

EVENING BULLETIN

Published Every Day Except Sunday, at 120 King Street, Honolulu, T. H., by the

BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD. WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Editor

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Evening Bulletin. Per month, any where in U. S. \$ 75 Per quarter, anywhere in U. S. 2.00 Per year, anywhere in U. S. 8.60 Per year, postpaid, foreign, 11.00 Weekly Bulletin. Six months, 30 Per year, anywhere in U. S. 1.00 Per year, postpaid, foreign, 1.50

Telephone, 234 Postoffice Box, 718 THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

Don't let the supreme satisfaction of party harmony blind Republicans to a realization that there is a larger field to conquer.

A seven-year-old Russian child is gaining considerable attention from the press on account of having made the unsolicited prediction that the millennium is at hand. When the child is a little older, it will know better.

Competitive cooperation among the business bodies of the city to place facts before the Senatorial Commission is just what is needed to sift the wheat from the chaff and put before the Commission the data and sentiment that is necessary to obtain proper legislation for the country.

The artist's model who called New Yorkers vulgar because they gazed upon the exhibition she made promading Fifth avenue in a bathing suit is carrying the realistic in art to a point that closely approaches the days when the Garden of Eden contained all the humanity of the world.

Gold Democrats have captured the organization of Michigan, and thus is Bryan being gradually beaten back to the private life down on the Nebraska farm. The Democrats while chasing after an issue have become firm in the conviction that an issue cannot be made out of a personal hobby.

MORE WORK NEEDED.

Is it not true that Republican committees are devoting too much of their time to a discussion of candidates and neglecting the canvass for voters? In other words, is the Republican party keeping its force as well in hand as the Home Rulers?

The Bulletin is led to make this query because to all appearances the precinct officers appear to have considered their work finished with the close of the primaries and District committee men also seem to be of the opinion that their real work will not begin till the party platform is framed and the candidates named. Furthermore it is claimed that the Home Rule party has so far advanced its canvass that it already has obliged voters in various precincts and districts to the support of its candidates and has thus obtained a nucleus which is being steadily increased in consequence of the lack of Republican activity. It is also claimed that the Home Rulers have in this island so far completed their organization as to divide their party followers into blocks of fifty or a hundred in charge of active lieutenants whose duty is to keep up the enthusiasm and by regular house to house visits hold the voters in line.

These claims may be false. The number and character of the pledged voters may be exaggerated. It may seem the utmost folly to attempt to pledge voters and expect to hold them before the men and measures they are to vote for are known. It cannot be denied, however, that an endeavor should be made to counteract opposition party influences at every point, in season and out of season.

What is being done by the Republicans?

Is it not true that the Republicans are placing too great dependence on latter day conversions? Are they not banking too heavily on what they hope to do, or the vote this, that or the other candidate ought to carry when the enthusiasm of the campaign is in full swing, and neglecting the hard, toilsome, apparently thankless duty of the hour? Are the party leaders and managers in touch with the political status of every voter as they must be in order to start in upon a thoroughly effective campaign when the platform and candidates are finally put before the people?

The Bulletin puts these questions to the party because it believes the managers will make a sorry mistake if the great mass of detail necessary to a successful canvass is put over to the eight weeks following the conventions. Successful politics means doing politics as a long game. It is exceptional for a preliminary house to house canvass to be overcome by the appeals or arguments from the stump. The work

must be incessant. And in order to make the efforts of speakers and candidates count to the best advantage, they should know the exact party strength, the location of weak points and the reason for them the moment the convention closes its labors. The party that has to devote one week or two weeks of an eight week campaign to the assembling of its forces is shoudering a tremendous task, one which will be entirely unnecessary if proper plans for perfecting the organization are carried out in proper time. There is no occasion for District committees or precinct clubs to wait for the new Territorial committee. Whatever the party policy or the Territorial committee plan of campaign, the data to work with ought to be prepared, and the District committees should be responsible for the campaign in their several sections. The Home Rulers are at work. This is no time for Republicans to wait.

A NEW SPECIES OF IMMORALITY.

[Japan Gazette.] Moral codes have received severe shakings of late, and, as might be expected in the line of modern heresies, Count Tolstol takes the lead in upsetting well established conventions. None of the latter has been more fixed or potent than the meed of praise accorded to the altruism of the priesthood. Whatever the faults incident to their calling, or whatever the immoralities to which they have been peculiarly liable, all have been usually atoned for by the fact that their aim has been purely altruistic, and that they have been actuated by a desire to "save souls." The Russian sage, however, now comes forward with the dictum that the whole business of saving souls is thoroughly immoral, and in his view a greater sin than pride. "No man," he says, "is called to instruct others, but the duty of each is to perfect himself in truth and love. For it is only by his own perfecting (with no thought of others) that man can influence others." The best way to be a priest, the Count says, is to get out of his false situation, is heroically to assemble his flock and before them make open confession of error in having led them astray. He further declares that in his view a greater sin than pride is to say, "I can help others to live well and to save their souls."

Apart from the fact, that there is much truth in the Count's contention that every man who arrogates to himself the role of intermediary in religious relations prevents him, where he would guide, from entering into those direct relations which are the very essence of religion, it is easy to account for these extraordinary utterances as the natural result of reaction in the mind of an earnest and able Protestant born in a land which has the reputation of being the worst priest-ridden country upon the face of the globe. His dream becomes interesting, however, when we find an echo of its sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic, in a region especially exempt from priestly domination. The fact that long ago Emerson pointed out the futility of doing things for example's sake, the policy of affectation never having been in the least effective in improving the condition of mankind, may perhaps have prepared the ground in New England for these latest ethical heresies. We find, for instance, a prominent Boston paper lending its columns to the enunciation of the doctrine that it may be grossly immoral to live up to one's highest principles, if such principles involve in ruining smok amongst those whose lives are patterned upon other plans. As typical examples of such immoral dealings, of course the missionaries are cited, they being described as the people who go forth among peaceful, law-abiding savages to force upon them a religion that has outlived its usefulness; a religion that has not prevented them from doing such an immoral, impolite thing. They go forth to promulgate the truth of which they are not sure. They inviscidly invade the premises of goodly primitive people and ruthlessly trample upon their traditions, beliefs, superstitions, and feelings. We shut people out of our country, and then send missionaries to offer them free admission or standing room in our heaven. Heedless that their bodies are starving, we come and ask to let us save their souls. We forget that they have a right to their religion, to their way of non-thinking, to take the medicine they like; that their method of salvation is best for them.

That human hopes and human creeds have their roots in human needs. We forget that they have just as much a right to wear their mental corsets as we have to wear ours, or, if you wish, that their beliefs are as true to them as ours are to us. We forget that they speak to God in their own language. We go forth among them and mock at all that is holy and dear to their hearts.

Of course, missionaries, like all agitators, are devoted people, living up to their very highest principles, and we all mean well; but this sort of business, this invasion of and utter disregard for others, is grossly immoral. To court and minister to the needs of cannibals and brigands is too much altruism on our part, and this excessive phase of it is wicked and hurtful. The writer, curiously enough, comes out squarely upon Tolstol's ground when, in discoursing upon happiness for others, he holds not only that it is not right to force it upon others against their consent, but also that it is wrong to do it at the expense of one's own welfare. Here again we have Emerson's teaching that unless a man does what he can for himself first, he is not justified in trying to manage other lives upon a better basis. If he essays the task, even from the highest principle, he is woefully misled by that principle.

The upshot of it all is that what has been heretofore held as the highest type of morality is sought to be relegated to the lowest place in the code, the dictum of the modern law reading: "If he loatheth the world what shall it profit a man that he gaineth his soul?" or in other words, of what

earthly use is a soul without a wicked world to use it in? If now one asks wherein is the practical advantage of this making a copy-turveydon of the generally accepted laws of morality, the answer is plain that no such extremely new positions would be advanced were it not for the excesses of those who persist in running the old ones into the ground, and if the whimsical protest made against such excesses does but result in awakening us to the fact that most of the harm in this world is done by the well-meaning people devoid of tact, and by the high principled people lacking in judgment and common sense, it will serve a most admirable purpose.

MILLIONS INVESTED IN SMOKE.

[New York Commercial.] To the members of the Anti-Smokers' League, who make such violent opposition to the use of tobacco in any form, it will be interesting to learn that the United States of America grows, approximately, one-half of all the tobacco consumed in the world. This is, par excellence, the great smoke-producing country. We not only use millions of pounds of the weed for consumption ourselves, but we export it to the uttermost bounds of the earth, to provide consolation (as we assume) to all races of mankind. During the fiscal year of 1900 we exported, according to the census statisticians, 244,655,697 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco, to say nothing of the millions of American-made cigars and cigarettes with which we deluged the foreign markets. Our tobacco trade is one of the most valuable of our commercial resources, and the clouds of smoke that annually are puffed from the human throat provide for us an income of millions of dollars every year. Under these circumstances the opponents of the smoking habit find themselves confronted by a very strong fact. They are fighting not merely a custom that they regard as pernicious, but a commercial condition that is of great benefit to the country at large, adding, as it does, vast sums annually to our national wealth.

The figures presented by the Census Bureau are remarkably significant. The total production of tobacco in this country during the year 1900 amounted to 888,163,275 pounds, valued at \$56,993,003, or an average of 4.6 cents per pound. An area of 1,101,483 acres, embracing 398,317 plantations, was devoted to the culture, and the average crop was 788.2 pounds per acre. The product exceeded that of 1890 by 272,506,629 pounds, showing an increase in the decade of 75.8 per cent, which is certainly a creditable record. Tobacco was cultivated in every State and Territory of the Union, except Colorado, the District of Columbia, Nevada, Rhode Island and Utah; but, except in the case of the Southern States, the culture was comparatively of little importance. In only eighteen States did the crop exceed 1,000,000 pounds. Thirteen States report a crop of over 5,000,000 pounds, eight States over 25,000,000 pounds, and three more than 100,000,000. Virginia, which was the originator of tobacco growing in this country, produced 1,746,412,000 pounds; North Carolina, 649,314,810; Louisiana, 48,249,800; and California, 31,522,880. The total production of these five States was 2,218,471,540, forming 38.8 per cent of the aggregate production of the United States.

In the manufacture of tobacco 7.5 per cent of the capital of \$124,989,871 is invested, and the value of the products in 1900 was \$282,076,346.

DIVERSIONS OF NOME.

[St. Paul Globe.] Information which has lately come in by a stream of unnecessary worry and sympathy has been wasted on that far-away Northern municipality. While the people of Seattle, St. Paul and Shalopes have been wondering whether friends in Alaska were freezing to death or passing over the styx for want of food, the denizens of Nome and Candle City have been enjoying winter fetes of varied character.

A correspondent at Nome writes a glowing account of a roof garden performance in midwinter by the Knights of Pythias Club. He asserts that the hall was made to represent an Atlantic Coast roof garden in the summer season. Scattered about the hall were palm trees, Chinese lanterns and artificial willows. The ladies wore light frocks and the men were attired in ducks, shirt waists and straw hats. All those present are said to have enjoyed themselves until after midnight, no doubt imagining they were eating watermelons and sipping lemonade and mint juleps. At the very moment they were doing this, however, the wind outside was howling and the mercury was down in the bulb to 40 below zero.

This is cheerful news, indeed, and clearly indicates that a Yankee is bound to have a "hot time" in spite of any weather conditions with which he may have to cope.

James Sims of Cazenovia, N. Y., celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary recently. He cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams for President. Dr. Sarah Brown Belcher of New York, a bacteriologist of great ability, is credited with devising means of making the smallest dairy farm as pure as a source of milk supply as the large, completely equipped farms backed by great capital.

The Bulletin, 75 cents per month.

FLOWER POTS. Sizes and shapes adopted by the Society of American Florists. Standard Pots from 7 inch up have Patent Excelsior Bottom, which insures Perfect Drainage. A large Invoice just to hand ex S. S. "Nevadan."

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LTD. FORT STREET, HONOLULU

Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co'y. FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President. Mutual Reserve Building, Broadway, New York. Third Largest Mutual Legal Reserve Company in the State of New York. STATE OF NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE DRINK QUESTION NOW. AGITATING THE GERMAN PEOPLE. The drinking habits of the people by few districts of the German empire bid fair to become the subject of legislative regulation in Germany as they have lately been in France, says the Philadelphia Record.

THE DRINK QUESTION NOW. AGITATING THE GERMAN PEOPLE. The drinking habits of the people by few districts of the German empire bid fair to become the subject of legislative regulation in Germany as they have lately been in France, says the Philadelphia Record.

THE DRINK QUESTION NOW. AGITATING THE GERMAN PEOPLE. The drinking habits of the people by few districts of the German empire bid fair to become the subject of legislative regulation in Germany as they have lately been in France, says the Philadelphia Record.

THE DRINK QUESTION NOW. AGITATING THE GERMAN PEOPLE. The drinking habits of the people by few districts of the German empire bid fair to become the subject of legislative regulation in Germany as they have lately been in France, says the Philadelphia Record.

THE DRINK QUESTION NOW. AGITATING THE GERMAN PEOPLE. The drinking habits of the people by few districts of the German empire bid fair to become the subject of legislative regulation in Germany as they have lately been in France, says the Philadelphia Record.

THE DRINK QUESTION NOW. AGITATING THE GERMAN PEOPLE. The drinking habits of the people by few districts of the German empire bid fair to become the subject of legislative regulation in Germany as they have lately been in France, says the Philadelphia Record.

The First American Savings and Trust Co. OF HAWAII, LTD. CAPITAL, \$250,000.00. President, Cecil Brown Vice President, M. P. Robinson Cashier, W. G. Cooper Office: Corner Fort and King Sts.

BISHOP & CO. BANKERS. Established in 1858. BANKING DEPARTMENT. Transact business in all departments of Banking.

TRUST DEPARTMENT. Act as Trustees under mortgages, manage estates (real and personal), collect rents and dividends, valuable papers, wills, bonds, etc. received for safe-keeping.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits received and interest at lowest at 4-1/2 per cent per annum, in accordance with Rules and Regulations, copies of which may be obtained on application.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. AGENTS FOR FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Pioneer Building and Loan Association. ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1901, \$80,043.87. Money loaned on approved security A Saving Bank for monthly deposits Houses built on the monthly installment plan.

The Yokohama Specie Bank LIMITED. Subscribed Capital, Yen 14,000,000 Paid Up Capital, Yen 18,000,000 Reserved Fund, Yen 8,710,000. HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

Bruce Cartwright General Manager of THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE DEUCE YOU SAY. Come in and play PING PONG - TWO TABLES HONOLULU BOWLING PARLOR. Fine job printing at the Bulletin office.

W. G. Irwin & Co. LIMITED. AGENTS FOR Western Sugar Refinery Company of San Francisco, Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., Newell Universal Mill Co. (National Cane Shredder), New York, U.S.A., N. Ohlandt & Co.'s Chemical Fertilizers.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants. Sugar Factors. AGENTS FOR The Wainia Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Fultion Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The Geo. F. Blake Cream Pumps. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, Ltd. OFFICERS: H. P. Baldwin, President; J. B. Castle, First Vice President; W. M. Alexander, Second Vice Pres.; J. P. Cooke, Treasurer; W. O. Smith, Secretary; Geo. R. Carter, Auditor.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co. LIMITED. Wm. G. Irwin, President and Manager; Claus Spreckels, Vice President; W. M. Giffard, Second Vice President; H. M. Whitney Jr., Treas.; and Sec. Geo. J. Ross, Auditor.

Oceanic Steamship Co. OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LIFE and FIRE Insurance - Agents. NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF BOSTON. AETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd. Queen Street, Honolulu, T. H. Agents for Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ooaka Sugar Plant Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Honoumou Sugar Co., Waiuku Sugar Co., Makee Sugar Co., Halekai Ranch Co., The Planters' Line of San Francisco, Packets, Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Line of Boston Packets.

THE VON HAMM-YOUNG CO., LIMITED. are now offering the famous "Lion Brand" NEGLIGENCE SHIRTS at such low prices that you cannot afford to let the opportunity go.

B. BERGERSEN, the old Sewing Machine Agent, is still in business at 942 BETHEL STREET, Honolulu. Stock on hand—Standard, Domestic, National, Seamstress, New Home, Household, Expert and Vindex. Call and see. Try and buy.

The weekly edition of the Evening Bulletin is the largest and best published in the Territory. Sixteen and twenty pages. \$1 a year.