

NEWS FROM KAUALA

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

Completion of the Steel Bridge Over the Waialua River—Social and Weather Notes, Etc.

The second regular convention of the Teachers' Association of Kauai was held at the Government school house at Lihou on Friday, May 18th, with a full attendance, all the members responding to their names at roll-call with but two exceptions, both of whom were unavoidably detained by illness and sent their regrets.

The programme was entirely educational and pedagogical in character, and quite interesting. It consisted of the following essays:

"Methods of Teaching Spoken English," by Mr. J. K. Burkett, Principal of the Government school at Koloa and President of the Association. This was an exceedingly interesting paper, from a pedagogical standpoint, and was listened to with marked attention by the teachers present.

"Primary Arithmetic," by Miss Helen Mahlum, who is first assistant teacher at the Kekaha Government School. This was a very able article and impressed every one who heard it with its originality of thought and the many valuable suggestions it contained, copious notes of which were made by many of the teachers present. The paper was illustrated upon the board by Miss Kate Lindsay as the author, Miss Mahlum, was one of the absentees unfortunately detained by illness.

"Practical Education," by Miss M. F. Marone, who is the life and light of the primary department of the Government school at Lihou. This paper was listened to with wrapped attention by all present. It had the true ring, and evinced the sincerity, earnestness and whole-hearted interest in the life work of the writer, and also contained many hints and suggestions of value to the young teachers.

"A Method of Teaching Reading," by Mr. C. D. Pringle of the Hanalei Government School. This closed the afternoon session and, after appointing the various committees, the meeting adjourned until next October.

R. C. Spaulding and wife and Mr. Wm. Easie, of Keala, left by the s. s. James Makoe to connect with the s. s. Australia for a brief visit to the coast.

The new steel bridge over the Waialua river was thrown open to the public Friday the 18th inst.; the approaches being completed on the morning of the above date to the great satisfaction of the residents of Kauai. This is the bridge that was ordered from Glasgow some four years ago and has lain rusting upon the banks of the river ever since.

The weather continues very warm and dry with light trade winds blowing. Keala, May 24, 1904.

ACROSS LABRADOR.

A Letter from A. P. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 8.—A letter has been received here from A. P. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey, leader of the Government exploring party that left Lake St. John in June last to try to reach Ungava Bay by traversing the entire Labrador peninsula from south to north. Mr. Low wrote from Hamilton inlet, where his party were forced to go because of the scarcity of provisions at Ungava Bay. He reports that more than 200 Indians in the vicinity of Ungava Bay had died of starvation during the winter. It took nearly five months for the letter to arrive, but it gives a graphic description of the journey of the expedition through the interior of Labrador and of the magnificent cañons of the Caniaguc river and other natural wonders encountered on the way. During the present summer Mr. Low and his party will attempt to cross Labrador from East to west.

GOLD GALORE.

Fabulously Rich Ore in the Neighborhood of Death Valley.

REDLANDS, Cal., May 8.—Some two weeks ago prospectors returned from the neighborhood of Death Valley and displayed a large quantity of fabulously rich gold ore, assaying over \$2,000 a ton. Several mining experts and capitalists became interested and made an expedition to the spot under the guidance of the locators. They returned last night, having agreed to furnish the needed capital to open the roads, build the mills, etc. They declare a ledge is exposed for 800 feet, with an average depth of two feet, and more than half a million dollars in ore in sight. The large quantity of the ore shown confirms the richness of the find.

A DEADLOCK.

The Military Bill Goes Over in Consequence.

At the special session of the Councils yesterday the Military Appropriation bill was brought up for consideration. The body at once divided upon the first items in the bill, and considerable discussion ensued. The points of disagreement are those relating to army officers. The Executive and a part of the membership are at variance with the committee on these particulars and a deadlock was the result. It was finally determined, however, to hold the bill and further discussion in abeyance for another week, when some arrangement satisfactory to all may be reached.

Battlefield of Gettysburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Dallas heard arguments on the motion filed on behalf of the Federal Government by United States District Attorney Ingham to condemn a tract of land containing seven acres, which forms part of the historical battlefield of Gettysburg. The object of the motion is to prevent the battlefield from being ruined by the trolley road. A bill in equity for the United States asking for an injunction to restrain the construction of the road on the land was also filed.

IN RE GOVERNMENT LANDS.

How They May Be Bought, Leased or Homesteaded.

For the information of prospective settlers, and the public generally, the Surveyor has decided to present its readers with the full plans of selling, leasing and securing Government lands in this country.

An act of the Provisional Government, approved August 25, 1892, requires all sales and leases of Government lands to be made at public auction.

To bring these lands upon the market, an application must be filed with the Minister of the Interior setting forth the applicant desires to purchase or lease.

The longest term now allowed by the Government on leased land is fifteen years, without privilege of extension. All applications are referred to the Government Survey Office for investigation and report as to the advisability of disposing of the property, the quality and adaptability of the land, whether the upset price is a fair one and whether or not the land is surveyed.

Upon receipt of this report, the Executive Council considers the matter and, approved by them, the land is immediately advertised in the newspapers, applicants being duly notified of the same.

Numerous applications are now being received for lands adapted to coffee culture and other agricultural articles, and, in order that the Government may meet them, it has been decided to limit the acreage for sale to fifty acres and for lease to 100 acres.

Government forest lands, suitable for coffee, have been sold at public auction at \$5 per acre, representing rental of about 50 cents per acre.

Coffee culture has been principally carried on in the North and South Kona districts, on the leeward side of Hawaii, but lately the industry has been extensively undertaken on the windward side of the same island—in Puna, Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala.

Government lands in North and South Kona, suitable for coffee, have nearly all been taken up by lease, sale and homestead. What is left (small tracts) will serve almost any agricultural purpose. Private lands in these districts are hard to obtain, save at a fabulous figure.

The Government has a limited acreage, undisposed, in Puna, Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala, splendid coffee property, besides other tracts suited to all industries. Most of the lands require clearing, though not complete clearing, as a certain amount of shelter and shade is desirable in coffee culture.

Except under the Homestead Act, no lands have heretofore been plotted for sale or lease until applied for. This renders it difficult to furnish any particular description of special sections of Government lands. The custom has been for applicants to examine the property desired and then proceed in the manner heretofore mentioned.

In any event, it would be best for a prospective settler from abroad to either inspect the property for himself, inquire of parties living in the neighborhood of the tract or tracts desired, or secure details from the Government Land Office at the Government building. Mr. Boyd at the Land Office or Robert Ryeroff at Puna would probably be among the best persons to approach upon the subject.

THE COMBAT DEEPENS.

Mr. Rowell Replies to Strictures of Mr. Emmeluth in Councils.

EDITOR STAR: I see by the report of the Council's meeting of yesterday that Mr. Emmeluth is influenced by the opinion of "Mechanic" to such an extent that he fears the Government will suffer some loss by reason of the quality of the work being done in the construction of the Nuuanu Street wharf.

If he would take the pains to consult some competent engineer familiar with that class of work he might lay his fears aside. As reported in the STAR he would seem to imply that he thought I had been making some personal profit by ordering short piles. If he really intended to convey that idea to me he should have said so in my presence, and not in a public meeting.

If he really wishes to satisfy himself as to the strength of the new wharf he can easily do so by examining the Kekuanaoa wharf, which is next to the Inter-island wharf.

I ordered the piles for the Kekuanaoa wharf, and none of them are longer than the piles ordered for the Nuuanu-street wharf. It was constructed in deeper water than the Nuuanu-street wharf, and it was necessary to drive some of the piles as deep as seventy feet, splicing the forty-foot piles to do so. It has stood for six years without any damage on account of the piles being too short, in spite of having been subjected to a number of southerly storms. The idea that a southerly storm will seriously affect a wharf at the upper end of the harbor will make any nautical man smile who is familiar with the situation.

Treatment of Lepers in China.

The largest Chinese asylum for lepers is situated about two and a half miles from Canton; there are three of these places in all near the city, and they contain between 400 and 500 lepers. Neither husband, wife nor children are allowed to accompany the leper to the asylum, but they are allowed to choose new conjugal mates from among its inmates. The children born from these unions remain in the village. As a rule, they try to conceal their descent from diseased parents.

Councilman Subj Resigns.

At the special session of the Councils yesterday afternoon, Councilman Shur presented his resignation as a member of the Advisory Council to take effect immediately upon the election of a successor. Mr. Shur gave pressure of business as the reason for his action. Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston and Wm. R. Castle were nominated to fill the vacancy, and there the matter rests for the present.

SUNK BY THE MIKAHALA.

The Schooner's Crew Arrives by the Iwawani—Both Vessel and Cargo a Complete Loss.

The Mikahala, Captain Haglund, left Honolulu, Tuesday afternoon, May 23d, at 5 o'clock for the regular trip to ports on Kauai. When this port had been cleared Captain Haglund retired to his bunk for a little needed rest. The second mate was on watch. The sea was calm and the boat was moving along as smoothly as if on a lake. Approaching the Mikahala, and on her route to Honolulu, was the schooner Mary E. Foster, belonging to the Inter-island Steamship and Navigation Company, carrying 1400 bags of sugar.

Captain Hippo of the Foster and his entire crew were on deck to see the Mikahala pass by. There were no passengers aboard. On hearing the steamer it was noticed that she was bearing down upon the schooner, how on, coming at full speed. Fearing they were not seen the crew of the Foster began to shout to the Mikahala to stand off. In an instant, however, the steamer struck the schooner with a crash about four feet from her stern, cutting her down so that the vessel at once began filling with water.

The crew were taken aboard the Mikahala, and in a short time the schooner sank, carrying her cargo of sugar, belonging to the Hawaiian Sugar Company, with her. The accident occurred about halfway between the two islands in mid channel; therefore the loss is complete.

The Mikahala proceeded to Kauai where Captain Hippo and the crew of the Mary E. Foster were transferred to the Iwawani and returned to Honolulu this morning.

The Mary E. Foster was a schooner of 73.29 tons burden. It is needless to say that the second mate, on watch at the time of the accident, is the subject of considerable censure along the waterfront this morning. The blame for the occurrence rests with the Mikahala, and may feel that the officer in charge is simply inexcusable inasmuch as the loss of the Foster was unquestionably the result of carelessness on his part. Captain Haglund had just taken charge of the Mikahala, this being his second trip out. The Foster is a total loss to her owners, as the Company carry their own insurance. An investigation will be made by the Company.

MARINE NOTES.

The Iwawani arrived from Kauai this morning.

The Lehua will leave for Hawaii tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The Kaala came in last night with a load from Waialua plantation.

The W. G. Hall arrived bright and early from Maui and Hawaii bringing good freight and passenger lists.

Captain Hippo and crew of the wrecked schooner Mary E. Foster arrived on the Iwawani from Kauai this morning.

The British ship Crondale has arrived at London from Sydney after a fast passage of 80 days, being the second best passage of the season.

Twenty-five tramp steamers were obliged to leave Philadelphia in ballast during the first ten weeks of this year owing to inability to secure cargoes.

The original 1858 cable weighed 93 pounds per mile, and had a conductor of seven copper wires of 2 1/2 gauge. Price of deep sea wire per mile, \$300; price of spun yarn and iron wire per mile, \$95; cost of outside coating of tar and gutta percha, \$25 per mile; total cost per mile, \$425. At \$425 per mile the total cost of the 2500 miles of deep sea wire was \$1,212,500. To this add 25 miles of "shore-end" wire, costing \$1450 per mile, and it will be seen that the first cable cost, exclusive of instruments, cost \$1,250,000.

The wrecking schooner San Pedro, which was towed to Point Sur by the tug Fearless, found the operation of salvaging the wreck of the lost steamer Los Angeles more difficult than was at first expected. A northwest wind rolled in a big sea over the rocky beach and the steamer's hull was fast converted into kindling wood. Big sections were spread along the beach and some of the farmers seemed to derive more profit from what was tossed up by the sea than the wreckers did. The wood, which formed the most valuable portion of the vessel's cargo, was either where it could not be reached with safety or else it burst its bonds and was strewn along the beach.

The Government Statistician has issued an interesting return regarding vessels registered in New South Wales. Particulars regarding these showed that there was a total of 909 steam and sailing vessels on the register on December 31, 1893, aggregating 110,195 tons and manned by crews numbering 5945. There were 475 steamers of 20,997 horse-power, and 54,512 tons, manned by 3679 officers and men, and 494 sailing vessels of 55,683 tons, manned by 2286 officers and men. The materials used in construction were as follows: Wood 795, of 54,881 tons; iron 136, of 37,718 tons; steel 30, of 13,520 tons; composite 8, of 40,990 tons. The sailing vessels are as follows: Three-masted schooners 2, of 590 tons; bark 21, of 19,408 tons; brig 7, of 1318 tons; brigantines 20, of 3248 tons; cutters 36, of 784 tons; ketches 82, of 3184 tons; lighters and barges 21, of 1460 tons; loggers 111, of 154 tons; schooners 117, of 9564 tons; ships 5, of 7226 tons; sloops and yawls 9, of 173 tons.

Some of the sealers operating in Japanese waters have met with disaster. The American schooner Retriever came into Yokohama a few days before the Rio sailed, and of her crew of twenty-three there were only four left. The others had been lost while out in boats. Their friends had been in mourning for four days when twelve of the nineteen missing men were reported landed at Oginabara, and the next day they were in Yokohama. Captain Snow was among those still missing. The twelve men of the Retriever were not the only ones who provi-

EXCLUSIVE JAPANESE.

Follow the Modern Methods of Following the Modern Methods.

This Fear the Fate of Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii if Japan is Opposed to the Anglo-Saxons.

TOKYO (Japan), April 4, 1904.—There are glasses into which one can look, and the face that answers back, though distorted out of all semblance by the faults of the mirror, still retains a mortifying resemblance, and we must recognize the reflection as our shadow-self. An American is often put before such a glass in the circumstances of life here in Japan, reflecting in antithesis on his own conditions.

To illustrate: Travelers are allowed, not welcomed here, and about us is a lodge. This lodge we do not feel as long as we keep in the narrow way of buyer, sightseer, stopper at hotels, etc. But supposing we would hire a house in Tokio, for instance, we can do it by paying the sun asked for the house rent. We must show our patron, and he must be a Japanese of standing; also, we must be employed by a Japanese before we can be in a position to get a house. Nor in this all; while we will be allowed to entertain people under our roof, we will not be allowed to take boarders, nor to have any one to stay with us for any length of time. So every foreigner in Tokio is under patronage of a Japanese—that is every one who has joined the list of householders in Tokio.

Four years ago the revolution against the foreigner began. Until that time from early in the seventies the Western nations had been welcomed and cultivated; then began the gradual discharge from all the schools of the foreign teachers. The teaching these had taught was continued by native teachers whom they had taught. This has gone on in this way ever since. Few or no American dollars entered, and the Japanese pushed this "sanctus" policy to their own loss in many other directions.

They have remodelled their Government on the lines of the German Constitution, but do not know, and are not educated up to its uses. So while this is the appearance, the reality is, when any proposition, any vote, is contrary to the Imperial will, it is flung aside and treated as of no import—which is really the case.

They have gathered books of the most metaphysical erudition, and these are given to the people to read, and these read them. Think of " Bacon's Essays " in a Japanese commercial school!

Another illustration: A Japanese gentleman told me that about a year ago a company was formed with half a million dollars capital, and imported machinery to weave silk. But no Japanese was found who understood the weaving as done by this foreign imported machinery. So it has been lying idle, as the Japanese to-day will have no foreign teachers. A few days ago a meeting was called; this gentleman attended. What was it for? To employ foreign skilled weavers? Oh, no, indeed! Japan does not want any more foreigners in responsible positions at any price. The meeting was called to vote for an assessment to buy oil to keep the machinery from rusting. This is for the indefinite period that it may take for the Japanese to go to the manufactory at Lyons, learn the method of use, and then teach their own people. Japan for the Japanese!

So in every direction these people have no foreign methods, and it will take a great many years, I am told, before people will be able to apply them successfully to replace their own; especially as out of 40,000,000 people there are only about 100,000 who are ambitious to have this done. Then there is the weight of public opinion against the foreigner and his inventions. So strong is this feeling that the Government was forced to replace all functionaries in bureaus and schools of foreign birth and nations by their own people. This policy began four years ago and is strictly enforced to-day. If this had not been conceded Japan would have witnessed a great rebellion.

Just now Professor Inouge of the University has published a book which he commands all Japanese to study well. In this book he reviews, and ably, the fall and disappearance of the people of Australia, New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands, before the encroachments of a stronger and cleverer race. Then he says: "Such will be your fate if you open your country to the Anglo-Saxon. The English and American will possess your country; you will fade off the earth before their temptations. Their vices will break down your vigor, and their mental power, their craft, will outdo you all the time."

Then Professor Inouge warns his country people to let in no foreigners to obtain residence or to buy land, but only as visitors, and even then the fewer the better, if Japanese wish to remain masters of Japan.—Correspondence S. F. Bulletin.

A NEW PATENT.

Which Can be Applied for Landing Freight at Island Ports.

Letters Patent number 101 have just been issued to Charles Kimball, of San Francisco, for a new wire cable chute for loading vessels off shore and other purposes. By the sketch and specifications the contrivance seems admirably adapted to use on the stormy coasts of these islands.

By this method a cable is stretched from the shore to a buoy and the vessel moored securely just under the line upon which runs a carriage frame from which the freight car is suspended, where there is sufficient elevation gravity furnishes the motive, otherwise the car is drawn back and forth by hauling lines. The ingenious device bids fair to revolutionize the present methods of handling freight.

Scott J. Anthony and wife of Colorado, after several weeks in the islands, leave these shores to-morrow for their home in "the silver state."

Handsome Souvenirs.

H. F. Wichman is displaying a lot of nice souvenir cuff buttons. The buttons are tastefully gotten up, the face consisting of some of the rare and late issues of Provisional Government stamps. The base is of sterling silver and can be had in gold if desired, or will be made up into chains, etc. Here is a chance for tourists and others to secure a tasteful souvenir of Hawaii at a moderate cost.

SERIES OF EXTENSIONS.

The Volcano House Company Will Begin Them in August.

It is learned the Kilauoa Volcano House Company is preparing for a number of teachers' excursions to the volcano during the coming school vacation. The first of these will take place early in August next. Special rates will be granted and everything will be done to make the excursions a feature of summer travel.

Besides these it is understood an excursion of some twenty or more prominent society people will leave for the volcano during the latter part of August for a more or less extended stay. They will be accompanied by the Hawaiian Quintette Club.

The company has also under way arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company to make a feature of their advertising a series of pictorial illustrations of the trip to Hawaii, including many special scenes from the different islands. Under this arrangement stop-over tickets will be granted tourists for any desired time.

PLEASANT EVENING.

Bishop Willis Entertains at the Cathedral School Room.

Yesterday evening Bishop Willis provided a very pleasant entertainment for the members of his congregation in the Cathedral Sunday School room. The attendance was large, the school room being well filled in every part. At the upper end of the room hung several large Hawaiian flags, while festoons of evergreens were hung from the chandeliers to the sides of the room. The program consisted of a piano duet by Mrs. Willis and Miss Danford, songs by Dr. G. A. Ings, violin solo by Mrs. Wray Taylor, piano solo by Mrs. J. Cockett, selections on the handbells by the pupils of Mr. Armstrong Smith, vocal quartette and songs by a Hawaiian choir. Every number was enthusiastically received. At the end of the program the British national anthem was sung in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. Refreshments consisting of sandwiches, cake and lemonade were served.

Where to Go To-Night.

The favorite pastime suggested by this evening's program will be found in attending "Monte Cristo" at the Opera House. This is the final performance of the Dailey Company, and "Monte Cristo" is the best play of their list of the many where all are meritorious. The houses will be crowded to-night, but there is lots of standing room. The play begins at 8 sharp.

There will be a teachers' meeting at Central Union Church at 7:30. Teachers will all attend and strive to make those conferences as beneficial as possible. Members of the Central Union church choir will not forget the practice at the church this evening at 7:30.

Prayer meeting at St. Andrew's cathedral at 7:30. All are invited. The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the Y. M. C. A. parlors at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

Hawaiian Council 680 meets at Harmony hall at 7:30 this evening.

Will Make Nominations.

The resignation of Mr. Suir has resulted in calling a meeting of the Central Committee of the American Union Party. The committee will probably convene to-morrow evening preparatory to calling a meeting of the clubs for Monday night, when the conclusions of the committee will be laid before that body and nominations will be made to fill the vacancy in the Advisory Council.

PERSONAL.

F. M. Wakefield, Esq., is booked to leave to-morrow.

Mrs. Dr. Hyde will leave for the States on the Australia.

A. Ehlers and family will leave for their home in the east to-morrow.

Thomas McGill of Ontario and L. Landberger of Kansas are registered at the Arlington Hotel.

Baroness V. Keyserlingk will bring her visit in Hawaii to a close to-morrow, and departs by the Australia.

Prof. E. K. Emerson of Amherst college, who has been visiting the islands several weeks, will depart for his home to-morrow.

Hugh Center and A. F. Hopke, both with the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, leave for the Coast to-morrow. Mr. Hopke will not return to the islands.

The Government band played the Warrimoo off yesterday.

New Arrivals.

The S. S. Gaelic brought to Hollister & Co. a large shipment of Manila cigars from some of the most celebrated factories of that place, which they are now offering for sale, either in bond or duty paid, at their store, corner of Fort and Merchant streets. 307-1f

Wanted to Exchange.

A second hand bicycle for a four year old horse (pacer). Bicycle must be in good condition. Apply at this office. 333-1m

\$50 REWARD.

I will pay \$50.00 in gold to any party returning the personal property stolen from my room in the Hawaiian Hotel AND ASK NO QUESTIONS as to how obtained. W. R. DAILEY. 351-1f

Cottage To Let.

At the entrance of the beautiful and cool valley of Puna, a Cottage of six rooms and large Lanai, Dining Room, Bath Room, etc., detached. Apply to 327-1f J. ALFRED MAGGON.

Repairing Wanted.

As I can find no store at present I will, on that account, do repairing of watches and clocks cheaper. I will take first class jewelry as payment and I will work in that line. T. G. BRUCE 94 Merchant St. 347-1mo

THE OWNERS.

FINE HORSES.

While in California a few weeks ago we selected some of the CHOICEST HAY AND OATS.

To be had there. In view of the 11th of June races being so near at hand, you have no time to feed away, so start in and feed good hay and oats. To be had at the

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY.

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or ring up telephones No 121. Prompt Delivery.

P. S. We only want the owners of winners to get their feed from us.

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DAILEY'S STOCK COMPANY.

The Reigning Favorites.

Tuesday Evening.

Celebrated Case.

Thursday Evening.

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Friday Evening—by general request.

Monte Cristo.

Reserved Seats at L. J. Levy's Store, 341 ft

Resumed Business.

FRANK GERTZ

Has opened a BOOT & SHOE SHOP, on Fort Street, opposite the Club Stables, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons. Sign of the Golden Boot. 343-1m

ARTHUR HARRISON, Contractor and Builder.

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In rear of old stand. Special attention given to Building and Farm work. 322ft Bell Telephone 319.

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meets at Arion Hall every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock; also on every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Tuition, 25 cents for each lesson, and satisfaction guaranteed or no charges made. 342ft

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