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TIME TABLE

OCTOBER 1904.

OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku and Waipahoehoe—9:15 a. m., 3:20 p. m.

For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Waipahoehoe—7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waialua and Waianae—8:30 a. m., 6:31 p. m.

Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:46 a. m., 8:36 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:31 p. m., 6:31 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

Daily. Sunday Excepted. Sunday only.

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Never give up. No matter how ill you are, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured some terrible cases, and it will cure you.



Mr. Thos. H. Cahel, Barrell Creek, Dripstone, New South Wales, writes: "I feel it my duty to let suffering people know what a wonderful blood purifying medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My illness began with sharp pains in the limbs, while I was handling wet wool. After a day or two I could not walk, and suffered terrible pains. My face turned nearly black, large red blotches came out all over my body, and then I became delirious. I was in two hospitals for some time, and everything was tried, but I grew weaker and weaker, and became convinced that nothing could be done for me. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial as the last hope. After taking one bottle I thought I felt a little better, so I purchased another bottle, and then another, and still another. I gradually improved, and in due time felt my bed for the first time in six months. I am now in good health, and I say to every one that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."

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

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GROCER'S NOTICE.

In accordance with our desire to give our customers the best possible service at the lowest prices, we have decided to discontinue the practice of allowing a discount of 5 per cent on retail monthly bills, and therefore give notice that on and after the 1st of November, 1904, no discount whatsoever will be allowed on any groceries sold in our stores. All groceries will be sold at net prices, on a basis of spot cash or thirty days' settlement, and there will be no exception made to this rule. Purchasers made in our retail department up to the 1st of November will, of course, be subject to the 5 per cent discount as heretofore.

The discount question has frequently been the cause of disputes and dissatisfaction and we believe this arrangement will improve our relations with our patrons, while it will at the same time enable us to more adequately meet the keen competition prevailing in our line of business, and to give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices.

H. MAY & CO., LTD. LEWIS & CO., LTD. C. J. DAY & CO. C. Q. YEE HOP & CO. Honolulu October 29, 1904.

The smallest screws made are used for the fourth jewel wheel in a watch. Over 100,000 of them can be packed easily in a common tumbler.

HAWAII LEGISLATURE WAS PRAISED AT MOHONK

GORHAM GILMAN IN HIS ADDRESS SAID RECENT ACTS SHOWED INTELLIGENCE AND GOOD MORALS—FILIPINOS MUCH DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE, BUT LITTLE SPACE WAS GIVEN TO HAWAII—NEED OF CHINESE.

The Springfield Republican contains the following accounts of the meeting of the Mohonk conference on the days when Hawaii was talked of:

The morning session yesterday of the Mohonk Indian conference at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., was devoted to the consideration of problems in the Philippines. Dr. Fred W. Atkinson of the Brooklyn polytechnic institute and formerly of this city, who organized the American public school system in the Philippines, was the first speaker. He said in part:

Democratic principles of government must be considerably modified when the people to be governed have the racial qualities, traditions and history of the Filipinos. The difficulties of the problem we are only now learning to appreciate, and until the conditions are better known, we should be less prone to destructive criticism of the pioneer service now being performed.

The Filipinos are incapable of self-government; in their affairs they are managed by a few leaders. They have not yet cultivated a sense of fair play and tolerance for those who differ in opinion. They are child-like and do not know what is best for them. Independence is their cherished ideal and that they may ultimately realize that ideal is, I believe, the unexpressed purpose of those who have undertaken the tutelage of these peoples.

How far removed is this realization is beyond our power to predict; the proximity or distance of it must remain a matter of opinion. For some time to come their political dependence upon the United States must be very real.

As a result of our general policy, there are signs of an increased friendliness between Americans and Filipinos and much now appears to create a feeling of cheerfulness. Bitter memories of what have been naturally still exist and there are Filipinos who view our presence with a feeling of dislike, the predominant reason for which is the natural idea that through the Americans they have lost an independence all but attained. Yet, without overrating the intensity and permanence of the manifestations of good will which have greeted our efforts, we may feel that the leading Filipinos, whether from expediency or real appreciation, are co-operating with the commissioners and their subordinates.

From a purely scientific point of view the experiment is interesting as an attempt to do what has never been done before with an oriental race of Malay origin in the tropics. The Filipinos will become Americanized only in the sense that they will speak English and adopt American innovations, as individual characteristics will be retained. The Filipino himself will always remain such as he was under the Latinizing process of the Spaniards.

With this in view, the commission has attempted to establish a firm and strong government, but, on the other hand, has interfered just as little as possible with the customs, manners, ceremonials and beliefs which go to make up the individuality of a people.

For nearly three years now our government has been operating a free public school system the cardinal point of which is the introduction of English, which the Filipino wanted; and in teaching which not the slightest attempt has been made to stamp out any of the native dialects. Our educational efforts have possibly done more to give these people a true conception of the benefits of civilization and good government than all the other influences we have brought to bear on them; indeed, in this work it is to be found a solution for a large part of the problem. Among the greatest difficulties that the promoters of free education have found to contend with are the apathy of the lowest class and the antagonism of the highest. In the Philippines the masses have learned little else than the catechism, and the higher classes have acquired hardly more than a veneer. Education is now desired apparently with great eagerness, but when the novelty wears off and hard work is required, attendance decreases. For the present at least a purely utilitarian view of education must be accepted, yet the ideal for the future must be a higher one—namely, development of physical and intellectual powers, strengthening of moral character, widening of sympathies, and, incidentally, preparation for citizenship.

In our work everywhere we must assure the Filipino free and prompt justice and security of property; and must instil moral restraint and ideal standards which will help him through the perils of an unknown freedom. The question is a national one and to the extent of his opportunities every citizen should do his part in assisting by encouragement those to whom has been assigned this difficult pioneer service. The Filipinos are bound to develop in some way, and in the right one if we persist in our present course. From their many innate gifts something substantial is certain to result if the conditions are at all favorable; and we Americans are the conditions.

Hawaii was the actual topic of the evening. The first speaker on Hawaiian affairs was Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, for 20 years a resident and consular representative in Hawaii, who reviewed the recent political history of the islands. In his judgment a grave error was made in the hasty legislation of suffrage, but the recent acts of the Legislature showed intelligence and good morals. He thought that the chief demand of the times commercially was a modification of the Chinese exclusion act so as to permit the cheaper production of sugar, as Japanese, Portuguese and negro labor had been proved a failure.

Prof. Hosmer of Amherst, formerly president of Oahu College, spoke strongly in favor of the so-called missionary party in Hawaii. He was followed by W. N. Armstrong, formerly attorney-general of Hawaii, Rev. Douglas P. Birnie of Rye, N. Y., formerly of Honolulu, and C. H. Ames of Boston also spoke. An interesting feature of the day was a recital of Indian folk songs by Frederick R. Burton.

On the subject of insular possessions the conference declared itself gratified with the advancement made in the cause of education in the Philippines; commended the wise action of the government in the establishment of an admirable system of education in Porto Rico, and congratulated the country upon the fact that the government has sent to our island possessions so many zealous, highly-trained young men to solve the problems that confront them.

At the concluding session of the conference last evening, the present status and needs of Hawaii were set forth in a speech by Rev. Dr. Douglas P. Birnie, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson and Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, Rev. Dr. George L. Spining, Edward J. Wheeler, of New York and Rev. Dr. John T. Stone of Baltimore.

THE MONKEY HE GOT DRUNK

A CIRCUS IN A PARK ZOO AT CHICAGO—"JIM THE BUM" IS DISGRACED.

CHICAGO, October 24.—"Jim the Bum," one of Cy De Vry's pet monkeys, always heretofore considered in the monkey colony at Lincoln park a total abstainer and regular in his habits, was drunk yesterday. He was led astray, the animal keeper says, by Oliver D. Kramer, who was seeking a congenial companion to share a bottle of rye with him.

Kramer poured some whiskey into the palm of his hand and Jim drank it. Then Jim tried to find the crackers and cheese, and also the towel to wipe his lips.

Only one of the monkeys in the cage saw Jim take the drink, but that one ran over to the others and told them the scandal.

At once there was a great chattering and they all looked at Jim, who was taking another with his friend Kramer. Jim's family, consisting of his wife and two young sons, covered in a corner. The other monkeys went to them and kept telling them what a shame it was. The female monkey sympathized with Mrs. Jim and told her how glad they were that their husbands did not drink.

Nothing else was talked about in the cage but Jim's downfall and what a shame it was, with all he had to live for.

The authorities at Birmingham, Eng. are alarmed over the spread of consumption among the factory employes of the city. Eleven hundred deaths occurred last year. The city council has issued a circular to physicians offering a reward of 50 cents for every case of consumption reported, so that the health department can take steps in the case at once.

Star Want Ads pay, 25 cents.

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