the pity of the world. Napoleon is said to have attempted to revive religious impulses as did Louis the Eighteenth but the people had too long listened to the preaching that expressed the thing they said in their hearts, "There is no God." The country indeed revived but the moral growth was not equal to the material renaissance. The Spirit of Independence, the Spirit of Indifference ruled France. Paris, the most beautiful city in the world, abandoned herself to a frenzy of pleasure, until the Age of Reason culminated in 1871 with the Communists when blood once more flowed on Paris pavements.

PROTESTANTISM'S BIRTH.

In that year, in those troublous times, a visiting English clergyman and his wife endeavored to instill the peaceful tenets of Protestantism into the hearts of these Communists. The work of the McCall mission was undenominational and it was also effective.

In France in 1835 there were ten

MADE GOOD SPEECHES

Republicans Talk to Attentive Audience.

An important meeting of Republicans was held last night at Camp No. 2 on Vineyard street, many effective speeches being made and listened to with more than ordinary interest. Judge Kauloukou acted as introducer of the orators commencing with Sam Kalou, who spoke in Hawaiian, followed by Samuel Dwight candidate for supervisor for the Fifth.

Judge Kauloukou then introduced Jack Lucas as the "Gladstone of Hawaii," and the audience was soon laughing at his talk. Assessor Pratt dilated upon the duties of the tax office and forcibly put the point that the Hawaiians could do more good for Kuluho in the way of prestige and opportunity for accomplishing something, by returning a Republican ticket than in any other manner.

S. E. Damon was brought forward as the local Rothschild and spoke on the fixed policy of the Republican party not to resort to slander or ridicule as a means of defeating their opponents. The party was willing, said the candidate for treasurer, to rest upon its reputation and that of the nominees. High Sheriff Brown made a speech that proved enthralling, to the Hawaiian voters in particular, from its first sentence. He drew an apt parallel between the county and a vessel, likening the county ship to the steamer Kinai. "Such a ship," said the sheriff, "called for bunkers full of coal, plenty of freight and above all, a first class crew duly licensed to perform their offices. There must be a good man on the bridge, a good man at the wheel and by the engines; good boat crews and sailors if the ship was to make a successful voyage. The county ship," he continued, "will start ahead in January, 1904, with plenty of coal in its bunkers, laden with good freight, with a good Republican on the bridge, and good Republican boat crews. The ship would return into the harbor on January 1, 1905, with coal bunkers still full, richly laden and with a profitable voyage to its credit."

"Man the ship with Home Rulers," concluded the speaker, amid cheers, "and the ship would sink before it got in sight of Molokai Light." Isaac Sherwood and R. N. Boyd followed. Mark Robinson, who was greeted with hearty applause, spoke in Hawaiian, asking for the support of the whole ticket.

Henry Vida thanked the voters for support at the last election stating that he was elected as a Republican, is still a Republican and under no consideration, was his name Kumalae. He had been defeated by Murray for the clerkship but would work just as hard for Murray and the whole ticket as if he himself were a member of it. "Give the Republicans," said Vida, "a chance for one year, and then if they have not done right, get rid of them but I will give you my personal guarantee that you will have no cause for complaint. For the sheriff's petticoat officer was required, but a man like Brown, and the whole ticket should be supported from Brown to Boyd." Rawlins closed the meeting with a brief speech.

W. H. PAIN SUED FOR ACCOUNTING

A suit was brought yesterday in the Circuit Court by Lillie Leonora Neumann against W. H. Pain, which is a bill to declare a trust for a conveyance and an accounting. The plaintiff contends that on or about November 14, 1898, Wm. H. Pain made, executed and delivered a declaration of trust in words and figures, as follows: "Honolulu, Nov. 14, 1898. I hereby declare that I hold in trust for Lillie Leonora Neumann the undivided one-half of the lot located to me by John P. Paty and situate on Liliha street, Honolulu, being the property sold under sale of foreclosure by Wm. Stoiz. This declaration is made in consideration of the payment by Paul Neumann of the half of the purchase price.

"(Signed) W. H. PAIN.

"In presence of "Paul Neumann."

The plaintiff says that by virtue of this trust, the defendant became her trustee for the land so described which contains 48-100 of an acre more or less. On January 31, 1903, the plaintiff declares that Pain executed and delivered a mortgage for his own use and benefit to S. M. Damon, H. E. Watly and S. E. Damon, copartners doing business as Bishop & Co., in which mortgage the land in question was included. The plaintiff declares this action was a breach of trust. She states she has demanded of W. H. Pain the conveyance to her of the land so held in trust and has tendered him the form of a deed for execution and one dollar but he has refused to execute the instrument. The plaintiff asks that the court order Pain to convey the property.

ALFONSO KILLED A BULL

King Alfonso, of Spain, recently distinguished himself by shooting a ferocious bull stampeded from a herd that was being driven through the streets of Madrid. The incident is given publicly in Spain as illustrating the young monarch's courage and marksmanship and his ability to defend himself if attacked by assassins.

WORK OF A FIEND

J. McCabe Wields Rusty Razor With Terrible Effect.

John McCabe, a part Hawaiian, aged about 50 years, who teaches in the Catholic parochial school at Kaneohe, became suddenly insane early yesterday morning at Heela, and while so deranged procured a rusty razor with which he slashed his wife. Her nose was cut nearly off, being held to the face only by a shred of skin. The lunatic also slashed her across the abdomen, one gash extended across to the hip and the other around to the back almost laying bare one of the woman's kidneys.

Fred Weed of Honolulu, who was at Heela attending the interment of Henry Kellimahial, heard of the affair during the forenoon, and found Dr. Waterhouse at the McCabe home attending the woman's wounds. The woman was in an extremely weak condition owing to loss of blood. The danger lies in blood poisoning, the razor being very rusty.

This is the second attack of insanity McCabe has sustained. About a year ago he broke in all the doors and windows.

The deputy sheriff at Kaneohe has McCabe in charge but did not remove him from the house lest his action should make Mrs. McCabe worse.

HOME RULER TALKED TO EMPTY SEATS.

At a big luncheon recently given in Honolulu at which were present a large number of the rank and file, and wheel horses of the Republican and Home Rule parties, the orators warmed up as the kegs became empty, and the welkin became scorched with political hot air. Finally a Home Ruler mounted a chair and in a clarion voice began an argument in Hawaiian for his party's candidates. All other voices were drowned and the Republicans in the audience began to feel that he should be quieted down. Chester Doyle took the cue and mounted a chair on the lanai and in a strenuous voice began a political speech in Japanese. The new language struck the ears of the audience and their owners wondered what was up. The result was a rush to discover the source, and in a trice the Home Ruler found himself talking to empty seats. Doyle kept the audience and the Home Ruler took a back seat.

MORRIS RECEIVED A GOLD BRICK

When Morris Keohokalo, secretary to Prince Cupid, departed for Washington on the Siberia, his friends determined that he should not buy gold bricks at San Francisco. When Morris was not looking his valise was opened and a big stone, covered with gilt, in imitation of a gold nugget, was slipped in. The weight of the valise was explained as being the contents of several cold bottles. Morris found the nugget before sailing and placed it on exhibition in the saloon. He promised to look out for the bunko men.

ADMITS BEING A COUNTERFEITER

One of the gang of four Chinese desperadoes captured Monday by the police, admitted yesterday that the crude counterfeiting outfit found in the rooms of the quartette, was being used for the purpose of manufacturing five cent pieces. The man stated, however, that the dies were imperfect and the counterfeited nickels were very poor imitations, and the police do not believe the gang circulated a great amount of them.

H. E. HENDRICK SELLS BUSINESS

H. E. Hendrick on Monday sold out the business of the Hawaiian Iron Fence and Monument Company to Carl M. Lovsted for the consideration of \$5500. The purchaser took possession and the bill of sale was recorded yesterday morning. Percy M. Pond negotiated the transaction.

An appeal to the Supreme Court is pending against the verdict of a jury rendered last Saturday, which awarded \$5000 damages to J. C. Axtell against Mr. Hendrick for malicious prosecution.

IT IS THIRTY THOUSAND OR NOTHING FOR THE FAIR

A Meeting of the Promotion Committee Yesterday--Full Text of Secretary Carter's Letter--The Need of a Fine Display.

Owing to the pressure of the various departments of the Territorial government to obtain their quotas of funds, the Fair appropriation item of \$30,000 made by the last legislature, may not at present be available, and at the meeting yesterday morning of the St. Louis Fair Committee, there was some question as to what would be the outcome of the entire proposition to make an exhibit. It was the sense of the meeting that unless Commissioner Macfarlane was assured of receiving the entire \$30,000 the proposed exhibit should lapse. Commissioner Macfarlane, however, has hopes of obtaining the full amount of the appropriation. It was estimated yesterday that the following items of expense would suffice:

Building, \$5000; salaries of secretary and assistants and incidental expenses, \$5,000; expenses connected with laying out of grounds, steamer and railroad expenses, cost of preparing exhibits, special services and literature about \$10,000. This would make \$20,000, and the additional \$10,000 would be needed for emergencies and extras.

The War Department informed William Haywood at Washington that the transports would carry, free of charge, Hawaii's exhibit to the coast.

Present at the meeting were F. W. Macfarlane, Exposition Commissioner, Chairman W. G. Irwin, J. G. Spencer, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, B. F. Dillingham, A. Gartley, W. W. Hall, H. Focke, W. W. Harris, J. E. Higgins, W. O. Smith, P. W. Beardslee.

Chairman Irwin said the meeting was called for the purpose of hearing a report from Mr. Macfarlane. The latter read a second letter from George R. Carter, as follows:

MR. CARTER'S LETTER.

At St. Louis I only had time to send you a short letter and pencil memorandum on the map of the fair grounds, while at dinner. I did this with the hope of catching the steamer Sonoma, and now I will give you a more detailed description.

On arriving at the Administration building, I presented your letter to Secretary Stevens, an elderly man calm and quiet. I had the night before taken the opportunity offered by a newspaper reporter of announcing in the press that unless Hawaii's exhibit could be kept together, that in all probability nothing would be done. This of course Mr. Stevens and the other officials had seen.

Before going into the matter with Mr. Stevens, I expressed a desire to go over the grounds and see the buildings or I wanted to find out what the other states and territories were doing and to get all the information I could before I began to dicker with the officials as to final plans.

Mr. Stevens turned me over to Carl M. Reeves, secretary of the Committee on State Exhibits, who took me over the grounds and lunched me, and I am sending you under separate cover, a whole raft of literature, from which you can gather a fair idea of the exhibition, and more particularly the variety of architecture shown in the different state buildings. I got from Mr. Reeves the following list of the cost of different buildings, which shows that the estimate of \$20,000 is high:

New York	\$15,000.00
Indian Territory	16,000.00
Maine	10,000.00
Mexican Government	10,000.00
Nevada	4,500.00
Arizona	3,000.00

Of course some of the states like Ohio and Illinois and Missouri itself are going to put up buildings of \$20,000 and over. As you will see by the plan already sent, these buildings are located in one corner towards the city, in what was originally a city park, on hilly woodland. Thus they can be compared with difficulty but each community is vying with the others in originality, or are attempting to have some specific attraction. New Mexico, I think it is, that is to bring a carload of great big cactus plants, while Florida brings cocoanut trees to put around their building. One state is to have a huge block of ore. Washington, as you see by the pictures, takes eight tremendous timbers and makes a wigwam. Arizona puts up a building similar to the Adobe Spanish Missions. New Jersey reproduces Washington's headquarters during the revolution. Connecticut has moved part of an old Colonial residence and is reproducing the balance of it, furnishing it with original pieces of furniture loaned for the purpose, so as to show how they lived in old Colonial times.

These buildings are the distinctive feature of this affair and form the headquarters for the people of each state. Here information is given out and for the purpose of distributing advertising matter. I fancy they will use a portion of their preparations for entertaining and I guess Kentucky will have some pretty good whiskey. There is absolutely no restriction of any kind, as to the method or style of construction. The day I was there, the Indian Territory Commissioner was to open bids and let contract for their building.

At first it was a hard and fast rule that under no circumstances could exhibits be placed in the state buildings, but an exception has been made in the case of Alaska on condition that she waives all rights to compete for awards and prizes.

After thus gaining all the information I could, I was introduced to Mr. P. J. V. Skiff, the director-general of exhibits. He is a man who has made these fairs a special study and has taken an active part in all of them, being selected by the United States Government to take general charge of its exhibit at Paris. You can tell Mr. Irwin that Mr. Skiff says that he represented Hawaii in as handsome style at Paris as any country. Mr. Skiff began right off by saying that they would make every concession possible to Hawaii and when I read him your letter suggesting our hard woods as a part of the installation of the Agricultural exhibit, he fell right into line and said they would construe the rules liberally for us, that they would take our sisal and classify it as agricultural product, claiming that the manufacture of it was a mere incident, and that he being familiar with the exhibits we had made at Buffalo and Paris, he thought it could all be worked into the Agricultural building, except the weapons, calabashes and implements used by the ancient Hawaiians. This must of necessity be classified under the department of anthropology and as the exhibit would be weak in this line, and they would be very glad to give Hawaii a room exclusively for her own use, and would be pleased if she would make a special exhibit of Hawaiian curios.

He then called Mr. F. W. Taylor, chief of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, to find out whether or not there was any space left. Mr. Taylor said that it had all been allotted, but that he was so anxious to have Hawaii represented, that he would cut down the allotment of others, and if I would go with him to his room, he would show me just the space that he could give. In printed matter is a map showing the floor plan of the Agricultural building, and Mr. Taylor guaranteed to reserved one block of about eighty-six, a space 40x41 ft., and on talking with him, I told of Mr. Cooke's suggestion of a modern sugar plantation. This interested him and he then told me the row of blocks down the middle of the building had been reserved for special exhibits,—one for cotton, wheat, corn, sorghum, etc., and that one would be reserved for sugar. These he proposed to handle somewhat as follows:

He would allow those who exhibited the special products to rival each other in the display,—for instance: The man who exhibited what appeared to him the best exhibit of corn, would be given a space in the central aisle, and if we made a special display of sugar which was better than that offered by Louisiana or the best-sugar men, he might allow the use of part of this central square for us. This struck me as a scheme which you would probably like to take advantage of.

After leaving Mr. Taylor, I went back to Mr. Reeves and showed him my suggestions of a site in case you decided to put up a building. He took a blue pencil and marked the map, which I sent you, saying you could practically make your own selection within certain limits, and that as an exception had been made for Alaska, if you preferred, he would guarantee a space for Hawaii under the same conditions, so that you could confine your entire exhibit in the building. Now, I conclude that you will probably prefer to do this, although I really think Fred that we should make a special exhibit in sugar and that we ought to bring our school exhibit into competition with the other states and territories, and so I recommend the first plan; that is to have your exhibits go into their proper places and the building for headquarters. Your building could be as inexpensive as you desire. A typical modern Hawaiian home with the broad verandas, using Tapa cloths for draperies, walls decorated with photographs, paintings and maps,—hala mats on the floor and possibly the outside walls thatched, all one story, the roof inclined like that at Kualoa or Ahulimau, from which to direct the Hawaiians who inquire as to just where your exhibits are in the main buildings, and to assist them in finding their way around. Also to distribute advertising matter to the strangers who call. This, I believe to be the better plan and if it is carried out, then place the building by all means among the others. If, however, you will put your whole exhibit in the building, then the location over by the Alaska building will show more prominently out in the open. Of course if you so desire, you can combine the whole exhibit into one building and still have it placed over in the park, or among the trees alongside the others.

I then called upon Mr. G. W. Ristine to ask if any arrangements had been made for freight rates. He had forgotten all about Hawaii and seemed very much put out at himself. Special rates had been made for Japan and China. In most cases the railroads give a one way rate, that is, they will practically return the goods free of charge. This gentleman said he would immediately see what could be done, and I gave him your name to communicate with you. He thought that Spreckels ought to be able to give a low steamer rate, but that by all means you would secure a through flat rate from Honolulu to St. Louis without classification of any kind.

(Continued on page 6.)

(Continued on page 6.)

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance. A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

LABOR ISSUES.

One of our idolatrous contemporaries lately chucked a triumphant paragraph at the Advertiser because Parks, the convicted walking delegate, had been sustained by a few labor unions in New York against Buchanan, a bright American labor advocate, and his conservative followers, who discard proletarian models.

Recent news from the Eastern States explains the short-lived success. The foreign immigration, mainly concentrating at New York and then distributed to industrial centers, is estimated for the current year at a million bodies, with a small percentage of souls. The riff-raff of Europe, embracing the class of criminal anarchists that trained the maniac who recently attempted President Roosevelt's life, as soon as they arrive are drafted into the class of labor unions, in which the influence of Parks and his allies in blackmail is predominant, and there they exercise the privilege of voting in absolute ignorance and submission. The true victory was on the side of Buchanan and his associates who are American in character and purpose.

There is other news from the mainland equally interesting and illustrative. Some months ago, a speaker at Metropolitan Hall in San Francisco, addressing himself to labor unions, uttered this atrocious proposition: "Remember that no man in the United States has a right to invest a dollar in business except by your consent and on your conditions." The most recent attempt to practicalize this sentiment was in the case of the California Northwestern Railway, an important corporation that has cultivated the most equitable and pleasant relations with its employees. When, however, in a matter of promotion, it was instructed by a labor union to discriminate in favor of a union man, it refused to accede and adhered to its settled policy of employing and promoting wage-earners, on their individual merits and without reference to their membership or non-membership in labor societies. The result was a strike, which was followed by the cutting of the telegraph wires, over which train orders and information are transmitted. Under the California law, train wrecking is punishable, at the option of a jury, by death or imprisonment for life, and, in the case in question, nearly every element of this terrible crime was necessarily included.

Outrages by a small criminal minority of unorganized laborers and mechanics have produced in New York a determined movement, which has a fair prospect of success, for legislation to prevent strikes and to compel the submission of labor controversies to official arbitration. The functions of walking delegates will cease, when both lockouts and strikes are prohibited, and when statutory law supersedes the writ of injunction, through which only temporary and incomplete relief has thus far been secured.

Labor is properly strengthening its position all over the world, but many of the existing organizations have to be modified, purged of mercurial, corrupt, and criminal elements, divested of arbitrary features and brought into harmony with American institutions, before muscle and skill combined and associated will constitute an effective part of our system. Even in Australia, the Labor Party, which has been managed with comparative moderation and purity, has become so autocratic in its methods and has so enormously increased salaries and the expenses of government that radical changes in its internal economy are not only proposed but demanded.

In the United States all the legitimate demands of labor and of capital will be freely conceded, but neither can be successfully controlled by the government, which represents a mass of human beings, compared to which all existing combinations are a bagatelle, and both, as the events of the past two years have shown, will be compelled to submit to order, guaranteed by law, and, if and when necessary, enforced by executive power.

The National Women's Temperance Union has begun a campaign for the expulsion of Reed Smoot from the United States Senate. The grounds hitherto stated are that Smoot belongs to the Mormon church, though it ought to be apparent to the W. C. T. U., that his right to belong to it or to any other religious body is not restrained by law and that such membership cannot be regarded as a reason for depriving him of civil rights. Of course if the W. C. T. U. could prove Smoot a polygamist he would have to go the way of Roberts but it is known that he has but one wife and is, in all domestic respects, a creditable citizen.

Leo XIII. was a King; Plus X. regards himself as a President and has broken down most of the great royal traditions of the Papacy. It is likely, if he lives, that peace will be made with the Italian government and that the Supreme Pontiff will leave Rome at his pleasure and take part in the great functions of the church all over Europe and possibly in America.

The esteemed Maui News is running Kepoikal for Governor. If the Treasury will insert a few more "By Authority" ads the News will run him for President.

THE PUBLIC EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

The reckless spirit with which public expenditures are urged in Hawaii appears again through a comparison between the cost of various State and Territorial buildings already provided for at the World's Fair and the recommendation lately made that this Territory should expend from \$18,000 to \$22,000 for a structure of its own. It took hard work in and out of the press to defeat this extravagance, the enormity of which is shown in the fact that the entire St. Louis building fund of New York—a State of six millions of people, the richest one in the Union and the richest non-independent sovereignty in the world—amounts to \$15,000 all told. For the State of Nevada \$1,500 suffices and for Arizona \$2,000. Hawaii, with a \$5,000 proposition would be doing very well indeed—a third as well as New York.

Our harbor improvements will cost great sums and yet they are no more our pecuniary affair than the improvements of the channel through the Golden Gate and the bay beyond it an affair of San Francisco or California. The harbors of the coast belong to the United States and Congress is charged with the care of them. And it is so with lighthouses. Nevertheless Hawaii assumes such expenditures with a free and easy grace, no matter how large they are, and has entered no complaint at Washington though complete annexation is over three years old.

Fellow citizens, considering that the Treasury is not, precisely, at high-water mark, isn't it time to get into the habit of economizing and counting the cost?

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican campaign is marked by all the enthusiasm there is and signs point to a decisive triumph at the polls. This is the third time the Republicans have lined up against the Home Rulers and never before were the prospects so pleasing. There is no visible Home Rule confidence now, the defeat of last year having, in the mind of a party which needs the stimulus of easy victories and ample spoils to carry it forward to success. Already there are defections from the Wilcox cause and several trusted leaders, though still pretending Home Rule fealty, have negotiated for the sale of their influence. Without cohesion, mutual trustfulness or belief in the November outlook, the Home Rulers are in a very bad way indeed. Of this state of things the Republicans are prepared to take full advantage.

If the Home Rulers are as thoroughly defeated next month as we believe they will be, the end of their organization will be soon deferred. As a matter of fact the Wilcox party has no good excuse for existence. It is not an American party and cannot, therefore, get the attention or sympathy of American public officials. Having no policy except to tear down the constitutional fabric here and put something in its place which the civilization of the land rejects, it makes no appeal which good citizens can afford to heed, and, after lulling the neighbors into security, blows up and kills them. Hence in dealing with ours, through news letters and in tourist literature, it is well to respect this prejudice and to make it clear that Mauna Loa is about 150 miles from Honolulu, divided from it by two large and two small islands and that the whole trend of volcanic activity has been, for centuries, towards the southeast away from and out of sight and hearing of the island upon which the burning mountain is pouring its powder magazine, which, after lulling the neighbors into security, blows up and kills them. Hence in dealing with ours, through news letters and in tourist literature, it is well to respect this prejudice and to make it clear that Mauna Loa is about 150 miles from Honolulu, divided from it by two large and two small islands and that the whole trend of volcanic activity has been, for centuries, towards the southeast away from and out of sight and hearing of the island upon which the burning mountain is pouring its powder magazine, which, after lulling the neighbors into security, blows up and kills them.

Even upon the island which contains Mauna Loa and its lower crater of Kilauea, the danger is entirely different and much less serious in its character from that which destroyed St. Pierre. Mont Pelee blew off its top and precipitated a cloud of gaseous vapor upon a nearby town. That was because the cap of the mountain was rigid and made resistance enough to imprison the gases until their strength became overwhelming. But on Hawaii the burning mountain is porous and is supplied, in the ever open vent of Kilauea, with an escape valve. When a force reaches up from the Enceladus caverns, under Mauna Loa, a mightier one than Kilauea can deal with, it gently thrusts aside the soft and loose strata far up on the shoulder of the 14,000 feet mountain, and without uproar or convulsion, lets go a stream of lava. There are no towns and villages to be destroyed by the flow and small danger to property, save to isolated sheep and cattle ranches.

In point of fact there is less peril from earth's spasmodic forces here than there is in California where imprisoned gases are ever making earthquakes. It is doubtful if Honolulu has had an earthquake in a generation which was perceptible to the whole public and not a matter of dispute afterwards. In that time California has had some hundreds of lively shakes. People living on this group regard the volcano on Hawaii as their sure protection against seismic danger and they would not have it become extinct if they could. Well for California if it had such a gas chimney.

PUBLICITY FOR TRUSTS.

A list recently compiled shows that there are existing in the United States 732 trusts. Of these 340 are what are called natural or local trusts. The remaining 392 are all engaged in interstate trade and are subject to the supervisory control of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Their total capitalization is \$9,000,000,000. The entire wealth of the United States according to the provisional figures of the census of 1900 is \$90,000,000,000. So the new department will be responsible for the proper management of ten per cent. of the capital of the nation.

While old trusts are constantly being dissolved or reorganized new ones are being formed and the amount of money and property placed in corporate organization is rapidly increasing. Investors and speculators are not confined to Wall street. The rich, the poor, the widow and the orphan, living in all the different States of the Union have invested; and their combined holdings in these concerns exceed those of the execrated magnates who are the main objects of political tirades. The probabilities are that if the question was put to a vote of the people, the overwhelming verdict would be in favor of corporations, trusts and mergers. Everybody realizes that there must be millionaires in successful industries just as there are presidents and kings in governments. The sensible, ordinary American does not wish to kill the rail or the capitalist, but rather strives to be one himself. The only purpose of sane legislation is to assure a fair field without favors to all that desire to compete.

Great changes were not intended nor are they promised by the Republican party as a result of the anti-trust laws enacted by the last Congress. The returns made by National banks and the supervisory power exercised over them by the bank examiners and auditor are far more drastic and inquisitorial than the provisions of these new statutes. Many of the larger corporations are avowed advocates of the principle of publicity. If capital stock is all paid in and business is profitable and a surplus has accumulated, corporations as a rule voluntarily publish these facts. It is only the corporation with facts to conceal which opposes publicity. The contention that a body of men, though incorporated, ought to have the same freedom as a private person in the transaction of business, is based upon an erroneous understanding of what a corporation is. It is the creature of the State and the law which brings it into existence and makes it possible for it to place bonds and stocks upon the market, ought also to grant to the purchasing public the right to enquire into their value and marketability.

THE MAUNA LOA ERUPTION.

The Advertiser, since St. Pierre, Martinique, was destroyed, has not looked upon volcanoes, however tame they may be, as a tourist asset. To the vast majority of people a volcano is a powder magazine, which, after lulling the neighbors into security, blows up and kills them. Hence in dealing with ours, through news letters and in tourist literature, it is well to respect this prejudice and to make it clear that Mauna Loa is about 150 miles from Honolulu, divided from it by two large and two small islands and that the whole trend of volcanic activity has been, for centuries, towards the southeast away from and out of sight and hearing of the island upon which the burning mountain is pouring its powder magazine, which, after lulling the neighbors into security, blows up and kills them.

Even upon the island which contains Mauna Loa and its lower crater of Kilauea, the danger is entirely different and much less serious in its character from that which destroyed St. Pierre. Mont Pelee blew off its top and precipitated a cloud of gaseous vapor upon a nearby town. That was because the cap of the mountain was rigid and made resistance enough to imprison the gases until their strength became overwhelming. But on Hawaii the burning mountain is porous and is supplied, in the ever open vent of Kilauea, with an escape valve. When a force reaches up from the Enceladus caverns, under Mauna Loa, a mightier one than Kilauea can deal with, it gently thrusts aside the soft and loose strata far up on the shoulder of the 14,000 feet mountain, and without uproar or convulsion, lets go a stream of lava. There are no towns and villages to be destroyed by the flow and small danger to property, save to isolated sheep and cattle ranches.

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MORE SEA ACCOMMODATIONS.

The news that the steamers Gaelic, Doric and Coptic are to be taken off the trans-Pacific run and replaced by liners flying the American flag is highly satisfactory to Honolulu.

Not that there is anything the matter with the White Star steamers in the speed and comforts they provide, but that, as British vessels, they are subtracted from the sum of our ferry facilities between here and San Francisco. They cannot do business between two American ports.

With American liners instead there will not only be travel room enough for Honolulu travellers but for tourists. Just now the best accommodations are crowded. More steamers are needed for our convenience and it is gratifying to know that we are going to get them.

Pele, goddess of the volcano, has hardly been mentioned this time though, half a century ago, the natives would have talked of little else.

Hasn't anybody thought to lay the trouble over Mr. Gehl's unsealed box to B. H. Wright?

If the Emperor of Korea owns a high tree he had better climb it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Honolulu Elks have challenged the Hilo Elks to a baseball match, to be played in Hilo a fortnight hence.

Captain Berger will spend the vacation of the Territorial band by a trip to the Coast, leaving in the Alameda.

Colonel Thomas Fitch was prevented from departing in the Siberia for the Coast by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The Friend, which is out for October, contains, besides an interesting series of articles, a cartoon by Allan Dunn on the local liquor question.

"Mosquitoes and How to Prevent Them" is a brochure by Dr. H. C. Sloggett which the late mail brought from Shanghai, where Dr. Sloggett is now living.

The social of the Christian church Christian Endeavor Society, which was to have been held tomorrow evening, has been postponed until the end of the month.

The Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association, of which A. F. Judd is secretary, will hold its annual meeting in Hilo on November 13. Among many papers to be read will be one by R. C. L. Perkins, entomologist, on lanterns.

D. H. Kahaulele, C. R. Lindsay, and D. K. Kahaulele have petitioned the Treasurer for a charter for the "Hawaiian Mutual A. I. Society," having the alleged object of mutual assistance to its membership. The names of the petitioners, being those of Republican bolters, suggest political design.

The American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., F. J. Amweg, manager, have just been awarded the contract to build the court house at Redwood, Cal., for \$135,000, the Red Men's Hall, San Francisco, for \$65,900. This with previous contracts secured makes \$309,000 of work obtained in the two months Mr. Amweg has been in San Francisco.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A red dust cloud a mile wide was seen from the steamer Iwalani to leeward of the island of Maui on Tuesday.

George H. Fairchild's nomination papers for supervisor in Kauai county were filed yesterday. Governor Dole having ordered their acceptance, and Mr. Fairchild's name will appear on the official ballot.

A Chinese deposit in the postal savings bank has been discovered by Frank D. Creighton, clerk to the Secretary of the Territory, as having been paid twice and neither time to the depositor, Anz Kim, but to a different assignee on each occasion. Governor Dole has placed the matter in the Attorney General's hands.

There is scarcity of water for household purposes at Waimea, Kauai, while the construction of water works there is delayed along with public improvements all over the Territory. The situation has been made worse by the finding of the body of a drowned Japanese in the river, which has put the people off taking water from that source.

The executive council refused the application of Hoffschlaeger & Co. for a wholesale liquor license at Waimea, Kauai, on the ground that it was against public policy to legalize the business in such a small district. E. S. Cunha's application for one license to operate the Union saloon and the Union Grill, formerly received adversely, was yesterday referred to the Governor and the Attorney General.

Camp McKinley authorities have a return grievance to play against the Territory for the three soldiers who did not come back for trial. When Fisher, Mooney and Buckley were released under a verdict of not guilty directed by Judge Gear from indictment for burglary, they were arrested on military warrants for being absent from duty without leave. Before the guard got away with them, however, they were again arrested by the Territorial police on a fresh charge of burglary.

The child-stealing case in which the Attorney-General entered a nolle prosequi yesterday was originally one of child-selling. Ah Hoy, the Chinese defendant, bought the child from its father, but the mother managed to gain its custody. Then Ah Hoy, with the assistance of Delgado, a Porto Rican, regained possession of the child. Attorney General Andrews had misgivings about proof of intent under the circumstances, but in releasing the defendants induced Judge Gear to warn them against interfering with the mother and child.

Mr. Davey will go to the Volcano for pictures.

Kid Delle is aching for a prize fight with Bill Huluhul, the native wonder. Governor Dole contemplates a visit to Kauai shortly and the U. S. S. Iroquois may convey him.

Judge Weaver of the Land Registration Court, has appointed Charles F. Peterson and Ernest A. Mott-Smith examiners of title for the First Judicial Circuit.

The verdict of the coroner's jury on the body of the Japanese woman Sumi, killed at Kahana last week, is that she died from wounds inflicted with a knife by Osumi. Osumi is in a hospital with an excellent chance of recovery from his self-wounding with suicidal intent after he did murder.

T. F. Lansing, Commissioner of Immigration, expects more Korean labor immigrants shortly in response to official advertising done in the "Hermit Kingdom." Sixty-four laborers arrived from there recently. Mr. Lansing is considering the question of advertising on the United States mainland for plantation laborers.

The old Longshoremen's Union under the presidency of Jack Mansfield decided to disband at a meeting held Wednesday evening. This action was taken in consequence of the receipt of a charter for a new union affiliated with the Pacific Coast organization. Members receive back the dues they paid into the funds. President Mansfield, in a farewell address, advised the members to support A. M. Brown for sheriff and vote the straight Republican ticket.

COUNTY NOMINEES OUTSIDE OF OAHU



Geo. Fairchild, Republican Candidate for Supervisor of Kauai County.

SOAP BOILER AND MONT BLANC.

The latest failure to ascend Mont Blanc is interesting. The heroes of the story are German students with whom the primary difficulty of the enterprise was that of finding the money to pay for it. A happy thought struck them, and they called upon a Berlin soap boiler to make a proposal. If he, on his part, would finance the expedition, they, on theirs, would placard the mountain from base to summit with the posters with which he advertised his wares. The soap boiler liked the idea, and the bargain was duly struck. Happily, however, the communal authorities at Chamonix got wind of the proposal, and the German students are now on their way, leaving a trunk full of confiscated posters behind them.

ONE PRINCESS'S KIN.

The forthcoming marriage of Princess Alice of Battenberg with Prince Andrew of Greece can be best understood by reference to a genealogical table, but here are some curious facts. Princess Henry of Battenberg is at once her aunt and her grand aunt; her mother is at once her mother and her distant cousin; she is also the distant cousin of her own father; her future husband is the brother-in-law of her mother's first cousin; the German emperor is her first cousin and the Czarina of Russia is her mother's sister. The Battenbergs are morganatic Hesses.

FERRIS SAVED FROM GALLOWS

Governor Dole yesterday announced his decision to commute the death sentence of George E. Ferris, for the murder of John Watson, to twenty years' imprisonment.

Ferris was convicted last year and sentenced by Judge Gear to be hanged. C. F. Reynolds, who defended him on the trial, started an appeal but afterwards left the Territory and E. C. Peters handled the appeal until its dismissal by the Supreme Court, which affirmed the conviction and sentence.

A few months ago E. V. Christianson, an eye witness of the killing of Watson, who was not called in the trial, came forward with a statement showing provocation given by the victim and drunkenness on the part of Ferris when the deed was done. Attorney General Andrews, at the instance of the Governor, investigated Christianson's statement with rigor like that shown in a regular trial. When his report was rendered to the Governor it was submitted to the executive council, a majority of which decided that Christianson's evidence if given at the trial, would not have changed the verdict.

Governor Dole later obtained an opinion from the Attorney General as to his power to commute the sentence, and this being to the effect that he had such power, the Governor took the matter under his personal consideration, yesterday deciding in favor of life for Ferris as already stated. The convicted man has fared greatly in health during his long confinement, and it was the opinion of visitors to the prison that, unless his execution was not much longer delayed, the ignominy of death on the gallows would not be his fate to bear.

Call Out the Names.

Editor Advertiser: As a frequent patron of the electric car service, I would suggest that the conductors call out the names of streets on approaching them, for the benefit of passengers. Even to old residents, it is difficult at night time to distinguish the different streets and one is very liable to be carried a block or two past their destination. This drawback applies with more force in the case of comparative strangers. The custom is general in many of the large cities on the mainland, and would serve an equally good purpose here. Trusting that the company may introduce this much-needed reform, I remain,

Yours truly, CITIZEN.

Scientific men have long expected that submarine volcanic activity would yet build a new island somewhere off Hawaii, probably in a south-easterly direction from it. Such an island, if given an open vent, would doubtless draw the fire from the active volcanoes on Hawaii just as those great furnaces, cycles ago, extinguished Haleakala on Maui and as Haleakala in turn may have supplanted the volcanoes on Oahu and Kauai. On that account its appearance would be a blessing to the island of Hawaii, which has no particular need of an active volcano in its business.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, October 8, 1903.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks including Mercantile, Hawaiian, and others.

SALES BETWEEN ISLANDS. One hundred Oloa, \$10; 7 Koloa, \$125. SESSION SALES. Fifty Oloa, \$10.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Table with columns: Day, Barom., Therm., Wind, Rain, etc. Shows weather data for Oct 8 and 9.

NE-ENE. ENE-NE. Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of .98145. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun, Moon. Shows tide and celestial data for Oct 8 and 9.

Full moon Oct. 6th at 4:52 a. m. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 13 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time which blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 6 hours 6 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express. "OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited. "SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley. THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN. The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon. The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

FOLDERS AND BOOKLETS AT Information Bureau 613 Market St., San Francisco.

MOSQUITO WAR BEGUN

Committee Appoints Alex. D. Larnach.

A meeting of the mosquito committee, held yesterday afternoon, resulted in definite action being taken towards a start in the campaign. A. D. Larnach was appointed as the active officer of the committee and will commence his duties this morning. The meeting was called for four o'clock in the offices of the Board of Health, Dr. Cooper taking the chair. P. M. Pond reported that promised subscriptions amounted to \$160 per month or an amount fully equal to maintain an officer. Mr. Pond then recommended Mr. Larnach, late of Whitman & Co., as eminently fitted for the post. Dr. Cooper and Messrs. Van Dine and Helm corroborated the opinion of Mr. Pond and a motion from that gentleman to the effect that Mr. Larnach be appointed, his duties to commence immediately, at a salary of \$125 per month, was seconded by Mr. Van Dine and carried unanimously. An advisory committee consisting of Messrs. Pond, Helm and Van Dine were appointed, with the assistance of Chairman Dr. Cooper, to confer with and instruct the new official in his duties. Mr. Larnach's work for the first few days will consist of an attempt to enlarge the subscription list and also to collect the first month's promises. Dr. Cooper stated that he thought there would be no difficulty in arranging for the collections by the men employed in the garbage department and thus employ the inspector's time in a more satisfactory manner. The monies as collected will be deposited by the chairman of the finance committee, P. M. Pond, in some bank and the counterfoils of the checks used as vouchers. A portion of the money will be needed immediately for the payment of printing bills. Dr. Cooper explained that he had made arrangements for the new official that would practically constitute him a member of the Board of Health staff with all the privileges. A desk will be provided for him in the department, a Board of Health badge supplied him, if necessary Dr. Cooper will ask for a special policeman's badge, and he will be given privileges of Board of Convalescence when needed. It will be to all intents a Board of Health inspector created for a special purpose. He will report with the other inspectors and occupy much the same status as the extra officials maintained by special subscription. The advisory committee meets tomorrow at Dr. Cooper's office at 2 o'clock to decide more definitely upon Larnach's duties. Mr. Van Dine read an extract from a letter written by Dr. Howard, chief entomologist at Washington, in which the letter stated that hope of relief by means of fungus and parasites could not be relied upon.

FAIRCHILD SHUT OUT

No Registering Is Lawful This Year.

"Under the provisions of the Organic Act and the County Act, there can be no new registration of voters for the first county election, in 1903. The registration list of voters for 1902 alone can be used." Such is the syllabus of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court constituted by Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Associate Justice C. A. Galbraith and Circuit Judge De Bolt, the last-named in place of Associate Justice A. Perry, absent. It was an appeal from a peremptory writ of mandamus issued by Circuit Judge Hardy of Kauai ordering W. G. Smith, Charles A. Rice and W. G. Sheldon, composing the board of registration for the islands of Kauai and Nihoa, to convene before October 19, 1903, and permit George H. Fairchild to submit to them the proofs of his right to be registered as a qualified elector in the Sixth Representative District. R. W. Breckons and M. F. Prosser appeared for petitioner; Attorney General L. Andrews and J. D. Willard for respondents.

HARD BUT HONEST.

Chief Justice Frear writes the opinion. "It would no doubt, as contended," the opinion says at the outset, "be a hardship for one who could not have registered last year to be prevented from voting this year, if otherwise qualified, and in cases of doubt, the court naturally would lean to that construction which would permit him to register and vote, but the provisions of both the Organic Act and the County Act which bear upon this question are so plainly against the petitioner's contention as to preclude the relief sought."

FUNDAMENTAL LAW.

The Organic Act says that, in order to be qualified to vote for Representatives, a person shall, prior to each general election, during the time prescribed by law for registration, have caused his name to be entered on the register of voters for Representatives for his district; and further that, in order to be qualified to vote for Senators and for voting in all other elections in the Territory of Hawaii a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by that Act of voters for Representatives. It is pointed out how the word "conditions" disposes of one of the arguments of the petitioner, which was that registration was not a qualification but only a condition.

TERRITORIAL LAW HARMONIOUS.

The rules for holding elections, which were confirmed by the Organic Act, are quoted to show the precise times in which the boards of registration must act. If the County Act contained provisions inconsistent with those of the Organic Act, it would be invalid and inoperative to that extent. But the opinion shows the County Act to be harmonious with the Organic Act, as, for instance, where it provides that all persons shown by the records to have been qualified voters at the general election in the year 1902 shall be qualified to vote at the county election. Respecting the argument on the County Act provision that all of the provisions of law governing general elections shall be applicable to the county election, the opinion says it might perhaps be a sufficient answer to say that, if the rule in question is taken literally, either it has already been complied with, for the boards did sit in 1902 and are not required to sit again under that rule until 1904, or else that the rule is inapplicable because it makes no provision for meetings in 1903.

LIABILITY OF TROUBLE.

Even if the rule could be applied, it is shown how it would be liable to result in conflict of provisions and confusion of registration lists. There might result two registration lists or one amended list that would shut out qualified voters of 1902, through inability to come forward for registration. If the old lists were copied, intact, on a new register there would be registration on two distinct bases, and those on the old lists would be entered contrary to law because without personal application. Upon the contention that if the County Act does not permit persons to vote who are qualified except in the matter of registration the law is invalid in that respect, the opinion says it is true that some courts have held that where the constitution prescribes the qualifications of voters and does not include registration among them the legislature cannot add that as a qualification; although it is said to be the better opinion that the legislature may, as a matter of regulation, require registration in such cases.

MIGHT PREVENT ELECTION.

The opinion says if the provisions of the County Act in this respect were contrary to those of the Organic Act, "the question might arise whether the result would not be that there could be no election rather than that the board could register others than those who are in terms permitted to vote. But in the present case all question of the validity of the law in this respect is removed by the fact that, as above shown, the Organic Act itself in effect provides that the list of 1902 shall alone be used at the election of November 3, 1903."

DECLINES SIDE ISSUE.

The court declines to consider, as not before it, the question suggested by counsel as to whether Mr. Fairchild is an elector of the county, so as to be qualified for election as a member of the county board of supervisors—this in view of the fact that he was not registered in 1902 and cannot be registered prior to the county election.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

The grand jury reported on between thirty and forty cases to Judge Gear yesterday afternoon. Of twenty-one true bills found only two of the accused persons were in custody, so that all the other presentments went on the secret file. Frank Sanders and Watanabe, each indicted for embezzlement, were in court and their arraignment was set for 9:30 this morning.

George Nalwi was among about a dozen who were discharged upon reported no bills. He was arrested some months ago for manslaughter in the shooting of a lad out hunting with him on Punchbowl. It was the general opinion at the time that he told the truth when he claimed that the shooting was accidental, and had he not waived examination in the District Court it is doubtful if his case would have gone to the grand jury. When discharged by Judge Gear he walked out of the courtroom with C. P. Peterson, his counsel.

Attorney General Andrews, who conducted the Territory's cases in court yesterday, entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Francisco Delgado and Hoy Chee, jointly charged with child stealing.

Judge Gear sentenced Police Eales and convicted of assault with a weapon, to imprisonment at hard labor four months. Levi Daniel, a native boy charged with stealing \$50 and odd at a hua, stood his trial by jury yesterday. He was defended by C. P. Peterson and the jury hopelessly disagreed and were discharged.

Kanda Kitagawa and Horio were on trial, when the court adjourned, for assault with a deadly weapon on Kawamoto at Lale. S. F. Chillingworth is defending them.

CIVIL CALENDAR.

Trustees of Bishop Estate vs. Lulla (W.), ejectment, continued on trial throughout yesterday before Judge De Bolt and will be resumed this morning. Judge Robinson had fifteen special jurors before him yesterday morning from which to complete the panel for the trial of the action to quiet title of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Emily P. Judd et al. Only one man was called and examined when the jury was found satisfactory as follows: Louis H. Miranda, Thomas Honan, William T. Schmidt, George W. Macy, William Ringer, Charles Warren, Edward Hanapp, S. Mahelona, C. S. Holloway, Harry A. Juen, Frank Godfrey and William H. Thornton. The plaintiff is represented by E. C. Peters and Frank Andrade, and defendants by E. B. McClanahan and S. H. Derby.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

In the admiralty suit of Schirmacher against the ship Erskine N. Phelps, before United States Judge Estece, the examination of Captain Graham for the libel was interrupted in the afternoon to allow Drs. Cooper and Herbert to testify and the master of the vessel will go on the stand again this morning. Dr. Day testified on behalf of the libellant in the morning. The trial will probably consume all of today.

D. T. BAILEY'S WILL.

The last will of David T. Bailey was filed for probate yesterday by the widow, Harriet K. Bailey, who is named therein as sole devisee and legatee, also executrix. The estate consists of a life insurance policy for \$2500 and 20 shares of Consolidated Soda Works, in the hands of L. C. Ables as collateral security, valued at \$2500. It is directed in the will that no bonds be required of the executrix. The will was executed June 26, 1903, in presence of Cecil Brown and Wm. H. Huddy.

THE TELEPHONE CASE.

Under a stipulation between Hatch & Ballou for plaintiff and Smith & Lewis for defendant, Judge Gear has allowed the Mutual Telephone Co. five days further time to plead to the complaint of S. M. Ballou for injunction.

PUNAHOU SHOWS STRONG AT TENNIS.

The second day of the invitation doubles of the Pacific Tennis Club resulted in some good games on the Richards street courts yesterday afternoon, though the players of the third and fourth matches finished their games in a dusky twilight which gave all the advantage to the serving side and a great deal of luck and chance to the returns.

Mr. Forbes of Punahou, co-victor with President Griffiths against Ned Adams and Walter Dillingham, showed brilliant form and play that made him a valuable addition to local tennis. He held a high record in the game at Harvard. The matches played resulted as follows: Alexander and Brock won from Bockus and Bushnell, 6-2 and 10-8. Griffiths and Forbes from Dillingham and Adams, 6-4, 6-4. Cunha and King from Harrison and Mott-Smith, 6-3 6-4.

Dole and Derby against Roth and Dillingham brought out close competition, darkness leaving the first set still undecided at eight-all. They will finish their match tomorrow afternoon at 4:30. The semi-finals will commence Saturday afternoon at about 2:30. The Punahou team look like winners on present form.

COURT NOTES.

Alfred Willis by his attorney in fact, Henry Smith, has rendered his final account as guardian of Henry Hart, a minor now come of age. He charges himself with \$107.96 and asks to be allowed \$23.63, leaving a balance of \$84.33 to pay the ward. The guardian is the former Bishop of Honolulu, now Bishop of Tonga.

Bishop & Co. by their attorneys, Thayer & Hemenway, acknowledge full satisfaction of judgment from Sing Lung Co. and Lee Chu by the payment of \$523.

Joseph Leandro Oliveira by his attorney, A. G. Correa, makes a general denial of the complaint of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., in ejectment, and further says he will, among other defenses, rely on the statute of limitations.

NATIONAL GUARD HAWAII

(Continued from page 1.)

The disposition of ordnance property on hand is as follows: At Drill Shed in Honolulu, in custody of Cos. "A," "B," "C," "E," "F," "G," "H" and Hospital Corps.....\$ 7,435.91 In custody of Co. "D" at Hilo, 1,070.66 In custody of Co. "I" at Wailuku..... 662.89 In custody of Officers, Field, Staff, Line, Retired and "D" and "I" and non-commissioned officers as per inventory attached..... 1,366.51 In 1st Regt., N. G. H., Armory, at Honolulu, as per inventory 21,891.25 Total.....\$32,827.82

COMMISSARY STORES.

Captain E. T. Winant, Quartermaster, gives a detailed report of his department, of which the following is the recapitulation: Total Quartermaster property on hand July 1st, 1902.....\$16,929.76 Total Quartermaster property during the year (received)..... 2,389.62 Total Quartermaster property issued during year and to be accounted for..... 2,372.36

Total Quartermaster property on hand July 1st, 1903.....\$16,947.02 The following is the disposition of Quartermaster property on hand: At Drill Shed in Honolulu, in custody of Cos. "A," "B," "C," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," Hospital and Drum Corps.....\$ 5,447.12 In custody Co. "D" at Hilo..... 1,075.00 In custody Co. "I" at Wailuku..... 251.61

\$ 6,773.74 Remaining in possession of Department..... 10,173.33 \$16,947.08

THE ROSTER.

Following is a list of the officers of militia, Territory of Hawaii, condensed from the roster in the report: Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sanford B. Dole.

General Staff—John H. Soper, Colonel, Adjutant General; Charles B. Cooney, Lieutenant Colonel, Surgeon General; James W. Pratt, Major, Quartermaster; William M. Moore, Captain, Surgeon; Archibald Sinclair, Captain, Surgeon; Emil C. Peters, Captain, Judge Advocate.

Aids to the Commander-in-Chief—Edward O. White, Major, Aid; Henry Berger, Captain, Aid; Louis T. Kenake, Captain, Aid; Charles H. Atherton, Captain, Aid; Alexander G. Hawes, Captain, Aid; Marston Campbell, Captain, Aid.

Field Officers—John W. Jones, Colonel; Charles W. Ziegler, Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas E. Wall, Major; William R. Riley, Major.

Staff Officers—John Schaefer, Captain, Adjutant; Elmer T. Winant, Captain, Quartermaster; John W. Short, Captain, Ordnance and Commissary; Clinton H. Tracy, First Lieutenant, Adjutant 2d Battalion; Merle M. Johnson, First Lieutenant, Adjutant 1st Battalion.

Line Officers: Company A—Ernest L. Berndt, Captain; Orlando J. Whitehead, 1st Lieutenant; Charles Crozier, 2d Lieutenant. Company B—James B. Gorman, Captain; Alonzo D. Wise, 1st Lieutenant; John W. Cook, 2d Lieutenant.

Company C—Arthur Coyne, Captain; Joseph E. Santos, 1st Lieutenant; Isaac H. Sherwood, 2d Lieutenant. Company D—William A. Fetter, Captain; Herman Ludloff, 1st Lieutenant; William H. Beers, 2d Lieutenant.

Company E—L. J. Nahora Hips, Captain; J. K. Maulon, 1st Lieutenant; Thomas Kakuaka, 2d Lieutenant. Company F—Samuel Johnson, Captain; William W. Carlyle, 1st Lieutenant; Charles M. Costa, 2d Lieutenant.

Company G—Gustave Rose, Captain; Samuel Kamalopili, 1st Lieutenant; Daniel Kekaulike, 2d Lieutenant. Company H—James A. Thompson, Captain; Wm. H. Thornton, 1st Lieutenant; Louis Kane, 2d Lieutenant.

Company I—William Bal, Captain. * Elected, not yet commissioned. Retired officers available for duty: Lieutenant-Colonel—George McLeod. Captains—A. Gartenberg, Paul Smith, Charles B. Cottrell, Charles Wilcox, W. G. Ashley, Herman F. Ludwig, R. P. Myers, Ed. Towse.

First Lieutenants—John Evenson, R. Friedersdorff, C. M. V. Forster, Peter Travens, Fred. A. Smith. Second Lieutenants—John Wirud.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Recorded September 29.

Wm H Cornwell & wf to H M Von Holt; D: Int in 2 pcs land, Beretania & Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 250, p 356. Dated July 2, 1903. If R Macfarlane Jr & wf to H M Von Holt D: Int in 2 pcs land, Beretania & Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 250, p 357. Dated July 2, 1903.

H M Von Holt to Territory of Hawaii; D: 6 pcs land, Nuuanu, Hotel, Bethel, King, Beretania & Pauahi Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1c. B 250, p 358. Dated Sept. 14, 1903.

E S Cunha & wf to Territory of Hawaii by Supt Pub Works; D: por R P 1613 Kul 217 ap 3, Manini & Maunalea Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 250, p 361. Dated May 22, 1903.

Wouldn't it have paid better to turn the Nuuanu stream into Kalia bay than to let it fill the harbor and cause annual dredging expenses?

Another vessel ashore, the captain of which says he could not hear the 'hallo!' That remarkable device must have a dumbbell on it.

MANY PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Color Line Drawn Empaneling a Jury.

Judge Gear once more overruled motions to quash the two indictments for murder against E. M. Jones, and argument on demurrer was set for this morning.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Defendants were arraigned and each one pleaded not guilty before Judge Gear yesterday morning in the following cases:

F. W. Makinney, gross cheat in passing to Chock Wa, merchant, a worthless check for \$6 on Bishop & Co.'s bank.

F. W. Makinney, gross cheat in passing to Sidney Levy a worthless check for \$10 on Bishop & Co.'s bank.

Watanabe, embezzlement of \$12 belonging to Young Gop See.

F. Santos, embezzlement of a steel safe valued at \$25 belonging to Ah Lee. F. Santos, embezzlement of \$3 belonging to Solomon Mathews.

J. W. Lake, keeping a disorderly house.

J. W. Lake, selling liquor without a license.

Joe Kekipi, assault and battery on Frank W. Davenport.

Lai Sun, conducting a che fa lottery.

In the afternoon the following named were arraigned: Serakawa, a Japanese man, selling a che fa lottery ticket. At the request of J. W. Cathcart, the plea was reserved until Monday. Bail was fixed at \$100.

Yoki, a Japanese woman, perjury committed in the District Court. Mr. Cathcart had her plea reserved until Monday, bail being fixed at \$1000.

RECEIVED SENTENCE JOYOUSLY.

The trial of Kitagawa and Horio, assault with a weapon, was resumed before Judge Gear. Before its close the court stated that a verdict of acquittal would be directed in the case of Horio. A verdict of guilty was returned against Kitagawa.

S. F. Chillingworth, who had been assigned to conduct the defense, offered a plea for leniency of sentence. Attorney General Andrews spoke of the tendency of Japanese, when they become not-volant, to use weapons. Cases of this kind should be severely punished.

Judge Gear sentenced Kitagawa to imprisonment at hard labor for one year. "All right," the convict said in English so joyously that it might have been supposed he thought beheading was to be his fate if found guilty.

Keeki and Pilipl, indicted for assault and battery, were released under nolle prosequi entered by the Attorney General. Kaulukou represented them.

THE COLOR LINE.

Kamuela was put on trial for assault and battery. Ella Long appeared for defendant. When his challenges had been exercised, only one white man was left on the jury. This was Carl Willing.

CIVIL JURY TRIALS.

Judge De Bolt still had the trial of Bishop Estate vs. Lulla, ejectment, on all day yesterday. Judge Robinson had the day occupied with the trial of Peabody vs. Judd et al., action to quiet title, which began Wednesday morning.

NEW LAWSUITS.

Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., has brought suit against Hing Yip & Co. for \$2468 arrears of rent.

An ejectment suit, with \$500 damages claimed, has been brought against Joseph Leandro Oliveira by Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.

The minor children of the late Yee Chew Fan by their guardian, Tong Tack, have brought a suit against Yee Chin, Lum Hong and Chew Mon, administrators of the estate of deceased, to recover \$300. This is the proceeds of a sale of real estate collected by Chew Mon, who absconded with the money to China.

SHERMAN IN PORT

Many Soldiers Are Enroute to the Philippines.

The United States Army Transport Sherman, coming in the now regular monthly order of transports from San Francisco, was sighted at two o'clock yesterday afternoon and finally docked in Naval Slip No. 1 a few minutes after three. She brings one day's later mail and carries a regiment of infantry, two companies of engineers, several commanding officers and a batch of newly made engineer lieutenants from West Point. She leaves today for the Philippines by way of Guam after taking on 400 tons of coal.

Quartermaster Captain Williamson was on hand to meet the incoming vessel as was Captain Rodman of the Troop who expected his sister as a through passenger. The Sherman made an excellent docking her springs being well adjusted and timed. As she neared the dock the band of the 7th Infantry played the "Marseillaise." In compliment to the French cruiser Protet, Captain Williamson made immediate coaling arrangements with the local stevedores and a hundred tons helped to replenish the transport's bunkers last night.

The Sherman carries 969 souls aboard, including eight stowaways who will make the round trip in duranees while and be turned over to the authorities at San Francisco on the return of the transport. The men, all of whom were given shore liberty to stretch their legs, are a fine looking set in their khaki service uniforms and are reported well disciplined and well officered.

The Sherman left San Francisco on October 1st and made an uneventful fair weather trip to Honolulu, the heaviest wind and weather being encountered right off Honolulu. She carries in the first cabin eighty-two officers, twenty-seven ladies, wives and connections of officers, three nurses and ten children, a total of 122.

In the second cabin are seven clerks of the War Department, three ladies of their families, twelve wives of enlisted men, eight children and two sewing women, thirty-two in all.

The troops include 532 enlisted men of the Seventh Infantry and 190 of the Engineer Corps. There are also three discharged soldiers on board. Two men and a lady missionary are going to Guam.

Captain Brugere is the sailing master of the Sherman and Captain R. L. Brown the quartermaster in command, both of whom have made this port before. Lieutenant-Colonel Booth is in charge of the Seventh Infantry and now goes to active service after an official tour in Alaska. The regiment goes to Mindanao.

The regimental adjutant is Captain Julius Penn and the quartermaster Captain Farnsworth, Captain Grusard being in charge of the commissary department.

Seventeen young engineer lieutenants graduated from the last class at West Point Military Academy.

There are several celebrities aboard the Sherman who are on the way to assume positions of command in the Division of the Philippines. Prominent among these is Chief Quartermaster Colonel John L. Clem, the "drummer boy of Shiloh" whom say the officers aboard "to know is to love." He goes to take charge of the division carrying with him his bride, her sister, Miss Sullivan and Miss MacElroy.

General Wade, Commander General Philippines, is aboard as is the wife of General F. Moore. Major White of the artillery with his wife is also a passenger.

Among the majors are Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, brother-in-law and sister of Commander Rodman of the local naval station. Major E. E. Harden and Major A. C. Ducat. Major Wright is attached to the regiment aboard and with his wife will be entertained by Captain Rodman during the stay of the Sherman.

The Sherman leaves today. Last

WRECKED SCHOONER IS SAFELY DOCKED

The schooner Otille Fjord, which went ashore on Wednesday evening on the channel reef, came off yesterday morning on a rising tide shortly after two o'clock with the assistance of the tug Fearless.

She is a wooden vessel and has apparently been done but small damage. The reef slightly displaced her rudder but full casualties will be revealed after the schooner has discharged her load of lumber when she will go on the marine railroad for inspection. She was not leaking this morning after the Fearless had towed her into the stream for quarantine inspection. She now lies at the Bishop wharf.

No amount for salvage was decided upon between Captain Olsen of the Fearless and Captain Bosch of the Otille Fjord before the latter vessel was towed off. A board of survey will probably be appointed. W. G. Irwin & Co. has not stated the amount of the claim they will make for salvage.

SING CHOW & COMPANY.

All persons having claims against Sing Chow & Co., prior to the China-town fire of 1900, will please file same duly authenticated within two months from date or they will be forever barred.

M. PHILLIPS & CO.

Assignee Sing Chow & Co. Sept. 17th, 1903. 6588

The visitor—"Why are you here, my misguided friend?" The prisoner—"I'm the victim of the unlucky number, thirteen." The visitor—"Indeed; how's that?" The prisoner—"Twelve jurors and one judge."—Sporting Times.

They can say "fiery slopes" now. First boy—"Do yer want ter go ter heaven when yer die, like de Sunday-school ma'am tells yer?" Second boy—"Nt! Dere's no fun goin' ter places where a woman wants yer ter go."—Judge.

A night a dance was given at the Young hotel for the officers aboard the transport, the opportunity being thoroughly appreciated.

The men aboard are well equipped and the well trained band has enlivened the voyage and is expected to do banner service on the way to the Philippines.

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

Northern Assurance Company OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1825. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

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

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

IMPERIAL LIME 99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit. Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants SUGAR FACTORS.

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

Castle & Cooke. -LIMITED.-

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION. This successful and popular remedy, recently used in the Continental Hospital by Ricard, Houbert, Albert, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 maintains its work-removes and relieves the kidneys, purifies the blood, and restores the vitality of the system. THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. In order to state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are Issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

ORATORY AND LUAU

Mark P. Robinson Fed a Great Many.

Nearly 2000 of Honolulu's population, mostly Hawaiians, were entertained last night at the Republican luau given by Mark Robinson. The affair was one of the largest ever given here, and was a pronounced success from start to finish.

Robt. Boyd was master of ceremonies and after everybody had eaten all they wanted at four long tables, twice filled, he introduced Mark P. Robinson, who made a speech telling the natives the opportunities to be secured by the election of the Republican ticket. Mr. Rawlins followed and made a characteristic address, which was quite lengthy. He said he spent the morning of his life in Hawaii and was now spending the noon of it here and when the sunset came he believed that God would find him still in Hawaii.

Frank Archer spoke on the tax collector business and told of the promises Laukea was making, saying it was absolutely impossible for Laukea or any other man, no matter what party he belonged to, to carry them out.

J. W. Pratt followed saying the Republican party had given the Hawaiians more rights than they ever before possessed and hoped they would keep the party in power. Capt. Nahora Hipa of Co. E interpreted for Mr. Pratt, and added many humorous sayings which tickled the audience.

S. E. Damon spoke next. The Republican party, he said, had nominated a ticket they need not be ashamed of, while on the other hand, the Home Rule party were trying their best to get the men they did nominate off their ticket, being perfectly willing to swap horses in the middle of the stream.

Joe Gliman followed saying that the Republican party on the mainland represented all the business interests and that such methods could be applied to the local party. The party of the mainland had gained strength by voting the straight ticket. This example should be applied here with prosperity and plenty to follow with good employment for everybody. Most people had but a faint idea of the great aid the Territory would secure by sending news of victory to the mainland.

George Renton said in part: "I have the honor to address you this evening as a candidate for Supervisor at large. The Republican legislature through the people's representatives have passed a county act placing the entire government in the hands of the people, a state of affairs they never enjoyed before. A new system of government which could be compared to a delicate piece of machinery requiring intelligence and integrity to run—two tickets are in the field, the Republican and the Home Rule." He predicted that the Grand Old Party to which we owe allegiance will emerge with flying colors from the campaign.

A. M. Brown, who was given a rousing reception, stated that he had been in his department for ten years. His opponent had said he was too young to hold the position. An old proverb said: "Old men for counsel and young men for war." A man should be elected who was able to carry out his duties and not a man with one foot in the grave and the other on the way.

Jack Lucas provoked the usual laughter followed by Murray, Sherwood, Dwight and Hooking.

The meeting was still in full blast well after midnight.

A. C. GEHR UPSET OVER AN OLD BOX

While the members of the Board of Agriculture were waiting in the Governor's outer office, until a stranger calling on the Governor in the latter office should retire, on Monday afternoon, there was a scene that ended with a smile all around when the chief actor had departed. Besides the members of the board there were present several visitors to the meeting. Forster W. L. Hall of Washington and President Griffiths of Oahu College.

Suddenly A. C. Gehr strode in and advanced to Private Secretary Hawes's table. There he turned to face the company and said something in dramatic tones about Superintendent H. E. Cooper's having refused to give him a statement regarding the condition of a certain box of maps and papers.

Mr. Cooper replied that the box was there, meaning his office downstairs, and Mr. Gehr was welcome to it whenever he chose.

"I refuse to receipt for the box in its present condition," Mr. Gehr declared.

"You can do as you please about that," Mr. Cooper rejoined. "The box is in the same condition as I found it." "Not exactly in the same condition," Mr. Gehr said. "When it was left in the Public Works department it was locked and sealed."

THIRTY THOU AND OR NOTHING FOR FAIR

(Continued from Page 3.)

To sum up the whole thing, you must have a building and it would give Hawaii more prominence if it was located among the others and used as headquarters. Get up something original, have plans made and by all means come on yourself to let the contract. You can then get into the spirit of the thing and understand the whole exhibition in a way that no description can give. This can be done any time before the end of the year, that is after your location is selected, and by that time you will be able to get some pretty good ideas from what has been done by the others, with which to elaborate your plans.

I see no reason why, if it is found impracticable to raise any money from the merchants for a building, you should not use part of the appropriation for it. Mr. Skiff said that he did not see how you could possibly expend more than \$15,000 on exhibits and urged very strongly that the balance be used in having a headquarters. I don't think the people in Honolulu realize how much larger this fair is than any other. The total floor space of the Buffalo exhibition is equal to about one-third of the St. Louis Agricultural building. The "pike" which corresponds to the "midway" is as long as that in Chicago and then extends another mile. No such fair has ever been given on hilly ground and the effect is very much more striking.

This is the first fair that the United States Government has invited foreign countries to exhibit in, and there will be expended an amount nearer \$75,000,000 than \$30,000,000 as originally planned.

Take my advice and come on to St. Louis as early as you can. I believe your success depends upon a visit to the ground itself.

Yours very truly, G. R. CARTER.

THE EXPENSES DISCUSSED.

Mr. Macfarlane said that Governor Dole had asked him for what amount the exhibit could be carried out. He had told him he did not know. Mr. Macfarlane said he would ask for no salary for himself but there would have to be a salary for the secretary. Mr. Irwin interrupted to state that there should also be assistants to the secretary. The chairman then asked the members what they desired. Mr. Macfarlane said he was about to select a competent secretary.

He said that Mr. Beardslee had prepared building plans on a \$5000 basis which were exhibited by Mr. Beardslee.

As for native woods Mr. Macfarlane said the Bishop Estate would contribute a large log to be included. Mr. Beardslee said the building could be erected for \$5000 or under. It will be a commodious structure with a large exhibit room, 16 feet high running all around the building, with swivel half circular projectors at the corners. The whole design, in some respects bearing a likeness to the Halekua hotel.

W. O. Smith asked whether with \$5000 for a building, \$5000 for salaries and work, the exhibit could be made for \$5000 more. Mr. Irwin said the committee should not work with less than \$20,000.

Mr. Cleghorn was told that \$5000 had been expended on the Osaka exhibit. He said he had seen the exhibit there and was astounded of it. There was nothing on exhibition but photographs. He thought all the fair exhibits, except the one at Paris, had done more harm than good. Mr. Cleghorn threw cold water on the proposition.

Mr. Cleghorn thought the proposition to send a drilled militia company of Hawaiians to the Exposition was an excellent one. Company F was well drilled. Mr. Macfarlane said a number of people had asked him about the proposition to send the militia company.

Mr. Beardslee thought that Hawaiian music should not be overlooked. It was the feature of the Mid-winter fair and attracted many people there.

Mr. Macfarlane said he did not want to attempt anything and fall down on it. W. O. Smith was of the opinion that a failure after starting was worse than dropping out of the matter in the first place. Mr. Dillingham endorsed Mr. Smith's opinion. Mr. Smith also said it would surely be a paying investment if the government should provide the means to present Hawaii in a proper way to the world. Mr. Macfarlane said he was almost afraid to tackle the proposition at even \$20,000.

Mr. Irwin again suggested that Mr. Macfarlane secure \$20,000 and if successful, to go ahead. The commissioner said he was going back to the Governor to try to get the \$20,000.

Mr. Dillingham moved that it be the sense of the meeting that the government provide \$20,000, and if less, the matter be given up. This was amended by Mr. McCandless to set the figure at \$30,000. He wanted a respectable exhibit. The sum was little enough. To go to St. Louis with a paltry \$20,000 would not be worth while.

The resolution carried.

TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

There is no secret about Scott's Emulsion. Nothing is covered up by obscure references to "active principles" or "alkaloids."

Scott's Emulsion is simply an emulsion of the best Norwegian cod liver oil combined with the hypophosphites and glycerin.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 439 Pearl Street, New York.

WOMAN'S BOARD HOLD MONTHLY SESSION

(Continued from page 3.)

Protestant churches, now these are one hundred and five. Though the Protestants of France now number but two per cent of the population, yet these are prominent in official life. One-eighth of the Chamber of Deputies are Protestants, two-thirds of the banks are said to be under Protestant interest, many magnates and officials, especially in the departments of education, are Protestants.

In the last few years one thousand priests have left the Church of Rome and it is said only the prospect of imminent starvation deters as many more. A Fraternal Order has been started in Paris with a view of obtaining work for these priests, a movement which is one of the deepest in Church history. Many of these priests are studying in theological seminaries with a view to become Protestant preachers. "What," concluded the speaker, "would not be the possibilities of France with the powers of her merciful, talented people allied to God. The winged words of Mirabeau are still applicable: 'God is as necessary as Liberty to France.'"

THE FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

The annual collection for the Armenian mission was then taken up. Mrs. Whitney announced the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. as scheduled for next Tuesday week, October 20, at her residence and invited all present to come. The meeting was to be an open one and would be addressed by Mrs. Waterhouse, who would tell of her experiences at the world's meeting of the Union in Switzerland.

Miss Myers, but two months arrived from eighteen months of medical work in China, was invited to address the gathering and gave experiences of her work in the Canton Hospital. This institution, the only hospital in Canton and Southern China, was founded in 1837 for the Chinese by Chinese. When Miss Myers left there were three hundred patients in the hospital and she quoted as an example of the magnitude of the work the number of 2100 patients for one year, 1700 of whom lived in the hospital. Operations to a great number had been conducted by the present doctor in charge, who, to Miss Myers's knowledge, has never, for fifteen years, averaged more than five hours' sleep in the twenty-four. Three hundred catarrh cases were treated last year with no failures and out of the large number of patients only sixty-one died. Instances of Chinese broad-mindedness was shown when the hospital committee, composed mainly of Chinese, voted against precedent to receive cases of infectious disease from the U. S. gunboat Monterey two years ago.

Miss Myers was appointed physician to the late Chinese Consul for Hawaii who personally gave \$1000 towards the establishment of a new hospital which is now approaching completion. In conclusion Miss Myers summed up the Chinese, here and in the Orient, as ready and willing to learn and aid, and well worth working for. There is at present, says Miss Myers, no hospital for foreigners in Canton and only one bed at their disposal in the present Chinese hospital.

Mrs. L. Severance of Hilo gave a few brief notes of the good work being conducted in her district and Mrs. Collins of Minnesota spoke of work in that state.

Mrs. Andrews, in closing the meeting, spoke of the desire to have teachers attend the meetings even if late in coming. She also emphasized the work of the Research Club and asked for the general help of the members of the young men composing it, particularly the strangers towards whom all the mothers of the church should feel a close interest. The Armenian collection and the regular collection both netted some forty dollars. A hymn closed the meeting. Several photographs of the exterior and interior of the old Fort street church were laid on the president's table for free distribution by Mrs. T. H. Hobson.

A LINGERING COUGH may result in consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures coughs, colds and influenza. It contains no harmful substance and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ANSWER TO MANDAMUS

Gear Renders Two Criminal Law Decisions.

District Magistrate Lyle A. Dickey has answered the petition of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., for a writ of mandamus. He says that the judgment which was rendered by the District Court is voidable, as the amount of the judgment rendered is over the \$500 limit allowed by law in which that court has jurisdiction. He also says that there is no law commanding defendants in civil suits in district court before any cause can be appealed. Judge Dickey cites an opinion of the Supreme Court to sustain his position, and states that the plaintiff is shown, on the face of the writ of mandamus, to have no standing in the Supreme Court.

CRIMINAL DECISIONS.

Judge Gear rendered two decisions yesterday on criminal matters. One of them was to deny the motion to quash the two murder indictments of Edward M. Jones. The other was to direct a verdict of acquittal in favor of Fisher, Buckley and Nery, the U. S. soldiers indicted for burglary.

Counsel for Jones filed a demurrer to the indictments, which will be argued this morning.

The ground of the motion that set the three house-breakers free was that the statute of burglary does not cover petty larceny, and the defendants were alleged to have taken only a few bottles of beer from Moony's saloon, Walkiki, after breaking into it. Burglary is defined in Hawaiian law as breaking into a place with intent to commit a felony. Formerly there was a provision including intended larceny, but in amending the law this was dropped out.

CIVIL JURY CASES.

Judge De Bolt yesterday resumed the trial of the suit of Bishop Estate vs. Lulu by jury.

Judge Robinson called for trial the case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Emily P. Judd et al., but ran out of jurors. A special venire for twenty-five men was issued, returnable this morning.

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

Bishop & Co. have been given judgment by default against Sing Lung Co. and Lee Chu on a promissory note for \$567.28 at 7 per cent, dated February 17, 1903, on which but \$50 had been paid. Judge Gear made the order on motion of Thayer & Hemenway.

INSURANCE CASE.

In the case of Kwong Lee Yuen Co. vs. Manchester Fire Assurance Co., Hatch & Ballou for plaintiff and Robertson & Wilder for defendant stipulate that the testimony of Brother Bertram and G. C. Potter, witnesses for plaintiffs, and W. Blaisdell, C. B. Wilson, F. Davey, C. F. Peterson, A. M. Brown and J. Lucas, witnesses for defendant, is immaterial upon the questions taken on appeal to the Supreme Court.

STIPULATIONS.

Magoon and Lightfoot for plaintiff and Rawlins for defendant, in the equity suit of Almananu vs. Almananu Labele have ten days from October 5 in which to plead, etc.

Biting for plaintiff in the suit of Eliza R. P. Holt, a minor, by Annie Holt Kentwell, her relative and guardian, vs. Albert Christian, stipulates that defendant may have until the 10th inst. to plead, etc.

COURT NOTES.

The Supreme Court will not sit again until Monday next.

D. W. Anderson, administrator, has filed an inventory of the estate of Daniel O'Leary, deceased. Besides \$214 in cash there are a few personal belongings.

Return of service was made Monday by Deputy Sheriff McGurn in the suit brought by the Henry Waterhouse Company, Ltd., trustee for the Herrick Carriage Co., against Jonah Kalaniana'ole. The action is to recover \$515 due on a note dated March 8, 1903.

MISS LILLY NEUMANN ENGAGED

News has come from London of the engagement there of Lilly Leonora Kalaolohokalani Neumann, daughter of Mrs. Elise Neumann and the late Hon. Paul Neumann, to Mr. Robert Macdonald Bird, a member of one of England's fine old families. Miss Neumann is to be married in London in the coming spring from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fowler, 45 Albert Gate, London, S. W. Mrs. Fowler was formerly Miss Eva Neumann.

The bride-to-be is the youngest of the four brilliant Neumann girls, the three eldest having all been married here, and their magnificent weddings are still a pleasurable memory in the minds of Honoluluans. She was educated in England, Germany and Belgium, completing her studies in Brussels. Miss Neumann is a brilliant pianist and has had the benefit of extensive travel in Europe. She was born in Honolulu on November 18, 1884, while her father was a cabinet member under King Kalakaua, being the Attorney General of the Kingdom. Her Hawaiian name—Kalaolohokalani—was given by King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani, who at the time wished to adopt her. She was a favorite of their late majesties up to a time of their deaths.

Miss Neumann's fiancé is a graduate of Oxford and is wealthy.

Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion,—these are essential.



Mr. Robert Venns, of Luncheon, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your bowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Hollister's Roach Food KILLS COCKROACHES 25c TRY IT HOLLISTER DRUG CO., FORT STREET

CHAS. BREWER CO'S NEW YORK LINE BARK NUANU Sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU November 5th 10th 15th 20th 25th 30th FARE TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO. 27 Kilby St., Boston. OR C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

BARK ORMSERY A UNIQUE CRAFT One of the most unique vessels in the harbor is the British bark Ormsery, Captain Coath, which arrived yesterday from Newcastle with 3500 tons of coal for W. G. Irwin & Co., and which also has the honor of having brought the first news to Honolulu of the outbreak of the volcano Mauna Loa on Hawaii. The Ormsery is a modern bark, broad of beam, and said to be one of the easiest vessels afloat to handle. She is built, to all outward appearances, like other vessels, but is much different in her interior arrangement. Looking down the main hatch one sees four man-holes which open into great water-tanks, for the vessel carries water ballast. Between decks there is a midship watertight section which will hold 1000 tons of water ballast. Upon arriving in port the compartment is filled with coal and when the ship is discharged and ready to set sail again the sea-cocks are opened and the ballast for the outward passage, consisting of 1000 tons of salt water, is taken in. The vessel belongs to Laing & Fulton of Glasgow, who are making a specialty of these tank sailing ships. The only other vessel of this type which has been in this port is the Grenada, owned by the same firm. She was in port three years ago and was at the Irmgard wharf. The Ormsery is a four-masted steel bark. Captain Coath's brother is a cable operator at Midway Island, and Capt. Coath got into communication with him yesterday. The vessel is berthed at the Railway coal wharf and will commence discharging this morning.

Wamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fertuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniate. It has to feed upon Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

PROMISES OF AID.

Railroads Will Help to Make Rates and Advertise Hawaii.

The letters coming with every mail to the Promotion Committee in response to the magazine advertisements cover a wide field. Those received by the last steamer include requests for information from New York, Minnesota, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois, Alabama and California.

One prominent railroad magazine, the Four Track News, has asked for new photographs and a prominent railroad promises not only to distribute literature but to make up round trip rates to Hawaii in the near future.

Wife Struck With Ax.

Alec Craig, the parent who beat his eight-year old son last month, receiving a ten-day sentence in prison in lieu of a whipping post experience which Police Judge Lindsay said he ought to have, was yesterday sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for striking his wife on the head with an ax. Craig got drunk Monday and on arriving home committed the assault. The woman had him arrested and was able to appear in court against him.

Death of Mrs. Desky.

Charles S. Desky received a cablegram yesterday morning announcing the death of his wife in Oakland, California. Although she had been an invalid for many years, the sad news was unexpected. By last mail Mr. Desky received a letter from his daughter Flossie, saying she thought her mother was somewhat better. Owing to poor health, Mrs. Desky had lived in California most of the time since 1898. Her health broke down through nervous prostration over the death of her son Harry, aged seven years, in Germany in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Desky came to Honolulu in 1894, since when Mr. Desky has been closely identified with the progress of the city. He and his daughter have the universal sympathy of the community in their affliction.

To Deepen Channel.

Tenders for dredging the first section of Honolulu harbor channel, 1200 feet inward from the ocean, will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon of October 31. The entire channel is to be deepened by sections to 34 feet and widened to 240 feet. Originally, about thirteen years ago, it was dredged to a depth of 30 feet and a width of 200 feet, but since then it has silted up considerably. With the increased dimensions now to be made, the largest ocean vessel may enter with perfect safety. Superintendent Cooper adopted the scheme of having the dredging done in sections to fit the conditions of the treasury.

Home Rulers Meet.

Home Rulers held a revival meeting at ex-Queen Liliuokalani's place at Palama last evening. Ex-Delegate Wilcox led the speakers.

THE PHELPS LIBEL SUIT

Berger Abandons Claim Against E. F. Bishop for \$113,000.

Judge Estee began trying the admiralty suit of Julius A. Schirmacher against the ship Erskine M. Phelps. One witness was called before the court adjourned for the day, whose evidence supported the main allegations of the bill. Plaintiff was a seaman on the ship and had his leg broken while the Phelps was rounding Cape Horn. He brought a libel for \$10,000 personal damages on the alleged grounds that he was not treated well after being hurt, either on the voyage or after reaching Honolulu harbor; that the vessel did not put into the nearest port after the accident for surgical aid, and that his injuries permanently disabled him from earning a livelihood. J. J. Dunne appears for the sailor and R. W. Breckons for the ship.

Yesterday morning the Korean cases came to an end in the United States District Court. They were one hundred and thirteen in number, brought by F. V. Berger against E. Faxon Bishop, of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., claiming \$1000 penalty for each of that number of Koreans alleged to have been brought into this Territory for labor purposes by means contrary to the United States immigration laws.

Since the suit was brought several months ago, various pleadings have been fought out. A knock-down blow came to the plaintiff last week, when Judge Estee sustained the latest demurrer of the defendant. He held that the illegal acts complained of must have been committed subsequent to March 3, when the Act of Congress allowing such a suit went into effect. This destroyed many if not all of the cases. Berger, by his attorneys, Thayer & Hemenway, yesterday filed a statement that no amended complaint would be entered, in consequence of the decision just mentioned. It was also set forth that the defendant was going to pay the costs and expenses amounting to \$1,445.33. Smith & Lewis for defendant then moved for judgment dismissing the cases, which Judge Estee granted.

Had the cases come on for trial the jury would have had hard work cut out for them for a few weeks, as different sets of proof would have been required for distinct series of the cases.

Crack French Cruiser Protet Again in the Naval Row.

Once more the crack French cruiser Protet is in Naval row, where she will remain for six or seven days before going to Tahiti. The fast warship came down from Esquimaux in eight days, sighting two or three unidentified sailing vessels.

The Protet came into the harbor with Pilot Cameron on the bridge with Captain Adignard, Chief of the Pacific Division, and commander of the warship, and Captain Prat, second in command. The vessel was beautifully handled, and after throwing her anchor out opposite the Inter Island wharf, she backed easily into the Row. While this process was under way, Captain Rodman, commander of the U. S. Tug Iroquois, came across the harbor in his gig, flying old glory at the stem, and went on deck, where he was accorded the salute of honor. Capt. Rodman informed Captain Adignard that Admiral Terry would be pleased to accept the call of the French officers at 3 p. m. today.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE TO BE FORMED

A meeting of representatives of the Punahou, Honolulu Athletic Club, Maile Ilima and Artillery football teams will be held tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. to organize a football league for the coming season. James is the Maile Ilima captain, and it is said that Reuter, pitcher for the Kamehameha baseball team, will play with the Maile Ilima football team.

IROQUOIS MAY NOT MAKE CRUISE

News reached the Naval Station yesterday that one of the naval officers assigned to the Iroquois in connection with the proposed cruise to Midway, has been granted a three-months' sick leave. On this account the cruise may be ordered off. Capt. Rodman cabled yesterday for information.

Young Burglar Caught.

An eight-year old burglar was apprehended yesterday by six-foot officer McDuffie. The offender is a Portuguese boy who is alleged to have stolen trinkets from various curio shops about town for several weeks. He had in his possession, when arrested, several strings of shells and a Hawaiian enamelled button.

He had risked his life to rescue the fair maid from a watery grave, and, of course, her father was duly grateful. "Young man," he said, "I can never thank you sufficiently for your heroic act. You incurred an awful risk in saving my only daughter." "None whatever, sir," replied the amateur life-saver; "I am already married."—Chicago Daily News.

WE ARE MARCHING ON.

It is strange, yet true, that most of the diseases of middle age and advanced life are efforts on the part of the system to purify the blood. Yet because of the feebleness of the liver, kidneys and bowels these well-meant efforts are often in vain, and lives come to an end which might have been prolonged for many pleasant years. There was, formerly, no remedy which could be depended upon to prevent or overcome this condition. But within the past decade we have been making progress. Truth is mighty and will prevail. The old notions and moss-covered superstitions must fall before new facts and new discoveries. Nothing thus far known to medical science is so effective in purifying the blood through its action on the excretory functions of the body, as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION It quickly scatters and overcomes the following familiar and dangerous symptoms of impure blood and torpid circulation: The languid, tired feeling; pain in the head; dry skin; bad taste in the mouth; weak stomach with nausea, etc. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and 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. It relieves and cures many ailments that have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are—its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. No slow or doubtful action. "You cannot be disappointed in it. The first bottle proves its virtue. Genuine is sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

POSTAL CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS

A meeting of the Honolulu Branch 227 of Postoffice Clerks' Association was held on Monday evening at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows: President, Edgar M. Brown, re-elected. Vice President, T. P. Mellie, re-elected. Secretary, Frank J. Dillon. Treasurer, Ralph H. Morris, re-elected. Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. A. Beckley, re-elected. The local association is on a good financial basis and within a couple of months expect to render an excellent treasury report.

MON WAR'S FOES ARE IN PRISON

Lau Pang and Lau Sing were brought to the Police Station last night from Koolau, where they were arrested on a warrant sworn to by Ng Mon War, the Chinese lawyer, who alleges they assisted in the assault made upon him last week. One man also said to have participated in the affair was arrested last week.

IRWIN DISPOSES OF RAILROAD RUMORS

Rumors having come from Hilo to the effect that W. G. Irwin was blocking the enterprise of the Hilo-Kohala railroad by refusing them right of way through his lands, Mr. Irwin was interviewed upon the subject yesterday afternoon and made the following statement:

"I have not," said Mr. Irwin, "made any statement of affirmation or denial concerning the running of this road through the plantations in which I am interested. Mr. Gehr I doubt if I should know by sight and did not know that he was connected with this road. If he has caused such rumors he is merely trying to pose as a martyr."

"With Mr. Peck I have had only a scant ten minutes talk. He made a request for a right of way through some fifteen miles of cane producing land. In answer I said neither eye nor nay and told him that the matter would have to be brought before the directors in San Francisco."

"I have not the sole interest in these plantations but I should certainly be opposed to granting such a right of way until I was well satisfied of the stability of the scheme and its ultimate completion, which I am not at present. As the matter stands I fall to see what I get in return for the giving up of valuable cane land."

FAITHFUL FOR SEVENTY YEARS.

A New Jersey spinster, aged 94, has kept her in her heart the memory of a lover who died seventy years ago, admitting no rival there and attributing her longevity primarily to her fidelity, and after that to her all around aversion to doctors, never having had one called in since her debut.

REFORMERS TO CONFER

Dr. Sun and Leung Will Meet in Honolulu.

Honolulu may have a Chinese junta for the director of the reform and revolutionary campaign in the Chinese empire. Sometime next week a conference will take place here between two men which may have important bearing on the political future of China, and may result in the overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty and the establishment of a Chinese Republic, or a constitutional monarchy.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the great leader of the revolutionary movement, who arrived from Coochin-China Monday, and Leung Chi-Tso, head of the great Reform, or Bow Wong party, will meet in Honolulu next week on the arrival of the latter from San Francisco. Dr. Sun said yesterday that he and Leung Chi-Tso are on friendly terms and undoubtedly would hold a conference on reform matters, and may decide upon plans for joint action in spreading the reform doctrine in the Celestial empire.

An interview was given yesterday by Dr. Sun to an Advertiser man. Probably his most important utterances were the following:

"I think the outlook for the revolutionary movement is very hopeful, as the Chinese people are awakening, and I am strongly of the opinion it will end the Manchu dynasty."

"It is only a question of time for this to be accomplished—and I don't think it will be far distant."

"What of China's attitude toward Russia, and the Manchurian question? I believe it is the desire of the Imperial government to permit Russia to retain her hold on Manchuria, and annex it permanently to the Czar's realm. The reason is that the Imperial government realizes that the people are flocking to the revolutionary movement, and begins to see its own national weakness. The Imperial government finds that it needs a power to protect it from this internal movement and believes that Russia will protect the dynasty by its permitting Manchuria to be held."

Dr. Sun stated in answer to a question concerning his movement, that although he may not have actually been in China, yet he was close by—in Coochin-China—and directed his representatives in China from there. Dr. Sun moves mysteriously from point to point, but is almost always in constant touch with his lieutenants.

"There is wonderful progress among the people of China especially among the scholarly class," he said. "They are the backbone of China. Formerly they bitterly opposed any change in China's political status. Then they weakened on this point after seeing the storm of unrest around them. No reform has hardly reached the Imperial government and never will. That is hopeless. Instead the government has adopted more severe measures than ever."

"The Chinese people are now aroused to get rid of their Manchu conquerors."

"The affair of the Supao editors and the writers of the book (whose cover is depicted above) which the Supao editorially endorsed, has done wonders in bringing this great matter before the people. The book was written by a boy of 17 and was called 'The Revolutionary Army.' An 'Open Letter' was also included in the work. The Supao editors were arrested and persecuted and for the first time in the history of China the government appears in the courts as plaintiff against some of the people as defendants. This is an advance over the former custom when heads were cut off without trial."

Crying for Help

Lots of it in Honolulu But Daily Growing Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble. It is the kidneys' first cry for help. Heed it.

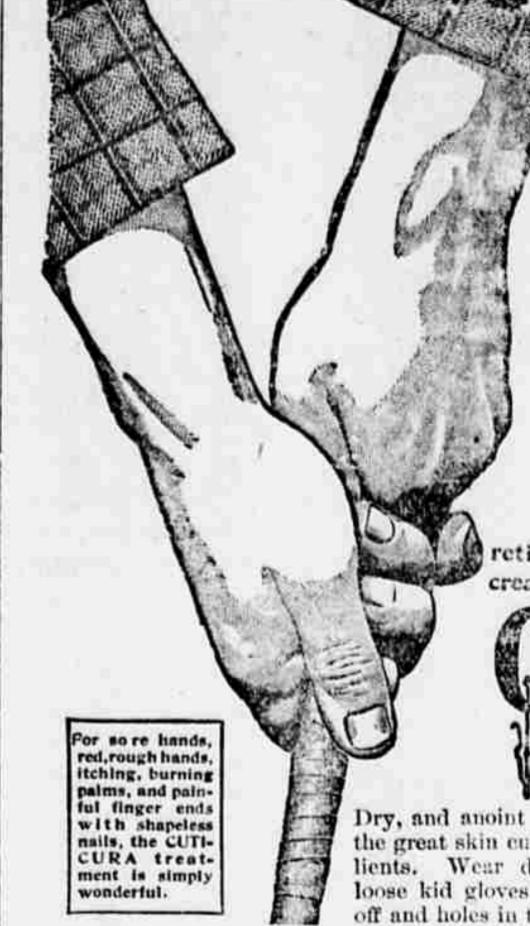
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted. Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclometer street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co's store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

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

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to treat and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, debilitating humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Send for R. T. TOMES & CO., Scribes, N. W. No. 17, Market Street, LONDON, E.C. 4, or to the Sole Agents, H. H. H. & Co., 100, Queen Street, HONG KONG.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davy & Co. Limited, London.

"The two men who wrote the pamphlet surrendered to the police. The whole matter was a good thing for our movement. Twelve editions had been published when it was suppressed and it is now being published in Tokio and distributed broadcast in China. There probably never were such strong words printed in China before."

"There was an armed movement last April and the revolutionists captured three towns. I was not with the revolutionists, but was close by."

"We now openly advocate revolution—advocating revolution, however, does not mean armed revolution, whereas a year ago it was advocated quietly."

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK.

The revolutionary book referred to above is a queer affair. Last evening a Chinese came in with the following translated extract, which shows the general character of the work:

In order to clean the soil of China and educate its people to become God, Washington, to save its soul from hell to heaven, we must sweep away the 4000 years old monarchial laws, get rid of the 400 years old slavery-like manchu rule from China and wash off the 200 years old shameful insult. Hurrah! the highest and grandest revolution! hurrah! beautiful revolution hurrah! wonderful revolution.

I will start from the Great Wall up to the mountain then down to the mouth of Yang-tze Kiang and lift to the Yellow River to raise the banner of freedom, ring the bell of liberty and preach to my brothers and sisters of young and old that we cannot void revolution in China today if we want to get rid of Manchu. If we want march with the world powers we cannot void the revolution. If we want to struggle for life in the twentieth century we cannot void the revolution. If we want our beloved country to be a powerful nation on the face of this earth, we cannot void the revolution.

Revolution is law of progressive, the will of God, the right of mankind, and the necessity of transit in struggling for life of a nation.

Tetanus Conquered.

The recovery of nine-year-old Joseph Tracey of Germantown avenue and Jefferson street, who lay in a critical condition in St. Mary's hospital for nearly two months suffering from tetanus, is regarded as most remarkable. The boy has responded to the anti-toxin of carbolic and hypodermic injections of carbolic acid solution, and the physicians say he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

The lad was run over by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading railway at Girard and Germantown avenues on July 29, and several fingers were cut off the right hand and the arm badly lacerated. He was taken to the hospital, and about two weeks later tetanus developed. For a time the boy's life was despaired of, he having had 54 convulsions in two hours. The physicians are jubilant over their success, as so few tetanus victims recover.—Philadelphia Record.

Medium (at spiritualistic seance)—"Is Mr. Keesicks present? His deceased wife wishes to communicate with him?" Mr. Keesicks (in an agitated voice)—"Tell her I'd rather not. I'm married again."—Chicago Tribune.

NO BAD FAITH OF THE MILITARY

After all the noise made about the non-production by Chief Justice Frear of correspondence between General MacArthur and himself, in the case of the three soldiers who were not returned to be tried or discharged under indictment for burglary, it transpired yesterday that Chief Justice Frear has not had the correspondence in his hands since the conference on the matter in the Governor's office before the present Circuit Court term opened.

It appears also that the correspondence shows that General MacArthur, in a very kind and polite letter, offered to return the soldiers if the Territory insisted. Chief Justice Frear, as the complaining witness, had previously expressed a willingness to withdraw the prosecution providing the Circuit Court and the Attorney General consented.

In a conference between the Chief Justice, Attorney General Andrews and Judge De Bolt—Judges Gear and Robinson being out of town—it was decided that, in view of General MacArthur's letter, it would seem like spite work to bring the men here merely to have their cases nolle prosequi. Chief Justice Frear then replied to General MacArthur, stating that the matter would be adjusted without requiring the presence of the defendants.

The missing correspondence is therefore important as showing that the Federal military authorities committed no breach of word or faith in the matter. As to the letters, they must have become buried among loose papers upon the executive office table.

CAPE HORN WAS A HOODOO

After being at sea for nearly eight months the German bark Atlantic arrived in port yesterday morning from Bremen, via Valparaiso. The Atlantic left her home port on February 14, and has since met with a series of mishaps which accounts for the long, weary months consumed on the voyage. Soon after leaving Bremen, a sailor named Drinkhouse fell overboard in the North Sea and was lost. He was on the jibboom at the time. Two months of the voyage were lost in rounding the Horn. The vessel encountered a terrific gale on June 1 at night. On June 2 the foremast and all the yards and sails on the mast were carried away and several of the sails on the mainmast were also lost. The decks were covered with ice and snow while rounding the Horn. The Atlantic was then compelled to put in at Valparaiso, remaining there several weeks undergoing repairs. The vessel brought a general cargo for H. Hackfeld & Co.



THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED. Wednesday, October 7. Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kailua...

DEPARTED. Wednesday, October 7. Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, for Eureka...

Thursday, October 8. American bktn. Benicia from Newcastle, 56 days out with cargo of 1672 tons...

PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 7, from Kailua ports...

PASSENGERS DEPARTED. Per S. S. Alameda, October 7, for San Francisco...

DEPARTED. Schooner Julia E. Whalen, Kinney, for Midway Island, Oct. 7.

Shipping Notes. The Erskine M. Phelps is now at the railway wharf loading sugar with Delaware Breakwater as her destination.

YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS

An unusual number turned out last night to listen to the talk of W. W. Harris before the Y. M. C. A. Life Problem Club.

The French cruiser Protet started sailing yesterday afternoon. She will be open for inspection on Sunday.

The backline Tahaina is now awaiting orders at Eleele, having finished discharging her cargo of 1786 tons of coal.

THE LATE MRS. ALICE G. GULICK

The Springfield Republican says: The life of Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick was one of so great usefulness that women may well regard it as a great credit and honor to themselves.

And it swallowed the hook: "So you caught a catfish that weighed 38 pounds." "Hook and all, that wuz its weight."

The backline Tahaina is now awaiting orders at Eleele, having finished discharging her cargo of 1786 tons of coal.

BY AUTHORITY. MERRY ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of Frank T. Merry of Lihue, Kauai, deceased.

BY AUTHORITY. CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Every Candidate for a County office in the Counties of East Hawaii, West Hawaii, Maui and Kauai must file his nomination paper at the office of the Secretary of the Territory, in Honolulu, not later than five o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 13th, 1903.

Nomination papers must be signed by not less than twenty-five (25) duly qualified electors of the County for which such election is to be held.

FORECLOSURES. T. J. McLAUGHLIN. MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern: The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by T. J. McLaughlin, as Mortgagee, to the Oahu Railway and Land Company...

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The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by T. J. McLaughlin, as Mortgagee, to the Oahu Railway and Land Company...

September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction...

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu...

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. To all whom it may concern: The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by Thomas J. Hayselden as Mortgagee...

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HAWAIIAN REGISTRY OF CONVEYANCES IN HONOLULU, OAHU, IN LIBER 125, PAGES 135-137.

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S. M. KAAUKAL. MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern: The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by S. M. Kaaukal as Mortgagee...

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS. ESTATE HARRY NUNN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS BY ADMINISTRATRIX. The undersigned, duly appointed administratrix of the Estate of Harry Nunn, late of Makaweli, Kauai, deceased...

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

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A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.

INDEED—That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous husky cough, and labored breathing of her babe.

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