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Oceanic S.S. Company

Time Table

The steamers of this line will arrive and leave this port as hereunder:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Sonoma	July 22
Alameda	July 31
Ventura	Aug. 12
Alameda	Aug. 21
Sierra	Sept. 2
Alameda	Sept. 11
Sonoma	Sept. 23
Alameda	Oct. 2

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Ventura	July 21
Alameda	Aug. 5
Sierra	Aug. 11
Alameda	Aug. 26
Sonoma	Sept. 1
Alameda	Sept. 16
Ventura	Sept. 22
Alameda	Oct. 7

In connection with the sailing of the above steamers the agents are prepared to issue, to intending passengers **Coupon Through Tickets** by any railroad from San Francisco to all points in the United States, and from New York by any steamship line to all European ports. For further particulars apply to

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JAPAN'S ASPIRATION.

Her Attitude as a Power Discussed by a Subject.

A civilized nation! How will that sound! A civilized nation! The sound of these words ring through the world. The goal of the Empire of Japan was, and still is that "Promised Land" where never formality for religion, vulgarity for refinement, hypocrisy for every thing shall be substituted. Dazzled by its splendor, Japan began to rouse herself from her medieval lethargy and strode forth toward the purpose of becoming herself, a member of the civilized families of the world. She changed her educational system, her army and navy, her laws and customs. True it is that the history of Japan lacks a Peter the Great; but her revolutionists, statesmen and scholars, whose influence held sway over the silent masses, and who carefully steered the "ship of State" amidst the rough waves of reaction, are worthy to be regarded as many a Peter the Great. The reorganization of Japan as she is today, cost her what is dear to her heart. Civil wars, martyrdoms, assassinations took place at intervals. But then, having reached her goal, she has ample compensation for her regret over the bloody spots on the shining pages of her history.

While Japan was thus engaged in the task of introducing western civilization, China had little or no thought of marching at the heels of her cousin, except in the matter of a few Western weapons and pieces of furniture which she had adopted merely to please her fancy. China, so far as her national ideas and customs were concerned, was the same China of many hundred years ago. Strange as it may seem, yet it is a matter of fact that the Chinese politicians succeeded with tempting gold and crafty strategem in blinding the eyes of the Western nations some of whom began to respect the "Central Flowery Kingdom" more, and little Japan less. It is not a whit exaggeration to state that little Japan was almost forgotten by the west, until the armed conflict took place between China and Japan. That the latter fought for the sake of western civilization against the staunchest advocate of Oriental civilization can be clearly seen from the Declaration of War by the Emperor of Japan, and from the editorials of newspapers and the war-songs which were composed in those days.

Some suspicious people in Europe, however, took the notion in their heads that western civilization in Japan was but skin-deep; that Japan was imbued with the spirit of the blood-thirsty Attila, and that the day is not far distant when the warlike Japan shall make fearless soldiers out of the teeming millions of the Chinese, and then direct her barbarous attacks on Europe. Such charges against Japan could hardly be made but by the foxy diplomats in the intriguing court of Berlin.

Unfortunately, there are many innocent people who seem to have believed such an imputation. Now, she is strengthening her foothold Korea. Now she is warning China with regard to her reformation. Now she is protesting against Russia's occupation of Manchuria: Why all this? Because they think Japan is disposed for war. To clear up the clouds of suspicion, let us give them a fact, and one is enough. That the Government of Japan has never been in the hands of any but the statesmen who were brought up under the influence of what we might call the civilized education, and whose aspiration was to place Japan in a rank equal to that of any power on earth. This answers all requirement to prove that Japan is by no means eager to take the field without grave cause.

Nevertheless, this is not necessarily exclusive. In Russia, there exists a war party; in France the chauvinist; in Germany, a military coterie. So with Japan. Among her citizens there may be found the Japanese Jacobins and reactionists, thirsty for military conquest and fame. But then, the political power of Japan has never been and will never be held by such dangerous characters. It is a pleasant

assurance to all who love order and progress that Japan is following in no way the foot-steps of the famous leader of the Huns. That Japan is to form the Pan-Asiatic alliance to face Europe is nothing but the talk of cranks. Why is it some curious person may ask that Japan is anxious to spread her influence over Korea? What is she helping China for? Why does she raise a protest against Russia's not retreating from Manchuria? This is our answer, plain and simple. Because Japan is desirous of becoming a civilized nation in its highest state.

What is meant by a civilized nation? Let us see. A nation whose economic foundation is firm and unshakable; a nation which is as capable of keeping its dignity as an individual of protecting his rights. This is our interpretation of the so-called civilized nation. Today the Empire of Japan has a population of 45,000,000. In other words, she contains 160 people within a square mile. This prodigious population increases annually at the rate of 11 per cent. Sixty-two years hence, the present population of 45,000,000 will reach 90,000,000. Just think of it! It is therefore a matter of necessity for Japan that somewhere, land should be provided for her children, and children's children. Korea and China, being nearer to Japan, afford the natural advantages and answers for this purpose. Japan should carry on her trade with these countries in order to promote her economic state. Japan's wants should be supplied by her neighbors. In turn, Japan will bring with her the arts and virtues of Western civilization. In addition to this, the life and property of the natives in those countries will be protected and be safe under her wings.

As already mentioned above, the Japanese are not a blood-thirsty race. Their economic necessity demands a wider field in Korea and China. That is all. On the other hand, the northern power, stepping into these countries, is trying by hook or by crook to monopolize all economically and politically. Wherever the Japanese go, there may be found order and progress, peace and liberty. But how about the Russians? Wherever they have gone they have taken with them disorder and corruption, crime and cruelty. If we are asked for the proof, we point to those Russians who are at present in Korea and China. Are they not corrupting with bribes the already corrupted people in these two countries? When forty years ago, the victorious troops of the Anglo-French alliance entered into Peking, from which place the awe-stricken Emperor took his flight to Mukden, a golden opportunity came to Russia to put her finger in the pie. She became an arbitrator, for which service she forced China to cede to her a gold slice of land stretching 1,200 miles along the river Amoor. And she got it too. Once again she was looking for such a job. Prior to the outbreak of the North China trouble in 1898, she was scheming a most horrible crime. It is rumored that it was she who whispered to the confidential ear of Tun Fou Chau to do away with the lives of ministers of Japan, England, the United States, Germany and France. But Russia, to her great disappointment, was sold by Tun Fou Chan, this awful "might-have-been" plot was known to more than one diplomatist in Japan. As for the rest, Russia is making careful preparations to play another mischievous political game. She seems never to withdraw her fingers from the throat of China. "Having cried wine, she sell vinegar." Russia's attitude in Manchuria is pretty much the same as this saying. In spite of her promise to evacuate, she continues to occupy. Furthermore, she is enlisting in her military service Chinese outcasts whose business is to plunder the property of the peaceful inhabitants. How long must we shut our eyes and tolerate such a high-handed policy?

We know that Russia is persuading the United States to turn her back on the Anglo-Japanese alliance. We know also that is almost certain that England will not draw her sword in order to settle the Eastern question. Whatever

disadvantages Japan may encounter, she, and she alone will be compelled to push into the "last argument." She knows that "war is hell," and, as a matter of course, she desires to avoid it as much as possible. One more thing she knows is this: that Russia feels uneasy at present, being annoyed by the industrial depression at home, and externally by the threatening war in the near East. The time is fast approaching for Japan to play the part of young David against Goliath. When the cool month of the coming October shall have passed what will come—evacuation or war?—the future alone can tell. May the help from on High with which the shepherd boy slew the frightful giant, never be on the side of one who, in the name of the Greek religion, acts only for self—the sea wherein the rivers of virtue lose themselves—but upon the side of those who live and love and labor for the cause of justice, humanity and civilization. NIROKU.

PARKER BUYS BIG TRACT.

Over 100,000 Acres of Pasture Land at Waimea Sold.

Honolulu, July 14.—One of the biggest land transactions of late was recorded at the Land Office this forenoon by A. A. Wilder of the firm of Robertson & Wilder. It was nothing less than the transfer of 95,000 acres of pasture land in Waikoloa, Waimea, Hawaii, in fee simple, to Samuel Parker and Annie T. K. Parker (daughter of John Parker, the deceased eldest son of Samuel Parker) by Lucy K. Peabody, et al. The purchase price was \$112,500 and the land conveyed is a nine-tenths interest in which the following share: Lucy K. Peabody, Lucy Henriques and her husband, E. Henriques, Manele Lanuani and C. A. Reeves and wife. The other one-tenth is in dispute but it is presumed that the land belongs to Samuel Parker.

The land which has now passed over into the hands of Samuel Parker and his grand-daughter, has been under lease for many years to the Parker ranch and has been used for the pasturing of the great herds there. It is all good property and the consideration is thought to be a very reasonable one. The land of Waikoloa is directly adjoining the other holdings of the Parker ranch in the District of Waimea.

ALASKA DISPUTE.

Evidence in the Boundary Case Completed by Both Sides.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—The counter-cases in the Alaskan boundary matter have been exchanged within the time limit. The counter testimony of the United States was delivered last Friday night to the British Charge of the Embassy at Newport, and at almost the same moment in London the British counter-cases were handed to the American Embassy, so that each side is now ready for the next step, namely, the preparation and submission of the arguments which are to be laid before the Commission in London, September 3d.

The British Government, after a careful examination of the American case submitted two months ago, had expressed a desire to see the originals of the many excellent charts and maps which are the main reliance of the American agents. They include maps that never before have been mentioned in connection with the case, and which the State Department has spent much time and money in securing from the most out-of-the-way places. The Government has acceded to the request. Otis T. Cartwright of Nebraska, who has already been connected with the American side, has been named as assistant agent to assume care of the original maps.

American Orders for Steel.

Berlin, July 6.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says that American orders for 50,000 tons of steel rails, ingots, billets, etc., have just been placed in Westphalian establishments.

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