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Is Best for the News

MAUI NEWS.

If you wish Prosperity
Advertise in the News

VOLUME XII

WAILUKU, MAUI, H. T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906

NUMBER 41

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ATTORNEYS

J. M. VIVAS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MARKET STREET
WAILUKU, : : : MAUI.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

EDMUND H. HART
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYOR AND
TYPEWRITER
AGENT TO GRANT MARRIAGE LICENSE
Office, Circuit Court, 2nd Circuit

HENRY DICKENSON.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
LAHAINA, MAUI

CHRISTMAS.

From Tuesday Nov. 27 Santa Claus will take up his headquarters with us as he always does when merry old Christmas is coming. There will be lovely Holiday-gifts for the grown up people, and a profusion of Toys to gladden the heart of the children. From a great selection of Hawaiian Curios you will be able to choose something beautiful to send to your absent friends.

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SURPLUS.....\$200,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$70,000.00

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

WAILUKU, MAUI
AND LAHAINA NATIONAL BANK.

WHITE LABOR ARRIVES ON MAUI.

Maui gets one Hundred and thirty eight Portuguese from Madeira and the Azores. More to come.

CELEBRATES COMPLETION OF NEW MILL.

Management of Wailuku Sugar Co. Gives Grand Ball in New Mill—Three Chinamen Bound Over for Using Dangerous Weapons.

WHITE LABOR FOR MAUI.

On Tuesday morning the Helene arrived in port at Kahului with one hundred and thirty eight Portuguese who are just from Madeira on the S. S. Suveric. They were the finest looking lot of laborers brought to the islands in many years and will doubtless prove to be a valuable acquisition to the laboring class of the Territory until they learn the country and become permanent settlers on our public lands. The Portuguese were a healthy looking lot and seemed to belong to a good class of laboring people and were fairly well dressed.

A great majority of them preferred to go to Puunene, Paia and Hamakua where good houses have been recently built for them on tracts of the finest land that will become theirs as soon as they finish their term of employment with the plantations. So well did all parties seem to be with the appearance of the Portuguese that many expressed the hope that many more would come to join these who have just arrived.

One incident that caused a hearty laugh was the attempt of a young Portuguese girl who has been in the country some three years to speak to one of the new comers in the current pidgin English commonly used here. The new comer was a little slow in getting to the train and the young lady called out "E more better you wikipiki." As everybody laughed she blushed and soon disappeared.

DANCE AT THE NEW MILL.

A dance at the new mill of the Wailuku Sugar Company was given by the management last Saturday night to celebrate the completion of the mill. Over one hundred and fifty persons were present. The dance was given in the sugar

room of the new mill and made the most perfect floor ever used by the dancers of Maui. The room was brilliantly lighted with one hundred and sixty incandescent lights while international code signal and other flags were used in great profusion to decorate the room.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells received and stove to make the evening a pleasant one for all. Excellent music was furnished by the Spreckelsville string band. Many of the guests took advantage of the opportunity and inspected every department of the mill.

Refreshments were in charge of F. A. Mayfield, manager of the Maui Hotel.

At a little after twelve the guests departed for their many homes, having enjoyed a most pleasant evening.

USED LEAD KNUCKLES.

It is said that bad blood exists between the Kahului Chinese and their countrymen of Wailuku and as a result some was spilled on Market street last Friday about noon.

A Wailuku Chinaman acted as a spy for the police and secured the evidence necessary for the conviction of twenty-seven of the Kahului gamblers. Young Nap then tried to get Dr. Dinegar to order the closing of the old skating rink that is being used as a theater on the ground that as diphtheria exists some of his dearly beloved countrymen of Wailuku might contract the disease. When the Wailuku Chinese learned what was up they were furious and many of them assembled at the corner of Market and Main streets to settle the question with Nap. Three of them assaulted Nap and soon had him done up. Nap proved to be a poor fighter but what he lacked in fistic skill he made up in lung power and wasn't at all slow in making use of his strong point. He was rescued by a police officer and his assailants taken to jail where bail was promptly given and on Monday they had their preliminary hearing before the District Magistrate. While Nap was not seriously hurt it was shown that his assailants had used lead knuckles and they were bound over to appear before the grand jury. Nap secured the services of attorney J. L. Coke and the defendants sent to Lahaina for attorney A. N. Hayselden who put up a good defence for them.

It is probable that Nap will not concern himself so much in future about the health of his countrymen in Wailuku but will take better care of his own.

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

The candidates for county and District offices have filed their election expense lists with the county clerk. A few did not include their nominating fee of twenty-five do-

lars. George Kaubi says his expenses over the fee amounted to one dollar and fifty cents.

Of the entire list J. M. Vivas leads the list for putting up the most money. The amounts filed are as follows:—

Supervisors.
W. Henning.....\$ 68.65
George Kaubi..... 26.50
T. T. Meyer..... 60.00
John Uahinui..... 37.00
S. E. Kaiue..... 106.25
W. H. Cornwell..... 50.50
T. M. Church..... 80.00
Ed. Wilcox..... 31.00
W. P. Haia..... 55.00
N. Omsted..... 57.00
J. Ahulii..... 25.00

Deputy Sheriff.

Paia Naki.....\$ 50.00
J. H. Mahoe..... 45.00
C. R. Lindsay..... 50.00
D. Kuamu..... 30.00
Chas. Lake..... 54.00
Thomas Clark..... 32.00
Edgar Morton..... 35.00
Adam K. Forsythe..... 32.00
F. Wittrock..... 6.45
J. H. Hanuna..... 19.10
J. Kaleo..... 47.20

County Sheriff.

W. E. Saffery.....\$104.75
J. W. Kalua..... 78.50

Auditor.

Charles Wilcox.....\$ 63.50
Maurice Keohokalole..... 38.40

County Attorney.

D. H. Case.....\$ 72.00
J. M. Vivas..... 130.00

Treasurer.

L. M. Baldwin.....\$ 78.10
T. B. Lyons..... 87.00

County Clerk.

W. F. Kaae.....\$ 87.00
Daniel K. Kapewa..... 9.45

Supervisors Meeting.

The last regular monthly meeting of the County board of Supervisors for the biennial was held in the period Board rooms this week.

The members were all present except W. H. Cornwell who was absent in Honolulu but he arrived in time to be present on the last day.

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 A. M. by Chairman Henning. A petition from the members of the Lahaina Republican precinct Club was read in which a number of recommendations for the betterment of the district were recommended and in which a resolution was passed by the club heartily endorsing the administration of County affairs by the Republicans.

County Attorney D. H. Case wrote the board of the necessity of appointing an examiner of persons desiring a license to operate an Automobile.

A petition from the residents of Kahului, asking for the improvement of the road there was read and action deferred until the next meeting of the board as the necessary machinery and equipment for the proper building of macadam roads will be in operation by that time.

At the afternoon session the clerk was instructed to notify each of the road supervisors that not more than the following amounts shall be expended on the roads during the month.

Hana.....\$ 150.00
Makawao..... 1500.00
Wailuku..... 800.00
Lahaina..... 795.00
Molokai..... 150.00

The clerk was instructed to write the sheriff to report to the Board what steps he had taken to enforce ordinance No. 6.

The clerk was further instructed to write the Superintendent of Public Works as to whether he had an excavator that could be sold the County.

The petition of the Kaeleku Sugar Company for a crossing right of way across the public road was deferred until the next meeting of the board. The Civil engineer was instructed to build a concrete area way and drain between the basement of the new County building and the earth embankment.

George Weight was again appointed as Sanitary Inspector.

There will be a special session on the 15th instant of the board to make up the estimate of expenditures for the next year.

HAWAII COUNTY WANTS MONEY.

Board of Supervisors Instructs County Attorney to Bring Action Against Territory for Road Money.

BROWN WINS IN PRELIMINARY COURT.

Supreme Court Gives Brown One Majority—Iaukea May Win on a Technicality—President's Message Does Not Change Situation in San Francisco.

(SPECIAL TO THE MAUI NEWS.)

Sugar, 3.84325. Beets, 8s. 1½d.
HILO, December 6.—The Board of Supervisors of Hawaii County have instructed the County Attorney to bring action, if possible, against the Territory to enforce the payment to the County of sums appropriated by the Legislature for roads on Hawaii and which were held up by the administration.

John T. Moir will not contest the election. He says that there is no evidence of fraud and does not want to contest on technicalities.

HONOLULU, December 6.—The Supreme Court has finished the preliminary Court and gives Brown one majority, Iaukea may win on a technicality.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—Mayor Schmitz and Abe Ruef were arraigned today. The cases were continued until Monday.

The President's message to Congress has not changed the situation in San Francisco in regard to the segregation of Japanese school children.

LYNN, Mass., December 6.—An explosion of a boiler, followed by a fire, in the Hurney shoe factory injured many persons and caused damages amounting to \$450,000.

PORTSMOUTH, December 4.—Yesterday the keel was laid for another and more powerful vessel of the Dreadnought type.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 4.—George E. Cole, ex-governor of the State of Washington, died here yesterday.

George E. Cole was born in New York state on December 23, 1826. He came west in 1853 and took a prominent part in politics in Oregon and Washington. In 1859-60 he was Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, being named as Governor of the Territory three years later. At the time of his death he was prominently identified in mining and manufacturing.

SAN QUENTIN, December 4.—Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, the Los Angeles mining millionaire, who shot his wife in a fit of jealous insanity three years ago, was released from the penitentiary yesterday.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, December 4.—An earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday, lasting for a minute and a half. No damage was done.

EL PASO, Texas, December 4.—Three hundred Japanese have crossed the line here from Mexico. They claim that they were lured into Mexico by promises and were ill-treated while there.

TEHERAN, December 4.—Alimirza, the Crown Prince, has assumed the regency of Persia during the illness of his father, the Shah.

CHICAGO, December 4.—Zion City is to be abandoned by the Do-wieites.

MEXICO CITY, December 4.—General Mejia, the well known Mexican publicist, is dead.

BALTIMORE, December 4.—Corbett and McGovern have signed articles for a contest here on January 31.

PANAMA, December 4.—J. G. Sullivan, the assistant chief engineer on the canal construction work, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Congress is expected to accomplish but little work before the holidays. The President's message will be delivered on Tuesday.

TOKIO, December 3.—Newchwang has been transferred to China.

Newchwang is a seaport city at the head of the northeast arm of the Gulf of Liaotung and about 100 miles southwesterly from Mukden.

CRONSTADT, December 3.—Six hundred and eighty-three sailors who engaged in the mutiny last summer have been sentenced to imprisonment and service in the disciplinary battalions.

MANZANILLO, Mexico, December 3.—The Japanese steamer Toyoia, which was overdue with 1300 labor immigrants, has arrived here.

ROME, December 3.—The condition of Cardinal Laponi is more serious.

NAPLES, December 3.—The tomb of Cicero has been discovered.

This is a notable archeological find. It is about nineteen and a half centuries since the illustrious Roman orator was slain.

CORNWELL ASKS FOR RE-COUNT.

W. H. Cornwell, the defeated candidate for Supervisor for the Wailuku District, has filed his petition for a recount of all of the precincts of the district.

While it is understood that the Board of Inspectors of the Puunene precinct counted a part of each ballot that contained more names voted forthan there were officers to be elected which is contrary to

the law it is claimed that the ballots so rejected will make no material difference in the result of the election.

Judging from the strictness of the counting of the ballots by the Supreme Court in the Brown contest it is believed that the count will as a whole go in favor of Kaiue in the present contest rather than against him. The matter will however, be definitely determined by the Supreme Court within a short time.

THE MAUI NEWS

Entered at the Post Office at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, as second-class matter.

A Republican Paper Published in the Interest of the People.
Issued Every Saturday.

Maui Publishing Company, Limited.
Proprietors and Publishers.

Hugh M. Coke, Editor and Manager

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906

A Mayor's Predicament. Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco has returned to the city and received the welcome of his clique and indictments of the grand jury.

In times past a man of his position could hardly be indicted and never convicted for the reason that there were always enough hangers on to swear to any thing in order to clear the one who could and did protect them.

The people of San Francisco seem to be especially fortunate in having an able and fearless County attorney in Heeney who promptly has each perjurer indicted when the tactics of the past are resorted to and as a man here who is under indictment for perjury must either put up \$5000.00 bail or go to jail until his case is tried there is far less desire to be a witness for the grafters than there formerly was.

The people all over the United States are alive to the necessity of encouraging such fearless officers as Hughes, Folk, and as Heeney seems to be regardless of politics and there is no surer way to political preferment in the states than to secure the conviction of political grafters who are the worst enemies that we have to day.

It is almost certain that if Heeney secures the conviction of the gang of crooks of San Francisco he will be rewarded in future by the people of his state. It is proper that he should be.

A Pest Hole in town. On last Friday our attention was called to the fact that very insanitary conditions exist near Market Street.

At the request of Mr. J. W. L. Marshall we went to the lower part of town where a number of dwellings were built closely together and practically surrounded a pig pen where the Chinese pork man of Market street keeps and slaughters his pigs. The pens had concrete floors and drained into a cesspool some four or five feet deep that was hidden from view by a trap door that was partly aloft as the filth in the cesspool was full and overflowing at the time of the visit. Into this cesspool was thrown the offal at each killing of pigs where the same rotted together with the refuse of the pens.

As the ground was practically on a dead level and the dwelling houses are but a few inches from the ground this vile smelling and pestilence breeding filth overflowed and spreading out, ran under the dwellings where many children are compelled to live or die. This would seem to be enough to satisfy the filthiest Chinaman but what was our surprise to find that a large taro patch, the edge of which was within a few feet of the pig pens, had been planted in tall bananas and into this patch that was surrounded by an embankment was thrown tons of taro peelings and the water from the pig pens and from the overflow of the cesspool was turned forming a slimy lake of decaying vegetable matter, and flesh as vile as has ever been seen.

Mr. Marshall at once requested the Government Physician to visit the place which he did and ordered the pigs removed, two barrels of lime put into the cesspool, two barrels of lime spread over the ground under and about the houses and the bananas cut down but later allowed the Chinaman to leave some of the banana trees standing.

When we learned that within a few feet of this pest hole there were two cases of diptheria and that one of the children had died we were not at all surprised. The wonder was that any of the children in that locality were still alive.

Bazaar at Paia.

The Carley Residence was the scene of a very enjoyable Bazaar and Dance last Friday evening.

A more perfect night was never beheld. Japanese lanterns were strung around, and gave a very pretty effect.

The guests were met by the hostess Mrs. Carley and were at once ushered to the different booths where the many different articles were rapidly sold.

The Musical programme for the evening was as follows:—
Piano Duet.....Miss J. Hansen and Miss G. Sabey.
Vocal Solo.....Bass.....Rev. Bazata.
Vocal Solo.....soprano.....Miss N. Daniels.
Piano Solo.....Mr. E. A. Dunn.
The proceeds netted about \$300.

Prisoner By Proxy.

A neat little conspiracy on the part of a Chinese gambler, who was up for trial yesterday, was foiled by Charley Chillingworth, his attorney, getting next to his game and turning the tables on him by admitting the guilt of his client. There were two batches of gamblers before Judge Whitney, one particular Chinaman having been caught in each of the two raids. This gambler left but it would go hard with him if he were to come before the judge twice on the same day on similar charges. He even realized that it was not quite the thing for a gambler out on bail to be caught right after his release in another game, so he arranged to appear in person in one batch and by proxy in another.

The first batch of eight, in which he appeared in propria persona, pleaded guilty. They had been trying a few hands of poker and expected to get off lightly for their adoption of the great American game. The second batch, represented by Mr. Chillingworth, entered a plea of not guilty through their attorney and then took their seats to await their trial. After the plea was entered, Mr. Chillingworth was told that one of the batch had answered to a false name and was not the man who had been arrested.

This was not playing fair with the attorney and would have placed him in a false light if the deception was shown in the trial. Mr. Chillingworth therefore asked leave to amend the plea and enter one of guilty. This was allowed and the gamblers fined \$4 each and costs.

The public court calendar yesterday was a long one, fifty-six names appearing on the roll. The majority of these were held over. Six Chinese perjury cases were adjourned, five of them until next month. That against Chan Chau, the police court interpreter, will be tried on Monday next. All these cases arise out of the testimony given in a recent assault trial involving the rival Bow Wong and Merchant tongs.

After a number of minor cases were tried, that against Leon Renault, vagrancy, was taken up. In this case the prosecution wished to show that the accused was the partner of Jenny Clare, a notorious Iwilei character. Renault managed to show, however, that he is acting as an agent of a San Francisco liquor house and as such was in possession of an income and was not dependent for a living upon the earnings of anyone. He was found not guilty.

There is another case against Renault as well as against four other of his countrymen, alleged to be interested as agents for the Iwilei dives. One of the accused, Victor Cavois, announced his intention of leaving the Territory for Tonopah on the 11th, provided his trial did not prevent him. As the prosecuting attorney pointed out that it would be a great gain to the Territory to get rid of him, he was given his \$100 bail money and cordially invited to get out. If he is in Honolulu after the 11th he will be further attended to.—Advertiser.

PERSONAL MENTION.

William H. Smith has been in Wailuku for some time on a visit to his brother Fred Smith. He left for home Wednesday by the Claudine.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Rosecans left for Honolulu Wednesday. They will return to day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander left for Honolulu Wednesday.

Mrs. M. R. Perreira and child left for Honolulu to spend the Christmas holidays on this weeks Claudine.

Mr. A. Enos left for Honolulu this week. He expects to be away about a week.

Mrs. Guerrero left for Honolulu this week.

P. C. Jones was a returning passenger to Honolulu this week.

Charles M. Cooke returned to Honolulu this week. He was in Wailuku to be present at the first grinding of the new mill of the Wailuku Sugar Company.

N. Omsted of Hana was a passenger to town this week. He went on to Honolulu by the Claudine.

Mr. C. J. Austin, Manager of the Hawaiian American Rubber Company was in town this week from Nahiiku. He reports the rubber trees as doing well and says his company has 65,000 trees in fine growing condition.

Sam Kellinui was a passenger to Honolulu this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lyle were passengers to Honolulu this week.

County Supervisor elect S. E. Kaine left for Honolulu this week to be present at the contest filed against him by W. H. Cornwell. He will probably be gone some days.

Telegraphic News.

Washington, D. C. December 4.—The President's message has been received.

The President's proposal to naturalize Japanese is displeasing to Congress.

The Raynor resolution expresses the sentiment of the Senate that the public schools of the States are outside of Federal jurisdiction and there is no provision in the treaty with Japan interfering with the legislation of California.

Washington, D. C., December 4.—Congressman Kahn asks \$150,000 appropriation for the placing of torpedos in San Francisco bay.

New York, December 4.—Terry McGovern, the famous prizefighter, is under observation. It is thought that he is insane.

Clifton, Ariz., December 4.—A dam broke at this place. Eight lives were lost in the flood.

Madrid, December 4.—General Weyler, who won fame in Cuba on account of his iron rule when that island under the dominion of Spain, has been appointed Minister of War.

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Time Table--Kahului Railroad Company

WAILUKU—PAIA DIVISION					KAHULUI—PUUNENE—KIHAI DIVISION.			
STATIONS	A. M. Pas.	Pas. Frt.	P. M. Pas.	Pas.	STATIONS	A. M. Pas.	Frt. only	P. M. Pas.
Kahului Leave	7.00		2.00		Kahului Leave	6.20		1.20
Wailuku Arrive	7.12		2.12		Puunene Arrive	6.35		1.35
Wailuku Leave	7.20		2.20		Puunene Leave	6.40		1.40
Kahului Arrive	7.32		2.32		Kahului Arrive	6.55		1.55
Kahului Leave	7.35	9.40	2.35	5.10	Kahului Leave	8.10	9.45	3.10
Sp'ville Arrive	7.47	9.55	2.47	5.22	Puunene Arrive	8.25	10.00	3.25
Sp'ville Leave	7.50	10.15	2.50	5.25	Puunene Leave	8.30	10.30	3.30
Paia Arrive	8.05	10.35	3.05	5.40	Kahului Arrive	8.45	10.45	3.45
Paia Leave	8.15	10.50	3.15	5.45	Kahului Leave		9.45	
Sp'ville Arrive	8.35		3.35		Puunene Arrive		10.00	
Sp'ville Leave	8.40		3.40		Puunene Leave			
Kahului Arrive	8.52	11.30	3.52	6.05	Camp 5 Arrive		10.30	
Kahului Leave	8.55	11.45	3.55		Kihai Arrive		11.15	
Wailuku Arrive	9.10	12.00	4.10		Kihai Leave		11.30	
Wailuku Leave	9.20	12.20	4.15					
Kahului Arrive	9.35	12.35	4.30					

Kihai trains Tuesday only and carry freight only.

Kahului Railroad Company

AGENTS FOR

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Will Study The Jap Problem.

Washington, November 12.—Commissioner-General Sargent of the Immigration Bureau will leave tomorrow for San Francisco en route to Hawaii. He will make a complete investigation of the Japanese situation in the islands and report to the President. It is now believed the President will withhold definite action on the Japanese matter until he hears from Sargent as to conditions in Hawaii. Figures issued from the Bureau of Immigration show that over 16,000 Japanese entered the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, of whom over 9000 entered at San Francisco.

The following figures show the trend of Chinese immigration for the past three months compared with the same months of last year: July, 1905, admitted 253, deported 9; July, 1906, admitted 222, deported 21; August, 1905, admitted 256, deported 5; August, 1906, admitted 305, deported 24; September, 1905, admitted 283, deported 11; September, 1906, admitted 303, deported 34.

It is claimed by the Immigration Bureau that since the new Chinese regulations went into effect there have been fewer admissions than before, in spite of the allegations that the regulations had been amended in order to make admission easier.—S. F. Chronicle.

Public Roads Of Pennsylvania.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has sent out circular No. 53 throwing some light on the road question of Pennsylvania which makes it possible for us to draw comparison with local conditions.

In 1904 there were 99,777 miles of public road in the State of Pennsylvania. Of this mileage, 9 miles had been surfaced with stone under the direction of the State highway department, 1,051 miles surfaced with stone by the various counties and townships, and 1,101 miles more or less improved with stone or gravel by various turnpike companies, making in all 2,161 miles of improved road. It will be seen from these figures that 2.1 per cent of the roads has been improved. By comparing the total road mileage with the area of the State, it appears that there were 2.21 miles of public road per square mile of area. A comparison of mileage with population shows that there was 1 mile of road to every 63 inhabitants, but only 1 mile of improved road to every 2,916.

TAXATION FOR ROAD PURPOSES.

The township supervisors are authorized by law to levy a tax of not to exceed 10 mills on the dollar on all personal property, trades, and occupations for the purpose of constructing and repairing roads and bridges. In 1905 this law was amended so as to permit an increase of 10 additional mills. Each township may levy a cash road tax, incur indebtedness, or issue bonds according to the methods prescribed by law to defray its share of the cost of State-aid roads. There is no statute labor law in Pennsylvania, as there is in many States, providing that all able-bodied male persons between certain ages be required to work upon the roads a given number of days each year. The whole or any portion of the township road tax referred to above could, however, be paid in work previous to 1905. In that year the legislature provided that any township which abolished the working out of the tax and which required the same to be paid in cash should receive annually from the State 15 per cent of the amount of the tax so collected.

According to the act of 1895, commonly known as the Flinn law, the county commissioners may levy a tax of not to exceed 2 mills on the dollar upon all real and personal property in the county for the purpose of improving important county roads. Only two or three counties have, however, availed themselves of the provisions of this law.

In 1903 the legislature passed an act which provided that the State, the counties, and the townships might cooperate in the improvement of the principal highways, the State to pay 66 2/3 per cent of the cost, the county 16 2/3, and the township 16 2/3. These proportions were changed by the act

of 1905 to 75 per cent by the State, 12 1/2 per cent by the county, and 12 1/2 per cent by the township. All State appropriations must be apportioned among the various counties or townships according to their total road mileage. The act of 1903 also provided that any county constructing county roads under the provisions of the act of 1905 (the Flinn law) should be entitled to the same amount of State aid as if the roads had been constructed under the State aid law. If State aid is desired, however, in the reconstruction of such roads, the work must be done according to the plans and under the direction of the State highway department.

The State pays one-half of the annual cost of maintaining roads which have been improved under the direction of the State highway department, or such other roads, as have been improved according to the standards of the State highway department. Moneys paid out by the State for maintenance must, however, be apportioned among the various counties or townships according to their mileage of improved roads.

The amount expended by the townships and counties for roads and bridges was \$4,759,499.16 in 1904. The amount expended by the State in the various counties on State roads was \$77,774.80. The amount expended by the State for repairs of improved roads in the various counties and townships was \$49,991.72, making a total expenditure by townships, counties, and State of \$4,887,265.68. This does not include the amounts expended for the maintenance of rail roads. By comparing the total amount expended with the total mileage of public road and with the population of the State, it is found that the funds collected and expended for road purposes amounted to \$48.98 per mile of public road, or \$0.77 per inhabitant.

MAURICE O. ELDRIDGE,
Chief of Records.

How The First American Books Were Printed.

The very ancient Daye printing press, which up to a recent date had been in use at Harvard University, is now on exhibition in the rooms of the Vermont Historical Society at Montpelier. This press has seen service since 1638 and was the first machine of its kind in use in the colonies. It was brought from England and set up in Cambridge, Mass., in the same year that John Harvard had founded the university that bears his name. Stephen Daye saw prospects for the establishment of a prosperous printing business in the colonies, and with such plans in view he left England and set himself up in the college town. The first of our American books, the earliest editions of State laws, colonial money and early newspapers were printed upon this ancient press, and for more than 250 years it has remained in fairly good condition.

(Continued from last week.)

NO RICKETS HERE.

I have yet to see a case of rickets in Hawaii, although the children are artificially fed to a great extent, and some of them on the very poorest foods. I believe this to be due to the abundance of fresh air and sunshine and also to the fact that children here do not require the same amount of fat as in other climates.

Tuberculosis is common amongst the children of the lower classes, being due to infection from overcrowding, as the Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese often sleep ten or twelve in a room, and take their food from the same vessels. These cases are practically always fatal, as the surroundings are poor and insanitary, the food of a low quality, and they are unable to take care of themselves owing to lack of means and education.

I believe you will find tuberculosis in the children of the better classes extremely rare.

It infects all organs of the body, as in other places tuberculosis of the joints being practically unknown until a few years ago, but now is very common.

Under proper instructions and conditions this disease could be greatly lessened.

Hereditary syphilis is common in children of the lower classes, but this is so in all seaport cities.

WORMS VERY COMMON.

Intestinal parasites are extremely common in children of all classes, especially the *Ascaris Lumbricoides*. I believe you will find them in ninety per cent of the children of Honolulu and very frequently in great numbers.

As tropical climates are favorable to the developmental cycle of these worms, owing to the heat and moisture, this accounts for the prevalence of this trouble.

The *Ankylostomum Duodenale* is found in the Portuguese and Porto Ricans to some extent, but these have only been introduced in the islands during the past few years.

Of parasitic skin diseases, *Impetigo Contagiosa* is the most common, occurring on the legs of children more frequently than any other part of the body, this being, no doubt, due to their going barefooted, allowing abrasions of the skin, which easily become infected.

Scabies, I believe, is common in the children treated at the dispensary, but in private practice I have seen very few cases.

TRACHOMA.

Of all the children's diseases in Hawaii which have become prevalent in the past few years, in fact, almost epidemic, that of trachoma is becoming a serious problem.

One of our medical men, in examining a school a few days ago, found six cases, so you can easily see how the disease can be rapidly spread.

Children at school, as a rule unthinkingly wash from the same basin and use the same towels, and the infection travels fast.

This disease was evidently introduced into Hawaii by our Oriental population, but now these are all carefully examined for this disease.

I believe every child attending school in these islands should be examined for this disease and an effort made to entirely stamp it out.

Keloids are found in native children to a great extent, occurring in scar-tissue in any part of the body. I have seen several cases in the scars of vaccination marks.

MANY DISEASES ABSENT.

Why does this climate cause an absence of the commoner diseases of temperate climates, and why do they usually run such a mild course?

I believe the greater part of it is due to the constant exposure to sunlight and the fact that we live here practically in the open air. Sunlight has certainly a strong bactericidal effect on germs and the constant exposure destroys these living organisms.

Mason explains the absence of some of these diseases on the basis that disease germs in a majority of cases, in order to keep in existence, require to pass from host to host, and if during this passage the temperature of the transmitting medium—be it air, water or food—be too high or too low for the special requirements of the germ in question, that germ dies and ceases to be infective. Thus, in the short passage of air borne diseases from one human being to another, tropical temperature is fatal to these organisms. He cites scarlet fever as an instance of this theory.

Again, other diseases require the presence of a third animal or parasite to convey the infection, and sometimes this is absent. I think this is very well illustrated here, due to the absence of malaria, owing to the lack of the Anopheles mosquito.

Mason also believes that in tropical climates certain organisms prey on certain other disease-producing organisms, and in this way some diseases are kept under by natural enemies, just as fishes prey on and keep down waterhunting insects.

France Taking To Lager Beer.

It is surprising to hear that France is preparing to claim this year the world's records for the consumption of beer. According to popular impression every one in Paris drinks absinthe, every one in the south light wine, and every one in Normandy cider. But such generalizations are often deceptive—not all Englishmen, for example, live mainly on roast beef. Travelers who have revisited France have noted during the last ten years a notable change in the consumption of beer and also in the supply of a good beverage at a low price. Wine is in its nature expensive; as a cheap drink it is almost universally either doctored or made

outright in the laboratory. It is the special merit of beer that it can be supplied pure and wholesome at a low price, and if people are to drink at all, the growing popularity of beer is perhaps not a bad thing.—Springfield Republican.

Mark Doom Of Coolie Labor.

London, November 17.—The scandal over South African Chinese labor, it turns out, possesses real elements of a conflagration. Unquestionably the small but earnest party which proclaimed through good and evil report the essential immorality of Chinese imported labor, under the restricted compound system, have made good their point.

Through the Bucknill report, it seems clear that unprintable practices have grown up under the natural conditions, and that, as Winston Churchill said yesterday, though no evidence in this report can be brought forward publicly, there is enough known to make the continuance of coolie labor henceforth impossible in free South Africa.

Threats Against The Life Of Witte.

Moscow, November 17.—The *Vidomosti* of this city, reactionary organ, published an article today demanding the expulsion of Count Witte from Russia on the ground that he is the empire's evil genius and announcing that the ex-Premier will remain in Russia at the personal risk of his life.

In reactionary circles the allegation is frequently made that Count Witte betrayed Russia in assenting to the treaty of Portsmouth and in inducing Emperor Nicholas to issue the reform manifesto of October 30, 1905.

The Social revolutionists today issued a proclamation saying they regretted the failure of the attempt on the life of General Rheinbot, Prefect of Police of Moscow, November 12th, at whom a bomb was thrown by a revolutionist, and announcing that their effort will be persisted in until successful.

Finds Precedent For Thaw Case.

New York, November 17.—Harry K. Thaw's fight for life is to be made much as Congressman Daniel E. Sickles won his fight for life and liberty nearly half a century ago in Washington. Chief Counsel Delmas has instanced that case as one which justifies his contention that the average jurymen upholds the force of the so-called "higher law" or "unwritten law," which permits a man to slay the destroyer of his home or his wife's honor.

Both cases are similar in that the assailant and his victim caught sight of each other shortly before the shooting. Counsel for Sickles contended that the mental condition of a sensitive, high strung man of honor, who had just caught sight of the individual who had ruined his happiness and besmirched his honor, could not be normal. Such a man would necessarily be so beside himself with emotion as to be unaccountable.

In Lighter Vein.

POOR BOARDING-HOUSE.
Miss de Pink—I will be so glad when George and I are married, and he can have a home of his own.

Friend—He boards now, I suppose.

Yes, and such a time as he must have. Even their coffee can't be anything but hot water and burnt peas, because he has to chew real coffee half the time to make up.—New York Weekly.

HAD FRIENDS AT COURT.

Lord De Kaye—Have you ever been presented at Court, Mrs. Lakefronte?

Mrs. Lakefronte—Oh! lots of times, and know most of the judges. I've been divorced three times, you know—New Orleans Picayune.

HER LOSS.

Gladys—Edith is so sorry she took Herbert's ring back to price it.

Penelope—Why so?
Gladys—Why, the jeweler said seeming Herbert hadn't been in to settle for it as he promised he guessed he'd keep it.

AT THE SEA SHORE.

She (sentimentally)—How like life are the waves of the sea!

He—You bet. Come to the shore in great style and go away broke.—Detroit News.

"Is that young man in the parlor with Maud still?" asked her father, suddenly looking up from his paper.

"Very still," replied her mother.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Mrs. Hoyle—Aren't you happy over the improvement in your husband's business?

Mrs. Doyle—Well, hardly. It has made it necessary for him to advertise for a stenographer.—Judge.

VAIN REGRET.

"But, Bertie," said his mother, "you asked for two cakes and I gave them to you. Aren't you satisfied?"

"No, I ain't," growled Bertie. "You was so easy I'm kick'n meself now 'cause I didn't ask for four."—Chicago Daily News.

FEMINE AMENITIES.

Mrs. Impleton—Yes, dear; I married Reggie because he is so unlike other men.

Miss Cutting—Yes; I thought he must be when I heard that he had married you.—Exchange.

QUITE SATISFACTORY.

Old Gotrox—So you want to marry my daughter, eh?

Young Man—Yes, sir.

Old Gotrox—Well, I'm going to be candid with you. My daughter will not get a dollar of my money while I live.

Young Man—Oh, that's all right. I had a talk with your physician the other day and he told me you wouldn't live a year.—Chicago Daily News.

FORTUNATE.

Blinker—Is my brain larger than the average, doctor?

Doctor—Oh, yes; most idiots haven't any at all.—Chicago Daily News.

THE REASON FOR IT.

"Here's a story," said Mrs. Nagget, looking up from her paper, "of a man who begged the Judge to send him to jail in place of his wife."

"Ha!" exclaimed Mr. Nagget, "and yet you say we men never sacrifice ourselves for—"

"Wait a minute. This woman stole some clothes she was given to wash. You see, she couldn't take in washing while she was in jail and so he would have had to work."—Philadelphia Press.

TOO WATCHFUL.

Jack—No, I can't say that I like your chaperon. I don't like the way she looks.

Eva—How would you like her to look?

Jack—Well, I would like her to look the other way sometimes.—Chicago Daily News.

THE FACTS.

The One—And you say this horse hasn't any fault?

The Other—Not a single fault.

The One—But he appears to be blind in his right eye.

The Other—Well, that's not his fault; it's his misfortune.—Chicago News.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

"Sir," exclaimed the indignant Boston girl after the kiss had been stolen. "How dare you! No man ever kissed me before."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the nifty youth. "Somebody had to break the ice."—Chicago News.

Laundryman—I regret to tell you

sir, that one of your shirts is lost.

Customer—But here I have just paid you 12 cents for doing it up.

Laundryman—Quite right, sir; we laundered it before we lost it.—Harper's Weekly.

ONLY AN HONEST MAN.

A lawyer at a circuit town in Ireland dropped a £10 note under the table while playing cards at an inn. He did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room he was met by the waiter, who said: "I know what you want; you have lost something?"

"Yes; I have lost a £10 note."

"Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is."

"Thanks, my good lad; here's a sovereign for you."

"No, sir, I want no reward for being honest; but," looking at him with a knowing grin, "wasn't it a

good job that none of the gentlemen found it?"—Tit Bits.

HIS CHIEF CHARACTERISTIC.

Dubley—Judging from a remark Krotchett made about you, he seems to consider you a man of great determination.

Pinchpenny—I'm surprised to hear of his saying anything complimentary. He's usually knocking me.

Dubley—Ha! Maybe that's what he was doing. He simply said you "never gave up."—Philadelphia Press.

PAPA'S POSITION.

Fred—Did Miss Cashleigh's father attempt to draw you out when you called last night?

Joe—I should say not. He was behind me when I went out.—Chicago Daily News.

IT MADE A DIFFERENCE.

Gentleman—Frederick, go up stairs and tell my wife to stop her singing.

Footman—That is not my lady, sir, it's the cook. Shall I—

Gentleman—No, for heaven's sake, don't say anything!—Wiener Caricatures.

AN EXPERT VERDICT.

"How do you like our minister?" asked one of the latter's parishioners of an old baseball enthusiast.

"I don't deny he's got a good delivery in the box," returned the other, "but he would never do any sort of work as a shortstop."—Baltimore American.

Tired Tambo—But Surely, sir, you

haven't any objection to a wandering minstrel?

Landlord of the Red Wolf—Not at all, as long as he keeps on wandering.—Chicago Daily News

Canada Wants No Hindoos.

Ottawa, November 17.—The fact that 800 Hindoo laborers on a single steamship are now on the way to British Columbia to swell the numbers that have during the last season been pouring into the Pacific province, has awakened the Canadian Government to the necessity of providing some measures to check the immigration of these people. British Columbians are aroused over this new peril, and distress is sure to result to the immigrants themselves unless a stop is put upon the movement from India to Canada.

The Canadian authorities will accordingly, through the medium of the imperial Government, bring to the attention of the Indian Government the desirability of checking the present wholesale immigration of Hindoos to British Columbia. Reports from the Pacific Coast show that already distress and privation have been experienced by many of the Hindoos who have recently come to this country.

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PRIMO BEER

A SINGLE TRIAL PROVES IT

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Panama Canal To Be Built By Contract.

Next to the purchase of the Panama Canal, the most important step taken by the government affecting this great enterprise is its decision, recently announced, to have the construction of the canal done by contract. In no other way can it be built within a reasonable time. Proof of this has been abundant during the past few months, in which the great paucity of official information regarding the canal has raised a natural fear that matters were proceeding with halting steps, and that the government was encountering difficulties most serious and probably unforeseen. This silence has been in marked contrast to the stream of volubility which flowed from the Bureau of Publicity, or whatever it may have been called, which was instituted when the government first entered seriously upon the work of organization and construction. It is certain that perplexing problems have confronted the advocates of government construction. The Canal Commission appears to have been quite unable to solve the labor problem which, as the weeks have slipped by, has loomed large and perplexing, dwarfing, by comparison, the bugaboos of malaria, yellow jack, or even the turbulent Chagres River itself. For it has proved almost impossible to procure labor of the most simple and unskilled type, white or black, and this in spite of the fact that many experiments have been made with laborers from widely separated localities, who were supposed to be peculiarly fitted to work under the conditions which prevail at Panama. Moreover, the many efforts made by the Commission to take to the Isthmus and retain there the more intelligent class of men capable of directing the common laborers and of performing other general duties of a more or less authoritative kind, have met with equal failure. It is more than probable that the discouraging results attending the efforts of the government to secure bids for the supply of Chinese labor, have proved to be the last weight in the scales to turn them in favor of doing the work by contract.

Many months ago, when this journal was strongly urging the government to take the step which it has now decided upon, we were taken to task by a technical journal devoted to the engineering and contracting interests of the country, for proposing something which we were assured was, in the very nature of things, an impossibility. It was urged that there were only one or two firms which could command the capital necessary for the undertaking of such a huge task, and that, therefore, competition was out of the question, and the government would be, in the matter of price and time, at the mercy of the contractor. We are willing to admit that if bids were called for upon this work according to the methods commonly followed, there would be much truth in the criticism. But in the plan which the government is about to adopt, the interests both of the country and the contractor are so secured, that we feel satisfied the canal will be built under conditions which will guarantee the interests of both parties to the contract. For although the construction will be let by contract, the government of the United States will not, in the least degree, relinquish its authority over the work. In fact, it will retain under its hand everything save the work of actual construction. The contractor will excavate and build, and the engineers of the government will supervise. The government will make the contract with a single individual or concern, which will be composed of several reputable concerns, each of which will be expert in some particular branch of the work to be done at Panama. The companies presenting bids under the single contracting concern must have an aggregate capitalization, outside of debts and encumbrances, of \$5,000,000, and the successful bidder must furnish a bond of \$3,000,000.

The bids will be awarded upon what is known as the percentage plan, each bidder settling forth for how small a percentage of profit on the total cost of the work he will undertake to do it. The contract will be awarded to the firm which offers to do the work for the smallest percentage, provided, of course, that the government is satisfied as to its

ability to live up to the terms of its bid. The total cost upon which the compensation of the contractor will be based will be estimated by a board of engineers, two of whom will be appointed by the successful bidder, and three by the government. The chief engineer of the Commission will be one of the government's appointees and will act as chairman of the committee.

Before finally adopting the form of contract which is now announced, Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission consulted with a large number of leading engineers and contractors, and the government is satisfied that several bids will be submitted to the Canal Commission for the work of construction. The competition is not limited to American bidders; and should any foreign firms submit bids to the Commission, they will be considered upon the same basis as those handed in by American firms. In a letter transmitting to Secretary of War Taft the form of contract which the Commission has drawn up, Chairman Shonts states that if the elements of time and cost did not enter so vitally into the undertaking, the Commission would have created its own organization and done the work by day labor. This was rendered impossible by the "unprecedented and greatly extended industrial activity of the times and the consequence violent competition for all classes of superintendents, foremen, subcontractors, skilled mechanics, and even ordinary laborers." The great contractors of the United States have organized forces which stand prepared and fully equipped to do such work as awaits them at Panama. The only new conditions which may threaten their efficiency are those due to the climate, with its attendant tropical fevers and general debilitating influences. The government claims, however, to have the problem of sanitation well in hand; and if General Gorgas and his staff of sanitary engineers are given a free hand there should be no cause for apprehension of such epidemics as have been wont to sweep through the Isthmus under the administration of earlier canal builders.

Conspicuous among the advantages of contract construction is the fact that thereby the work will be forever rid of the curse of political patronage. Furthermore, if the contractors are wise they will make it an indisputable condition in the bids that they shall be free to purchase supplies and plants in the cheapest markets, American or foreign.

Town Pays For Phantom Road.

Fort Madison, Ia., is paying \$5000 per year interests on bonds issued for a phantom railroad in 1850, and has already paid \$240,000 interests on the \$120,000 bonds, and so far as any steps are being taken, will continue to pay interest for the next half or full century, says the St. Louis Republic.

The taxpayers of today are paying for the folly of a previous generation. In 1850, when railroads were looked upon as bricks of gold, this city was "gold-bricked." The Council voted to and did issue \$120,000 bonds. The company which secured the money vanished into thin air, the promoters were never apprehended, and even if they were today the statute of limitations had run, the bonds fell into the hands of innocent purchasers and the city has for half a century, out of the fullness of its treasury, paid the interest.

These facts were discovered by State Inspectors George Pennell and S. G. Moors when they recently investigated the city's accounts.

Because of the payment of this yearly interest the city's indebtedness is beyond the legal limitations fixed by the Iowa statute.

Over Mt. Blanc In A Balloon.

Milan, November 12—Details of the trip of the balloon Milano, which left the grounds of the International Exposition last Sunday and arrived duly at Aix les-Baines, after having traveled over Mount Blanc, have been received here.

The Milano has a capacity of 1000 cubic meters. The men on board were Signor Usuelli, a survivor of the

catastrophe to the balloon Regina Elena in the Adriatic sea last summer, and Signor Crespi. The report received is from the latter aeronaut.

The Milano had splendid weather from the start, and soon reached an altitude of 16,000 feet. The balloon was traveling northward over Mount Blanc and as it progressed the air grew colder and colder. Below them the travelers could see nothing except an extensive field of snow, broken by sharp peaks and dotted with frozen Alpine lakes. The highest altitude reached was 20,500 feet. The rarefied atmosphere made it necessary for the men to resort to their supply of oxygen to keep alive.

At one point of the trip Signor Usuelli succumbed to the nervous strain and burst into tears. On the other side of the mountain the balloon descended gradually and landed safely at Aix les-Baines. A distance of 175 miles was covered in three hours.

Indian Ocean Traffic Fading.

Percance of no area of our great oceans do we at the present day know less than of the Indian ocean within the tropics, says the Geographical Journal. Fifty years ago, in the days of the great China and Indian clippers, it was, save for a small area to the north of Madagascar, alive with white wings anxious to take advantage of every slant of wind or the smallest current. Its minutest characteristics were then the subject of anxious study, whereas now its greater part is to most navigators an unknown sea.

With the opening of the Suez canal there was a profound alteration of trade and the most important routes now start, not from Mauritius or the Cape, but from the Red sea. Hundreds of steamers, laughing at winds and currents, pass annually from Aden to Bombay and Colombo on the one hand, and to East African ports, to Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles on the other.

From Colombo again there are regular lines to Calcutta, Singapore, West Australia, Mauritius and South Africa. But except on the lines from the Red sea to Colombo and from the latter to the Far East and to Australia, there is a relative absence of competition, a want of that necessity for accurate knowledge of the winds, currents and topography which is only called forth by a keen desire for saving time or mileage. The routes across her surface are also wide apart and her islands are commercially unimportant. Great areas are seldom or never crossed by ships. In our six months' cruise on his majesty's ship the Sealark, we never saw, except in port, a single steamer, and only one solitary brig, a small trader from Mauritius to the Chagos.

A 21-2 Knot Battleship.

A battleship which is capable of carrying a battery of ten 45-caliber, 12-inch guns across the high seas at a sustained sea speed of 21½ knots an hour and a maximum speed, for a limited distance, of 22½ knots, is a proposition which may well be commended to the serious consideration of that diminishing school of naval architects which believes that speed is a greatly overrated quantity in modern warship design. According to press dispatches, the British battleship "Dreadnought," which has been undergoing her official trials, steamed for eight hours over a course 172 miles in length, at an average speed of 21½ knots, during which she reached a speed at times of 22½ knots. The turbine engines, which were designed for 23,000 horsepower, during the trial drove the ship at a maximum speed for which the corresponding horse-power would be 28,000. These results give to this remarkable ship the distinction of combining in herself, in the highest degree, the characteristics of the battleship and the cruiser; for she has the offensive and defensive qualities of the one and the speed of the other.

In view of the high speed of the "Dreadnought," we think that our naval constructors should depart from the rather conservative policy which they have followed, and allot a larger share of the displacement of our future battleships to motive power. It is true that the "Dreadnought" and the three sister ships which are being constructed are, of

all foreign warships, the least likely to be arrayed against our own; but we must remember that since the mark set by this vessel will be the standard of attainment for all foreign governments, we must look for a speed of 20 knots and over in the typical battleships of the future.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the trials of the "Dreadnought," it was stated by a London daily, whose naval information is generally correct, that the designs of the three new British cruisers, "Invincible," "Inflexible," and "Indomitable," which were authorized last year, are based upon the "Dreadnought," and that like her they are to carry a main armament composed exclusively of 12-inch, 45-caliber guns, of which each vessel will carry eight. The three ships are to be of practically the same displacement as the battleship; and by placing the two broadside turrets on echelon, or diagonally, at the center of the ship, and the other two turrets on the center line, forward and aft, these cruisers will be able to deliver the same broadside and end-on fire as the "Dreadnought," namely, six 12 inch guns ahead and astern, and eight 12-inch on either broadside. Their contract speed is to be 25 knots an hour; they will be driven by turbine engines; and their armor is to be something between that of the cruiser and the battleship. To all intents and purposes, then, these vessels will be battleships of the first class, carrying armor superior to that of many existing battleships, and having a speed from 6 to 8 knots greater than that of 90 per cent of the ships of this class afloat at the present time. In contemplating these 21½ and 25-knot warships it is disconcerting to remember that we are spending \$10,000,000 on two battleships, the "Idaho" and "Mississippi," which are to steam only 17 knots an hour.

In the presence of such facts as these, it is not too much to say that a speed of 17 or even 18 knots is, for all future battleships, obsolete. Hereafter no design should be laid down which contemplates a speed of less than 20 knots an hour.—Scientific American.

Says He Will Ask For New Treaty.

San Jose, November 17.—Congressman E. A. Hayes, who will leave for Washington on Tuesday, stated this evening that he will not relax in his efforts to secure some corrective of the situation on this Coast caused by the endless stream of Japanese and Korean labor.

"I expect," he said, "to introduce a resolution asking the President to enter into negotiations with Japan for the purpose of making a new treaty between the two countries, to settle the question in somewhat the same manner as we settled the question with China, which I believe to be the only way of preventing serious trouble and a war with Japan."

Hayes admitted that in the East sentiment was friendly to the Japanese and that the sentiment was reflected in Congress. "But you don't know," he added "how soon that sentiment may have to change my way."

He said he would not be surprised if the action of the School Board in San Francisco was brought to the attention of Congress, but said that the statement would appeal especially to a lawyer, that the Board of Education was solely concerned with the details of school management and there could be no Federal interference.

Canada Wants Italian Labor.

Rome, November 17.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Tittoni today received the Marquis Doria, Commercial Agent of the Italian Consulate at Montreal, who has just returned to Italy after accomplishing his mission to Canada, where he inquired into the question of new outlets for Italian emigration with the object of deviating it from the too congested centers in the United States.

He found the Canadian Government to be most favorably inclined toward emigration from Italy, and ready to give a subsidy of \$80,000 yearly to a direct line of steamers between Italy and Montreal. Emigrants, the Marquis added, are needed in Canada, and will be especially in Ontario.

LOCALS

As there are no further cases of diphtheria schools will open Monday.

The various charges against A. P. Taylor and R. O. Matheson of the Advertiser staff, arising out of the exposure of the Akwa gambling joint on Beretania avenue, were to have been heard in the police court Friday. Owing to the absence of Judge Gear, the counsel assisting the prosecution, the case was adjourned until Monday afternoon. On Monday the case was tried and the defendants were both acquitted.

The contest for the Most Popular School Teacher on Maui continues and the friends of the various teachers have taken great interest and are daily casting their votes. Remember that for every 25c cash purchase you make you are entitled to one vote.

New goods have been received and more are soon expected. Come and look over the assortment of postal cards.

A. ENOS, The Pioneer Store.

The Maui Wine and Liquor Company has received a special line of wines and liquors for the holiday trade and are better prepared than ever for the occasion. Goods will be delivered at any time at your door.

The Christmas toys of the Kahului Store are the finest selection ever seen on the island. Many selections are being made now and will be delivered at any time the purchaser desires.

The Wailuku Cash Store is doing a good business and carries a stock of goods that meets the wishes of the purchasers.

Those making cash purchases of A. Enos are taking a lively interest in the voting contest for the most popular teacher on Maui.

Superintendent E. B. Carley was at work this week installing new telephones in the Maui Hotel.

Preparations are in readiness for the equipment of the Maui Steam Laundry. Mr. C. D. Lufkin went to Honolulu this week in connection with the same.

A Portuguese woman was saved from drowning last week in Kahului harbor by Stafford Wrenn who seeing the woman sink twice in the water swam to her rescue with a board and then swam to the shore and secured a long rope and got her ashore. The woman was badly exhausted and frightened and says she would have drowned but for the timely rescue by the boy.

A hail storm visited Kaupo last Saturday, being the first seen on the lower levels on this island in seven years.

The Kaupo residents are delighted with the wharf and approach just completed at Mokulau. The approach just built may be driven over by a light wagon while the old route was such that the landing could only be reached by footmen or by pack animals.

The members of Aloha Lodge No. 3, K. of P. will nominate their officers tonight and hold their annual election of officers two weeks from tonight. A full attendance is especially desired at each meeting.

Father Stephen returned to Honolulu from Hana via Wailuku by last Claudine.

UP COUNTRY NOTES.

Nakihei's child of Pulehuiki, Kula, died of diphtheria last Monday night after two weeks of sickness. Dr. Sawyer of Paunene was called and pronounced the trouble diphtheria and ordered the residence quarantined.

The child had been in Wailuku and came home sick about two weeks before its death.

Measles have broken out in Kaluanui and Paia as well as being epidemic in Hamakua. Sore throat is common among the Makawao school children.

Last Friday a mountain party consisting of Misses Steele, Cunningham, Michie, and Ormerod and Mrs. D. T. Fleming and Geo. Steele visited the summit of Haleakala. They had beautiful views of the crater and returned on Saturday.

On New Year's there will be a tennis tournament, mixed doubles at Hamakua on the courts of H. A. Baldwin and S. E. Taylor.

Saved from the Sea.

An aged Chinaman was discovered in the sea near the slaughter pen between town and Kahului on Wednesday afternoon by Patrick Cockett.

The man was evidently trying to drown himself and as he was too far out among the breakers to allow of his rescue he went for assistance and meeting H. M. Coke told him of the man. Mr. Coke telephoned the police for help and went at once to the scene of the trouble where he found Aipalena a native cowboy of Kula and got him to go into the sea for the drowning man. Aipalena proved to be a skilled horseman and without any hesitancy swam his horse through breakers that would have been fatal to many riders as well as horses and grabbing the unfortunate man by the queue he turned his horse about and swam back to the shore with the man in tow. It was sight well worth seeing, the horse swimming through the breakers with the rider sitting as unconcerned on the horse as if he were riding in a park. On reaching the shore he called for help and H. M. Coke ran in and pulled the man to the shore where he tried to fight but was overpowered and carried by a number of road workmen and thrown into a hack and taken to jail. The hack was met a short distance from the scene by police officers Rogers and Paikaka. The man proved to be the same person who tried to commit suicide in Kahului about the first of October by cutting his throat and then jumping into the sea.

BY AUTHORITY

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING WAILUKU JAIL.

Sealed tenders for furnishing the following supplies for the Wailuku Jail for the term of one year will be received at the office of the Jailor, Wailuku up to Dec. 29th 1906, 10 a. m. as follows:—

- 1st and 2nd quality beef per lb.
- Pork " "
- 1st and 2nd " Salmon " Bbl.
- Hawaiian Rice per " Bg.
- No 1 and No 2 Island Sugar per Bg.
- Saloon pilot " lb.
- Coffee " "
- Soap per box.

The bidder must be prepared to furnish a satisfactory bond in the sum of \$500 for the continued and regular delivery of any or all of said supplies bid for. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

For further information apply to David Crowell, Jailor, Wailuku. Dec. 8, 15, 22.

WATER NOTICE.

As provided for in Chapter 45 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii 1905,

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXVI of the laws of 1886: All persons holding water privileges or those paying water rates are hereby notified that the water rates for the term ending June 30, 1906, will be due and payable at the office of the Wailuku & Kahului Water works, on the 1st day of January 1907.

All such rates remaining unpaid for 15 days after they are due will be subject to an additional 10 per cent.

All privileges upon which rates remain unpaid Feb. 15, 1907, (30 days after becoming delinquent), are liable to suspension without further notice.

Rates are payable at the office of the Water Works in the Wailuku Court House Building.

W. E. BAL,
Supt Wailuku & Kahului Water Works.
Wailuku, Dec. 8, 1906.
Dec. 8, 15, 22.

LANAI LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that having decided an Exchange of the Public Lands on the Island of Lanai to be advisable. The Commissioner of Public Lands is prepared to receive offers of other lands that are equal in value to those of Lanai, and of greater immediate service to the Territorial Government, from any responsible person, up to and including Saturday the Fifteenth day of December, 1906.

G. R. CARTER,
Governor.
Executive Building,
Honolulu, November 28th, 1906.
Dec. 8, 15.

PROCLAMATION OF FOREST RESERVE IN THE DISTRICT OF HANA, ISLAND OF MAUI.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of Chapter 28 of the Revised Laws of the Territory of Hawaii, enacted February 27, 1905, and amended by Act 65 of the Session Laws of the Legislature of 1905, enacted April 26, 1905, and of every other power me hereunto enabling, I, GEORGE R. CARTER, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, having duly given the notice and held the hearing as in said Acts provided, do hereby approve as a Forest Reserve those certain pieces of government land lying on the Eastern slope of Mt. Haleakala, on the Island of Maui, bounded on the West and North by the Koolau District, on the East by a line following approximately the lower edge of the existing forest across the Hana District, on the South by the Kipahulu District, in the District of Hana, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, more particularly described by and on maps made in March 1906 by the Hawaiian Government Survey Department, which maps are now on file in the said Survey Department and marked "Registered Maps Nos. 1268 and 1750" and "Hana Forest Reserve, Maui," and a description accompanying the same, numbered C. S. F. 1690 which said description, now on file in the said Survey Department, is as follows:

Beginning at Puu Hui, a hill on the boundary of Hana and Koolau districts, and the Southeast corner of the land of Ulaio, (L. C. A. 8515 B to Kanehoa), and running as shown on Government Survey Registered Map No. 1750.

1 In a Southeasterly direction across the lands of Makapuu (Government), West Honomalee (see sample), East Honomalee, Kawela, Kaeleku (all government), to a point on the shoulder of the hill called Olopa-wa, 1000 feet Northeast of the Government Survey Trig. Station "Olo-pawa."

2 Thence Southeasterly across the Government lands of Honokalani, Wakiu and Kawaipapa to a point on the pali of the Kawaipapa Gulch at the Northwest corner of Grant 3154 to Kahoomakauli.

3 Thence along the following grants; 3154 to Kahoomakauli, 3193 to C. Makani et. al., 883 to G. P. Judd; and L. C. A. 443 to Richardson, to the Southwest corner of L. C. A. 443 to Richardson.

4 Thence Southerly across the fee simple lands of Aleamai (L. C. A. 8660 to Kukamauna no Kaimakalii) and Haneoo (L. C. A. 8525 B to Kauwa) to the Northwest corner of Grant 2879 to John Rae.

5 Thence across said Grant to its Southwest corner.

6 Thence across Government-land of Kadio to a point on the Northern boundary of Government land of Waiohono.

7 Thence Southwesterly across Waiohono to a point on its South boundary, where the line makes an angle.

8 Thence across Government lands of Puuki-Papahawahawa to a point on the Northeast boundary of Muolea (L. C. A. 8452 to Keohokalo-le) where said boundary turns almost due east.

9 Thence across Muolea (L. C. A. 8452 to Keohokalo-le) to the Northwest corner of Grant 382 to E. Whittlesey.

10 Thence along mauka boundary of Grant 382 to E. Whittlesey.

11 Thence across Government land of Wallua to Northwest corner of Grant 1166 to C. A. Bouillon.

12 Thence along mauka boundary of Grant 1165 to C. A. Bouillon to said Grant's Southwest corner.

13 Thence across Government lands of Paehala and Puaaluu to the boundary between the districts of Hana and Kipahulu.

14 Thence following up said district boundary until it intersects with the boundaries of Koolau, Hamakua, Wailuku, Honuaula, Kahikini and Kaupo districts at the large rock on the Northeast brink of the crater of Haleakala, called Palaha.

15 Thence down Hana-Koolau boundary to initial point.

Approximate Area 14,825 acres.

And I do hereby set apart as the Hana Forest Reserve those portions of the government lands known as Puaaluu, Paehala, Wallua, Waiohono, Kadio, Wakiu, East Honomalee, Puukai-Papahawahawa, and Hana Forest Tract (unleased part); and also any other remnants of government land not under lease, within the metes and bounds of the above described Hana Forest Reserve.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

Done at the Executive Building, in Honolulu, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1906.

G. R. CARTER,
Governor of Hawaii.

By the Governor,
A. L. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary of Hawaii.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

- Embroidered Oriental Center Pieces \$5.00 to \$20.00
- Lace Scarfs and Embroidered Berthas 3.75 to 12.00
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- Oriental Couch Covers \$5.00
- Tapestry Table " \$4.50 to \$5.00
- Chenille Table " 1.75 to 2.25
- Fancy Pin Cushions 50¢ to 1.50
- Ribbons from No. 1 to No. 80 15¢ bolt to 25¢ yd.
- Japanese Silk, all shades, 35¢ to 75¢ yd.
- Pino Crepe Silk, the latest thing in dress fabrics, 35¢ yd.
- Damask Linen Table Cloths and Napkins in sets, \$5.50 to \$10.50 per set
- Royal Irish Linen 35¢ to 1.10 yd.
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- and many novelties that are on exhibition now. Make your selection early.

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is built on the latest and most scientific principles. Microbe simply can't live in it. It will stand the "match test" for dampness—the simplest and surest test you can give for the greatest defect a refrigerator can have. Leave a match in it all night and it will strike as good as ever in the morning.

The Leonard is made to be taken apart and cleaned.

New stock now at

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HONOLULU.

Brown Wins By One Vote.

The canvass of the ballots in the Brown-Iaukea contest was finished at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon. Brown is one vote ahead. Neither gained or lost in Ewa and Waianae.

Stroup, the chairman of the Board of Inspector of the Eighth Precinct of the Fifth District stated positively in his testimony before the Supreme Court this afternoon that four of the ballots were not in the same condition when he put them in the envelope and sealed them, as they were when they were opened by the Supreme Court. He says that if they had been he would have counted them.

Chief Justice Frear announced this afternoon in the Supreme Court that the preliminary tabulation showed that Brown had 1 vote more than Iaukea. The court had previously asked Judge Gear if he had anything more to present. The latter had asked what the result was and the court had announced the above result. Gear then asked of the court to declare Brown legally elected sheriff. Kinney asked as Gear sat down, whether Gear closed his case. Gear conferred an instant with the other attorneys and then said that he did.

Kinney then said that he proposed to introduce evidence to show fraud in the Eighth Precinct of the Fifth District. In part he said:

We have evidence to show that our ballots have been tampered with; that those ballots were not sealed by any regular seal as provided by law, and they were not kept alone by the legal custodian. To allow these ballots from the broken envelopes to so override the will of the public as shown by the returns made by the inspectors, would be an outrage.

Gear replied contending that the time for Kinney to have offered his proof was at the time the bags and envelopes were opened. The court stated that Kinney had made such objection at the time with the understanding that he could introduce such evidence later.

George Barker, one of the inspectors of the Eighth Precinct of the Fifth District was the first witness called by Kinney. He said that he had placed the ballots in the envelope and he had sealed the envelope and he had signed it and Strupe and Eddie Partridge had signed the envelope that had contained the ballots for the County election. He, the witness, had doubled the envelope up in order to get the envelope into the bag, and at the time that he had put the envelope in the bag the seal was not broken.

"Mr. Strupe," said the witness, "read off the names on the ballots. He looked at each ballot, called off the names, and then he passed it to me and asked me if I would reject it, if I did not, I would pass it to Fountain. Cockett, Zablan and a native who is married to Frank Harvey's daughter were outside of the rail. Zablan

would lay his finger on the bottom of the ballot and Strupe would call out the names."

Curtis P. Iaukea then took the stand and testified relative to conversations that he had with D. Kalauokalani Jr., the county clerk, about where the ballots cast at the recent election had been kept. Iaukea had asked Kalauokalani where the ballots were kept. The latter had stated that they were "in a safe place." The witness asked him if anybody else had access to them and had been told that nobody but himself had access to them. This conversation had taken place three days after the election. On the Saturday that the witness had come here from Hawaii to attend the contest he had asked Kalauokalani in the presence of Frank Harvey, if he, Kalauokalani remembered the previous conversation about being the only one who had access to the ballots and Kalauokalani had admitted having made such statement.—Star Nov. 4.

Services at Kahului.

Preaching services have been held the last three Sundays in the Masonic Buildings in Kahului by Rev. John E. Dodge, who has recently arrived from Massachusetts.

Services are now to be held in the Masonic Banquet Hall every Sunday at 11 o'clock and until the church, the H. C. & S. Co. is building, is completed. All the people of the community are cordially invited.

A Kamasaina Passes Away.

Mrs. Mary Ann Pa, an old resident and kamasaina of Peahi Maui, died at the home of her niece Mrs. A. K. Spencer on the 29th of November at 2:15 a. m. after a long illness and being confined to bed for about six months. She leaves a husband, two sons and a daughter and her aged mother with the many friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

She was born at Waiehu Maui June 22, 1854. She was educated at Maunaloa Seminary, Makawao Maui, and finally taught Public School, four years at Laupahoehoe Hawaii two years at Huelo and eighteen years at Peahi Maui.

The funeral services took place Friday afternoon at Kaunakapili Church and she was buried in the Palama Cemetery.

California Plants.

A new work on California botany, by Charles Russell Orcutt, editor of the West American Scientist, of San Diego, Cal., is announced. The title is "California Plants," and it is being issued in parts—each containing descriptions of about one hundred species of the native trees and flowers. The price is \$3 for 12 numbers. Four parts are now in press and the first volume of 12 parts will be completed, it is hoped, during 1907.

SAVING SMOKERS SMOKE ROUGHRIDER 5c CIGAR

BECAUSE, they get as good a smoke for FIVE CENTS as they used to for Ten Cents.

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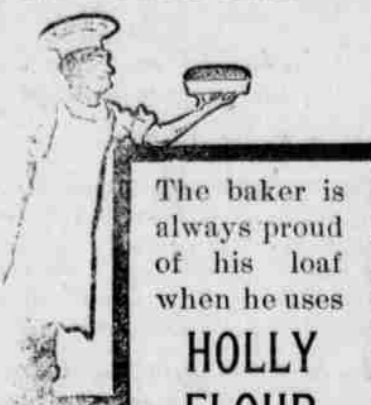
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