

SAND FOR OUR SUGAR

The Chronicle says: White sand to the amount of fifty tons arrived here yesterday from Marysville en route for Honolulu. It is to be used in the manufacture of sugar. Sand as a part of sugar-making process is no new idea, and many a careful housewife will begin to guard against Honolulu sweetening when she learns of enormous shipments of grit that are contemplated. But there will be no insoluble roughness in the product due to Marysville, as the sand is to go, not into the sugar, but into the process of its manufacture, in some mysterious way known only to refiners.

The discovery of the Marysville sand-bank is due to Edward P. Antton of the California Promotion Committee, and the expense of introducing it to the Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company is being borne by the Marysville Chamber of Commerce.

The Examiner says: The situation in the commercial war over sugar prices is curious and interesting. It is all due to one small refinery started by the Honolulu Plantation Company, of which Buck & Olandt are the chief owners. This company has started a refinery on the islands to handle their own crop. They will refine this year some 20,000 tons, but that is an insignificant fraction of the Hawaiian crop, which runs about 350,000 tons a year. Yet this threat of competition has kept down the price of sugar in the local market, while in New York both raw and refined grades have advanced 1 cent a pound or a little more. The result is that since the war started the Sugar Trust controlling the local market has lost something like \$400,000, which would have been earned had prices here been advanced in sympathy with Eastern markets.

There is a good deal of feeling over the matter and some old friendships have been ruptured by the introduction of the competitive element. It is current gossip on the street that W. G. Irwin, who at one time was closer to Claus Spreckels than anybody, is no longer persona grata in that quarter.

There does not seem to be any serious danger to the big trust from its new competitor, because the sugar planters outside of the Honolulu Plantation Company have recently renewed their contracts with the Sugar Trust. Under these contracts they are bound to sell all their product for the next four years to the trust.

At the same time there is this pregnant fact to be taken into consideration that planters can refine their raw sugar at home on a much cheaper basis than any refinery at a long distance. That is true, of course, only in cases where the product is of considerable volume. Refining sugar when done at a distance from the plantation involves a duplication of processes which is avoided when the work is done on the ground.

"The Western Sugar Refinery," said Mr. Ehrman of the firm of Ehrman & Co. yesterday, "is losing about \$300,000 a month by not advancing sugar prices to the New York scale. That is an inside calculation, because sugar in New York has advanced about 1 cent a pound and there has been no change in local prices. Usually prices on this coast are higher than in the East. The loss to the trust will amount to something like \$2,000,000 a year on the Pacific Coast consumption."

The Pacific Traffic and Commercial Association, the combination of local sugar jobbers, has virtually gone out of operation since the war started. The trust has withdrawn the rebate given to its members, but Harvey D. in the viticultural laboratory at the University of California, is doing a great service for the sugar-cane plantation owners in the Hawaiian Islands. Loveland, the manager, does not care. He is at present working in Australia. Under his contract he was to be paid \$10,000 a year for five years and he took the precaution to have \$50,000 put aside and held in escrow from the first rebates that were paid. He will continue to draw his salary regularly for the five years.

The Chronicle says: Professor George Colby, instructor from there he is sending a certain parasite to the islands which is destroying the famous "leaf hopper" and thus preserving the sugar cane from the ravages of this insect.

The "leaf hopper," a stranger in this country, made its appearance in the islands two years ago and worked incalculable damage on the young cane. It thrives on the young plant, and where it does not kill entirely it stunts the growth, and the cane's productive qualities. Two years ago the production of raw material was estimated at about 300,000 tons. As a result of the destruction wrought by the "leaf hopper," the production gradually fell off until last year it did not amount to 200,000 tons. Many small plantations were entirely wiped out. An appeal was sent to entomologists all over the world, and Professor Colby located the parasite which has demonstrated its effectiveness against the "leaf hopper." The parasite thrives in Australia, and, at the request of an association of Hawaiian planters, Professor Colby was sent out there. This happened two months ago, and the first shipment of parasites has reached the islands. Worg was received in the city yesterday to the effect that the insects have already done great work and that the ravages of the "leaf hopper" in certain sections have been diminished considerably or eliminated entirely. With this information came the estimate that the production of raw material in the islands this year will probably reach 300,000 tons, and that next year, if the parasite continues in its good work in destroying the "leaf hopper," the production will reach 400,000 tons.

The increased production of raw material this year and the next in the

islands will not be materially felt on this coast, for not more than 150,000 tons comes here. The balance of it goes to New York, and there the increased shipments will have a little effect.

It is estimated by the local sugar men that the Honolulu Refinery Company's output this year will be in the neighborhood of 22,000 tons. Of this amount only 800 tons have so far reached this port. The first shipment was two weeks ago, and arrived on the schooner Enterprise. The second, but only a small shipment, got in Tuesday on the Alameda. From now on the new sugar will come rapidly.

FOR NEW RAILWAY ALL AROUND OAHU

The McCandless railway bill introduced into the Senate on Thursday provides for a line that shall start from a point in the district of Kona, island of Oahu, makai of the Kamehameha school, at, or near the proposed extension of Queen street, thence along or near the proposed extension of Queen street, thence along Queen street, over and across the intervening lands to the Beach road, thence along the Beach road, thence over and across the intervening lands, through Kapiolani Park, to and around the south point of Diamond Head, thence over and across the intervening lands to Koko Head, thence over and around the intervening ridge to Waimanalo in the District of Koolau, thence through, over and across the lands in said District of Koolau to the District of Koolauloa, thence through, over and across the lands in said District of Koolauloa to the Kahuku Plantation Mill. (2). From a point in the District of Kona, makai of the Kamehameha School, at, or near the proposed extension of Queen street, thence over and across the intervening lands to Kamehameha IV road, thence up, along and over said Kamehameha IV road, over the intervening lands up, over and across Kaili Valley and under, through or over the intervening ridge into the District of Koolau, thence through, over and across the intervening lands in said District of Koolau to the District of Koolauloa, and thence through, over and across the intervening lands in said District of Koolauloa to the Kahuku Plantation Mill. (3). From the Kahuku Plantation Mill in the District of Koolauloa, thence over and across the intervening lands to the District of Waialua, thence through Waialua, over and across the intervening lands in said District of Waialua to the Waianae Mountains, through Lilehua to the District of Ewa, thence through, over and across the intervening lands in said District of Ewa to the District of Kona, thence through, over and across the intervening lands in said District of Kona to a point in said District of Kona makai of the Kamehameha school at, or near the proposed extension of Queen street."

The bill is to give John Lucas and his successors or assigns, or any corporation that may be formed by him, the right to the proposed franchise, for a term of fifty years.

Collector Stackable has received a request for information concerning Herbert T. Moore of Charleston, South Carolina, who was a soldier in the Spanish-American war and honorably discharged in San Francisco.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. * * * You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

Section 1. The citizens of any section of the Territory having a density of population of not less than 3000 to the square mile may organize as a city under this act in the following manner:

On a petition signed by not less than 500 of the qualified voters of such section filed with the Secretary of the Territory asking for incorporation, the Secretary shall proclaim an election to be held not less than 30 nor more than 60 days thereafter at which election there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such section the question whether the same shall be incorporated as a city under the charter provided herein; and in case a majority shall vote for incorporation at such election then the said section shall thereupon become a city and a body politic and corporate under the provisions of this act.

Any city may annex additional territory contiguous and adjacent to the limits of such city having the density of population required above, in the following manner, which when so annexed shall become a part of the same:

Upon the filing of a petition signed by at least 300 of the qualified voters of such contiguous territory asking for the annexation of the same to such city and upon a two-thirds vote of all the members of the council of such city, approving of the proposed annexation, the Secretary of the Territory shall proclaim an election at a date not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after the action of said city council at which the question of annexation of such territory to the city shall be submitted to the voters in such section; and, in case a majority vote at such election in favor of such annexation, said contiguous territory shall be and become a part of such city.

Such elections shall be held under regulations prescribed by said Secretary, using the last previous register of voters for senators and representatives and conforming as closely as possible to the laws governing territorial elections.

ARTICLE IV. Of the Power of Cities.

Section 1. The inhabitants of any city incorporated under this act are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate and shall have perpetual succession, may use a common seal, sue and be sued, and for any purpose which it deems necessary or expedient for the public interest, perform and render all public services and acquire property within and without the city limits either real or personal, by gift, purchase, devise or by condemnation proceedings and hold and control the same.

Section 3. Said city shall have power to lay out, establish, open, close, alter, widen, extend, grade, care for, pave, supervise and improve streets, alleys, sidewalks, squares, parks, public places and bridges, culverts and other public works, to vacate the same and to regulate the use thereof; to prescribe and regulate the height of buildings adjacent to or abutting thereon; to vacate and close private ways; to construct and maintain waterworks and electric lights; to establish fire limits and to do all things it may deem expedient, useful and appropriate to regulate, care for and dispose of sewage, offal, garbage and other refuse.

Section 4. The city shall have power to establish, erect, maintain, lease and regulate wharves and docks, charge of wharfage and dockage, and regulate the use of the harbor or harbors within its limits.

SENATOR DICKEY'S BILL FOR CITY INCORPORATION

The following is the full text of Senator Dickey's omnibus bill to provide for the incorporation of cities in this Territory:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCORPORATION OF CITIES WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

ARTICLE I. Organization of Cities.

Section 1. The citizens of any section of the Territory having a density of population of not less than 3000 to the square mile may organize as a city under this act in the following manner:

On a petition signed by not less than 500 of the qualified voters of such section filed with the Secretary of the Territory asking for incorporation, the Secretary shall proclaim an election to be held not less than 30 nor more than 60 days thereafter at which election there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such section the question whether the same shall be incorporated as a city under the charter provided herein; and in case a majority shall vote for incorporation at such election then the said section shall thereupon become a city and a body politic and corporate under the provisions of this act.

Any city may annex additional territory contiguous and adjacent to the limits of such city having the density of population required above, in the following manner, which when so annexed shall become a part of the same:

Upon the filing of a petition signed by at least 300 of the qualified voters of such contiguous territory asking for the annexation of the same to such city and upon a two-thirds vote of all the members of the council of such city, approving of the proposed annexation, the Secretary of the Territory shall proclaim an election at a date not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after the action of said city council at which the question of annexation of such territory to the city shall be submitted to the voters in such section; and, in case a majority vote at such election in favor of such annexation, said contiguous territory shall be and become a part of such city.

Such elections shall be held under regulations prescribed by said Secretary, using the last previous register of voters for senators and representatives and conforming as closely as possible to the laws governing territorial elections.

ARTICLE II. Of the Power of Cities.

Section 1. The inhabitants of any city incorporated under this act are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate and shall have perpetual succession, may use a common seal, sue and be sued, and for any purpose which it deems necessary or expedient for the public interest, perform and render all public services and acquire property within and without the city limits either real or personal, by gift, purchase, devise or by condemnation proceedings and hold and control the same.

Section 3. Said city shall have power to lay out, establish, open, close, alter, widen, extend, grade, care for, pave, supervise and improve streets, alleys, sidewalks, squares, parks, public places and bridges, culverts and other public works, to vacate the same and to regulate the use thereof; to prescribe and regulate the height of buildings adjacent to or abutting thereon; to vacate and close private ways; to construct and maintain waterworks and electric lights; to establish fire limits and to do all things it may deem expedient, useful and appropriate to regulate, care for and dispose of sewage, offal, garbage and other refuse.

Section 4. The city shall have power to establish, erect, maintain, lease and regulate wharves and docks, charge of wharfage and dockage, and regulate the use of the harbor or harbors within its limits.

Section 5. The city shall have power to lease, maintain, regulate and operate markets, market places, wash-houses and slaughterhouses.

Section 6. The city shall have power to establish and regulate work-houses, houses of correction and such other places of incarceration and reformatory institutions and charitable institutions as it may deem expedient.

Section 7. The city shall have power to enforce obedience and observance of its ordinances and regulations by ordaining and enforcing reasonable fines, penalties and terms of imprisonment.

Section 8. The city shall have power to establish and maintain libraries, museums and such other institutions for the enlightenment and welfare of its inhabitants as it may deem expedient or necessary.

Section 9. The city shall have the power to establish minor courts within its limits which shall be invested with the civil and criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates. The justices of such courts shall be appointed by the mayor, and may be removed by him in the same manner as the officers of the subordinate administrative service of the city. Such justices shall have, within the cities in which they have been appointed, and in cases where the alleged crimes or misdemeanors have been committed with said city exclusive jurisdiction to issue all warrants, hear and determine all complaints and to conduct all examinations and trials in criminal cases that may now be had before district magistrates, and shall have the same power and jurisdiction in such criminal cases as district magistrates now have or as may by law may hereafter be conferred upon them, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of violation of the ordinances and regulations of the city. Such justices shall be subject to the same liabilities, and their judgments and proceedings may be reviewed in the same manner and to the same extent as is now or may be hereafter provided for in the case of district magistrates.

Section 10. The rights of the city in and to its waterfront wharf property, land under water, public lanes, wharves, docks, streets, avenues, parks, bridges and other public places are hereby declared to be inalienable except by a four-fifths vote of the council, approved by the mayor; and no franchise or lease or right to use the same either on, through, across, under or over, and

no other franchise granted by the city to any private corporation, association or individual, shall be granted for a period longer than 15 years and in addition to any other form of compensation the grantee shall pay annually a sum based in amount on its gross receipts to the city. Every grant shall make adequate provision by way of forfeiture of the grant or otherwise to secure efficacy of public service at reasonable rates and the maintenance of the property in good condition during the term of the grant. Every grant, and every contract in pursuance thereof may provide at the termination of the grant that the plant as well as the property, if any, of the grantees in the streets, avenues and other public places shall, without further compensation, be and become the property of the city. Every grantee of a franchise from the city, rendering a service to be paid for in whole or in part by users of such service, shall keep books of accounts and make stated reports to the city controller which shall contain an account in summarized form and detail of all receipts and expenditures together with a full statement of assets and debts as well as other information as to the financial condition of such grantee as such controller may require. Such reports shall be public records and shall be printed as part of the annual report to said controller, and said controller may inspect or examine, or cause to be inspected and examined at all reasonable hours the books of accounts of such grantee. The city may, if it deem proper, acquire or construct or may also operate on its own account and may regulate or prohibit the construction and operation of railroads, or other means of transit or transportation, and methods for the production and transmission of heat, light, electricity or other power in any of their forms by pipes or wires or other means, not inconsistent with the vested rights of corporations, or individuals, before the incorporation of such city.

Section 11. No contract to which the city is a party shall be for a longer period than five years and no contract involving a payment by the city of more than \$2000 shall be made except by advertisement and bids, and no contract shall be made for material in cases where the supply is controlled by one company or person. No contract shall be entered into until after an appropriation has been made therefor. Each contract to be binding must be countersigned by the controller and charged to the proper appropriation.

Section 12. Within its corporate limits the city shall have the same powers of taxation as the Territory, but the taxes on property shall not in any year exceed one per cent. of the assessed value thereof. It may license and regulate all trades, corporations and businesses, but any license of the Territory at the date of incorporation of the city shall be exempt from paying for a city license until such territorial license shall have expired.

Section 13. The city shall have power to make local improvements by special assessments on property adjudged to have received special benefit. The assessment and apportionment of the benefits derived from such local improvements shall be made in accordance with the laws of the Territory where such laws can be made applicable. No improvements to be paid for by special assessment shall be undertaken without the consent of a majority in interest and number of the owners of the property to be assessed unless the ordinance therefor shall receive the affirmative vote of three-fourths of all the members of the council and be approved by the mayor after the public hearing of the persons interested of which due notice shall be given by advertisement in the manner to be prescribed by general ordinance.

Section 14. The city shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the corporation and to issue bonds therefor in such amounts and form and on such conditions as it shall prescribe for the promotion of public works to the amount allowed by the Organic Act of the Territory.

Section 15. Every city shall keep books of accounts. It shall make stated financial reports at least once a year to the Treasurer of the Territory in accordance with forms and methods prescribed by him, which shall be applicable to all the cities of the Territory. Such reports shall become public archives and shall be submitted by said Treasurer to the next regular session of the legislature. Such reports shall contain an accurate statement in summarized form and also in detail of the financial receipts and disbursements of the city together with a statement in detail of the debt of the city at the date of said report and of the purpose for which such debt was incurred as well as all other information which may be required by said Treasurer. Said Treasurer shall have power to cause all the books and accounts of any city to be examined at any time. On such examination inquiry should be made as to the financial condition and resources of the city and whether the requirement of the Organic Act and the laws of the Territory have been complied with, and into the method and accuracy of the city accounts and as to such other matters as said Treasurer may prescribe. The said Treasurer, or any examiner appointed by him, shall have power to administer oaths to any persons whose evidence is required on any such examination, and may compel the appearance and attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers. Willful false swearing in such examinations shall be perjury and punishable as such. A report of each such examination shall be made and shall be a matter of public record in the office of the Treasurer.

Section 16. Within its corporate limits every city incorporated under this act shall be the local agent of the Territory for the enforcement of the territorial laws, to the exclusion of other public officers except so far as the contrary may be provided by general law applicable to all the cities of the Territory.

Section 17. Every city incorporated under this act shall in the exercise of the powers hereby conferred be subject to such administrative boards or officers as

may be established for the purpose of supervision and control of cities by general laws applicable to all cities within the Territory.

Section 18. The property, real and personal within the limit of any city incorporated under this act is exempt from county taxes.

ARTICLE III. The Mayor.

Section 1. The chief executive officer of the city shall be a mayor, who shall be a citizen of the United States, a qualified voter residing within the city limits and shall hold his office for a term of two years or until his successor is elected and qualified.

Section 2. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of mayor, the president of the council shall act as mayor and have all the rights and powers of the mayor and perform all his functions until the next election or until another mayor is elected and qualified. If such vacancy shall exceed one year a special election shall be held for the unexpired term.

Section 3. During the temporary absence or disability of the mayor the president of the council shall act as mayor pro tempore, but shall not have the power to appoint or remove officers unless such absence or disability shall continue more than 60 days.

Section 4. In case of misconduct, inability or failure to perform properly his duties, the mayor may be removed from office by the Governor of the Territory after being given an opportunity to be heard in his defense. The proceedings upon such removal shall be public and a full detailed statement of the reasons for such removal shall be filed by the Governor in the office of the Secretary of the Territory and shall be a matter of public record. The decision of the Governor shall be final. The Governor may, pending the investigation, suspend the mayor for a period of 30 days.

Section 5. The mayor may attend the meetings of the council and participate in the proceedings but shall have no vote. It shall be his duty to attend such meetings when requested by the council and to answer such questions relative to the affairs of the city as may be put to him by any member of the council.

Section 6. Every ordinance or resolution of the council shall, before taking effect, be presented to the mayor for approval. The mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the council within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of the council after the expiration of said ten days; if he approve it he shall sign it and if he disapprove it he shall specify his objections in writing. If he does not return it within said specified time it shall take effect as though he had approved it. In case of disapproval the said ordinance may be again passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the council and shall then become effective. In case of ordinances appropriating money the mayor may approve one or more items and disapprove the others. In such case the items he shall fail to disapprove shall become effective and those which he shall disapprove shall become effective only if again passed by a two-thirds vote as above prescribed.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the mayor from time to time to make such recommendations to the council as he may deem to be for the welfare of the city, and on the 31st of December in each year to submit to the council the annual budget of estimated current expenditures for the coming year of the city, any item of which may be reduced or omitted by the council from the ordinance making yearly appropriations, but the council shall not increase any item nor the total of the budget.

Section 8. The mayor of any city incorporated under this act shall be paid a salary the amount of which shall be fixed by the council, but no council shall change the salary of any mayor after his election.

ARTICLE IV. The Administrative Service.

Section 1. The mayor shall have power to appoint all the heads of departments except the city controller, and any other employees in the subordinate branches of the service of the city not otherwise provided herein, except that laborers may be appointed and removed by the head of the department in which they are employed. The heads of the several departments shall appoint the employees of their departments, and may remove them for cause, but no employee shall be removed on account of his religious or political beliefs; and in all cases he shall, if requested by the employee, furnish him with a written statement of the reasons for his discharge, and if so desired make it a part of the public records of his office.

Section 2. The mayor may at any time, with or without notice, investigate by agents or in person the affairs of any department of the city government, and the official acts and conduct of any official in the administrative service of the city. For the purpose of such investigation the mayor or his agents shall have full power to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to administer oaths and to do all things necessary to the proper carrying on of such investigations. False swearing under any such oath shall be perjury and punishable as such.

ARTICLE V. Of the Council.

Section 1. There shall be a city council which shall have full power and authority, except as otherwise provided herein, to exercise the powers conferred upon the city, subject to the veto of the Governor as herein provided.

Section 2. The council shall consist of fifteen members who shall serve without pay and shall be elected by the proportionate ballot system at each municipal election on a general ticket from the city at large and shall serve from ten days after their election. The members of the first council elected under the provisions of this act shall be divided by lot into three classes of five members each to hold office respectively two, four and six years and thereafter at each municipal election there shall be elected members to take the place of outgoing members to serve for six years and to fill the unexpired terms caused by vacancies that may have occurred in the respective classes. Outgoing members shall be eligible to re-election.

Section 3. The council shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members subject to the review of same by the courts.

Section 4. No member of the council. (Continued on Page 5.)

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

HOW THEY MAINTAIN THE CHARMS OF THEIR SEX.

The Importance that Attaches to the Care of the Blood If One Wants Bright Eyes and a Clear Complexion.

Every sensible woman naturally wishes to appear attractive. She knows the value of bright eyes, delicate complexion and lively spirits. She knows also that good health is at the basis of her charms, and that good blood is the source of good health.

Miss Mamie Conway has a complexion which is the admiration of all who know her. Asked if she could make any suggestions that would be helpful to others less fortunate, she said:

"My complexion would not have pleased you, if you had seen it two years ago. It was then about as bad as it could be, and it gave me a great deal of dissatisfaction. If you want a good complexion you must take care of your health, especially of the condition of your blood. My health was at that time completely broken down. I was nervous, had frequent headaches, a torpid liver and a great deal of pain in that region. I suffered also from indigestion. It was clear that my blood was in bad condition, for pimples broke out all over my face."

"It is hard to realize that, for there isn't the slightest trace of such blemishes now."

"It was unfortunately quite otherwise then, and a long time passed before I found anything that gave me any relief. I became very weak and listless. The doctor's medicine did me no good, and I took a number of highly recommended tonics with no better result. As soon, however, as I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People my complexion cleared up, and after I had taken two boxes there was not a sign of a pimple left on my face. My cheeks became rosy, I gained flesh and have had perfect health ever since."

Rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes are merely signs of healthy blood. They have come not only in the case of Miss Conway, whose home is at 1241 East Eighth street, Canton, Ohio, but to thousands of women for whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made new blood. There is no surer way for you to obtain them, than to buy a box of these pills from any druggist and try them for yourself. They correct irregularities and banish weakness.

COMPLIMENTS THE GAZETTE COMPANY

The report of the Code Commission to the Legislature, pays, in a paragraph about the printing and binding of its work, the following handsome compliment to the Gazette Company:

"The contract was awarded to the Hawaiian Gazette Company, which was the lowest bidder. The Commission takes this opportunity to express its appreciation of the interest manifested and the care taken by this company and its officers and employees to produce a volume first-class in every respect. The company has not been content with merely living up to the terms of the contract, although these were somewhat exacting, but has at considerable extra labor and expense to itself done in several respects more than was called for by the contract in order to present a volume of as fine an appearance as possible. The volume, although the largest yet published in Hawaii, was completed in a time that would compare favorably with the time required for similar work in large cities on the mainland."

IWALANI'S VOYAGE TO FRIGATE SHOALS

When all has been said concerning the mysterious voyage of the steamer Iwalani, one possible destination has been overlooked. That is the French Frigate Shoals, where lies the wreck of the French bark Connetable de Richmond. The French Consul feels inclined to think that Messrs. Underwood and Brown of New York, who chartered the steamer Iwalani, have the salvaging of the big bark in view. The last time the wreck was visited it had careened over and was partly submerged but appeared to be lodged among the rocks in a way that might protect it from being altogether broken up. Wreckers from Honolulu have already taken much of the movable gear and rigging from the vessel.

TRAVELERS FIND CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY EVERYWHERE.

Mr. C. W. Eckerman, manager of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co. at Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A., who is a staunch friend of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I have taken particular notice that this remedy seems to be carried by drug stores in all parts of the country, which is quite an item when one is traveling. It gives me pleasure to say that I have used it for years and have always found it highly satisfactory, effecting a cure in a shorter time than any other medicine." For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.