

HEAD OFFICIALS GO OVER NUANU DAM AND ASK QUESTIONS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
 From the head of the sluicing flume on the Ewa hillside of Nuuanu valley to the very back crevice of the quarry on the opposite Waikiki hillside, Governor Frear tramped yesterday across the Nuanu dam site, accompanied by Secretary Mott-Smith, Attorney General Hemenway, Auditor Fisher, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Engineer Howland and Contractor Whitehouse. Every part of the big work which could be seen was seen and innumerable questions were asked by the officials, so that a fairly clear understanding of the progress of the construction was obtained. The party arrived at the dam about two o'clock and spent over two hours in their investigation. For the department Howland did most of the talking, pointing out to the Governor the various advantages in doing the work just as it is being done and dilating especially on the suitability of the material being sluiced into the fill between the valve tower and the core wall, material which his chief, Mr. Holloway, said was not the best a few days ago, but who has now decided that he was then mistaken.

The pump was working at full blast and was delivering a little over one-third of the water it was bought to supply, while the five men at work in the sluicing grounds only jammed the flume about four times while the party was on the grounds. The attention of the party was not drawn to this little plink, however. Considerable progress has been made at the work since the last description of it was published. Now practically all the difficult work has been finished, including the new valve tower, the pipes piercing the dam, and the other things insisted upon by Kellogg. The work now is bulk work, that is the completion of the Kellogg rock fill and the piling up of the one hundred and eighty thousand yards of earth, a large part of which has been added to the requirements of the work through the adoption of the recommendations of Schuyler. When this will be completed no one knows and none seem to be willing to hazard a guess.

On Tuesday the amount of earth sluiced into the fill totaled two hundred and twenty-five yards from both flumes, of which the flume supplied by Howland's pump contributed one hundred and five. At this rate the dam will be completed sometime along in the spring of 1910. Howland has an idea, however, that his pump is going to do all that was promised in the way of delivering water at the top of the hill and a whole lot more than was promised in the way of revolutions per minute. "I am going to show you that my lemon is going to turn out to be a peach," he remarked to a representative of the Advertiser, who accompanied the Governor's party over the dam. He did not specify if the peach is to be a clingstone, a Crawford or the wormy variety. His idea is to replace the present fifteen inch pulley on the pump by a thirteen inch one, thus obtaining a greatly increased speed in the pump. The guaranteed speed of the pump is 875 revolutions a minute; the speed yesterday was 870

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. 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. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

REAR RANGELIGHT SITE IS SEVILLED

An agreement has been reached between Governor Frear and Captain Otwell representing the War Department and the Lighthouse Board as to the location of the rear range light for finding the entrance to the harbor. Captain Slattery, Captain Otwell's predecessor, had selected a point on Fort street and the esplanade as the location and the front range light had been located and its construction begun in accordance with this. Governor Carter objected to this position in the street and offered a site on a lot just mauka of the Oceanic wharf. This was objected to as it would be behind the wharf shed, and vessels at wharves to the seaward of it would interfere with its usefulness.

The site agreed on is approximately twenty-five feet from the outer end of the Fort street wharf on the Waikiki side. The light will be supported on a tower about eighteen feet square and will stand in the center of a rectangle about thirty feet square. Territorial Surveyor Wall, who was with the party when the sites were visited yesterday morning, will send men down this morning to survey off accurately and mark the position of the site chosen. The work on the front range light will be resumed at once. It was stopped pending the settlement as to the rear range light, as it might have to be moved to conform with the site to be finally selected. The new site, however, does not require any change in the location of the front range light and so work on it can proceed as soon as approval of the new site of the rear light is approved.

Both Captain Slattery and Captain Otwell were much impressed with the original site in Fort street. Captain Otwell had prepared plans for the supporting tower to be highly ornamental. It was to be built not a solid structure but a structure of four columns so that teams could drive beneath it, thus reducing the obstruction it presented to the use of the street, and it was proposed that the \$3000 balance of the McKinley fund should be used in making it artistic and a memorial.

RETORT COURTEOUS PASSES AROUND

The scathing speech of Chairman Hustace of the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday night, directed against J. A. McCandless for his efforts to secure the defeat of the awning ordinance, produced a variety of sensations yesterday. The remark reputed to have been made by McCandless that he "would see the Sheriff" regarding the non-enforcement of the ordinance, if passed, has aroused that official, who stated yesterday that he would enforce any and all of the ordinances passed by the Supervisors, regardless of the seeing of any one. "No person or persons can make me forget for one minute my honor as a man and as an officer of the law," he declared.

In the meanwhile Mr. McCandless denies most emphatically that he ever said that he would see the sheriff in the matter at all. He denounced as an absolute falsehood, uttered knowingly by Hustace, any charge that he had said any such thing. And the falsehood, to quote McCandless' signed statement, is "absolute and unqualified."

To which Chairman Hustace remarks that "if McCandless says that he never said that to me, he tells a most deliberate and cowardly untruth. He made this statement and as God is my Judge I say again that he tells an untruth."

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

Chocolate and cocoa are not likely to oust coffee and tea in the national affections, but they are pushing them hard. We are spending a million dollars a month for cacao, which is the raw product from which both cocoa and chocolate are obtained. During the last ten years our importations of cocoa have increased 200 per cent, while those of coffee have increased only 39 per cent, and those of tea have decreased 14 per cent. At the present time, cocoa is gaining on its rivals at a more rapid rate than ever before.

Most of the cocoa consumed in America comes from Brazil, the British West Indies and the West Indian Islands.

It is during the last three years, according to "What to Eat," that the increase in cocoa importations has been most marked. Manufacturers have been forced to make addition after addition to the capacity of their plants, to increase their working forces to enormous proportions, and still it has been almost impossible for them to fill all orders on time.

Importers of raw products from the tropics are doing the most rushing business of their lives, and importers of prepared cocoas from Europe must get busy to keep from being trampled under foot by American enterprise in feeding the "chocolate tooth" Uncle Sam has cut.

The cacao bean possesses more nitrogen than wheat flour, and about twenty times as much fatty matter as wheat flour. One-half of the weight of cocoa is cocoa butter and one-third starch.

In Central America cocoa constitutes the principal product employed by river expeditions; in South America cocoa and maize cakes, comprising a large amount of nourishment in very small bulk, are used as food for travelers on long overland trips; a case is reported of a man who attained the age of a hundred years who ate nothing but chocolate and biscuit for thirty years.

HONOLULU TO BE BASE FOR LARGE PART OF FLEET

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10.—

The interest in preparations for the battleship fleet to sail to the Pacific has subsided. The spectacle is to be made as impressive as possible, as the recent orders to the cruiser Tennessee, now at the Charlestown navy yard, and to the cruiser Washington, now at the New York yard, demonstrate. They are to join Admiral Evans' fleet for the trip around the Horn and up the California coast but will form part of a cruiser squadron in that ocean, as distinguished from the battleship squadron. There will be sixteen cruisers in all, most of them modern sea fighters and in most particulars as efficient as heavy battleships.

These cruisers are named for States and have been built in recent years. The crack cruiser squadron from Manila, including the Colorado, the West Virginia, the Pennsylvania and the Maryland, is coming across the Pacific to become a part of the warship fleet off California. Those ships will probably proceed by easy stages and will stop at Honolulu on the way. The California and the South Dakota will be joined with the Tennessee and the Washington to make one squadron of the cruiser fleet. The two last named ships have recently returned from France where they participated in the International Marine exposition.

This increase of the naval strength of the Pacific emphasizes the necessities for increased navy yard facilities on the Pacific Coast and at Honolulu. A commission of bureau admirals is now on the Pacific Coast looking into the requirements for the enlargement of the yards at Bremerton and Mare Island and for establishing a new yard at San Diego. It is expected that the question of better facilities at Honolulu will be taken up later. The administration is careful not to make public plans for Honolulu improvements, because it is nearer Japan, whereas the Pacific Coast of the United States is much farther away. But there can be no doubt that Honolulu will eventually be the base for a large portion of the Pacific fleet and the navy yard there will be improved by the expenditure of several millions.

OYSTER BAY DEAD.

The rivalry between Oyster Bay and Washington has now become very keen. Washington is exulting because Oyster Bay during July and August has become a "dead one," too. It is no longer the busy, bustling town of yore. The trains from New York city no longer bring loads of distinguished citizens from every walk of life. There is no longer daily commotion on the Sagamore Hill verandas. The few telegraph wires out of the village no longer throb and thrill in bearing momentous messages to the outside world.

In fact the only intelligence from Oyster Bay and Sagamore Hill this summer that could greatly interest the world has been the "fake" stories of the strange and picturesque doings of its quaint citizens.

All this pleases the residents of Washington city, who have become a little jealous of the summer prominence of Oyster Bay. It seemed that President Roosevelt preferred to do stunts of world interest from his summer home and thus add historical associations to Oyster Bay that properly belongs to Washington, the federal city. He has done more than any other President to make Washington a live town in winter and also more than any other President to make it a dead town in summer.

Now Oyster Bay seems to have lapsed into its all-year-round dullness. The President has no opportunity for declaring a peace between warring powers this summer, as he did from Oyster Bay two years ago. There is no opportunity for a great review of the battle fleets in Long Island, adjacent to his summer home, where the New York populace could look on in open eyed wonderment at the spectacle. The battleship fleets have been ordered to the Pacific ocean and that order, which stirred both hemispheres profoundly, is all the President has done, or promises to do to compel the attention of the grandstand.

Therefore Washington is accepting the midsummer dullness with more than the usual philosophy. There is no cabinet officer in town and the departments are in charge of "dead ones," who are sweltering in the terrific heat. About as many people are registering at the hotels as might crowd into Oyster Bay on a rush day, only Washington has accommodations for keeping them over night and Oyster Bay hasn't. The officials and clerks in town care about as much what becomes of the government business as do the bar room loafers at the village of Oyster Bay.

HARD TIMES THREATENED.

As the President is keeping so quiet, the public spirited citizens of Washington care little because he is outside the District of Columbia. This quietude on the President's part causes many to marvel, although he had shown some symptoms of it before he departed this city in June. At the bottom of it all is believed to be the President's fear that the country is hovering on the brink of serious commercial and business depression, which may mar the last twelve or fifteen months of his administration. He is in as good physical and mental condition as ever and it can hardly be for any personal reasons that he has subsided.

The reports from big business centers continue to be unsatisfactory. It is more difficult than ever to borrow money for new enterprises. In fact, it is next to impossible to secure money for such purposes. Merchants find increased difficulty in disposing of their stocks of goods and are appealing to the banks for money to carry them over the depression period. It is not believed that any threat

TO REMOVE SIMS AS GUARDIAN

William H. Charlock, by his attorney, A. G. M. Robertson, has filed a petition for the revocation of the letters of guardianship issued to W. R. Sims for the care and custody of the person and estate of W. H. C. Sims, issued May 27, 1905, and an order made by the court at Sims' request, July 30, 1907.

The petition alleges that the petitioner and his wife with the consent of Sims adopted W. H. C. Sims as their own child December 30, 1895, and that he has since been known as William H. Charlock 3rd. That the evidence of the adoption is a deed which is recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, by which the child's father, W. R. Sims, consents to the adoption and relinquishes all claim on him, and by which the foster parents agree to provide for the child as their own, and as dutiful parents should, and to clothe and educate him, which they have done.

It is then alleged that without notice to the petitioner, W. R. Sims procured an order of court May 27, 1905, appointing him guardian of the person and estate of his three minor children including W. H. C. Sims. On July 30, 1907, W. R. Sims procured an order authorizing him to borrow \$500 on a policy of insurance on his life in which the children have an interest, because he alleged that the money is needed for the care and custody of the children.

Charlock in his petition alleges that there is no need whatever for the borrowing of money on account of W. H. C. Sims, and he therefore asks that the order permitting the loan be revoked.

GOOD WIRELESS.

The Thomas left Manila July 15th, Nagasaki July 23d, and Honolulu August 5th. A large number of messages were sent and received by the wireless apparatus on board. The longest distance to which a message was delivered was 850 miles, to North Head, Wash. The intelligence received through the medium of these telegrams was much appreciated by those on board and a daily paper containing current land news was published on the way out. The Thomas is due to start again for Manila September 7th. —S. F. Call.

MANILA, August 10.—The armored cruisers Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Colorado, sailed today via Yokohama and Honolulu to join Admiral Evans' fleet. The Maryland grounded upon sailing out of Cavite harbor, but was refloated in half an hour, uninjured.

THE DOCTOR AWAY FROM HOME WHEN MOST NEEDED.

People are often very much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like cramp, colic and diarrhoea require prompt treatment, and in many instances prove fatal before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. The right way is to keep at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. No physician can prescribe a better medicine for these diseases. Sold by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Its grand jury, accusing the Standard Oil Company of 220 separate offenses in receiving special illegal concessions on shipments of oil. If the jury finds the Standard Oil Company, the Vacuum Oil Company, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads guilty on all the counts and the court imposes a maximum fine, the penalty would aggregate \$18,240,000. And the dispatches say that the federal grand jury at Jamestown, N. Y., is not through yet with its labors. More indictments for rebating are probable.

The federal courts in Pennsylvania are occupied with great cases, which the President has instituted, notably the case against the Anthracite Coal Companies and railroads. Delaware now is the scene of the federal suit against the powder trust. So it goes through many states, where the President has been pressing litigation. The effect has been seen in the enlargement of the Department of Justice, the hiring of many assistant attorneys general and clerks. In four years the Department has expanded enormously. It is also seen in the demand from many sections of the country for more federal judges, which mean more district attorneys, more United States marshals, etc. Of course there have been other increases in federal business but the trust busting crusade has contributed mightily to it. And in due season it will become apparent that the Supreme Court of the United States is falling behind with its work more than ever. The trust busting cases will occupy more and more of its time. There will be half a hundred vital questions of law and constitutionality, growing out of the activity of President Roosevelt in busting trusts and curbing railroads, that the court must eventually pass upon. Each question will have to go through a long and tedious process of litigation before it reaches the final tribunal.

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