

MORE CABLE TALK

Workings of Present System in Japan.

YOKOHAMA IS DISSATISFIED

Reuter's Agent Proposes New Contract.

Japan Lies Outside Circle of Telegraphic Communication of World.

Arrival of the Wilder. One was a perfect mass of sores and the other was so badly injured as to be unable to walk. Captain McNeill—On the morning of leaving San Francisco my attention was called to the fact that the stalls were too short so I made them 15 inches longer than the usual stalls. Rough weather caused the chafing of the horses for three successive days after leaving. Cross-examined—Lengthened stables just after got to sea. Have brought down horses for the last 20 years but none have been so badly chafed. The weather was very bad and I had to look after my ship. Did all I could to alleviate the suffering of the animals. A. Stewart testified to about the same story as Captain McNeill, taking all blame from his shoulders. Judge De La Vergne found defendant not guilty and discharged him.

The Hawaiian Coffee Planters' Association met in Firemen's Hall last Saturday evening and there was a good attendance and the purposes of these meetings were freely entered upon, says the Hilo Tribune of March 6th. President Grossman was in the chair and A. M. Wilson secretary. After the preliminaries, business and reports were disposed of, a lively exchange of ideas as to pruning, topping and planting followed, and so varied were the recommendations, so many different conditions and effects resulting that the Tribune scribe could not keep track of them, which is very regrettable. A number agreed that cultivation and enriching the soil produced more vigorous trees, and vigorous trees were not materially influenced by red spider and kindred parasites that flourish upon weaker stock. The planting of trees for windbreaks should be done with care, for such greedy feeders as the banana flourished at the expense of the neighboring coffee trees. It was evident that cultivation of the soil is gaining in favor, for all who are doing it see a vast improvement in the trees. The sweetening of the soil by turning it up to the sun, free and friable, turning under the sods, is taking the place of the littered field wherever it is possible to do so. Drainage of fields was recommended wherever practical, as it was another means by percolation of sweetening the land, in preference to evaporation by the sun. Forging the soil around the trees where the cultivator had not reached was advocated, and particularly is this desirable in those fields where no cultivation was carried on, owing to the surface being covered by logs and limbs. It has been observed in Oloa that the red spider confined his operation to trees only under two years and a half old, and when that age was passed the trees seemed to enjoy immunity from this pest.

One planter, whose opinions are held in great esteem, who holds that extensive cultivation is most essential to success, warned his listeners that disturbing or tearing the roots worked an injury to the trees and did not seem to be able to suggest how cultivation of the land and avoidance of the roots was to be accomplished. [Note: This same difficulty has been experienced in California, where irrigation was in vogue, and at first too much water was used, which resulted in the tree roots confining themselves to the surface soils. Deeper ditches were tried with success, and a systematic pruning of roots of all trees at time of planting. It is recognized to be a fact that the shape of a tree can be largely influenced or controlled by the manner and method of root pruning, and in wet districts where the tendency of trees were toward surface roots the custom is to prune off the laterals and give care to the setting downward of the top root. Drainage is also of great value, as it will lower the moisture and the roots will inhabit lower levels, and then cultivation of the land does not threaten the life of the roots.]

A discussion as to results in planting out nursery followed, and a great variety of experiences were offered, and every known seed had proven good and bad, which seemed to mean that the condition of the seed must be carefully looked after. There seems to be no particular season best adapted for planting seed, as it grows immediately and flourishes continuously. It is recommended that holding the land should be done sometime in advance of setting out the trees, that the proper chemical changes in the soil be accomplished before tamping back the filling soils.

"What are we going to do with our coffee?" was asked. "Who is going to clean it and market it?" It was reported that the Hilo Electric Light Company had changed their plans about putting up a cleaning plant, but would be pleased to furnish power for the same. It was evident that there has been considerable debate on the outside of this meeting on this question, for the suggestion that the association should build its own cleaning plant was greeted with applause, and inquiry brought out the fact that a plant complete in every respect could be erected for \$3,500, and one that could handle the crop of all time to come would cost \$6,000. This fact brought a motion up that committee of five members be appointed to examine into the feasibility of forming a \$10,000 company from among the members of the association, and it was carried. Messrs. C. L. Wight, Le Blond, Sisson, Judge Lyman and Ross were appointed on this

committee to report at the next meeting to be called by the chair. Mr. C. L. Wight, as president of the Wilder Steamship Company, requested the coffee growers present to furnish him with two-pound samples of their coffees for exhibition in Honolulu, and also for the purpose of sending them abroad for testing and aid in establishing a demand and grade for Hawaiian coffees, which were freely promised, and doubtless will be forthcoming. The Tribune will offer to forward these samples if they are sent in on the steamer, and attend to the shipping by steamer of the same to their destination.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gmelson, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Ross, Elmer Ray and L. Turner. Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gmelson, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ehling, Sapp, Hightman, Sisson, Hardy, John Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canario, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakea Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

COFFEE ON HAWAII

Meeting of the Planters Association at Hilo.

Needs of the Planters Discussed—Coffee Cleaning Plant May Be Erected.

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THE MAN WHO KNOWS THE ROAD. He drives directly home, even in dark nights, does the man who knows the road. The over-hanging gloom, the deceptive shadows, the uncertain sounds, don't bother him. He can feel the ground under his wagon wheels, and the "lay of the land" is open to him as at clear noonday. It is the stranger in those parts who is confused and befuddled, who knocks people up to ask questions, who finally lodges in the ditch. Where to go, and how to get there; what to do, and how to do it—why, the man who knows that comes to the front everywhere and always. But the opposite—the waste of time, money, power, health, &c., in blind experiments, how disheartening and disastrous it is! Take an illustration of this sort, and you will see how it fits in a minute.

"In the spring of 1892," says a lady who lives down near the east coast. "I began to feel ill. I had a poor appetite, and after everything I ate, no matter how simple it was, I was seized with great pain across the chest and around the sides. I was frequently sick, vomiting a sour, bitter fluid. I was almost afraid to eat, and my food gave me no strength. In this state I continued now a bit better, and then worse until December, 1893, when I became very ill. I got so weak I could hardly bear the weight of my body on my feet. I tried this and I tried that—all kinds of medicines I heard of, but none of them gave me any relief."

"In January, 1894, I read in a little book about the cures done by Mother Seigel's Syrup. The book contained letters from people who had been cured, some of whom had suffered like me. I got a bottle from Miss Caroline Foster, grocer and draper, High street, in this place. After taking it I was much better. I had a new relish for food, and no more distress after eating. I continued taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and was soon free from all pain and sickness and fast gaining strength. Since then I have been in the best of health, and needed no medicine. (Signed) Mrs. Eleanor Clark, Messingham, Brigg, Lines, April 30th, 1895."

"In the early part of 1875," writes another, "my health began to fall me. I felt low and weak, and lost all power and disposition to exert myself. After every meal I had pain in the chest and all over me. I felt so tight around the waist that it seemed as though something was holding me. I was much troubled with a sickening wind coming up from my stomach, and now and then I belched up a sour fluid that bit my throat and half choked me. Then, too, I had attacks of spasms, which gave me intense pain. I got about my work slowly and in much distress, and grew gradually weaker and more dependent in mind. I tried all the various medicines I could hear of, but none of them were of any avail."

"After five tedious years of suffering, my daughter, who is in service in London, wrote me of the benefit her mistress had derived from the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup when troubled much as I was. I replied, and my daughter sent me two bottles of the Syrup, and after having taken it, I felt quite like a new woman. I had no pain after eating, and was in better health than I had been in since I was first taken ill. From that time onwards my health was good and if I all anything temporarily, as the best of us will, a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup put me right. I have told many persons of what this now celebrated remedy did for me, and am willing you should publish my statement if you desire to do so. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Knight, near the Church, Penny Compton, Leamington, September 27th, 1895."

By looking back to the italicized words in these letters the reader will catch my point on the instant. Both these ladies, not knowing the true remedy for their disease (indigestion and dyspepsia) blindly experimented with anything they could get hold of. Under like circumstances we all do the same. When one doesn't know the road he is almost certain to blunder and stumble; and he can't know until he learns. Now, in all ailments of the digestion, with the local symptoms which proceed from it, Mother Seigel's Syrup is, so to put it, the right road. Follow it faithfully, and you are fairly sure to bring up in the pleasant shelter of good health. Knowing this, direct your neighbors.

The Swedish traveler, M. Sven Heddin, after succeeding in making his way across the still unexplored parts of Thibet, has arrived at Lian-chau, whence he started for Peking. After a short stay there M. Sven Heddin proposes returning to Russia, and thence to Sweden by way of Siberia.

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The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store. 110 HOTEL STREET.

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HAWAIIAN PLANTERS' MONTHLY. HAWN. GAZETTE CO., Publishers.

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A Talk About Implements.

Our friends the plantation managers may now inspect plantation implements without falling over them in their efforts to see their exclusive merits of superiority. On the first floor is an assortment of the Hendry Breaker, than which no better plow has ever been introduced here: Rice Plows, all sizes—side-hill and sub-soils; Cultivators, especially adapted to the wants of coffee growers; Deere Sulky Disc Plows; Avery Sugar Land Cultivators and Stubble Diggers, and Aspinwall's Potato Planters. On the second floor there are sewing machines, wheelbarrows, step ladders. Then there are parts to the various plows and machinery carried by us, aermotors, rope, and everything else necessary on plantations.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 19, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Colic, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Relieves cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

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