

TRY A

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The Smoke of a Cremo Cigar Chases Care Away. Light One and Taste the Sweetness of Content.

5c

At All Cigar Stores.

## Our Best Recommendation

is that our competitors tell you that they will sell you goods as good as ours. We need nothing better. But they don't tell you that they have **Belmont Whiskey** in bulk or **Kaupakulua Wine** in bulk, be we do.

We also carry lots of good things for the Holidays, such as Peach Brandy, Apricot Brandy, Cherries in Creme di Menthe, Cooking Sherry and Brandy, all kinds of table Wines.

We are also Agents for Seattle and Primo Beers.

Your Holiday dinner wont be complete without something to help digest it. We have all kinds of Cocktails already mixed. Ring us up and we will tell you more about the good things we have.

## Maui Wine & Liquor Co.

## The Lahaina National Bank

Chas. M. Cooke, Pres. C. D. Lufkin, Cashier Wm. Henning, Vice-Pres.  
R. A. Wadsworth, Director W. L. Decoto, Director

### SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

at the close of business December 30, 1907

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans, Discounts, Overdrafts.....\$ 34,355.92	Capital Stock.....\$ 25,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks..... 20,105.49	Surplus and Profits..... 414.18
United States Bonds..... 6,230.81	Due to Banks..... 38.32
Other Bonds..... 12,000.00	Circulation..... 6,250.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds..... 208.00	Deposits..... 41,921.41
Furniture and Fixtures..... 1,450.00	Dividends Unpaid..... 750.00
Five Percent Fund..... 312.50	
<b>\$ 74,373.91</b>	<b>\$ 74,373.91</b>

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, COUNTY OF MAUI

I, Wm. Henning, Vice-President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. HENNING, Vice-President.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1908.  
J. GARCIA, Notary Public Sec. Jud. Circuit.

## TALKING ABOUT STOVES

Will it not pay you to look into our fine line of **GARLANDS** and get a stove that will give you absolute satisfaction. We have them in all sizes, selling as low as \$10.00 and all along up to \$70.00. When you want something good in the stove, let us quote you.

## E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

For Best Results Advertise in the  
**MAUI NEWS.**

### THE LEPERS OF MOLOKAI.

(Continued from Page 4.)

In Molokai the people are happy. I shall never forget the celebration of the Fourth of July I witnessed there. At six o'clock in the morning the "horribles" were out, dressed fantastically, astride horses, mules and donkeys (their own property), and cutting capers all over the Settlement. Two brass bands were out as well. Then there were the pa u riders, thirty or forty of them, Hawaiian women all, superb horsewomen, dressed gorgeously in the old, native riding costume, and dashing about in twos and threes and groups. In the afternoon Mrs. London and I stood in the judges' stand and awarded the prizes for horsemanship and costume to the pa u riders. All about were the hundreds of lepers, with wreaths of flowers on heads and necks and shoulders, looking on and making merry. And always, over the brows of hills and across the grassy level stretches, appearing and disappearing, were the groups of men and women, gaily dressed, on galloping horses, horses and riders flower bedecked and flower garlanded, singing and laughing and riding like the wind. And as I stood in the judges' stand and looked at all this, there came to my recollection the leper house of Havana, where I had once beheld some two hundred lepers, prisoners inside four restricted walls until they died. No, there are a few thousand places I wot of in this world over which I would select Molokai as a place of permanent residence. In the evening we went to one of the leper assembly halls, where, before a crowded audience, the singing societies contested for prizes, and where the night wound up with a dance.

One thing I wot better of than the leper who lies in hiding outside. Such a leper is a lonely outcast, living in constant fear of discovery and slowly and surely rotting away. The action of leprosy is not steady. It lays hold of its victim, commits a ravage, and then lies dormant for an indeterminate period. It may not commit another ravage for five years, or ten years, or forty years, and the patient may enjoy uninterupted good health. Rarely, however, do these first ravages cease of themselves. The skilled surgeon is required, and the skilled surgeon cannot be called in for the leper who is in hiding. For instance, the first ravage may take the form of a perforating ulcer in the sole of the foot. When the bone is reached, necrosis is set in. If the leper is in hiding, he cannot be operated upon, the necrosis will continue to eat its way up the bone of the leg, and in a brief and horrible time that leper will die of gangrene or some other terrible complication. On the other hand, if that same leper is in Molokai, the surgeon will operate upon the foot, remove the ulcer, cleanse the bone, and put a complete stop to that particular ravage of the disease. A month after the operation the leper will be out riding horseback, running foot races, swimming in the breakers, or climbing the giddy sides of the valleys.

The old horrors of leprosy go back to the conditions that obtained before the days of antiseptic surgery, and before the time when physicians like Doctor Goodhue and Doctor Hollmann went to live at the Settlement. Doctor Goodhue is the pioneer surgeon there, and too much praise can not be given him for the noble work he has done. I spent one morning in the operating room with him, and of the three operations he performed, two were on men, new-comers, who had arrived on the same steamer with me. In each case the disease had attacked in one spot only. One man had a perforating ulcer in the ankle, well advanced, and the other man was suffering from a similar affliction, well advanced, under his arm. Both cases were well advanced because the men had been on the out side and had not been treated. In each case Doctor Goodhue put an immediate and complete stop to the ravage, and in four weeks those two men will be as well and able bodied as they ever were in their lives, the only difference between them and you or me being that the disease is lying dormant in their bodies and may at any future time commit another ravage.

Leprosy is as old as history. References to it are found in the earliest written records. And yet today practically nothing more is known about it than was known then. This much was known then—namely, that

it was contagious and that those afflicted by it should be segregated. The difference between then and now is that today the leper is more rigidly segregated and more humanely treated. But leprosy itself still remains the same awful and profound mystery. A reading of the reports of the physicians and specialists of all countries reveals the baffling nature of the disease. These leprosy specialists are unanimous on no one phase of the disease. They do not know.

They are baffled in the discovery of a serum wherewith to fight the disease. And in all their work, as yet, they have found no clue, no cure. Sometimes there have been blaze of hope, theories of causation and much heralded cures, but every time the darkness of failure quenched the flame. A doctor insists that the cause of leprosy is a long-continued fish diet, and he proves his theory voluminously till a physician from the highlands of India demands why the natives of that district should therefore be afflicted by leprosy when they have never eaten fish, nor all the generations of their fathers before them. A man treats a leper with a certain kind of oil or drug, announces a cure, and five, ten or forty years afterward the disease breaks out again. It is this trick of leprosy lying dormant in the body for indeterminate periods that is responsible for many alleged cures. But this much is certain: as yet there has been no authentic case of a cure.

Leprosy is feebly contagious, but how is it contagious? An Austrian physician has inoculated himself and his assistants with leprosy and failed to catch it. But this is not conclusive, for there is the famous case of the Hawaiian murderer, who had his sentence of death commuted to life imprisonment on his agreeing to be inoculated with the bacillus leprae. Some time after inoculation, leprosy made its appearance, and the man died a leper on Molokai. Nor was this conclusive, for it was discovered that at the time he was inoculated several members of his family were already suffering from the disease on Molokai. He may have contracted the disease from them, and it may have been well along in its mysterious period of incubation at the time he was officially inoculated. Then there is the case of that hero of the church, Father Damien, who went to Molokai a clean man, and died a leper. There have been many theories as to how he contracted leprosy, but nobody knows. He never knew himself. But every chance that he ran has certainly been run by a woman at present living in the Settlement, who has had five leper husbands, and had children by them; and who is today, as she always has been, free of the disease.

And yet no light has been shed up on the mystery of leprosy. When more is learned about the disease, a cure for it may be expected. Once an efficacious serum is discovered, leprosy, because it is so feebly contagious, will pass away swiftly from the earth. The battle waged with it will be short and sharp. In the meantime, how to discover that serum or some other unguessed-of weapon? In the present it is a serious matter. It is estimated that there are half a million lepers, not segregated, in India alone. Carnegie libraries, Rockefeller universities and many similar benefactions are all very well; but one cannot help thinking how far a few thousands of dollars would go, say in the leper Settlement of Molokai. The residents there are accidents of fate, scapegoats to some mysterious natural law of which man knows nothing, isolated for the welfare of their fellows, who else might catch the dread disease, even as they have caught it, nobody knows how. Not for their sake merely, but for the sake of future generations, a few thousands of dollars would go far in a legitimate and scientific search after a cure for leprosy, for a serum, or for some undreamed discovery that will enable the medical world to exterminate the bacillus leprae. There's the place for your money, you philanthropists.

### Leap Year Dance.

The Catholic Ladies Aid Society will give a Leap Year Dance and Concert at the Knights of Pythias Hall on Saturday evening, February 29th, to raise funds with which to pay the remaining debt on the Brother's cottage.

Tickets will soon be on sale by the members.

### VETLESEN AGAIN LOSES.

L. M. Vetlesen lost his second suit for the custody of his two sons last Saturday in the Circuit Court.

In November 1898 L. M. Vetlesen and Lucy Hayselden were married in Lahaina and two sons were born to them.

In 1904 Mrs. Vetlesen sued for a divorce and the custody of the children. In this suit Mr. Vetlesen neither appeared in person nor by attorney. A decree of divorce was granted and the mother given the custody of the children. Mrs. Vetlesen later married William Miner of Makawao.

Mr. Vetlesen then brought suit for the custody of the children and the Court granted the petition. Mrs. Vetlesen appealed to the Supreme Court where the finding of the lower court was reversed.

Again Mr. Vetlesen brought suit for the custody of the children. The hearing was had Saturday and the petition was denied.

While the father of the children is well off financially and could doubtless give the children a better education and training than they will probably get under the present circumstances his failure to oppose his former wife's petition for the custody of the children has had much to do with the loss of his two suits.

R. W. Breckons was the attorney for L. M. Vetlesen while J. L. Coke has represented Mrs. Minor in all of her legal contests. E. M. Watson took charge of the last suit for J. L. Coke in his absence.

### NEW INDUSTRIES FOR PUNA SECTION.

The work of introducing diversified industries into the Puna district will be taken up on a large scale in the very near future. There is a large amount of land in this section which is admirably fitted for the growing of rubber and of pineapples. Its resources are to be carefully looked into in the near future.

The important item of transportation will be an easy one in this section, as the Hilo Railroad runs close to the land which it is proposed to plant and a short extension of the lines only will be needed to reach thousands of acres of fine land. At present the representative of a large San Francisco firm is investigating the pineapple industry, with the intention of making a large investment in this line. His attention has been called to the Puna district.

Puna District has many thousands of acres of the finest lands in the Territory. The land is sloping just enough to afford drainage and has abundant rain fall and great heat.

Rubber has grown there for years and gives promise of being a great success.

### DEATH STRUGGLE WITH A SHARK.

From Kauai comes a most remarkable story of a man killed by a shark. A number of Japanese, about thirty in all, were fishing with giant powder at Mana on the western shore of Kauai a week ago Wednesday. A stick of the giant powder had been exploded in the water and a number of fish were floating stunned on the surface. One of the Japanese swam out to gather them in. There is no beach there, but the shore drops off abruptly into deep water. The Japanese had gathered quite a number of the fish and floated them in toward shore, near enough so that he had begun throwing them on land, when his companions saw a shark swimming toward him. They called out to him to warn him of his danger, and he at once put for the shore. He had actually risen out of the water with one foot on the ground, when the shark seized him by the other leg, and dragged him back and under the surface. Almost immediately both rose again, and to the amazement of his companions, apparently in order to try

to save himself from the shark, the Jap had thrown his arms around the body of the monster. The water was red with his blood, seemingly his leg having been taken off, and almost instantly he went down again and disappeared for good.

### A \$50,000. SISAL GROWING SCHEME

A sisal enterprise involving an investment of \$50,000 is about to be launched.

Some time ago the Knudsens of Kauai applied for the sale at auction of about 2000 acres of sandy land lying between Kekaha and Mana on the western side of Kauai. This is government land that is under lease to them, but the lease has only a few more years to run. They offered that if the land was put up for sale that they would surrender the remaining term of the lease.

"The land is really accretions that have been built up in the course of time and lies makai of the Kekaha canefields and of the swamps that themselves lie makai of the canefields," says Land Commissioner Pratt. "It is a comparatively narrow strip extending for three or four miles north and south. There are algaroba trees at the extreme northern end and at the extreme southern end. But between there is no growth of any value."

After conference Governor Frear and Land Commissioner Pratt have determined to put the land up in lots of about 500 acres each on agreements of sale conditioned on the putting of the land under sisal during the five years the agreement has to run.

It is estimated that it will cost \$50,000 to put the whole 2000 acres under cultivation.

The Knudsen brothers will be bidders when the property is put up at auction. Whether there will be other bidders or not is not known.

### HACK HORSES RUNAWAY.

A runaway team from Waikapu dashed into Wailuku Monday evening and created a bit of excitement. As the team entered Wailuku it was headed for the Automobile of Dr. R. H. Dinegar. The machine was standing by the side of the street while the Doctor was making a professional call on one of his patients.

Charles Rose and a Jap were in the machine at the time the horses approached. The Jap remembered that self preservation is the first law of nature and beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Rose rushed at the horses as if to strike them with his hat. They turned just enough for the wheels of the hack to miss the machine by a narrow margin.

The driver had left the horses in charge of a little boy who was unable to manage them. The driver was arrested convicted and sentence suspended for thirteen months.

Hans Amundsen was the owner of the hack and one of the horses.

### CENTRAL SALOON

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