

PROF. STUBBS ON LABOR QUESTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ships. Here the British Government intervened by the appointment of agents at the ports of departure to see that no laborer was taken away without his full consent.

These abuses gave birth to the coolie laws of the United States, and simultaneously in Hawaii a bureau of immigration was established, taking the business of importing laborers from the hands of the planters and placing it under the charge of the Kingdom. The Hawaiians claimed that no such inquiry as above mentioned ever distracted the efforts of their planters in their work of importing laborers. The "coolie system" as known elsewhere never existed on the islands; the law between employer and employe known as the "master and servant law" was mild, equitable and compulsory for the specific fulfillment of contracts.

In 1864 the board of immigration was established for the purpose of superintending the importation of foreign laborers and the introduction of immigrants. One of its first ordinances was to prohibit private persons from introducing laborers into the Kingdom under heavy penalty. Another was to adopt measures looking to the introduction of free immigrants, males and females, from the Azores, Canaries and Cape Verde in the Atlantic, and from any of the Pacific Isles. Passages were to be paid by the Government and a bounty per head to the captain of the ship. Still another was the chartering of a ship to send to China to procure more Chinese laborers. The first ordinance gave great offense to the planters, but the board firmly adhered to it.

In 1865 Dr. Hillebrand was appointed commissioner to go abroad and study the possibilities of obtaining desirable immigrants from India, Japan and Malaysia. In the meanwhile, to meet the present demands, he sent a ship to China and forward a shipload or two of coolies to the islands. In December, 1865, the first installment of immigrants arrived from the Caroline Islands. The bureau sanctioned the contracts with the planters. Simultaneously a small number of Marquesans were introduced. Dr. Hillebrand simultaneously forwarded from Hongkong two shiploads of coolies. The planter acquired the needed laborer, but the people desired immigrants who would assimilate with them, infuse vigor into the impaired constitutions of the natives, check the decrease of the inhabitants of the Kingdom, and give strength to the national constitution.

King Kamehameha III saw with sorrow and alarm his people rapidly declining in numbers, and naturally sought some means of arresting this decay and permanently repopulating his dominions. To accomplish his purpose he authorized Mr. Wylie to negotiate with the British Government with the view of obtaining consent to remove to the islands all of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island and settle them as proprietors or tenants on his own lands. The project unfortunately failed.

In the meanwhile other coolies were introduced.

In 1866 King Kamehameha IV, in his speech to the Legislature, said of the coolies: "They are not so kind and tractable as was anticipated, and they seem to have no affinities, attractions or tendencies to blend with this or any other race." He recommended trying "the inhabitants of other Polynesian groups; they would be easily acclimated; would soon learn the language, and might bring with them their wives, whose company was much greater than that of the Hawaiian females, and, besides furnishing labor, would pave the way for a future population of native-born Hawaiians indistinguishable from the aboriginal parents." But Mr. Wylie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, saw danger ahead in such a project. He feared the numerical superiority of the aborigines over the whites, and did not believe they would devote themselves willingly to work, and make a contract under the Act for the government of "masters and servants," as was done with the Chinese.

Nothing came out of this controversy, small importations of coolies continued. At first their labor was very unsatisfactory. Not understanding the language nor the character of the work required, friction between master and servant frequently occurred. But the laborers gradually improved in their habits, and in 1868 occurred the convention between China, England and France, at which the right to draw labor from Chinese ports was exclusively restricted to treaty powers. The Hawaiian Kingdom was not a treaty power, and therefore had to transact all future business under the protection of a foreign flag and through a foreign firm.

This restriction turned again the attention of the board to Polynesians, where settlers and not merely hands for the planters might be obtained, but upon further investigation the plan was abandoned.

In 1869 two eminent persons were sent on an expedition with two ships to visit the various Isles of the Pacific and Atlantic to secure if possible voluntary laborers for the Kingdom. One ship returned with a cargo from Caroline and the other from the Sandwich Islands, having visited many others without success.

These immigrants were cleanly, intelligent, docile, Christian, speaking a language similar to Hawaiian. The other ship brought a cargo from the Danger Islands. These were far from being satisfactory to their subsequent employers, many of whom were ultimately released and returned to their native islands. Soon after these importations another controversy arose as to the class of future immigrants. Great dissatisfaction was felt by the King and council at the large number of Chinese already in the islands, since they desired immigrants more nearly related to the Hawaiians. An anti-coolie party, consisting chiefly of mechanics and tradesmen, strongly opposed the further introduction of Chinese by the sugar planters. Mass meetings were held, with verdicts against the Chinese and in favor of South Sea Islanders or other races ethnologically related. Efforts were made to secure immigrants from India, Japan and Malaysia, and the Dutch and English East Indies. All proved abortive, after much discussion, diplomacy and a large expenditure of time and money, except with Japan. After much delay and long and specific contracts a shipload of Japanese reached the islands in 1869. They made good laborers, and were themselves satisfied and satisfactory to the employers. But the Japanese Government became alarmed through false rumors of maltreatment of its subjects and sent commissioners to Hawaii to investigate their true conditions. To their surprise they found everything mutually pleasant and satisfactory to both Japanese and planters. While discussions were going on in the board relative to the advisability of importing Swedes and Portuguese, several

at more cargoes of Chinese were introduced by the planters. A new and untried system of co-operative labor was introduced on a small scale in 1870. Thirty white men from the States were carried over to labor on the plantations to receive as compensation one-half of the crop made. On account of drought, inexperience, etc., the co-operative experiment was far from being a decided success. The Hawaiian immigration society to promote immigration was next formed, but few fruits of its labors were apparent. In the meanwhile another importation of Chinese was made, soon to be followed by others, many of whom on arrival went into rice culture.

Again attention was directed to the Azores and the possibility of obtaining desirable immigrants therefrom. Italy was also considered as a source of supply of future laborers. But nothing tangible was accomplished. In July, 1875, the treaty of reciprocity between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States was ratified. It created great joy and much inspiration in every planters' and laborer's heart. Extensive improvements were undertaken at once and energetic efforts made to secure more laborers.

In 1878 the first batch of Portuguese from Madeira, secured after patient efforts, was landed in Honolulu, followed soon after by a cargo of South Sea Islanders, all of whom proved satisfactory to the planters. This arrival of Portuguese proving so desirable, negotiations were made at once to introduce them on a large scale. Accordingly many vessels soon after reached Honolulu, bringing exclusively cargoes of Portuguese from Madeira.

In 1881 two vessels filled with Norwegians arrived. But few of them were agriculturists and therefore were soon dissatisfied with life on plantations.

The propriety of introducing negroes from the Southern States was discussed by the board, with the result of a decided opposition to the scheme.

More cargoes of South Sea Islanders were introduced, followed soon after by several vessel loads of Germans. The islands were rapidly filling up with a desirable population. The Chinese and Japanese were for the time being neglected by the Government. Though neglected by the Government, the Chinese, however, came of their own accord in large numbers, until it was found necessary to restrict their immigration by suitable laws.

In 1885, after a favorable treaty with Japan had been ratified, the introduction on a large scale of Japanese laborers under the contract system began, which continued up to the annexation of the islands to the United States.

Several large cargoes of Portuguese from the Madeira Islands were also landed in Honolulu during the year.

Since 1885 up to the time of annexation the introduction of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese has been made to meet the wants of the islands. The Japanese and Portuguese have been brought in mainly on contract, and having completed the time of service required by the latter they have, either renewed service or been returned to their homes. The Chinese have always come on their own account.

In studying the history of immigration to the islands it is difficult to conceive of a country that the bureau of immigration and the planters have not considered as a source of supply of labor. They have repeatedly been disappointed, but they have persisted with a zeal and an energy worthy of the highest type of intelligence.

The following, furnished by Prof. W. D. Alexander, historian and surveyor-general of the islands, gives a summary of "immigration and population," which is reliable and instructive:

IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION. The pressing demand for labor, created by the sugar industry, had led to great changes in the population of the Hawaiian Islands. It has been the policy of the Government to assist immigrants from widely different countries, not only as laborers, but also as prospective citizens.

In the year 1877 arrangements were made for the importation of Portuguese families from the Azores and Madeira, and during the next ten years about 7,000 of these people were brought to the islands. Others have since been added to their number, and their natural increase has been very rapid. At the present time the total number of Portuguese in the islands, including those born there, is not far from 15,000. About 2,400 of them are employed in sugar plantations. They have shown themselves to be an industrious, thrifty and law-abiding element in the population.

Frequent efforts have also been made to introduce Polynesian Islanders, as being of a cognate race with the Hawaiians, but the results have been wholly unsatisfactory. About 2,000 of these people, mainly from the Gilbert Islands, were brought in at the expense of the Government, between 1878 and 1884, but they did not give satisfaction, either as laborers or as citizens, and most of them have since returned to their homes.

There has never existed any treaty or labor convention between the Government of Hawaii and the Empire of China. In early days a limited number of Chinese settled in the islands, intermarried with the natives, and by their industry and economy were generally prosperous. About 750 of them were naturalized under the monarchy. The first importation of Chinese laborers into the country took place in 1853. In 1878 the number of Chinese had risen to 9,915. During the next few years there was a steady influx of Chinese free immigrants, which finally reached alarming proportions. In the spring of 1881 the Hawaiian Government was obliged to send a dispatch to the Governor of Hongkong to stop this invasion. Again, in April, 1883, it was suddenly renewed, and within twenty days five steamers arrived from Hongkong, bringing 2,300 Chinese passengers, followed the next month by 1,100 more, with the news that several thousand more were ready to embark. Accordingly, the Hawaiian Government sent another dispatch to the Governor of Hongkong refusing to admit any further immigration of male Chinese from that port.

Various regulations restricting Chinese immigration were enacted from time to time, until in 1885 the landing of any Chinese passenger without a passport was prohibited. The number of Chinese in the islands had risen to 21,000, and in 1899 it is estimated to be about 27,000, of whom about 6,000 are employed on sugar plantations.

They have reclaimed many useless swamps for the cultivation of rice. Many of them are shopkeepers, market gardeners, laundriesmen and fishermen. They have been truly described as industrious, persevering, frugal, peaceable, and law-abiding; their mercantile credit stands as high as that of any other nationality. The principal vices of their lower class are opium smoking and gambling. Nearly all of them have come from the Province of Kwangtung (Canton), being divided into two classes, speaking different dialects, known as the Punti and Hakkas tribes.

The consent of the Japanese Govern-

ment to the emigration of its subjects to Hawaii was obtained with difficulty in 1881, and in 1884 a labor convention was ratified. Since then the increase of the Japanese element in the population has been constant and rapid. It rose from 114 in 1884 to 12,300 in 1890 and 24,400 in 1898. At the close of 1899 it is estimated to be about 28,000, of whom about 20,000 are employed in sugar plantations. They have for the most part been recruited from the lowest classes in Japan. Unlike the Chinese, they show no inclination to intermarry with the Hawaiians. They may fairly be characterized as versatile, ingenious, imitative, but clannish to an extreme, sordid and vain. In regard to labor unions and strikes they can give points to other nationalities. Crimes of violence are more frequent among them than among any other race in the islands.

The effect of annexation to the United States will be to put an end to all immigration of whatever race, and to exclude all Chinese laborers. But under the recent treaty between the United States and Japan, there is nothing to limit the free immigration of Japanese, and several companies have been formed to promote it.

The excessive preponderance of males over females in Asiatic immigration constitutes a serious menace to the morals and health of the commonwealth. In 1898 the ratio of males to females was 8 to 1 among the Chinese, nearly 5 to 1 among the Japanese, 8 to 7 among the Portuguese and 8 to 5 among other whites, the proportion for all the inhabitants being 2 to 1.

The decrease of the aboriginal population has still continued, from 40,888 in 1878 to 40,014 in 1884, 34,436 in 1890 and 31,019 in 1898, the rate of decrease being about 1.6 per cent a year. At the same time the part-Hawaiians, the offspring of intermarriage between Hawaiian women and men of other races, have been constantly increasing from 3,430 in 1878 to 4,218 in 1884, 6,136 in 1890, and 8,485 in 1898. All these facts point to the gradual extinction of the full-blooded Hawaiians, and the absorption of the remnant of the race by the European and Asiatic population.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ten minutes on the subject. I move the previous question," which carried upon the show of hands.

The president then put "Oily's" motion to reject the appointment of Dr. Garvin, and called for the show of hands on the question. The vote was a tie of seven to seven. The president then cast the deciding vote, and declared the appointment rejected.

Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, Fred E. Smith and William Auld, the rest of the appointees, were approved without any objections. Senator Crabb pulled his thermometer out of a drawer in his desk and showed to "Oily," who immediately moved to adjourn, seconded by Kalauokalani. The thermometer referred to hovered around the nineties.

Senator Kanuha asked permission under the suspension of the rules to present the following resolution before the proposed adjournment was taken, which was granted:

Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Dear Sir: Whereas, information has been received from reliable sources that there are other appointees of the Governor whose names were not submitted for the confirmation of this Senate:

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to submit to this Senate all names of appointees other than already submitted.

DAVID KANUHA, Senator of the Third District.

Amendment by Cecil Brown (carried): "That the Organic Act requires the Governor to submit to the Senate for confirmation."

The motion to adjourn was lost sight of in the shuffle which followed in the matter of presenting resolutions.

Senator Carter presented the following report from the Committee on Ways and Means, which was adopted: To the President of the Senate: The Ways and Means Committee, to whom were referred items Nos. 154 and 155 of the Appropriation bill, relating to the Bureau of Conveyances, begs to report as follows:

Item 154. Your committee visited the Department, and was referred by it to the Treasurer, who offers the following as a substitute, being a reduction of \$1,240:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Amount. One clerk at \$100.00, One clerk at 75.00, One clerk at 60.00, Two clerks, each 50.00, Two clerks, each 40.00. Total \$415.00.

We therefore recommend item 154 to read as follows: "Pay roll indexer, copyist and clerks, \$9,900."

Item 155. "Pay roll for revising indexes," the Treasurer states can be reduced to two clerks at \$50 per month, or \$2,400.

Your committee to the year 1878 are very much worn out with time and use, and if these records are to be of any service to the public it is absolutely essential that they be revised. A larger force employed the quicker the work can be done, but as in so many other cases, the public will have to be patient until the revenues are increased.

DAVID KANUHA, G. R. CARTER, H. P. CALDWELL.

May 23, 1901. Senator Paris presented the following report from the Committee on Public Lands on the pay of jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners, \$250,000, which was adopted on the motion of Senator Baldwin:

Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred item in the Appropriation bill of \$250,000 for pay of jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners, would report as follows:

Your committee find that the present pay roll amounts to \$2,135 per month, divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Amount. Oahu \$1,350.00, Hawaii 500.00, Maui 200.00, Kauai 200.00. Making for the two years \$51,240.

The pay varies from \$100 to \$200 per month.

In most of the outside districts they discharge police duty when there are no prisoners.

Your committee have interviewed the High Sheriff, who says he intends to make the pay of this class of officers more uniform. He also says that as most of our jails are poorly constructed, that with the increasing class of tough characters, he needs efficient officers, and

should be left a margin for increase if necessary.

Your committee recommend that the item be changed to \$2,000.

J. D. PARIS, JOHN T. BROWN, L. N. KAPAAHU.

Cecil Brown, as chairman, of the special committee having in charge the items referring to the pay of police in Hawaii, \$55,000; pay of Maui police, \$25,000; pay of Kauai police, \$15,000, presented the following report: To the Honorable S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Sir: The special committee to whom was referred the following items in the Appropriation bill: Pay of police of Hawaii, \$55,000; pay of police of Maui, \$25,000; pay of police of Kauai, \$15,000; beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee obtained from the Auditing Department a complete copy of the itemized pay roll for each of the above Islands for the month of April past, and also had the High Sheriff appear with the estimates made by him, and upon which estimates the figures submitted by the Governor and set forth in the Appropriation bill are based.

Upon examination of the itemized pay roll, it appears especially in the District of South Hilo, Island of Hawaii and in Waikolu, Island of Maui, that the pay of the police officers is not at all uniform. The committee recommends to the High Sheriff that he instruct the sheriffs of each Island to make the pay of the police as uniform as possible, taking into consideration the services required and the cost of living in each particular district. This committee from the information obtained by them cannot approve of the pay roll for the District of South Hilo. Among the items is pay of a humane officer as well as a health officer, as also that of a night patrol. The pay roll for the month of April also showed that there were in addition to the regular force of twenty-four members, sixteen special policemen in that district who were receiving salaries ranging from \$3 to \$75 a month. The pay of a humane and health officer or a night patrol, especially the latter, where the police are on duty during the night, we believe should not be paid by the Police Department.

The High Sheriff's estimates show that the sums asked for are necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of this department of the Government, and your committee believes that, taking into consideration the progress and increase in population of the past, and believing that it will continue in the same ratio during the next biennial period, that the money asked for each of the Islands named and the pay of their police, is as little as can be done with and should any decrease be made, that it will seriously interfere with and affect seriously the efficiency of this department. Your committee therefore recommend that the items pass as in the bill.

Respectfully submitted, C. BROWN, Chairman.

JNO. PARIS, WM. WHITE, JOHN T. BROWN, D. KANUHA.

Senator C. Brown then read the list of the high sheriff's estimates in regard to the pay of police on Maui. The items referring to the pay of health officer, \$70; humane officer, \$70, and a night patrol, he thought, wholly unnecessary, and proposed reductions all along the line.

Senator Baldwin objected to any proposed cut, as it was difficult enough now to secure trustworthy men to fill the positions, as they could make more money raising cane on contract than they could at being one of the "finest."

Senator Kalauokalani objected to any cut in salaries. If anything should be done, he favored an increase in regard to the pay of police outside of Oahu.

A great deal more wrangling was indulged in by other members, which was finally stopped by Senator Cecil Brown offering the following amendment for the benefit of Senator Kalauokalani, who had been doing the most kicking: "That the high sheriff is hereby requested to make such reductions in the payment of the superior officers of the police department in the different islands and apply such reduction towards the monthly pay of the policemen."

On a motion by Senator Baldwin the report of the special committee was amended as adopted.

Upon "Oily Bill's" motion the Senate adjourned at 3:50 p. m. until 2 o'clock today.

Teacher: "Of course, you understand the difference between liking and loving?"

Pupil: "Yes, miss; I like my father and mother, but I love apple pie."

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done.

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narrative of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Lansing on the List.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock another report was brought into the First Circuit Court by the grand jury.

Theo. F. Lansing, formerly Territorial Treasurer, is reported as having declined to divulge the name of two parties mentioned at an executive meeting in confidence as having been implicated in the bribery matter. The reasons reported as given by Mr. Lansing are the same as those given by Mr. McCandless, except that in addition Mr. Lansing stated that he had been out of the government three weeks and knew nothing of changes that might have occurred in regard to the matter since he was in office.

The Bonding Plan.

Touching the charge in the anti-Dolo papers that the bond plan of raising revenue is illegal, Secretary Cooper says: "Section 55 of the Organic Act provides that no indebtedness shall be incurred without the approval of the President. If the Legislature passes the Appropriation bill the whole matter will, of course, be submitted to the President for approval."

That is a skeleton the bones of which rattle as often in a palace as in a hovel, indeed, often, since credit is not given the very poor.

BABY'S BUSINESS

A healthy baby is comfortable; and that is enough for a baby. His business in life is to grow.

Aside from acute diseases, indigestion is the cause of most of his troubles. But Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil delivers him from it.

He isn't sick; only a little hilly, somewhere, in his machine for turning food into growth.

It is a great thing to do, for a baby, to help him over a hitch with mere food—the emulsion is food that has the tact to get there.

The tact to get there is medicine.

We'd send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

HO KIT GOT HIS JUST DESERTS

Ho Kit was sent to the reef yesterday for six months by Judge Wilcox for having committed assault and battery on Mueoa, a 7-year-old native girl.

A. L. C. Atkinson appeared for the defendant.

Complainant testified that the assault was committed last Friday, near the corner of Nuuanu and Kekuli streets, between the hours of noon and 1 p. m.

Ho Kit strove to prove an alibi. One of his witnesses stated that defendant had been working on a roof from 3 a. m. until 2 p. m. of the day when the assault was said to have been committed and that all that time he had never been out of his sight.

Judge Wilcox said that he did not think that defendant or his witnesses were telling the truth. He considered the case an extremely bad one and regretted being unable to impose a heavier sentence. An appeal will be taken.

Antone Baboza, a small boy, was reprimanded and discharged for having used large and disgusting language. When arrested the young hopeful was visibly under the influence of liquor.

Under pressure Antone admitted to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth that his condition was caused by partaking of wine obtained in a small store on the slope of Punchbowl. The vendor of the stuff will probably be arrested today.

Other cases dealt with were: Wong Wa Yee, seduction, nolle prosequi; A. Wolf, distilling liquor, discharged; Chew Fong, gambling, nolle prosequi; Mark Kong, Chun On, gambling, \$50 and costs; Adachi, Okimoto, peddling cakes without license, nolle prosequi; D. McPherson, drunkenness, bail forfeited; Billy, drunkenness, \$2 and costs; Tong Lee, gambling, May 31; Watau, assault and battery on Kam Pon, \$2 and costs; Alka, alias George Smith, assault and battery on Chang Kong, \$10 and costs; Hasel Bonk, common nuisance, reprimanded and discharged; John Poe, Willie Kaeo, gambling, \$2 and costs.

Yesterday's arrests included: Kahahana, truancy; A. Timas, D. Gibbs, J. Gouveia, affray; Taylor, profanity; Antone Richards, adulterating milk; Kuidis, peddling cakes without a license.

Anton Timas had a little trouble with a man near the Pacific Mail wharf and a fight ensued. Then Gibbs happened along and threw in his lot with Timas' antagonist. To even matters up, Gouveia arrived on the scene of the combat opportunely and allied himself with Timas.

Drawn to the spot by the scent of blood, Archie Gillilan and a custom house inspector attempted to separate the rival factions. While the work of pacification was going on Gibbs shed a \$20 gold piece, which was claimed by Gouveia.

The contest was finally adjourned until today. Judge Wilcox will act as referee.

The funeral of late Mounted Patrolman Wulbers took place yesterday afternoon. Patrolmen Gumphre, Smith, Spillner, Matlock, Burningham and Ake acted as pallbearers.

Following the hearse came deceased's horse led by Officers Ake and McCormick. Then came the rest of the Mounted Patrol and a detachment of eight foot-pole, the latter forming a guard of honor. High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Captain Parker were present at the funeral.

Particularly noticeable among the numerous floral tokens of regard was a ring of the dead man's badge with the figure "4" and the word "Red."

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants. SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR: The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump-Watson's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

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The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

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BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

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Trimmings to match.

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