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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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Tickets are Issued  
To All Points in the United States  
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Regular line of vessels plying  
between New York and Honolulu.  
BARK NUUANU  
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FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOW-  
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Bank of Hawaii  
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Incorporated Under the Laws of the  
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$600,000.00  
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea, at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
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UNION PACIFIC  
The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49!  
It is the Route today, and  
Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



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ELECTRIC LIGHTED  
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Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco  
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CAR KILLS  
CHINAMAN

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Lee Chuck Yin, a Chinaman, was killed last night by electric car No. 21 on the Hotel and Liliha street line near the Junction Block, at the junction of King and Beretania streets, Palama. The body was half way under the car when it was stopped and backed off. It was wrangled out of recognition. One foot was completely severed from the body. The head was mangled and the features rendered unrecognizable. Even a shoe had been whipped off one foot.

About 8:50, car 21, with Motorman Lando and Conductor McKeague in charge, was traveling Waikikiwards at slow speed. The gong was being sounded, when, according to Motorman Lando, a man suddenly darted from the sidewalk near the corner of the block and threw himself directly in front of the car. The man's action was so sudden and he was so close to the car that although the brakes were applied instantly there was no time to drop the fender.

The man disappeared beneath the car, which was brought to a stop within a few feet. Investigation showed that the only way to release the remains would be to back the car off. The police were notified and the remains collected and sent to the morgue. Motorman Lando is positive that the man's action was suicidal. Evidence will be introduced at the inquest today to corroborate Lando's statement. The police think the dead man was a sort of vagrant in Chinatown.

BERG—CJERDRUM.

A pretty noon wedding was solemnized on Tuesday at "Rosebank," the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Nuuanu Valley. Mrs. Adele Folkers Berg becoming the bride of Kristian J. Gjerdrum, of Hawaii. In the presence of many friends, Rev. Henry Parker performed the ceremony which made them man and wife. Miss Ingrid Schaefer attended the bride as maid of honor, and Mr. J. W. Watson served the groom as best man.

Following the ceremony a delicious wedding luncheon was served after which the couple departed for Haleiwa. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Gjerdrum departed on the steamer or Helene for Hawaii. The decorations at the Schaefer home were superb, center pieces, bouquets and baskets forming the appointments of the drawing room where the wedding took place, and for the table. Mr. Gjerdrum is manager of Honolulu sugar plantation.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS

Of course everything gives way to sugar in Hawaii, and so the most significant commercial feature of the week has been the continued advance in the price of this staple. The last quotations called are for 96 degree test centrifugals, 3.75 cents; per ton, \$75.00; 88 analysis beets, 8s 5/4d; per ton, \$76.20. This upward tendency has been very noticeable for several weeks past, and the new crop coming in does not seem to have any effect in lowering prices.

There is still, however, a noticeable slackness in the local share market, although a few more sales were recorded during the week than in the period preceding. These were principally between board sales, and the stock most in demand was Ewa, the price of which remained at the same figure that it has been quoted for a long time past. Sales for the week were:

Ewa, 124 at 23.625, 10 at 23.625, 190 at 23.625, 30 at 23.625, 100 at 23.625; McBryde, 20 at 6; Kihel, 50 at 8; Olaa, 7 at 2.50; Onomea, 50 at 32.50; C. Brewer & Co., 8 at 375; Oahu Sugar Co., 40 at 97.50; O. R. & L. Co. at 88; Ookala, 100 at 5.50.

The following dividends have been paid: Hawaiian Sugar Co., 1 1/2 per cent.; Oahu Sugar Co., 1/2 per cent.; O. R. & L. Co., 1/2 per cent.; Pepeekeo, 1 per cent.

THE NAHIKU RUBBER COMPANY.

The report of the secretary for the Nahiku Rubber Company, whose plantations are on the Island of Maui, gives most encouraging prospects for this new industry. It has been demonstrated that the trees will grow well in the location selected for them, and with the trees growing of course the crop is only a matter of waiting and proper handling. The secretary of the company, Mr. F. T. P. Waterhouse, says in his report that the matter of the best variety of trees to plant has been gone into very thoroughly, and expresses as the deliberate opinion of the investigators that the variety known as Ceara is much better adapted to Island conditions than the Hevea. The Ceara will give early and profitable returns, while it will take the Hevea trees at least twenty years to bring their product into the market. And twenty years is a long time. The report says: "We figure that by the end of this planting season there will be about six hundred acres planted."

In connection with the cultivation of rubber, it will be interesting to note that the larger plantations in other parts of the world are beginning to look with favor upon the cutting down and desiccation of entire trees to get the product, as is done with the camphor tree, instead of merely tapping for the sap—or the juice that is the pure rubber. With a large acreage and constant replanting, this system is said to give much more satisfactory results to stockholders.

THE PORTLAND MOVEMENT.

Sending the Matson liner Hiloian to Portland, and the prospective visit of a commercial delegation from the Portland Chamber of Commerce to build up trade between this city and the commercial center of Oregon, form a development that the commercial community of the Islands will watch with a great deal of interest. Portland has never reached out for trade as it should, perhaps, which is why Seattle has gone ahead so much more rapidly than the Oregon town. It is reaching out now, and it is most gratifying to know that the reach is to be in this direction. The trade of Honolulu, to be sure, has always gone to San Francisco. San Francisco money has been employed to develop Island industries and to back Island enterprises, and a lot of money now held in San Francisco has been made in these Islands. Naturally, trade has followed the money current. But there are many Island products that can find profitable market in the Northwest, both at Portland and Seattle, and in return for this market, Island people will doubtless consent to do a measure of trading. At all events, the delegation of Portland business men will be cordially welcomed here. The Islands need markets, and the more they get the better will the local people be suited. What with pineapples becoming a most important product here, and what with bananas in plenty, and the prospects for rubber and tobacco and sisal looking up, there is a promise of diversification of industries which calls for enlarging our trade area as much as possible.

MATTERS OF LESSER MOMENT.

The opening of the new Wahiawa branch of the O. R. & L. Co. will enable the pineapple growers of that settlement to reach their market much more expeditiously, and it is said that the canneries will in the near future be removed to Honolulu.

The Koa Lumber Company is to put up a sawmill of its own, either in Hilo or in the forest near the Volcano House, and the timber will be surfaced and prepared for market right on the ground.

Tax returns for the Territory show total receipts from all the Islands of \$958,262.57.

Now that neither Congressman Burton nor Congressman Dalzell can come to Hawaii this summer, the refunding bill fight must be resumed at Washington with the opening of the short session in December.

Owing to heavy rains, it is announced that there may be delay in opening the new Waiaina power plant, on Kauai. It had been the intention to open the plant on July 24, or thereabouts.

The arrival in Honolulu of a bale of real hay, one-hundred pounds in weight, is pleasantly suggestive of what really can be done in Hawaii if the settlers can get the land. The hay was grown at Waimea, Island of Hawaii, and plenty more can be raised in the same locality, which has a climate like that of Southern California. Some of the best hay in the world is grown in Southern California.

An instrument has been recorded whereby the Paia and Haiku plantations on Maui, sell to the Central Mill Company all their mill properties and the necessary water rights for the sum of \$350,000. The Maui Agricultural Company, in turn, leases the mill from the Central Mill Company for \$15,000 a year, the lease to run for forty-two years and six months. The name of H. P. Baldwin appears as president of all the contracting companies.

## THE SAKE DECISION

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Harry Johnson of Hind, Tolph & Co., who with Col. Tom Fitch brought about the victory in San Francisco for the sake importers of Honolulu, returned yesterday on the Steamship China. "The decision means a refund of about \$750,000 or \$800,000," said Mr. Johnson. "Of course, the government noted an appeal, but has not perfected it yet. If they appeal it will be to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The government was not to perfect its appeal until after Mr. Leavitt, the Federal counsel in the case, had consulted the authorities at Washington. I don't believe they will appeal. We will win there, as we have all along. It was a decision that we looked for, but not so soon. Judge Morrow gave his decision right from the bench."

Mr. Johnson brought copies of the decision to Honolulu, the following being the text of the same: "The Court (orally). This is an application for the review of a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, rendered October 26, 1905, respecting the classification of a Japanese beverage known as 'sake,' under the customs revenue laws. The article is not mentioned by name in the Tariff Act and the question is whether it is dutiable by similitude either in material quality, texture or use, under the provisions of Section 1 of the Tariff Act of July 24, 1897 (30 Stat. 201) as a still wine containing more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, at fifty cents per gallon, under paragraph 206 of the Act (30 Stat. 111) or as ale or beer otherwise than in bottle or kegs, at twenty cents per gallon under paragraph 297 of the Act (30 Stat. 174) or whether it is to be classed as a non-enumerated article, under Section 6 of the Act (30 Stat. 205)."

Texture is defined as relating to the structure of woven fabric and has no quality relating to liquid. The similitude in this case must therefore be either in material, quality or use to bring the article in question within the statute.

It appears from the evidence that 'sake' is manufactured from rice by a peculiar process of fermentation, and in this respect resembles beer, in being made from a cereal. It appears also that the first stage of this process resembles the manufacture of beer, but the subsequent manipulation of the material is wholly different, and the article itself when ready for use, aside from color, is entirely unlike ale or beer in quality and taste.

The process of fermentation does not resemble that of wine. The alcoholic strength of 'sake' is developed from the sugar in the starch contained in the rice, while the alcoholic strength of wine is developed from the sugar contained in the juice of the grape. The process is different and the product is a different material. 'Sake' resembles wine in color as it does beer, but differs in every other respect.

'Sake' is not imported either as wine or beer and the evidence does not show that it is used in place of either. It is distinctly a Japanese beverage, and there is no evidence that those who drink wine or beer as a beverage use 'sake' as a substitute. There is some evidence that 'sake' has the quality of a poor sherry wine in taste and color, but it does not appear that the wine referred to in the evidence is imported in any quantity in this country or that 'sake' is used for that wine, either in this country or elsewhere. The two beverages are not in competition with each other. 'Sake' has a distinct uniform quality of its own, that is to say, all 'sake' is alike in color, taste

# BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair  
and Red Rough Hands  
Prevented by

## CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENOX LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. FOSTER COB., Boston, U. S. A. Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

# R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.



Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,  
Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache,  
Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.,  
bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Prices in England—

Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

and substance, while wines differ in all their various qualities of color, taste and substance. Wine is made from different kinds of grapes and from grapes grown in different localities. We have, therefore, claret, burgundy, sherry, port, reisling and various other kinds of wine, made in different localities and from different kinds of fruit, and having different quality, taste, color and substance, while "sake" is uniform in character and in material and unlike any known wine, except the poor quality of sherry referred to in the evidence and produced in court.

Moreover, still wines, if properly handled, improve by age, while "sake" like beer deteriorates after it has been made a few months. In some of these elements I have mentioned, "sake" resembles beer more than it does wine, but in the final comparison in material, quality and use, a substantial resemblance to either wine or beer disappears.

This question was before the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in Nishimiyama vs. United States, 131 Federal, 630. After considering the various qualities of "sake" as compared with wine and beer, the court reached the conclusion that it was so radically different from those articles that it should have been classified for duty as a non-enumerated manufactured article, under Section 6 of the Act of July 24, 1897. This case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, where the question was further considered, and the decision of the Circuit Court affirmed. United States vs. Nishimiyama 137 Fed. 396.

It is now claimed on behalf of the United States that the evidence in this case distinguishes it from the New York case but all the elements of difference found in that case have been established in this case.

There is more evidence on both sides in the present case than there was in the Nishimiyama case, but I do not find that it has any more weight in establishing a similitude to either wine or beer. The general case presented seems to me to be substantially the same, and the decision of the Circuit Court and the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Nishimiyama case is entitled to very great respect. If not of binding force upon this case in the present case, it at least raises a doubt which should be resolved in favor of the importer.

The decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers is affirmed.

## Tennis on Maui Isle.

WAILUKU, July 21.—The drawing of the partners for the tennis tournament that is to take place on the 23rd of August was held last Monday.

Twenty-one ladies and twenty-one gentlemen will participate.

The game promises to be a most exciting one and will doubtless be witnessed by a large number of people.

The order of playing and the names of the partners and other particulars will be given next week, as the committees have not as yet finished their work of arranging the same.

Robert K. Hooton, taking moving pictures for the Hiloan Company, is at Maui. He will take a panorama view of the crater of Haleakala.

# TAMPERING WITH COIN

HILO, July 19.—For some time past it has been apparent to the officers of the Hilo Bank and to a number of merchants in Hilo that someone has been getting ahead of Uncle Sam in a very insidious manner, and that has been in the way of "sweating" United States gold coin.

From different sources gold coins have been deposited in the bank which have shown plain signs of having been tampered with, and as a necessity losing an appreciable amount of their value. The matter was brought to the attention of United States Marshal Hendry and United States District Attorney Breckons, with the result that an investigation has been quietly carried on for some days past. It was decided that the offender was a Japanese from some evidence which came to the knowledge of the Federal representatives, and that accounts for the presence in Hilo of C. Shiozawa, editor of the Hawaii Shimpu, and probably the best posted man on Japanese affairs in the Islands. The three spent some time at the Volcano, and afterwards made investigations the result of which, for the present at least, are kept private.

"Sweating" coin is a trick as old as coinage itself. One scheme, for instance, and a rather hard one to detect, was to place coins in a canvas bag and shake them until a certain portion of their surface was worn away. The bag would then be burned and the gold dust run down from the ashes. Another plan which has been used successfully was to put gold coins in contact with mercury, for which gold has an affinity, and then to evaporate the mercury from the amalgam, but this scheme was too expensive for an ordinary thief.

The work up of the Hilo coins which have been detected was much more costly, for coins sweated have been subjected to simple treatment with a file. The coins which have been passed here after this operation show distinct marks of the file close to the edge of the milling. In some cases as much as fifty cents worth of gold has been taken from a \$10 coin.

When asked as to the result of his investigation, Marshal Hendry refused to discuss the matter beyond admitting that the Hilo Bank reported the existence of sweated coin here in considerable quantity. It would seem probable that arrests may follow within a few days.—Herald.

## Hilo Tennis Tournery.

HILO, July 19.—The club tournament being played on the Hilo Tennis Club courts is progressing as well as the weather will permit. Monday Mrs. Patton and Mr. Vance won from Mrs. Cantelnyk and Mrs. Elliott, 2-6, 7-5. On Tuesday Messrs Y. Guard and Hapel won from Messrs W. T. Baiding and Vance, 6-4, 5-7, 6-5.