

RESTORE THE PAY OF THE TEACHERS

The party that does not put a plank in its platform this time favoring the restoration of the salaries of the teachers in the public schools is going to get hurt. The tide is rising. Not a doubt of it. And the good people are going to force the politicians to stand with them for once. In fact, the shrewdest of the politicians already see this, as the statesmen have long seen it.

It is the purpose of the people who are taking up the cause of the teachers, and of the coming generation, to see that the salary restoration plank is in every platform, to see that no man is voted for who can not be relied upon to stand by the plank, and to see that the plank is not a mere bit of political dead wood after the campaign. This is a very live issue indeed in local politics—because it is the voice of the coming man, the rising generation, that commands attention. Youth must be served, as the candidates will learn.

ACTING GOVERNOR TALKS.
 "Favor the restoration of teachers' salaries to the old figure?" said Acting Governor Atkinson in answer to a question as to his position on the issue yesterday. "Of course I am in favor of it. I am in favor of more than that. I hope that the teachers and the people who have taken this matter up will not only get the salaries put back on the old basis, where they were before the twenty per cent. cut, but that they will not stop until they have perfected an arrangement by which the public school teachers will be advanced progressively in pay for longer terms of service and consequent greater efficiency."

"Fancy a condition where a policeman gets \$70 a month and a school teacher only \$40. It is an economic absurdity. The teacher trains the young so that they become law-abiding, and so lessens the work of the policemen of the future, and it is at least twice as important that this training should be given as that the policemen should be kept on duty. The greater the spread of education, the less need there will be for policemen. **EDUCATION AND TEMPERANCE.**

"By all means let us agitate for the restoration of teachers' salaries, and let each party be given to understand that it must put a restoration plank in its platform. Let the teachers and their friends organize, organize, organize. Put the planks in the platforms, and compel attention. Then pledge the candidates specifically to the restoration of salaries, and to the progressive system of increasing pay. It is nonsense to suppose that there is not enough money in this country to let the teachers in the public schools be paid adequate salaries—and, if there is not enough in the funds we have now, then let the parties be pledged to raise enough."

"And, while the people who are interesting themselves in the restoration of the teachers' salaries are about it, let them keep their eyes on the saloon issue. There are altogether too many rum shops and small gin mills in this Territory, and there is urgent need that some steps be taken to lessen the number. The most effective steps can be taken through the candidates for the Legislature, just as the campaign for the restoration of school teachers' salaries must be carried on."

SAM JOHNSON'S POSITION.
 "Restore the salaries of school teachers!" said Captain Sam Johnson. "Sure! Put the plank in every platform. I am for it, you bet! Why, I pay my garbage men \$40 a month. Think of only paying school teachers \$35! It is nonsense! Huh!"

And it is nonsense. Everybody is agreed upon it. The school teachers are training the men and women of the future in this Territory. They are training the voters of the future—the citizens—the lads who will cast the votes, and mayhap the lassies who will cast them.

The lads will cast them, anyhow. They have the right, born in them. Shall it be said that the voters of the future have no claim upon the voters of today, no right to make a demand of the voters of the present time? Why, they have all the right there is. They have more than all the right. They are coming into their inheritance, and they will in a few years have it in their power to call their fathers pretty sharply to account if the old men do not do the right thing.

DEBT TO POSTERITY.
 Don't let any voter run away with the notion that because posterity has done nothing for him, he owes nothing to posterity. He will find out what posterity will do to him, if he lives long enough.

All this aside, a most determined effort is to be made to get the salaries of teachers in the public schools put back to the old figure, and to that end each party is to be asked to put a restoration plank in its platform, and such candidate to make a specific personal pledge of restoration. And the party that refuses, or the candidate who proves false to his pledge, will feel the weight of wrath.

Indeed, this is as important a thing as the temperance fight, for what is the goal of protecting the morals of the young if they are not given the best teaching of morals that money can pay for? The teachers of Hawaii are good teachers, most of them, and they have shown their high patriotism by continuing to teach at low wages when told that public necessity demanded it. They can not see, nor can anybody else, that public necessity demands a sacrifice on their part, while public funds are squandered in other ways, and the garbage man is ranked as the equal in worth of the one who trains the mind of the little child. That is rank absurdity.

The teacher is the most important force in the community, and should be held and paid accordingly. And

if the good teachers are not so held and paid they will be perfectly justified in going elsewhere. They are not classed with garbage men in more advanced American communities.

WILL SOON OPEN LANDS ON MAUI.

The Land Department is getting ready to open a lot more lands on Maui for disposition in various ways. Among these will be some homesteads at Kamaole, near Kihel. These are dry kula lands, and the natives in that vicinity want them opened.

"I will give them as much of it as they may want," said the Land Commissioner yesterday.

Besides these, there will be offered for sale between four and five hundred acres of land at Kamaole. Also, it is proposed to make a clean up of the remnants of land in the vicinity of Olowalu. There are about 1000 acres, of which something like 400 are in cane. This cane land, however, is in scattered tracts and is hard to get water on. For that reason it is not going to be held for settlement purposes. The lands, in fact, lie all along the beach at Olowalu, and are broken into in various directions by kulaans and private holdings. It is expensive land to work, for the reason that in planting it cannot be plowed but must be broken up with a pickaxe.

The balance of this 1000 acres consists of the driest kind of pasture land, salty and sandy. It is thought this will be ready to put on sale about June 30, as will the Kamaole lands.

The Department is likewise getting ready to survey the Hakalau lands, which have been applied for by the Portuguese Settlement Associations at Hilo.

SAD FATALITY IN PUUNENE MILL.

W. H. Pickett, a surveyor employed by H. C. & S. Co., was killed in a shocking manner in Puunene mill Saturday night. His body was brought to Honolulu on the tug Fearless to be embalmed and sent to Fresno, Cal., where the victim's parents, sister and brother reside. He was 26 years of age.

Pickett was visiting the mill with two friends and, while descending a ladder, his coat was caught in the journal of a shaft operating some minor machinery. The Portuguese engineer courageously, at risk of his own life, pulled off the belt controlling the shaft, which made it stop revolving. It was too late, however, to save Pickett, who had been whirled over and over. His skull was fractured and when the shaft stopped turning his lifeless body dropped to the floor.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Pickett had been employed eighteen months by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., surveying for its ditch system, and before coming to these islands had followed his profession for some time in Manila and other Oriental places.

Owing to delay in getting the cargo out of the freighter American, that vessel was unable to leave yesterday afternoon for Kahului. Heavy machinery for Kahului was in the way of freight for this port and had to be shifted before the stevedores could get at the local freight. The 3700 tons of sugar awaiting the vessel here is all in the holds, however. The vessel will depart some time today for Kaanapali.

A new oil-tank steamer, the property of the Union Oil Company, is expected to come to Honolulu in the near future. She will have a carrying capacity of about 48,000 barrels, double the capacity of any boat now coming to the islands. The vessel is to operate mainly between Port Harford and Honolulu, although she may make occasional trips elsewhere.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of anyone who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains 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. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE RECORD FOR HEALTH

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—"In the whole history of hygiene there is nothing to be found that equals San Francisco health conditions. Here was a disorganized army, so to speak, of between 200,000 and 300,000 people that had to be protected against disease and epidemic under the most trying circumstances that attained after the awful conflagration. The problem was successfully faced and solved. As a result, there has been no epidemic here and no danger of one from any kind of disease. Health conditions are astonishingly good. The boasted system of hygiene in British India can not compare to what has been accomplished here and what is still being maintained."

"The Japanese army, with its remarkable hygiene organization, is worthy of commendation, but it can not compare with the hygiene attained here with a panic-stricken, disorganized population fleeing into the open from the ravages of fire and the wreck of thousands of homes."

So spoke Dr. George Franklin Shields and other well-known physicians and surgeons here. Dr. Shields gives the main credit for the handling of hygienic conditions here to the medical branch of the United States army on this coast, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Torney, Deputy Surgeon-General, while at the same time acknowledging the work of the municipal health authorities and the great aid given the army surgeons by civilian surgeons and physicians, whose services were readily accepted by Deputy Surgeon-General Torney.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT HAS WONDERFUL ELASTICITY.

"Torney and the civilian surgeons and the San Francisco health authorities," Dr. Shields went on to say, "have worked in unison to solve and solve successfully the grave problem of hygiene that arose as a result of the ruinous fire. Every man produces his own poison and under the trying conditions here he had to be taught to take care of himself, so as to prevent epidemics of typhoid and other diseases."

"And the way the distracted population was taught to care for its health preservation is worthy of the utmost praise. Orderly hygiene was inaugurated without delay and simple rules given the people to follow. In fact, the simplicity with which the problem was handled and the way the great mass of homeless, as well as those who still had roofs over their heads, were brought to realize that they must avoid the poisons around them is a striking feature of the whole matter. The people readily responded to the hygiene treatment, so there was co-operation on every side."

"This latter fact, to my mind, is a great tribute to the elasticity of the American character and shows that no matter how cosmopolitan a great American city may be—and San Francisco is surely cosmopolitan in nationality—the dominant force is its American character, with the intelligence and adaptability to circumstances, sympathy and co-operation which make such a character possible."

"Another fact also stands out prominently. It is the elasticity of the medical department of the army. In the trying ordeal the city has gone through that department opened up and for the time being absorbed into its ranks physicians and surgeons from civil life in order to get their assistance in handling the great health problem. Now that the great danger to health is mostly gone, the civilian doctors are dropping out gradually and the army medical department is quietly and systematically continuing the work. By this elasticity the army medical department shows it is equal to great emergencies. There has been no fighting or squabbling. Everybody has acted in harmony and history will make record of this hygienic accomplishment as surely as it will record to the end of things human the fire which destroyed the old and gave rise to the new San Francisco."

SAM BRAUNHART DENIES THAT HE'S A DEAD ONE.

Former Supervisor Samuel Braunhart yesterday in an interview positively denied that he had died at the German Hospital, at the same time saying that he had rather enjoyed the kind things said about him in his obituary notices. While still in a weakened condition as the result of a long stage of illness, Braunhart has strong hopes for his ultimate recovery and wishes to demonstrate to his friends by actual proof that he is still in the land of the living, and hopes to be for some time to come.

Braunhart said he did not mind the reports of his death so much as the action of a nephew of his living in Brooklyn, New York, who sent the following telegram to Ed. Brennan of Tiburon:

"Take full charge of body of Sam Braunhart. Have cremated and take care of papers. I am his sole executor and will telegraph you money if wanted. Will be out there as soon as possible."

MAX BERNSTEIN.
 Braunhart's Nephew.

Braunhart thinks that it is adding insult to injury to kill a man first and then to order him cremated when he is not physically dead. If Max Bernstein carries out his intention to come here to claim Braunhart's effects he will see a lively corpse. No doubt he will hear some warm words of welcome from his quasi-deceased but loving uncle. Braunhart was also amused at the resolutions of regret passed by the Board of Supervisors at its meeting on Monday afternoon, a course which rather confirmed the published reports of the ex-Supervisor's reputed death.

The members of the girls' hockey team of Oahu College gave a trolley ride last Friday evening, the guests being taken over every route in the city. About thirty-five young people enjoyed the ride.

LIQOZONE ON GRILL

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Liquozone had a bad day with the Board of Health yesterday. Dubbed a poison by the Board and defended by attorneys Withington and Harrison, who represent the Liquozone manufacturers and who declared that even under the Hawaiian statute the medicine could not be so designated, a lively technical setto ensued. All this was at a special meeting of the Board held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Board at the conclusion of the meeting had not changed its mind. Mr. Withington, after discussing the authority of the Board of Health to put a poison label on a patent medicine, turned the matter over to Mr. Harrison, as he had an engagement which required his attendance elsewhere. Mr. Harrison was somewhat lame as an authority on medical and chemical matters and was quite unable to answer questions put to him by the members of the Board. In other words the Board practically "played horse" with Harrison.

Before leaving, Mr. Withington threw out the suggestion that if the Board required "Poison" labels put on Liquozone bottles before they could be sold from drug stores, the only recourse the company he represented would have, was to sue the members of the Board, individually. Any alarm this statement may have caused, Mr. Withington allayed, however, by saying that this would be an extremely undesirable method. He stated, that he did not wish to be understood as meaning that the Liquozone company contemplated bringing any such proceedings, but the only remedy, so far as he knew, lay in this course of action.

President Pinkham presided, and in attendance were members Dr. Judd, Dr. Wayson, F. C. Smith, A. Fernandez, Secretary Charlock, Territorial Chemist R. A. Duncan, Deputy Attorney General Fleming and attorneys Withington and Harrison.

Mr. Withington in opening said he had been requested by Mr. Stratton of San Francisco, attorney for the Liquozone Company on the Pacific Coast, to appear before the Board of Health here for the same company. He had some documents from the Liquozone people which he would read and present. He said he was somewhat familiar with the Pure Food Act, having introduced it into the California legislature and put it through and also he had prosecuted some cases under the Act. It requires that goods or substances containing anything deleterious to health shall be covered with labels containing a description of the substances. As far as he had been able to ascertain there is no provision in the law here which is similar to that elsewhere. There was no provision for labelling a drug "Poison" under the Pure Food Act. What the Board had directed here is to place a "Poison" label on each package and that is what the Board had decided to stand by, he added.

He called attention to the law of the Territory, Section 1051. This provides that no person shall sell or deliver any "deadly poison" unless so labelled. In other words, said Mr. Withington, Liquozone if labelled under the direction of the Board must be labelled only "Poison." He then called attention to the regulation of the Board on page 65 of its booklet, in which a list of drugs styled as poisons was printed, including arsenic, belladonna, cyanide, carbolic acid, chloroform, sulphuric acid, etc.

"The Board of Health," said Mr. Withington, "cannot enlarge the significance of this act and the phrase 'deadly poison.'"

The attorney said that Liquozone was sold in every state in the Union, unprohibited. He said he had been given to understand that the action here was taken because of similar action in San Francisco. Mr. Withington protested against the Board's order as unjust, not only to the proprietors, but to the people, because it desired to label an article as a "Poison" when it does not come within the definition of poison. He said the action of the Board has caused the Liquozone company much trouble because its action was heralded all over the country and was even used in Porto Rico by competitors of the Liquozone company.

Mr. Harrison then presented and read affidavits from Messrs. Devitt, Schoen and Cunningham. Schoen stated that he was a consulting chemist in Chicago and in his capacity had served many corporations. He stated that he was now consulting chemist for the Liquozone people. Liquozone, he swore, was derived from gases produced from various chemicals and compounds by processes requiring large apparatus, and from substances which contained no alcohol, opium, morphine or cocaine. The product had been given to animals for test purposes without any injury to them. It could be taken in reasonable quantities by humans without any ill-results and would kill germs in the system.

"But that affidavit does not state that it does a human being any good, does it?" inquired Mr. Fleming.

"Oh, yes, it does," replied Mr. Withington.

The affidavit of Mr. Devitt set forth that he was an analytical chemist and a consulting chemist and Liquozone was manufactured under his direction. He has personally used Liquozone and without bodily injury.

Mr. Cunningham said he was a practicing physician in Chicago and in 1904 became connected with the Liquozone company and has made a large number of tests in cases of disease believed to be of germ origin. Liquozone was administered externally and internally in germ disease. It established proof to his satisfaction that it could be administered with absolute safety without bodily injury to the tissues of men and women. Liquozone used internally has unusual tonic qualities. He had used Liquozone himself and knows of his own personal knowledge that it may be safely administered internally without any injury whatever.

President Pinkham obtained a statement from Mr. Harrison that these three gentlemen were all in the employ of the Liquozone company.

Mr. Harrison contended that Liquozone could not be labelled a deadly poison. Dr. Wayson asked if the company admitted there was free sulphuric acid in Liquozone. Mr. Harrison started to reply what the virtues of Liquozone were when Mr. Withington interrupted. He said that if it was a question of adulteration there was certainly no reason for the Board labelling Liquozone a "poison." Mr. Harrison said the Board had exceeded its power in making any regulation above what the statute names as poisons.

"You mean to say that sulphuric acid is not a deadly poison," inquired Dr. Wayson.

"Well, it depends upon the size of the dose," answered Mr. Harrison.

"You can dilute a drug down to nothing, but do you mean to say that the drug therein is not a deadly poison," rejoined Dr. Wayson.

"Well, when it is diluted down, the preparation cannot be called a deadly poison," replied Mr. Harrison. "If there is enough sulphuric acid to make it a deadly poison that is different."

President Pinkham at this point stated that the arguments were a little off. The revised statutes define drugs inimical to life as poisons. If the Liquozone people had chosen to put their analysis on a label on the bottle he would have nothing to say. But they did not do this and Chemist Duncan calls their attention to the fact that it does contain substances inimical to life and the Liquozone people have been given the privilege of ceasing to sell the article or mark the bottles in the way ordered by the Board.

"If it is necessary for us to prove that it is inimical to health I think we can do it," said the president quietly.

A few bottles of Liquozone were on the table and from one of these the president removed the book of directions accompanying the bottle and read a passage from it as follows:

"No man knows and no man can discover all of the properties which give to this product its unique and remarkable power."

President Pinkham said that the employees of the Liquozone company are making a "great bluff" in their affidavits. He then proceeded to put a number of technical questions to Mr. Harrison, but the latter sidetracked by stating that he was not a medical man and adding "that Liquozone does no harm and frequently does good," and that he had no analysis from the company.

"Do you know anything about germs, Mr. Harrison?" asked Dr. Wayson.

"No," answered Mr. Harrison, "because I am not a medical man."

"Well, then," said the doctor, "the admission that Liquozone will kill germs is an admission that it is strong enough to kill human tissues."

"Well, what about whisky?" asked Harrison.

"Well, some day we will take a look at your stomach and decide that point," was the medico's retort. "However, I think that Liquozone should be labeled 'Poison.'"

Mr. Duncan said that druggists have told him they consider Liquozone a fraud and they would just as lief label it "Poison" as not.

At this point Mr. Fleming asked whether he could have the affidavits. Mr. Harrison said he could have copies, as these were originals. Mr. Fleming glanced over one and remarked that it was not even a typewritten copy, that it was printed in imitation of typewriter type, and only the signatures were original. Such affidavits were probably printed and issued by the gross.

Mr. Pinkham put the following arguments before the Board: "Is it consistent for the Board of Health to disregard its own positive official information and accept mere unsupported assurances, especially of interested parties? If the statement made by the Liquozone people that 'No man knows and no man can discover the properties which give to this product its unique and remarkable power' is properly summed up, has it not, to say the least, the appearance of an attempt to impose upon the credulity of the Board of Health?"

Chemist Duncan's analysis of Liquozone shows that in a half pint bottle there are the following substances:

Oil of vitriol (sulph. acid), 0.878 per cent., equal to 29 grains; sulphur dioxide, 0.282 per cent., equal to 6 grains. The matter has been taken under advisement by the Board and a report may be made at an early meeting.

ZULUS REPULSED BY BRITISH TROOPS

(Associated Press Cablegrams—Afternoon Service.)

DURBAN, May 30.—A force of Zulu warriors attacked the British forces again today and were repulsed. Many of the attacking force were slain.

ANARCHIST PLOT.

BARJON, Transcaucasia, May 30.—An attempt has been made to kill General Alikhanoff by means of a bomb. Several other persons were killed by the explosion of the bomb.

STEAMER CAPSIZED.

RIGA, May 30.—An excursion steamer capsized near here today, sixty-five of those aboard being drowned.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Logan sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu and Manila, May 25. Sheridan, sailed from Manila for Honolulu and San Francisco, May 21. Thomas, sailed from San Francisco. Sherman, sailed for Guam and Manila, May 21. Lawton, at San Francisco. Supply, at Guam. Mandy, at Manila. Dig, at Seattle.

SIX-YEAR-OLD DISPUTES BROWN

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Evidence flatly contradicting that given by Sheriff Brown and Chester Doyle was put in last night before the Board of Supervisors, sitting in the impeachment trial of Deputy Sheriff Kekauoha. The star witness of the defense was little Eddie Peters, the boy who was reported to have been the only guardian of the Japanese murderer when the Sheriff and Doyle arrived at Kekauoha's house to take the prisoner to Honolulu. The witness gave his age as six years and told a clear story as to his connection with the case. Before examining him Judge Nainon, of Koolau, was on the stand for cross-examination, explaining away some discrepancies in his former testimony.

When Eddie was called to take the oath his chin came just even with the table. He said that he had gone over to George Kekauoha's to see the automobiles in which the holes were riding. He had seen one party there, a member of which he identified as Chas. Cash, of the telephone company, and he had gone over again when the other holes came and took the Jap away. He saw the Jap there being watched by a kanaka. He identified the man as Kaaihu. The Jap was handcuffed.

The cross-examination by County Attorney Douthitt failed to shake any of the important points made by the little witness. He said he had not discussed the case with anyone, he had only talked with Achi. He was a little shaky about the time these incidents occurred and could not understand the drift of some of the attorney's questions.

Charles A. Cash testified that he had visited the house of Kekauoha on the Sunday of the murder. Saw the Jap and also Kaaihu, who told him the Jap was a murderer and he was guarding him. He was not there when Brown came. To the County Attorney he said that the native was about 60 feet away from the Jap when he first saw him.

THE GUARD SWEARS POSITIVELY.

Kaaihu's testimony was in flat contradiction to that given by the prosecution's witnesses, inasmuch as he swore that he was in charge of the Jap when the Sheriff first came, that he told the Sheriff that the prisoner was in his custody, that he had received orders from the Deputy Sheriff to watch the Jap and not to let him commit suicide or escape. He did not know the Sheriff at the time, nor Doyle, but he was told then that the "long man" was Brown and surrendered the prisoner on that understanding. He pointed out on a plan of the house where he had been sitting when Brown arrived and where the Jap had been. He identified Brown as the man to whom he had turned over the Jap, and said:

"If that is Brown, then I say yes, Brown is the man I had talk with."

THERE ALL THE TIME.

As soon as the automobile stopped and Brown and his party came to the house, the witness was there, he testified. He told the Sheriff he was there in charge of the prisoner. The conversation was in Hawaiian and "the stout man," who was talking Japanese with the Jap, was within hearing.

To the chairman, he explained that he did not see Brown show any badge, but one of the party told him.

"When George Kekauoha comes tell him the marshal has taken the prisoner."

DEPUTY SHERIFF LOOKING FOR HELP.

Hamana testified that he had been sent to Hauula for policemen and had got one to come, but he did not get to the house before Brown got there. He was at the house twice and saw Kaaihu on guard both times.

Sam Lua told of Kekauoha's effort to summon jurors for the inquest, explaining that his attendance at the church was to get him to go to Kahuku as a juror. He had talked over the case with Kekauoha.

ACHI WANTS MORE WITNESSES.

Before putting on his principal witness, Achi asked the permission of the Board to subpoena the Jap murderer as a witness. He also had something to prove by Gus Rose.

The Board canvassed itself on this proposition and finally adjourned until Monday evening, June 4, the evidence of the Jap to be taken by commission in the meantime.

AN OLD MAXIM APPLIED TO A MODERN REMEDY.

"Everyone speaks of the feast as he finds it," is a maxim of the Portuguese. Judging by the letters received from people all over the country, praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, it is evident this remedy has been found satisfactory. It is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, and no case has yet been reported where it has failed to give relief, and it has been in general use for more than a quarter of a century. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Duncan, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.