WALLACH STILL KEEPS SECRET

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Last night was the night upon which Wallach was to build him a monument more lasting than brass by announcing to the suffering world, free gratis, for nothing, the secret of his remedies. One week ago he made such an announcement of his intentions, but since then he had another think and last night there was nothing doing. The great secret which is to make Honolulu famous remains locked in the breast of the healer and the anxious world listened in vain.

Wallach remained in camera throughout the evening. An inquiry as to his whereabouts at the office of Dr. Atcherley brought out the information that the female rock specialist was at home at some address unknown. There was nothing in the appearance of either Dr. Atcherley or the surrounding landscape to denote that any great developments had taken place during the evening, so an inquiry was made as to when and where the great secrets were to be divulged and the death blow to modern medical methods dealt.

"Oh, I don't know what made him so silly as to say any such a thing as that," said the Doctor. "In fact, he tells me that it was all a mistake, that he never made any such a promise. Why should he tell about his remedies without getting anything for them? I think it would be very foolish."

This settled the secret telling story.

What Wallach had promised to do, coming into the Advertiser office on purpose to make the announcement, was to declare his wondrous secrets, "just to prove to the people that I am an honest man and not a fraud."

RDAGGED DOWN BY DESPAIR

Hundreds of Others in the Same Plight.

Mrs. John H. Cole, of 82 Arlington street, South Framingham, Mass., was for years a martyr to kindney trouble, but at last found a cure in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. She writes:

"I suffered greatly with periodical headache, terrible bearing-down pains and a whole train of minor symptoms. My back was always weak and the kidneys terribly disordered. I could not rest at night and in the morning would get up feeling ill, tired, and discouraged, and without the least ambition to go about my household duties. If I sat down I felt as though I never wanted to get up again; I grew thin and haggard and developed deep circles beneath my eyes. My appetite grew less and less as the days went by until at last I did not eat enough to keep a child alive.

"During all this time I was doctoring and dosing myself with first one remedy and then another until my stomach fairly rebelled. I called in a doctor but soon saw that he did not understand my case. Well, you may believe I was in despair for I had come to that state where I did not care what happened, when a friend told me what a fine remedy and cure for kidney disease Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were. I bought a box and before I had taken all of it I felt much better, my back felt stronger and I rested much easier at night and was not troubled with nightmares and fits of wakefulness as formerly. After that first box was gone I bought another and still another, each one helping me and making me stronger and better, until I had taken twelve boxes. By that time not a vestige of my old trouble remained and it is the greatest pleasure to my life to say that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved me from an early breakdown."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, or mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE BOLT DESCENDS ON HEAD OF LUCAS

An information was laid by District Attorney Breckons yesterday against Raymond A. Lucas of Hilo for "making a false statement in an allotment note of a seaman." Marshal Hendry wirelessed to Hilo for the arrest of Lucas, though it was expected he would come to Honolulu voluntarily in the steamer Claudine on being served with the notice.

This bolt has been in suspense over the head of Lucas for some months. The date of the alleged offense is June 1, 1907. An allotment of $30 in one instalment is said to have been made by Lucas on the wages of A. Jacobson. Lucas declared that he was the original creditor for the amount, this being for board, lodging and clothing, also that the claim arose prior to Jacobson's being shipped for the voyage from Hilo to Delaware Breakwater of the ship John Ena.

The information contradicts such declarations, saying that Lucas was not the original creditor for $30, but only for $15; that it was not for board, lodging and clothing, but for money paid to Jacobson, and further that the debt was not contracted prior to Jacobson's engagement for the John Ena's voyage.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

After costs, which go with the verdict, had been taxed at $65.25 in the case of National Candy Co. vs. J. O. Lutted doing business as Honolulu Candy Co., Judge Robinson heard and granted a motion for a new trial. Plaintiff noted exceptions. Thayer appeared for plaintiff and Milverton for defendant.

The verdict was for $300, or something less than half the claim, but the court could not be shown reason why such an award should have been made. It was a case of all or nothing for the plaintiff.

As Others See Us

Letters of E. G. Lowrey, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who accompanied the Congressional Party.

HONOLULU, May 20.—Sugar is king in Hawaii and will continue to be for a long time to come. It is estimated that there are approximately 569,000 acres of arable land in the Hawaiian Islands, of which 12,000 acres are appropriated to rice culture, and 199,000 acres to cane, and there are 40,000 acres that may eventually be put into cane. Of the possible sugar land, 165,000 acres may be classified as irrigated land, that is, land that requires irrigation to produce any crop; and 74,000 acres as rainfall land.

The crop of 1905-1906 was harvested from 95,440 acres, yielding 427,365 short tons of sugar, or an average yield per acre of 8,900 pounds of sugar. It must be borne in mind that there are already two crops and part of a third in the ground, and that it takes the cane eighteen months, and in some localities longer, to mature.

For the purpose of comparison it might be stated that the crop of 1895 was harvested from 47,399 acres, yielding 157,519 short tons, or 6,472 pounds average per acre. The increased tonnage per acre, as shown above, is largely due to improved methods of cultivation and fertilization and the introduction of more thrifty varieties of cane; also to the establishment of the large plantations bordering Pearl Harbor, where the largest yields per acre in the islands are obtained, the soil being very good and a steady supply of water available by pumping. Increased technical skill in the mill and sugar house, with a resulting decrease in losses of manufacture, has also added to the output per acre.

CUBA'S FUTURE A VITAL QUESTION TO HAWAII.

Because sugar is the mainstay and backbone of these people and their principal source of wealth, nowhere in the world is the future of Cuba being more closely watched than in the Hawaiian Islands. Nobody has a keener financial and business interest in the outcome of the present occupation of Cuba than the Hawaiian sugar planters. Whether the Cuban people declare for an independent government of their own or whether they make necessary a permanent control of the island by the United States means almost the difference between poverty and riches to the planters of Hawaii. It may be said, also, that not only are the sugar growers of Hawaii the closest watchers of the destiny of Cuba, but they have made up their minds almost unanimously as to the ultimate political fate of the island.

Almost without exception the chief sugar men of the Hawaiian Islands expect to see Cuba come under American control. Some place the limit of Cuban independence at ten years, but a large number believe that five years will tell the story. It is rather difficult to get adequate comprehensive reasons from these Hawaiian planters for the belief to which they adhere so closely. Some of them have been in Cuba and profess to base their belief on the tendencies they observed in Havana and other principal cities of the island.

WHY PLANTERS ARE APPREHENSIVE.

I have visited many of the principal plantations, and talked with the managers and proprietors about the economic future of Hawaii, and what the effect would be on their principal industry if Cuba came under the political control of the United States, and the present tariff on Cuban sugar was abandoned. With hardly an exception, I found these men, most of whom are Americans, apprehensive about the future. Naturally, in the interest of their own pockets, they are opposed to Cuban annexation, or the abandonment or reduction of the tariff on sugar coming from Cuba into the United States. There was some slight diversity of opinion among them as to the probable effect of Cuba's loss of independence.

The more pessimistic of the managers and proprietors of the great sugar estates of Hawaii declared unreservedly that if the import duty on Cuban sugar was abolished, the sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands would be absolutely ruined, and that the great plantations, and the millions of dollars invested in them, would be a total loss. They said that sugar could not be produced in Hawaii to compete with the Cuban product on equal terms, and that the present high tariff was necessary to prevent this Territory of the United States from becoming an absolute bankrupt. Hawaii has no great secondary crop, like tobacco in Cuba, to preserve her from economic distress should her principal crop be a failure.

Other planters held a more hopeful view of the future in the event of Cuba coming into a closer political relation with the United States. They told me that, in the event of Cuba's coming into the United States, either as a Territory on the same political basis as Hawaii, or under a protectorate with free access of her products to the markets of the United States, while the blow would be a staggering one to the sugar industry of Hawaii, it would not paralyze it. These men profess to have made a careful accounting, and to have provided for such a contingency. They asserted that free Cuban sugar would ruin the weak plantations of Hawaii and those that are barely paying a profit under present conditions. The strong, well-managed, dividend-paying plantations, they believe, would hold their own, but with greatly reduced profits to the stockholders.

PLANTERS WILL HAVE REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON.

In any event it may be pointed out that the representatives of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, who are in Washington every winter, will make a most active and determined opposition, whenever the proposal is brought up in the Congress of the United States to admit Cuba under permanent American protection and control. This fact should be borne in mind by those persons who believe that the continued peace and prosperity of Cuba would be best served by a continuance of the present intervention and the abolishment of the tariff on Cuban products coming into the United States.

This production of sugar in Hawaii is far more difficult and complicated a business than in Cuba. It is claimed by the Hawaiian sugar planters, and not without reason, that they have the most highly organized and most thoroughly scientific agricultural system of any country in the world. So great are the initial costs for making a sugar plantation in Hawaii productive that the plants have to be managed on an exact economic basis to make them pay returns on the investment. It is nothing uncommon for a sugar plantation to invest a million or more dollars in an irrigation system.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The labor supply is another factor of large importance. At present Japanese do most of the work. An experiment in bringing over Porto Ricans to work in the cane fields proved a failure because of the low moral character and general worthlessness of the particular immigrants who were brought over. The Hawaiian planters are now turning to Portuguese labor, and two or three ship loads have been brought to Honolulu to be distributed among the various plantations. A recent decision of Attorney General Bonaparte has brought a temporary stop to this assisted immigration.

It seems not improbable that Cuba's destiny will be in some slight measure linked with that of Hawaii in the coming decade because of their primacy as sugar-producing countries. The people most deeply interested in the political future of Cuba with relation to the United States would do well to keep an eye on the activities of Hawaii's sugar representatives in Washington, and the possible influence they may have on Congress in affecting legislation relating to Cuba.

WHAT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS SHOW.

The Territory of Hawaii exported to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, sugar, coffee, rice, fibers, fruits, honey, beeswax, hides and skins, raw wool, tallow, and molasses to the total value of $26,850,463. Her imports from the United States during the same period were $11,771,155. Of the total exports the value of the sugar was $25,495,427. It is obvious that the difference between the $26,000,000 of exports and the $11,000,000 of imports went almost wholly into the pockets of the sugar producers. A realization of this fact has brought into existence in Hawaii a demand that the sugar lands held on long term leases from the Government, be cut up into parcels and homesteaded for the benefit of new settlers. This demand and the other reasons lying behind it will be outlined in another letter.

LIHUE, Island of Kauai, June 5.—Who would suspect that there lives in the twentieth century a member of the American Congress, many of whose constituents look upon him almost as a demi-god, and when he comes among them kneel and kiss his hand in token of their fealty and allegiance?

There is such a man. He sits on the floor of the House between Representatives Stevens of Minnesota and Cousins of Iowa. His name is Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, and he is a prince of the ancient monarchy of Hawaii. Also he is an American citizen, with the privilege of a vote for President of the United States. He is a member of the Republican party. He is an anachronism, and doesn't know it. As a royal prince he dined with Queen Victoria, slept at Windsor Castle, and drove about London in a royal equipage. As a citizen of the United States and delegate from the Territory of Hawaii to the American Congress, he has begged John J. Fitzgerald, Representative from Brooklyn, not to object to bills in whose fate he was interested.

REARED A PRINCE; SITTING IN CONGRESS.

He was reared as a prince of a feudal age, with vassals and retainers to anticipate his lightest desire, and drew his revenues from crown lands. Today he pays a Chinaman $24 a month to cook for him, and that Chinaman, exercising the inalienable right of cooks, took it into his head to "quit" the other day three hours before the guests began to arrive at a big party which the prince was giving. Kalanianaole and his wife got their breakfast the next morning at a restaurant. Stripped of his rank and titles, this citizen prince is known to his friends as "Cupid."

It is fitting that this man should represent Hawaii in Congress. The old Hawaiians cling to him as one of the figures of the days that have passed. It pleases them that one of their princes should sit in the American Congress among the lawmakers of the land. Kalanianaole is as modest a gentleman as ever was. In Honolulu he lives in a great, beautiful house, filled with mementos of the days when his people were kings in the land. He moves about as unobtrusively as any other citizen. But when he comes out here in the country where the older people still cling to memories of the days of the monarchy, he must pay the penalty of his exalted birth. He rather winces under the attentions the old Hawaiians show him, but has too much consideration for their feelings to show it.

WORSHIPED BY THE OLD KANAKAS.

Here at Lihue there was a garden party for the visiting Congressmen, and the natives came in from miles around to see and shake hands with the strangers. When darkness had fallen, and while Kalanianaole sat apart from the other guests on the lawn, two old kanakas came upon him and at once fell upon their knees, bowed their heads to the ground, and began to stroke his legs, while they chanted a mele (song) in his honor reciting the glories of his family and of the warriors who were his ancestors. Early one morning, at Laupahoehoe, an old woman came to him as he stood talking with a group of Congressmen, seized his hand, and in a high-pitch sing-song began a mele. When she had done she kissed his hand.

The same ceremony was observed two or three times on the all-day drive through the Kona district of Hawaii. When the long line of carriages would come within sight of the house of an old Hawaiian the waiting natives, knowing that their prince was in the party, would start a chant. Every time he would stop his carriage and go into the house to greet the loyal old souls. Nothing that the visiting Congressmen have seen in the islands left a pleasanter impression on their minds than this loyalty to the old-time natives, who are yet good citizens and proud of the republic under whose flag they now live.

AN OLD NATIVE CHANT.

The mele is chanted in words unknown to the present-day Hawaiian, and, as the older natives are rapidly dying out, the language of the mele is becoming a lost tongue. Here is a specimen mele taken from one of the legends of this island::

"Sacred, indeed, is Pihanakalani.
Sacred, indeed, is Pihanakalani,
For Kaniauplookawoo.
O Kaili, O Kailiiauokekoa,
Art thou sleeping.
Sleeping in the breadth of Puna,
In the night drooping grass of Kapaa?
Curve surf-rider of Makaiwa—
Beautiful daughter of Hoolpolkamalanai.
O Kaili, O Kailiiuaokekoa,
Art thou asleep?"

AT THE SUMMER HOME OF THE OLD KINGS.

The little port of Kailua was the summer home of the old kings. It is also the port where the first missionaries landed. On Sunday, May 19, there was enacted on the lawn of the house of the kings as curious, and significant a scene as one might care to see. The place is now the summer home of Prince Cupid, and all of the natives of the little village had come by invitation to hear some of the Congressmen address them on patriotism and loyalty to the country which had adopted them. The household retainers of the prince knelt and kissed his hand when he arrived. They cut open green cocoanuts and offered the fresh milk to the visitors for their refreshment. Then the natives listened attentively while men from Nebraska and Kansas and Illinois talked to them about love of country and the benefits of good citizenship. Prince Cupid translated what was said into Hawaiian. At the end the whole company sang "America." It was a gathering that one will remember a long time.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HAWAIIAN ROYALTY.

Gorham D. Gilman, an old-time resident of the islands, remembers his first introduction to royalty on visiting the old capital of Lahaina in the early '40s. He says: "I was intrusted with a message to his Majesty, the king. In due time I presented myself at the gate. My name was taken, and I was immediately ushered into the presence of the king, who was seated beneath the lanai with several of his people attending. Being ushered into the royal presence, I felt a little embarrassed, but tried to give the message in Hawaiian as best I could. Detecting myself talking Hawaiian to the king, I immediately changed and spoke in English, in which I knew the king was proficient, and for a few moments the conversation was carried on in this way, I speaking English, and the king speaking Hawaiian, until, with a laugh, the king said that I spoke Hawaiian well enough to talk to him. This removed my embarrassment, and our interview was exceedingly pleasant.

"Still another little incident that will reveal the at-homeness of the king and people at Lahaina: One day I heard some people coming up the road, singing, and, stepping to the veranda, I saw a small company parading the streets in a shower of rain. It was the king, his wife, the queen, his trusty friend and official, John Young, and wife, and several others in the party. They were without shoes and stockings and hats, and with a large wreath of maile, and no more clothes than necessary. They were as happy as any children playing in summer showers. The company had just come from performing one of those ancient acts of community interest, teaching the people the dignity of labor. The king and his friends had a kalo patch, and had been cultivating it with their own hands. These little incidents may seem trivial, but I think they illustrate the easy, happy life which the king enjoyed.

MARRIAGE OF A CHIEF WITH CHRISTIAN CEREMONIAL.

"On the mauka side of the water encircling the king's residence were the premises of the old chief Hoapili and his wife, who were among the first of the nobility to be married by Christian ceremonial, she assuming the name for the first time of Hoapili Wahine, that is, Mrs. Hoapili. These were people of importance. Hoapili was the constitutional governor of the island. Lot Kamehameha V. was his adopted son and heir-apparent to the governor. I am reminded of a story of the young chiefs; when at the Royal school at Honolulu, the boys were discussing their future prospects; Moses, the eldest one, said: 'I shall be governor of Kauai.' Lot said, 'I shall be governer of Maui.' Alexander Liholiho, the youngest of the three, quietly said: 'When you are governors who will be king?' Alexander became king, succeeded by Lot."

HONOLULU, June 14.—This Territory is no place for a man to come with a small capital seeking to increase his fortune, nor is it a place for a man without money and in quest of employment. While conditions are what they are, to become a planter requires a large initial outlay and ample capital for running expenses. There is no demand for the American artisan at the wages the American artisan can earn on the mainland. Japanese will do the work cheaper than the American, or the native. Only natives are employed on Government works. This is the only line of employment they have not been practically driven out of by the Asiatic inundation.

Many small merchants in Honolulu are complaining of the Asiatic competition. As a general rule one can buy more cheaply in the Japanese stores than from the white merchants. Retail stores owned by Orientals do a good deal of business with Hawaiians, Portuguese, and the lower-paid classes of white workers. The better-class Japanese patronize the shops of the white merchants. This is because these shops import a better quality of goods, have a greater variety, and, in such articles as clothing and furnishing, keep more nearly abreast of the styles than do the Japanese shopkeepers. Oriental competition is growing keener and more pressing all the time, and the white merchants of Hawaii are greatly concerned about what the future holds for them. This competition with the Asiatics is felt most quickly in pursuits that are conducted in a small way. The Oriental absorbs all the petty traffic. The wholesale merchants and large department store proprietors do not seriously complain.

The Japanese in Hawaii are quick to seize every chance to become skilled in mechanical industries. It is the common testimony that whenever a Japanese is given a job as assistant to a skilled worker or a mechanic, he becomes the soul of industry, working early and late, and showing a perfect willingness to be imposed upon and do the work which properly belongs to the skilled white man he is assisting. One is told of an American mechanic saying: "The white mechanics on the plantations have an easy job. I never did a real day's work myself when I was out on the plantations. We got used to sitting around and seeing Japs work, and so got lazy. A good many men get too lazy even to lay out work, and leave it to the Japs. So by and by they find they have trained up mechanics just as good as themselves."

EXHIBITS OF THE SITUATION.

Here are some fragmentary memoranda presenting interesting aspects of the problem of Asiatic competition in Hawaii, which were secured by Federal investigators.

An American carpenter in Honolulu stated: "When I wast at _____ plantation, twenty-five years ago, fifty of us white employes used to sit down together at the boarding-house table, and there was quite a village of white and other citizen employes who were married. There were several hundred white carpenters in Honolulu, and the other towns at that time. As late as fifteen years ago about all the carpenters were whites, and received $4 a day. Now we have a lot of Kanaka and Portuguese helpers at lower wages. In our carpenters' union we have only about forty members, of whom not a dozen are able to earn the standard union wage."

Another American carpenter said: "The Japanese can compete with us and under-figure us at carpentering, because people will accept work from Japanese that they would not accept from white carpenters."

Several instances of very poor construction, in residences occupied by whites, but built by Japanese labor, were observed in Honolulu. Defective roofs and window joinery, cheap devices in framing, and the use of poor materials were all noticed. The Japanese can underbid whites at frame construction, however, even where they are held strictly down to specifications. A man, intending to erect a frame tenement and store building in Honolulu, allowed a margin of $800 to contractors employing only white labor. In spite of this handicap the Asiatics secured the contract.

WHAT JAPANESE LABOR DOES.

An American builder, employing all Japanese labor, said: "The cost of construction in Honolulu, with Japanese labor, is less than it is on the Coast with white labor. I erected twenty-four houses last year with Japanese workmen. Six of them are now occupied by white carpenters, who are paying $20 a month rent, where they would have had to pay $30 or $40 a month if white labor had been used. The carpenter work and painting of a five-room house, with Japanese labor, costs $360, which includes making doors and window frames from long stock, cloth covering, papering, and interior painting. The cost of the same house in California would be: Carpenter work, $300; mill work, $185 to $200; plastering, $150; painting, $150. So in Honolulu, allowing for the fact that one house has cloth and the other plaster under the paper, we can do for $300 what would cost $800 or thereabouts in California. My Japanese are steady and reliable, and can make anything. They are now making the furniture for a house I am building."

A white contractor mentioned a case where the bids for erecting a residence in Honolulu stood as follows: "White builder employing only Japanese, $6,050; Japanese builder, $6,100; Chinese builder, $6,150; Japanese builder, $6,300; white builder employing citizen labor, $8,000; white builder employing citizen labor, $8,200."

An American builder in the same city said: "Orientals get all cottage work and small jobbing. We can stand off the Chinese and Japanese when they are left to themselves, but when they are directed by white builders, we can't compete."

The same employer who uses only white labor said: "Some Japanese carpenters do very fair work, and more work than many white carpenters." This does not accord with the statement of a white carpenter already quoted, but there are degrees of skill among the Asiatic mechanics, and they do not turn out uniform work; so that a person is apt to form a general opinion of their craftsmanship from examples that are not representative of their highest skill. In fact, a good deal of the work done by Japanese under white builders is undertaken by "artels" at contract rates; and the builder has no interest in economizing time or allowing short cuts in construction or finishing.

WHITE LABOR LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

A prominent builder and official of an employers' organization in Honolulu said: "White men have left the country by hundreds on account of the competition of Asiatics."

The Japanese do not always bid intelligently, and they have a system of subletting contracts that often leads to getting the work into the hands of "sweated" workmen, or laborers, who do not make a living wage out of the job; all of which is prejudicial to the interest of the person having the work done. On the other hand, the efficiency and skill of the Japanese in Hawaii are probably increasing, and they are becoming better prepared to compete with white men for all grades of work. They are very ambitious to learn. Fathers bring their sons to builders and employing mechanics, soliciting instruction for them, and offering to let them work for nothing in return for what they can learn.

Many large employers are decidedly opposed to having a Japanese on their force, for the very reason that they realize that they are training up future competitors in their business. "I won't teach men to cut my throat," was a typical expression from a large employer, when asked why he had no Oriental labor on his pay-roll. A plumber said: "When I was doing work on the Sanitary Laundry, a Jap offered me $50 to teach him to wipe a joint. Some white plumbers who came down here in 1900 and 1901 made a good deal of money teaching their trade to Japs." A mechanic in Honolulu said: "This country is really a sort of kindergarten for Japanese mechanics."

It has not been found possible to procure exact data showing how many white skilled artisans have been displaced by Asiatics. Records kept by seven establishments employing bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, painters, plasterers, and masons show that while they had 159 skilled white workmen in their employ in 1901, they had only 43 in 1905. Orientals are not employed as printers in the English printing trades. This is about the only urban occupation in which they do not enter as a competitor. Neither have they been found capable of working in the manufacture of sugar mill machinery, on skilled electrical work, brewing, and in the building trades where the most highly skilled workmen are needed.

WHAT COMMISSIONER NEILL LEARNED.

Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor tells of an interview he had one evening here with a white plumber and tinner and with a white tailor, who both spoke with bitterness of how their trades were steadily being taken from them. The plumber and tinner said that he was still holding his own to some extent in plumbing, but that this branch alone could not maintain him, and that the tinning work—the manufacture of small tinware—had been taken from him entirely by Japanese.

He said that he had let go most of his white workers, and had little trade left. That day had been an idle one in his shop, but, although it was then past ten o'clock in the evening, Japanese tinsmiths with their helpers were found still working busily trying to fill orders, and early in the morning nearly every stage leaving that village was found carrying bags of tinware from these same Japanese shops to white plantation stores in the island.

The tailor told a similar story. He had made his struggle and refused to employ Asiatic help, but he said his business was a dwindling one; that many of the well-to-do whites patronized Asiatic or white employers of Asiatic labor, and that his only custom was from a few whites who were trying to maintain white artisans, and who patronized him even though they paid more for his goods. The day had been a dull one for him, but in the street below at that late hour were several Asiatic tailoring shops in which the working force was still busy making clothing.

WOULD SUFFER FOR HIS WIFE

George K. Kekauoha implored Judge Dole on Saturday to allow him to bear whatever punishment the law required the court to impose upon the supplicant's wife.

Both Kekauoha and his wife had pleaded guilty to perjury committed at the husband's trial a few weeks ago for adultery. It was the leading one of the cases from the Mormon settlement at Laie.

Kekauoha's sentence for perjury was continued to the expiration of his former sentence, which is for four months.

Mrs. Jennie Kekauoha's sentence was continued until Tuesday next. Judge Dole considerately granted another request of her husband in allowing her to be arraigned in his office. Having listened to the indictment there, she pleaded guilty in open court directly afterward.

Melvin M. Harmon, acting in Elder Woolley's absence as head of the Mormon church in Hawaii, pleaded not guilty to the charge of subornation of perjury. His case was continued to December 14, then to be set for trial.

Rosa de Coito pleaded not guilty to both of two indictments for bigamy, and the time of her trial will be set on the 14th inst.

John Wynne's plea to the indictment charging him with the murder of A. F. McKinnon was further continued until next Saturday, the court having not yet ruled on the demurrer.

I. Mori, the Japanese merchant convicted of passing a counterfeit $10 piece, came up for sentence. S. F. Chillingworth, attorney for the prisoner, moved for a new trial. After argument on both sides, the motion was denied. Then Mr. Chillingworth moved that sentence be continued until the physical condition of the defendant was demonstrated. Mori was represented as being in feeble health. Judge Dole continued sentence accordingly until Tuesday, Mori in the meantime to be examined by physicians of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Hearing of demurrer in the case of Lee Sa Kee, otherwise called Sha Kee, was continued until the 14th inst. It is an Edmunds Act case.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES QUICKLY, SAFELY AND EASILY.

Mr. M. Canler, propreitor of the Universal Supply Store at Smaldeel, O. R. C., says: "I have used and sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for over five years in South Africa and find it gives relief in a very short time and always gives satisfaction to my customers. When I was in England on a trip I was sorry to find that I could not procure this remedy, as a doctor's advice or anything else would not cure me so quickly, safely and easily." This medicine is sold all over South Africa and there is nothing better for coughs, colds or croup as it contains absolutely nothing injurious and is perfectly safe to give the little ones. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Have you secured your copy of Picturesque Honolulu? It is the most beautiful souvenir of Honolulu ever issued. Fifteen cents a copy ready for mailing.