

SEATTLE MAN IS HERE TO WORK UP GOOD EXHIBIT

"Now that the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition has closed, eyes are turned toward the next great world's fair, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which will be held at Seattle, Washington, opening June 1, and closing October 15, 1909," said Col. Joseph R. McLaughlin, of Seattle, who is stopping at the Young.

"This exposition will be held in a section of the country where world's fairs are new and for that and many other reasons it is expected to be a success, beneficially, educationally, artistically and financially. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be the second world's fair ever held west of the Rocky Mountains, the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon, being the first.

"Work on the grounds and buildings of the exposition is well under way and the management is determined to have everything in readiness by opening day. This has been said about all expositions in late years, but the promise has never been completely fulfilled. The officials of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, however, have started out with a completed-opening-day idea above everything else, and if they do not carry out their plan it will not be because western energy has not been expended in the task.

"The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition promises to be different from former world's fairs in many ways, but one policy stands out so far above any of the rest that the entire press of the country is commenting favorably about it. No money will be asked from Uncle Sam to carry on the work. That policy must be conceded as original with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

"All the management desires is for the United States Government to participate in the same manner as foreign countries and the different states, by erecting buildings and installing therein exhibits. Former expositions have been aided by the government in many different ways. Outright gifts of large sums of money have been made by Congress to some world's fairs, while others have negotiated loans from Uncle Sam, some of which were paid back and some of which were not. Some expositions have received both donations and loans. As stated before the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will ask for neither. A clause pledging this policy has been inserted in the Congressional bill making provision for participation only, by Uncle Sam.

"Since the United States Government began to patronize expositions down to the Jamestown fair, Congress has appropriated a total of \$28,752,251 for world's fairs. Only \$485,000 of this money has been spent west of the Rocky Mountains, the Lewis and Clark exposition, one of the most suc-

cessful ever held, receiving the benefit of that amount.

"The bill that has been introduced at the present session of Congress provides an appropriation of \$700,000 to enable Uncle Sam to take advantage of the opportunity for effective advertising. It has passed the Senate and will soon pass the House. It provides for the following buildings: Government, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines, Fisheries.

"On June 1 last, before a crowd of fifteen thousand persons, ground-breaking ceremonies were held, with many prominent men making addresses, among whom was Hon. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, representing President Roosevelt. From that date to the present time, work has been going on rapidly upon the exposition grounds. The grading and clearing has been finished. All of the principal roadways, avenues, circles and plazas have been completed. The Administration Building has been erected and occupied by the executive force for several months. Contracts have been let for the construction of four large buildings and several small ones. Among these are the Manufactures Building, Auditorium, Palace of Fine Arts and Machinery Hall. The three latter buildings will be permanent structures, built of buff brick with terra cotta trimmings. The 'A-Y-P,' as it is sometimes called in Seattle, will differ again from some former fairs in that some of its exhibit palaces will be permanent structures. The grounds are located on the property of the Washington University, a State institution, and after the exposition is over the permanent buildings and those substantially built will be taken over by the college to be used for educational purposes.

"The exposition site is the most beautiful ever used for such a purpose. It is 250 acres in extent and borders for more than a mile and a half on Lake Union and Lake Washington, the latter being the largest body of fresh water in the Pacific Northwest. Within the city limits it is convenient to all parts of Seattle, and is only twenty minutes' ride by electric car from the business center. The Olympic and Cascade Mountains may be seen from the grounds, and an unobstructed view may be obtained of the perpetual snow peaks of Mt. Rainier and Mt. Baker. Tall, stately giants of the forest form beautiful vistas, and gentle slopes; commanding terraces and unsurpassed stretches of waterfront add to the beauty of the exposition's setting. In the erection of the buildings every precaution will be taken to preserve nature's own handiwork.

"Twelve large exhibit palaces will form the main part of the exposition. Around these will cluster the State, foreign and concessions buildings, and smaller exhibit structures. The main exhibit buildings will be: United States Government, Alaska, Yukon, Manufactures, Agriculture and Horticulture, Machinery, Forestry, Fine Arts, Fisheries, Mines, Hawaii and Philippines.

"Citizens of Seattle and the entire Pacific Coast are enthusiastic in their support of the exposition. There is no 'knocking' going on by other cities in that section. They all realize that, although the Pacific Northwest is growing rapidly, an impetus such as the exposition will give will be of material help.

"To start the exposition off right, the people of Seattle got together over a year ago, October 2, 1906, and raised \$650,000 in one day by the purchase of stock in the exposition corporation, something that was never done before by any city at any time for any purpose. The capital stock was placed at \$500,000, but when the business day was over it was discovered that the stock had been oversubscribed to the tune of \$150,000. The capital stock was then increased to \$650,000, all of which will be sold in Seattle before the exposition opens.

"Not to be outdone, the State of Washington at the legislative meeting of 1906-07 appropriated \$1,000,000 for its representation at the exposition. The Evergreen State will erect several buildings to hold the large displays it will make. Although a young State, Washington's appropriation as an exposition State is as much as that made by Missouri, which held the record before with the million dollars it appropriated for the St. Louis world's fair.

"Oregon and California have each appropriated \$100,000 for their participation, with assurances that more funds will be forthcoming at the 1909 meetings of their Legislatures. Other States that have made preliminary appropriations are: Pennsylvania, \$75,000; Missouri, \$10,000; Utah, \$2000; Nebraska, \$15,000. This winter many States are expected to make provision for buildings and exhibits. Assurances have been given that the following commonwealths will appropriate funds at their next Legislatures: New York, Massachusetts, Montana, Kentucky, Idaho, Nevada, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota and Colorado.

"Foreign participation will be confined strictly to the countries bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. There are twenty-four of these nations which are vitally interested in the purpose of the exposition. Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the Netherlands will be invited to make exhibits representative of their interest in Pacific trade development. At the present time commissioners are touring the Orient in the interest of the exposition and are meeting with much success in Japan and China. Those two countries have given assurances that they will be well represented.

"Different again from many former expositions, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will not commemorate any particular event; it will not depend upon historical sentiment to arouse enthusiasm and induce participation. It will be a great international industrial and commercial affair to aid as far as possible in the development of the world.

"The primary object of the exposition is to exploit the resources and potentialities of Alaska and Yukon, and to make known and foster the vast importance of the trade of the Pacific Ocean and of the countries bordering upon it. In addition, it will demonstrate the marvelous progress of Western America.

"The prevailing conception of Alaska is that it is nothing but a land of ice, snow and gold. The same is true of Yukon. Few persons realize the great possibilities and advantages of these countries. Besides the fur, fish and gold resources, there are others that are only beginning to be developed and which offer unusual inducements to capital and labor. It will be the aim of the exposition through exhibits to bring the Northland into the limelight and give the world a correct idea of its vast riches. Alaska has produced more than \$125,000,000 in gold, \$50,000,000 in furs and \$96,000,000 in fish. There are thousands of acres of land available for agriculture, and thousands more covered with timber. And all of this Uncle Sam bought for about the price of one modern battleship.

"The bringing of the shores of the Pacific Ocean closer together commercially, which will be done by exploiting the resources of the countries of that great ocean, will be an accomplishment worth several times the cost of the Exposition.

"Considerably more than half the people of the world live in the countries which border on the Pacific Ocean. The latest available statistics, furnished by the United States department of Commerce and Labor, give these countries, exclusive of the United States, an area of 17,96,000 square miles, and a population of \$94,363,000. Their imports aggregate \$1,853,334,000 annually, and their exports \$1,833,642,000, so that their total foreign trade is \$3,746,976,000. Of this foreign Pacific trade the United States enjoys one-fifth, the total being \$718,000,000, annually, of which \$396,000,000 is represented by imports and \$322,000,000 by exports.

"When one considers that the United States enjoys positional advantages over the countries of Europe, being much nearer the countries specified, and that in spite of this advantage our country may boast of only about one-fifth of the trade which these countries have, the possibilities of an increased transpacific business may be understood in a general way.

"The exploitation of the Pacific West will be, naturally, another important result that will be accomplished by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The Lewis and Clark Exposition held at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, introduced the East and Middle West to the West, and now the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will cultivate this acquaintance into a warm friendship. The Exposition will do much toward giving the East a proper attitude of appreciation of the West. The 250,000 (estimated) visitors from East of the Rockies who will take advantage of the reduced railroad rates to attend the fair, see the country and its people, study conditions and take note of achievements, will return home with minds cleared of very much haziness that has bedeviled them by reason of the acceptance of fictional caricature as gospel fact.

"The men who are responsible for the success of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition are all of the western type who are used to doing big things well. The Exposition is incorporated under the state laws of Washington, and the board of trustees of fifty members is composed of representative citizens of Seattle. Although there are several committees under the supervision of an executive committee it is the tendency of all committees to select experienced exposition men to carry on the work assigned to them.

"J. E. Chilberg, president of the Exposition, is one of Seattle's most prominent and most energetic citizens.

"J. H. McGraw, vice president, was once Governor of Washington and has held several other political offices in the State and City of Seattle.

"R. A. Bullinger, vice president, at present Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., was at one time mayor of Seattle and at another time judge of the superior court.

"A. S. Kerry, vice president, is a big lumberman of the State of Washington.

"I. A. Nadeau, director general, has been active in the upbuilding of Seattle for a long time, having been general agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad for sixteen years.

"For director of exploitation, the services of Henry N. Reed, of Portland, were secured. Mr. Reed, an experienced newspaper man, was secretary and director of exploitation of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

"Frank P. Allen, Jr., director of works, gained his knowledge of exposition work at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in the division of architecture.

"As other divisions and departments are organized it is the intention of the management to secure experienced persons to carry on the work.

"We feel that the people of these islands can make no better investment than to have a strong exhibit of its beauties and its commerce at this exposition."

JACK ATKINSON ON TEMPERANCE ROSTRUM

One of the evening papers states that Jack Atkinson will be a speaker at Central Union church Sunday evening, but has not yet chosen his topic. As the meeting is to be a temperance rally, under the direction of Mr. Woolley, Mr. Atkinson will not be likely to depart from the common theme. It was reported on the streets yesterday that he means to take a leading part in the Anti-Saloon movement, but he could not be found by a reporter who went to interrogate him.

WERE MARRIED LAST EVENING

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

In the historic reception room of the W. W. Hall residence, 1708 Nuuanu avenue, at 8 o'clock last evening, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Florence Hall, became the bride of Malcolm McIntyre, son of Malcolm T. McIntyre, the Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder officiating. The ceremony, a quiet, home affair, was witnessed by a hundred of the friends and relatives of the families of the bride and groom.

It was in a corner of this great room, many years ago, that the father and mother of the bride were wedded, and where, about two score years ago, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones held a reception following their wedding.

The resources of Moanalua were drawn upon for the beautiful floral decorations which made the room a bower of sweetness. Green and white predominated in the color scheme.

When, with the wedding march, the bride entered the apartment, she was preceded by two pretty little ribbon-girls, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Gartley, bearing white ribbons. The bride advanced on the arm of her father, arrayed in white satin exquisitely adorned with lace, wearing orange blossoms in her hair and bearing in her hands a magnificent shower bouquet of white roses. The ceremony was a double-ring affair.

Following the service an informal reception was held and refreshments were served. There were many splendid and costly wedding gifts. The young people will reside on Vancouver Highway, College Hills, upon the completion of their house now building.

AMERICAN MINER TO NEW ZEALAND

By the Aorangi last Saturday there passed through Honolulu, one of the best known mining and mechanical engineers of the Northwest, George A. Carter, on his way to New Zealand to become the engineer for a syndicate of capitalists there in a mining venture that promises to rival the best known gold mines in the world.

On the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand there is a vast body of black sand which contains a large proportion of gold. The existence of the sands and their extent, and the fact that they contained free gold has been known for many years, but no satisfactory method of working them has ever before been devised. The usual methods of placer mining will not do, partly because of the slight difference between the specific gravity of the sand and the free gold, but chiefly because the sand has a scouring action that carries out the quicksilver from the sluices.

A syndicate has recently secured control of a large portion of this deposit of sand, and has been in negotiation for some time with Mr. Baker, sending him large quantities of the sand to experiment with. Mr. Baker after much experimenting has devised a system of separating the sand from the gold by the use of the magnetic current. A very large proportion of the black sand consists of iron in combination with other elements. The iron is in different combinations. But it is proposed to make use of the attraction of the magnet to separate the sand from the gold.

"As yet," said Mr. Baker while in Honolulu, "we have not considered any disposition of the sand, except that having separated it by this process we will keep it separate. Whether it can be developed into a profitable by-product remains to be seen. At present our plans are for the securing of the gold. The sand which consists of iron in combination with other elements is the sand that has made separation difficult in the past. Get that out and the remaining sand mixed with the gold is easily handled."

FREE SEEDS FROM UNCLE SAM'S FARM

Honolulu, T. H., March 10, 1908.

Editor Advertiser: Honorable J. K. Kalani'aoale, Delegate to Congress, has forwarded to this department for distribution his quota of free Congressional vegetable seeds for this year. The seed is put up in two packages as follows: "A," containing lettuce, radish, watermelon, collards and carrots; and "B," containing corn, endive, mustard, radish and watermelon.

Application for the seed should be addressed Mailing Clerk, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Box 331, Honolulu.

Very truly yours,
RALPH S. HOSMER,
Superintendent of Forestry.

POLICE ROUND UP HOBOES.

A number of hoboies were rounded up by the police last night and placed in the cells. Several who were trying the open-air treatment about the old fish-market were pounded on the feet and added to the collection, the robbery of the Chinese store at that place recently and the reported holdup of a sailor on the front on Monday night leading the police to regard drunken and penniless strangers with suspicion.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

ORDERS CAME TO DOUBLE FORT SHAFTER PLANT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Orders were received day before yesterday by Captain Humphrey, the U. S. Depot Quartermaster here, to begin preparations for duplicating the buildings on Fort Shafter reservation, Kahauiki, Honolulu—doubling the size of the post.

The specifications call for the following structures:
One set of quarters for field officers.
One set of quarters for unmarried officers.
Two sets of quarters for non-commissioned officers.
Two barracks.
One lavatory for barracks.
One double messroom and kitchen.
One coal shed.

Captain Humphrey said last evening that bids would be advertised for in Honolulu and San Francisco in about two months from now. In the meantime the ground plans must be had from Washington and the site gone over.

The settlement of this matter will be highly satisfying to Honolulu, which got a scare some weeks ago from the report that the Post Surgeon had held up the building plans because of the mosquito peril. The amount involved is about \$300,000.

When the new buildings are completed Fort Shafter will have eight companies of infantry or two battalions.

CRUISER BUILT AND LAUNCHED IN TWO MONTHS

The Japanese naval office is congratulating itself and the vernacular press of the empire is filled with praise over the feat recently accomplished of launching the first-class armored cruiser Ibuki from the government shipbuilding yards, at Kure, within six months after the laying down of the keel. Not only do the Japanese believe that they have beaten all previous records for speed in the construction of war vessels of this class, but the Ibuki also is unique because of the fact that from keel to fighting top she was built entirely of materials forged and put together in Japanese government yards.

The cruiser Ibuki, which was launched by Prince Higashi-Fushimi on November 21, is a sister ship to the Kurama, recently launched at the Yokosuka yards. Her length is 450 feet, beam 75.6 feet and displacement 14,000 tons. Fitted with the Miyabara boiler, the invention of a Japanese naval officer, and the Curtis turbine, the Ibuki is expected to develop 22,500 horsepower.

Both the Ibuki and her sister ship, the Kurama, were designed by Japanese naval engineers, as all of the battleships recently built in Japan have been. The keel was laid at Kure in May, 1907, and immediately a double force of men was put at work. The naval office denies that any special effort was made to rush the cruiser through to completion, but the Japanese papers say that the bureau was not averse to a demonstration of just how quickly a fighting machine could be turned out by its artisans.

Every ounce of steel used in the construction of the new cruiser came from either the Kure Steel Foundry, which is a part of the great naval plant at that port, or the Wakamatsu Iron Works, an independent concern

RUEF WANTS RENT FOR LITTLE PRIVATE JAIL RETURNS AFTER SEVEN YEARS AND IS FINED \$50

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Abe Ruef not only wants immunity, but he wants his money back. His attorneys say that it is a matter of principle. The prosecution agrees, but says that it should be spelled "principal." Their only surprise is that Ruef did not ask for interest as well. In a suit yesterday afternoon Ruef asks that he be recompensed with \$4659.95, the amount he was obliged to spend for the maintenance of his prison quarters at Pacific avenue and Fillmore street. He names as defendants Judge Frank H. Dunne, Rudolph Spreckels, William H. Langdon, William J. Burns, Francis J. Heney and William J. Biggy and asks the court to order these men to pay him the amount stated.

A statement from Ruef's camp concerning the announcement that the real purpose of the suit was not to obtain the money, but to show that until January 8, 1908, the prosecution had acted as though it regarded the immunity contract as still in force. It was added that should the court award the \$4659.95 to Ruef, he would donate it to charity. The prosecution is inclined to regard this as another little joke on charity.

ASK GOVERNOR TO HELP THEM FOUR OF THE EIGHT HINDUS WERE LANDED

Governor Frear Tuesday morning received a petition, at the hands of a Japanese not acting in an official capacity, signed by the Japanese lepers at Molokai, praying that, upon application of the Japanese Government for the transportation of petitioners to Japan, he will direct the proper Territorial authorities to deliver petitioners to whatever vessel is designated. Unless the request does come from the Japanese Government, the petitioners are likely to remain where they are. Mr. Ishii, who went to Molokai to present the petition for signature, first handed it to the Japanese Consul here.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

"They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.