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HAAS CANDIES HAVE ARRIVED

SHACKLETON TELLS OF SOUTH POLE TRIP



SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON AND WIFE.

NEW YORK—Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, accompanied by his wife, Lady Shackleton, arrived here today from England on the steamer *Lusitania*, of the Cunard Line. He was accompanied by Messrs. Frederick Tench, E. P. Benjamin and George A. Harwood, members of the Transportation Club of New York, who went to Europe for the purpose of escorting him back to this country.

The explorer on his arrival gave a highly interesting description of his recent attempt to reach the South Pole, when he came within 111 miles of the goal. He told of the difficulties that beset expeditions in the South Polar regions, drawing a parallel between explorations there and at the North Pole, but at the same time expressed his confidence that Captain Scott, of the British Navy, who is to start on an expedition in July, will be successful.

Almost in Sight of Pole. "From the farthest point we reached there was a straight plateau to the South Pole and our journey over that distance would have been considerably easier than at other stages of the trip had our food supply been sufficient. If there had been a high glacier or some other eminence at this point it would have been possible for us to have seen by means of glasses the exact point where the Pole is located. Altogether we journeyed going and coming 1,755 statute miles, though our wife was only 750 miles away from the Pole. The extra 500 miles was added to our trip in making the detours that were necessary."

In every way Lieutenant Shackleton said the four men in the party saved on their weight. They would cut off pieces of cloth weighing ounce from their clothing in order to lighten the burden of their march. Their clothing, strange to say, was not made of fur, and in this connection Lieutenant Shackleton said that he had undoubtedly lost out with the British small boys, who had the idea that every polar explorer must be swathed in furs. The clothing they wore was prepared from the hides of reindeers in a peculiar manner by Laplanders. The material after being soaked well, was hung out to dry and then the Laplander woman would chew it in order to make it pliable. This material was called *Amberex*. They also wore light wind-proof coats similar to the ordinary sailor's coat, but much lighter. The coat weighed from twelve to fourteen pounds.

"There are many things that favor South Polar explorations over those in the North," said Lieutenant Shackleton as the *Lusitania* made her way up the Bay to the Cunard Line pier. "In the South there is little drifting ice and it is easier to establish a base closer to the South Pole than it is to the North Pole. On the other hand, however, there is more animal life in the North and the weather conditions are better in some respects. It is not so windy there nor so cold.

132 Miles Wind Near Poles.

"While the mean average temperature for winter and summer combined at a distance of 750 miles from the pole is only one degree below zero Fahrenheit, it is not unusual to experience sixty-two degrees below and a wind velocity of 132 miles an hour. I personally found such weather conditions on one of my trips. Traveling in such weather is impossible and the only thing that one can do is to lie down in his sleeping sack and wait until the wind has died down. The high winds in fact furnish one of the great difficulties to explorers, as it is impossible to march when there is a velocity of from fifty to seventy miles, which is frequent.

"Discoveries that have been made up to the present time have proven that there is a continent in the Antarctic of about 4,000,000 square miles of land:

Thinks Scott Will Succeed.

"The only thing that stood between us and our destination on the last trip was 150 pounds of solid food. Had it been possible to carry that amount of supplies with us in addition to what we had already packed, I am confident we would have reached the Pole. For that reason I feel reasonably certain that Captain Scott will be successful on the expedition which he begins in July. While Captain Scott is in the field I personally shall make no other attempt to reach the Pole, will have a special audience at the

Congressional Hotel here next Tuesday night. Lieutenant Shackleton will go to Washington on the Congressional Limited. Tomorrow, at Washington, Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, is in the field. I personally shall make no other attempt to reach the Pole, will have a special audience at the

The Net Shawl Is the Latest For Evening Wear



AND now we have another frivolous dress novelty—the net shawl. This is purely for display evening wear and is designed to contrast effectively with the dress worn, the colors being rather deep and striking.

ON SELECTING MEAT.

In purchasing beef take notice of the color. The lean will be a bright red, flecked with spots of clear white fat and soft firm and white. If the fat be yellow don't buy the meat. You may be sure it is stale. Veal should be fat, fine grained and white. If too large it will be tough, unpalatable and unhealthy. In selecting mutton seek small bones, short legs, plump, fine grained meat, and be sure that the lean is dark colored—not light and bright red like beef. The fat should be white and clear.

EGG CUTLETS.

Three hard boiled eggs, one raw egg, three table-spoonfuls each of bread-crums and grated cheese, a small half-teaspoonful of curry powder, cayenne and salt to taste, bread-crums, egg and fat for frying. Cut the egg into small pieces, add to the crumbs, cheese and curry powder and flavor to taste with cayenne and salt. Mix with a raw egg and shape like mutton cutlets. Dip in egg and then in bread-crums and fry in hot fat. Drain on paper and serve very hot garnished with parsley.

White House to present Sir Ernest and Lady Shackleton. Tomorrow evening there will be a banquet in his honor and after that, the National Geographic Society will hold its meeting. At this meeting Sir Ernest Shackleton will be introduced and President Taft will present to him the gold medal of the society.

He will return to this city on Monday and make his headquarters at the Hotel Astor. Sir Ernest will spend three months in this country, during which time he will deliver lectures on "Far North South."

N.Y., March 25.—Sir Ernest C. Shackleton, the British Antarctic explorer, with Lady Shackleton arrived in New York today on the *Lusitania*. He leaves for Washington this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and as the guest of Ambassador Bryce will be presented to President Taft tomorrow. While in Washington he will also be awarded a medal by the National Geographic Society of America.

Upon his arrival here the explorer went to the Manhattan Hotel where he is the guest of E. P. Benjamin, president of the Transportation Club. Mr. Benjamin came with the party from England.

Asked concerning his plans for future Antarctic exploration and study, Sir Ernest stated today that he expected to resume active work in the Arctic next year. Details of his plans have not yet been arranged.

Speaking of the latest report concerning Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer, to the effect that he had expended nearly all the profits from his lectures and the original story of his claimed discovery of the Pole, the man who reached "Farthest South" smiled.

"I really know little about it, and would prefer not to discuss it, you know. It is a subject which should not be considered casually," he said.

Sir Ernest will return to New York and give his first lecture in this country on his Antarctic trip at Carnegie Hall here next Tuesday night. He expects to spend about three months in the United States and Canada.

Shackleton insisted there was not the slightest doubt that the South Polar expedition of Captain Scott which is to start next July, will be successful. He denied, however, that he had any intention of making an

The School

PARENTS SHOULD SEE THAT IT IS ATTRACTIVE AND WELL AIRED.

THERE is a movement on foot all over this country to beautify the schoolhouse.

Our children spend the greater part of their day in it. Its ugly walls and uncomfortable desks and benches affect them both mentally and physically.

It is bad enough to cramp the muscles of a growing child. It is just as bad to dwarf its love for the beauties of a growing surroundings.

Softly toned walls are merely a question of a can of paint, and paint is not expensive. A few good prints and photographs, not to speak of cheap casts, may be supplied for a small sum by the parents themselves if the school board is not sufficiently interested.

Children respond to their surroundings. Although they may be destructive by nature, they are soon, even against their wills, impressed by the beauty of harmonious surroundings, and they want to keep things nice if things are made nice for them.

A love of flowers and growing things should be instilled early into the heart of every child. The walls of the schoolhouse should be made beautiful with vines, and the school grounds should be planted with flowers and vines by the students.

A good library should be established in every school for the benefit of the scholars, where they may obtain fiction and history suited to their years instead of the unsuitable and sometimes dangerous books they obtain from the general libraries. The books should be of the sort that form character without being priggish. The girls' books should make them more womanly; the boys' stories should help the latter to grow up manly. There is plenty of good fiction along these lines.

Last and not least, the ventilation of the schoolhouse should be above reproach. It is indeed useless to study in a close atmosphere, and many cases of stupidity are without a doubt due to bad air.

TIPS FOR KNITTERS.

Home knitted stockings can always be depended upon to outfit several successions of machine-made hose. There are, however, many little devices by which old fashioned knitters used to increase still further the wearing capabilities of socks and shooting stockings which were intended for very hard use.

One of the most effective methods consisted in knitting a strand of silk into the substance of the work when turning the heel or making the toe. The silk is used at the same time as the wool, the two strands being simply knitted together.

In choosing the silk an exact match must, of course, be procured, if possible, so that the mixture is not visible from either the right or the wrong side.

This protection is much less noticeable than is the case if the heels and toes are darned with wool or silk after the stockings are finished and before they are worn. A favorite plan in by-gone days when school children's hose was concerned was that of stitching a piece of chamois leather on the inside of the stocking or sock at the heel where friction is greatest.

CENSUS TAKERS

OUTNUMBER ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—With the break of day Friday, a host of

70,000 interrogators, men and women, white and colored, will be turned loose in pursuit of the people of the United States. On that day Uncle Sam will begin the numbering of his children in preparation for the 13th census. He estimates that he has a family of about 90,000,000 men, women and children, and he already has employed and will put to work a body of enumerators considerably greater than the standing army.

The enumeration will cover all of the 45 states and two territories of the Union proper and also Hawaii and Porto Rico, Alaska, the Philippine Islands and Guam will not be included, as special arrangements are made for numbering the people of those sections.

Under the statute covering the work, the entire enumeration must be completed within a month and in the cities the work is limited to 15 days. It is expected that some of the returns from the cities will be received as early as the first week in June, but the exact population of the entire country will not be determined before September.

The inquiry will comprise three principal branches—population, agriculture and mining and manufacturing. The questions will cover the acreage, the value and the product of farms, including an especial enumeration of animals, as well as the capital invested, the value of products and the number of employees of mining and manufacturing plants.

Will Cost \$5,500,000. The mere getting of the information will cost the government the pretty sum of \$5,500,000. Of this amount, \$4,500,000 will be paid to enumerators and the remaining million to supervisors. With a few exceptions the enumerators will be paid on the basis of the work done. In the country the remuneration will be from 20 to 30 cents for each farm reported, while the pay for names will range from 2 to 4 cents. The districts will average 1300 names—1000 in the country and 1600 in the city.

No wonder the Yerkes pictures brought good prices. Many of them were as fine as soap advertisements.

It isn't difficult for the average man to stay married after he once gets used to it.—Chicago News.

Milwaukee evidently thinks it has done something smart, and maybe it has.