THE PRESS OF NEW JAPAN

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin).

TOKIO, April 3.—No one feature of western civilization has obtained a stronger hold upon the people of Japan than the newspaper. The Japanese press exercises a powerful influence, not only upon politics, but upon the social life of the people. It has been the medium through which the comparatively few men educated in western ideas have imparted their newfound knowledge to the masses. As in the United States, there are all sorts and conditions of newspapers here, but they may generally be divided into two classes, the sober journals and the "yellows." One class is marked by its dignified attitude whether in praise or criticism; the other by its intemperate editorial tone, its bold headlines in red ink, and its appeal to the masses as against the classes.

Japanese topsy-turvydom cannot be found in the manner in which newspapers are conducted; it is manifest only in their mechanical aspect. The Japanese read from right to left, and their written or printed lines run from the top to the bottom. Consequently the columns of a newspaper run across the page horizontally instead of vertically. The linotype is impossible in Japan because the printer must have types for over five thousand different characters, and no type-setting machine could supply such a demand. So that the making of a newspaper is altogether different in the beginning. The type is selected by one set of men, arranged by another, and turned over to the make-up man who arranges the pages in the manner of his western brother, except that he works upside down and crosswise. Then comes the stereotyper and the web perfecting press and the differences between the Occident and Orient are submerged and obliterated by the triumph of modern mechanical science.

The newspaper itself, if translated into English, would be quite familiar to the American reader. There is cable news from abroad, telegraph news from all over the Empire, local news, society happenings, politics, theatrical news, sports, features, cartoons, a continued story and advertisements. The want ads are led by the matrimonial classification, but their style is about the same as the American. There is the daily weather forecast, the railroad time-table and the daily adventures of the almond-eyed cousins of Buster Brown and Happy Hooligan.

The Tokio Asahi is conducting a tour around the world for fifty young men, the party now being in the United States. The Jiji Shimpo has been carrying on a beauty contest, printing every day a half page of half-tone cuts of fair Nipponese belles who are entered in the lists in response to the Jiji's acceptance of the challenge of a Chicago newspaper to beat its selection of a Chicago girl as the most beautiful woman in the world. This beauty contest created great excitement in Japan, and proved to be a circulation-getter for the Jiji. The comic weeklies took it up, and Tokio Puck published a cartoon of the winner of the first prize dreaming of the American millionaire who would see her picture in Chicago and cross the Pacific to claim his almond-eyed bride.

The attention paid to American affairs is illustrated by the enterprise displayed by a Tokio paper when Congress met last December. Not being able to secure an advance copy of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, it succeeded in having an intelligent synopsis made in the United States that could be placed upon the wire as soon as the reading of the message was begun in Congress. This synopsis was over a thousand words in length and cost the paper over $500 for transmission.

The national sport of Japan is wrestling, and the great matches are held in Tokio twice a year, in January and May. The wrestlers are paid an annual salary, and whether their stipend is augmented or diminished is determined by the exhibition of prowess at these two festivals. The wrestlers are in training for weeks, drinking as many gallons of beer each day as possible to make them fat. The Tokio newspapers send special correspondents to the training quarters, columns of gossip are printed each day and snapshots of the heroes in characteristic attitudes appear from time to time. When a baseball team from Hawaii came to play a series with a Tokio college nine, the newspapers treated it with columns of space, just as American dailies play up the post-series championship games between the leaders of the rival major leagues.

Mr. Taft landed in Yokohama at nine o'clock in the morning. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Tokio Hochi was on the street with halftone pictures of the distinguished American on his way down the gang-plank. In the present political campaign the leading newspapers will send special correspondents to close districts to follow the candidates on the hustings. During the late war with Russia nearly every newspaper in Japan had a man at the front, and the war news was given to the people in extras which appeared with a frequency reminding one of New York in 1898.

The business end of the newspaper also follows closely the pattern of the western journalism. The papers are circulated for from ten to twenty-five cents a month, less than it costs to produce them. In Japan, as in America, circulation is a losing game and profit must come from advertising. The rates for advertising here are exceedingly high in proportion to the general standard of living. One of the leading newspapers of Tokio charges thirty cents a line, six lines to the inch. Paper is cheaper than in the United States and labor costs nothing like as much. The typesetters receive from fifteen to fifty cents a day, the foreman not more than a dollar. In the press room fifty cents a day is considered high wages. The editorial helpers are better paid, reversing the rule obtaining in the United States where the average reporter receives a smaller salary than the compositor who puts his copy into type.

The Jiji Shimpo, or Times Newspaper, has its main office in Tokio, but it publishes a simultaneous edition in Osaka, 360 miles away. The work is done by telephone, the Tokio edition being transmitted verbatim over four wires leased from the Imperial postoffice. It is received by shorthand writers, who transcribe the copy by details and rush it to the printer in Osaka within a few minutes after the proof sheets have reached the Tokio editorial rooms. The Jiji has a circulation of 200,000 copies. It is one of the representatives of the higher class of conservative newspapers, its rank being shared by the Tokio Asahi and several others. The Hochi is the leading radical paper, being positive in its political views, although not yellow. The "yellow journals" are numerous all over the Empire and many of them have an enormous circulation.

The bitterness of attacks upon political opponents in the sensational press goes far beyond the worst exhibitions of journalistic venom known in America today. Sixty years ago the purely political sheets in the United States may have been as furious as their Japanese successors of today, but the filth employed by the lower class Japanese editor has been utterly impossible among English-speaking people since long before the newspaper was born into the world. Of course the freedom of the press does not extend so far that an attack could be made upon the Emperor. He is still regarded as something more than human, as the tangible center of the national spirit against which no patriot may sin in word, thought or deed. The worst thing a Japanese critic can say of an opponent in politics is: "He is false to the Emperor."

In front of the publication office of any Tokio paper, or at branch offices, crowds are continually gathered about the bulletin boards. The very lowest and poorest of people buy newspapers and through them gain an idea of what is going on in the world. Japanese peasants have been heard discussing in their own language the probabilities of Mr. Roosevelt's taking another term of office and then making himself Emperor. This incident shows that the Japanese point of view is such that he cannot always interpret foreign news correctly, but it must be remembered that thirty years ago the Japanese peasant did not know America existed, and was firm in the belief that Japan and China made up the whole world, to say nothing of his theory that the sun and moon were made in Japan and afterwards hung in the heavens.

In the cities, the people who two years ago formed mobs to throw stones at the terrible foreign devil invention called a trolley car, are now demanding one-cent fares and municipal ownership of rapid transit facilities. The newspapers did this. When Chicago was in the throes of a campaign on the rapid transit and municipal ownership question, the Japanese newspapers told their people about it. They took the municipal ownership side and hence Tokio is to own its own street car lines. These examples of the influence of the newspapers in bringing western ideas to the masses of the people, illustrate what a force the Oriental press may become. The fifty millions of Japanese are being reached by newspapers—the four hundred millions of Chinese may yet receive the light of the twentieth century through the same medium.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. 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. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists every where.

WANTS TO CUT POSTS FROM GOVERNMENT LAND

A. F. Knudsen yesterday called on Acting Governor Mott-Smith to consult him about cutting trees for posts for a fence between the cane and the grazing lands on the government lands under lease to the Knudsens. It is believed that the tenants have the right under the lease to cut these trees for this purpose, but in the interest of forestry, as well as fencing, Knudsen thought it at least courteous to advise the Governor about the matter.

JAPANESE EXPOSITION

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO, April 3.—The great exposition to be held in the capital of Japan in 1912 will be distinctive in many ways. It will be the first international affair of the kind ever held in the Far East, and this fact alone will cause the introduction of innumerable features hitherto unknown in similar expositions that have been given in the Western Hemisphere. The exposition is the growth of over a century of experience among the Western nations, but owing to the peculiarities of local conditions much of this experience will be useless to the Japanese.

Foremost among the problems confronting the promoters of the big enterprise in Tokio is the question of living accommodations for any considerable number of foreign visitors. Tokio has nearly two million inhabitants, but it has only three hotels equipped for the entertainment of Europeans and Americans. The service in all of these places is very ordinary, and their combined facilities are not equal to the entertainment of more than two or three hundred guests.

The plan for overcoming this serious handicap will not only be unique, but effective. On the hills surrounding the site of the exposition are scores of Buddhist and Shinto temples with attractive and commodious grounds. The exposition management proposes to erect large numbers of neat little Japanese cottages in these parks, furnish them in the style of the country, and install in them capable native servants. These cozy dwellings will be rented for any length of time desired, and at a rate so low that the entire cost of living will be less than most foreigners ever dreamed of. The weather in Japan in the summer season is mild enough to permit of camping out with comfort, and the plan of quartering visitors in the temple grounds will include the furnishing of army tents for bachelors or others who desire still more economical living. Those Americans to whom the mystic East has appealed through the pages of prose and rhyme will find this arrangement not only cheap and comfortable, but it will afford them the opportunity to live within the sound of the temple bells a-tinkling "somewheres east of Suez." The exposition management will also construct an immense "Inside Inn," similar to the one of unpleasant memory at St. Louis.

This exposition will be different from the poorest of the Japanese, the government affair. Instead of being organized and carried on by a private corporation, the government provides the money and directs everything. On account of this many things can be done which otherwise would be impossible. Extortion for living accommodations will be prevented by the government's providing most of the quarters, and arbitrarily fixing the price that all others shall charge. This is the way they do things in Japan.

The matter of transportation will also be under government control. The steamers operating under Japanese subsidies will be concentrated in fast passenger schedules to American and European ports, available ships will be chartered from other lines, and the ocean rate reduced to such a low figure as to practically eliminate distance. One of the purposes of giving this exposition is to afford the foreigner a chance to see for himself what the Japanese are doing at home, and the government proposes to make inducements in the way of extremely low rates.

To bring the educational benefits of the big fair within the easy reach of the poorest of the Japanese, th government will observe the same liberality as that shown in the plans for inducing foreign travel. The Japanese people are so poor that the price of everything must be extremely cheap. Third-class fare on the government-owned railroads of Japan is at present about a half cent a mile, but during the exposition this rate will be reduced 50 per cent. If a similar rate was charged in the United States, the fare from New York to Chicago would be $2.25 instead of $20. The cost of living for the provincial Japanese who visit Tokio will come inside of twenty-five cents a day for lodging and three meals, and the price of admission to the exposition will be only five cents for everybody.

The Japanese common people are great travelers when the accommodations are brought within their means, and the cost of everything in connection with the exposition will be fixed in accordance with their ability to pay. Of course the benefit of these cheap rates will extend to the foreign visitor as well. The Japanese custom of making pilgrimages to the various temples in the country is a great educational factor on account of the knowledge the travelers accumulate in their migrations. These trips are taken each year just after the rice planting in June, and after the harvest of the rice crop in September. Japan has already held five small internal expositions, and they were all well patronized. The Osaka exposition lasted five months and the attendance was over 35,000 a day, a number more than twice as large as the showing made at Jamestown last summer. The Tokio exposition will last for seven months, and on account of its size, cheapness and international character, the attendance will exceed all previous records.

The exposition will occupy three hundred acres of ground, which will lie in two tracts of about equal size. One of these is an army parade ground and the other is a part of the Emperor's estate. They are located three quarters of a mile apart, and will be connected by a boulevard about 120 feet in width. On this thoroughfare there will be a belt railway to provide rapid transportation free to all.

Among the features never seen at any other exposition will be a feudal tournament like those given by the famed samurai warriors of Japan some six hundred years ago. This will consist of contests in strength and skill by the courtiers, fox hunting, falconry, archery, and the elaborate Noo dance, which is somewhat similar to the ancient Greek musical dramas. Special exhibitions of all the principal Oriental games and sports will be provided, and the period of the exposition has been arranged to include the cherry blossom and chrysanthemum seasons so that visitors may see the country at its prettiest and the people in their holiday moods.

In order that the Japanese people may have an object lesson in the kinds of houses foreigners live in, the exposition management has requested all the governments which intend to erect special buildings to follow the style of architecture of their own countries. It was at first proposed to have cafes constructed and equipped after the fashion of each country, but this suggestion had to be abandoned because the Japanese could not afford the expensive food to which foreigners are accustomed. The matter of providing foreign amusements is also a problem on account of the consideration of expense. Up to this time only two foreign amusement enterprises have appeared at any of the Japanese internal fairs. At Osaka there was a small Russian circus which charged twelve and a half cents; and Carmencita, the Spanish dancer, who gave performances for a five-cent admission. Although these prices were absurdly low, these attractions played to "capacity" from early until late. The curious Japanese swarmed to see the strange foreign doings, and the spirit of Carmencita's flying heels is still the subject of enthusiastic reminiscence among the yokels of inland Japan. Such American attractions as negro jubilee singers and dancers, vaudeville and circus acts in which there is no talking, and the unique devices that have been so popular in the amusement parks in America undoubtedly would prove great drawing cards on the Tokio Pike.

The Japanese exposition must also be looked upon by the foreign exhibitor from a different point of view. There are many kinds of good things that have proved popular in other countries that could not be used here at all. For instance it would be a useless expense to send certain kinds of heavy machinery such a great distance when there is no market awaiting it. The poverty of the Japanese masses is so great that their purchases must be confined almost exclusively to cheap necessities. Every prospective exhibitor should keep this in mind.

After the Osaka exposition there was much complaint from foreign exhibitors whose trademarks were stolen and imitated by the Japanese. To prevent a recurrence of this dishonesty a law will be passed making the infringement of trademarks punishable by fine and imprisonment. This law will be binding from the moment the exhibitor files his application at the patent office, without regard to the date of that bureau's endorsement. However, in the light of past experience and the present difficulty in getting satisfaction from Japanese courts for even the most flagrant infringements, the exposition officials need not be surprised if foreign exhibitors demand more than fair promises of protection. The most certain means of Japan's convincing outsiders of her good intentions in this regard is to make an example of some of its citizens who may be easily pointed out as offenders at this time. There is no need to wait until 1912 for reform.

ENGLISH JAPAN'S SECOND TONGUE

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO, April 5.—The visitor to Japan is immediately struck by the universal ambition of the people to learn the English language. The Japanese recognize the fact that English has become the universal coin-current of conversation, and they are determined to possess it. Taking a walk through a public park in Tokio, an American's ears are greeted by the familiar "Strike one! "Ball three!" "Safe!" The umpire is clad in the kimono of his people, one nine dresses in uniforms from an American sporting goods house, the other in native costume, but the game is good American baseball, and it is always conducted in the English language.

The study of English is compulsory in the high schools, and is being gradually introduced in the elementary schools also. A few years from now English will be spoken in every part of Japan, and it will be the national business language. The zeal of the high school boys is remarkable. Americans or Britishers who have lived here for some time become impatient with the students, but the new-comer is always interested. The boys have learned to be on the lookout for the rubber-necked stranger. Let him stop to watch a game or look in a shop window in some section of the city remote from the foreign settlement, and he will be surrounded by a group of high school boys dressed in white-dotted blue kimonos. If he will so much as glance at one of them encouragingly the conversation begins, and the boys volunteer themselves as guides or interpreters. They know that practice is required to learn to speak a language, and they never overlook an opportunity. An American on a trolley car will have the services of two or three boys to aid him in finding his destination, while the other passengers who do not know English look upon their young compatriots with proud and approving smiles.

Even those boys who are too poor to go to shool and must work for their living are possessed by the same ambition. Such books as "English Learned at Home" have an enormous sale, and a foreigner who is shopping is often asked by a working boy how to pronounce some especially difficult word. Shopkeepers put up English signs, some of them ludicrously funny, and the Imperial and municipal governments recognize English as "the other language" by placing English signs over the doors of all public institutions. The money of Japan also bears English inscriptions, as well as native characters.

It has been within the memory of young men now living that the greatest of Japanese scholars declared that English-speaking people were inherently wicked because of the outrageous language they used. He said that an Englishman or an American would say "see the moon" in stead of "moon see," which was absolutely idiotic, because if the moon was not there how could anyone see it! Now a knowledge of English is required as a standard of eligibility to many positions, and without it no one is reckoned an accomplished scholar.

The men educated in the universities of America and England speak excellent English, but there are many Japanese who have never been outside of their own country who are equally as proficient. One of the leading newspapers in Tokio has an English subeditor who was born in a small village of interior Japan. His father and mother were Christians, and he fell under the influence of American missionaries. He studied English in a Japanese university, and then went to live with an American missionary family. He speaks not only English, but American, and is equal to making an original joke in the purest of George Ade. His accent is strange, of course, but no one has any difficulty in conversing with him upon the most abstract subject. He translates the foreign cablegrams for his newspaper, and when such distinguished visitors as Secretary Taft or Mr. Bryan come to Japan he is sent to interview them. He is often asked: "Where did you study in America?" and it is not without pardonable pride that he replies: "My English was 'made in Japan.'"

The Japanese students look to American sources more often than to English, perhaps because of the fact that American translators have been more active than their British cousins. In the native book shops scattered all about the great city of Tokio one sees the unmistakable evidence of American influence. There are several different editions of "The Life of Roosevelt," and books which hide their mysteries under the cryptic Chinese characters declare their origin by the halftone cover pictures of Washington, Benjamin Franklin, General Grant, Lincoln, Bryan, Gladstone, Napoleon, and other great men of the Occident.

The great majority of books translated from English into Japanese are of a scientific or technical character. Many standard English novels have been translated, but many more are to be found in editions for the student of English, containing copious foot notes in Japanese. In this way the Japanese student is introduced to the delightful romances of Sir Walter Scott and to the stirring tales of adventure from the pen of Alexander Dumas, coming from the French via the English. The influence of Western literature is making itself felt upon Japanese writers, and many novels are appearing which take English fiction for a model of construction. Heretofore Japanese poetry has been confined within the narrowest possible limits of mechanical formalism, the custom requiring that a poem must consist of either thirty-one or sixteen syllables; no more, no less.

Everyday use of English is increasing more rapidly than exact knowledge of correct grammar and orthography, and the result is a multiplication of ridiculous errors. Even the ambitious publications are not always careful of their translations. Tokyo Puck is a comic weekly modeled along the lines of its New York contemporary of the same name in physical appearance, but differing vastly in the character of its humor. This publication is entirely the product of Japanese natives, but it appears with a dual dress of Japanese and English. Its illustrated jokes and cartoons have their Japanese legend attached at the right hand of the picture, running vertically, and their English legend underneath.

Its humor is so coarse and broad that it would not be permitted to circulate in America, and it is condemned by the higher class of Japanese newspapers as indecent and scurrilous. However, it has a big circulation. In politics it is "agin the government," and it does not hesitate to attack anything short of the throne. In a recent issue there was a cartoon showing the prime minister and the minister of finance seated in a carriage, their faces distorted as if in terror, reading a newspaper. Above were portraits of the late King and Crown Prince of Portugal, and underneath this legend: "Marquis Saionji and Mr. Matsuda, who raised the taxes, read the news of the Portuguese assassination." Some of its attacks on the Prime Minister, although printed in English, are so vile that their exact character may not even be hinted at.

The usual "English as she is spoke" curiosities may be seen everywhere in Japanese cities. "Ferrules and Ice here," is a puzzler until one finds that "ferrules" is a free rendering of "fuel." "Beef and Hen Met Here" is the sign over a butcher shop. "Centrifugalized Milk" is milk from which the germs have been expelled by the Pasteur method. The "sublime tailor" and the "higher washman" are out for business, as is the man who writes "my company do send baggages into any direction with a good cheapness." The sign over a candy store reads: "European Infections Here." Even these things are to be taken as an earnest of the national ambition for Western learning.

The influence of the Japanese adoption of English on the future of world politics is not to be underestimated. A century ago English was spoken by 20,000,000 persons, fewer than those who spoke French, Russian, German or Spanish. Now English leads the list of European languages, being used by 130,000,000, the other languages following respectively: Russian, German, French and Spanish. In another generation Japan will add ten million or more to the list of English-speaking people, and for that reason their connection with Anglo-Saxon ideas and ideals will be much more close than if they had decided to adopt French or German as the medium through which they were to come into the Western world of letters. If the present difficulties between the United States and portions of the British Empire on one hand, and Japan on the other, can be brought to a peaceful solution, Anglo-American standards of thought will ultimately triumph in the Orient.

MANY ARE AFTER PINEAPPLE LAND

Enough people have called at the land office inquiring into pineapple lands on the Koolau side of this island, to take up several thousand acres, if it were available.

Chief Clerk Joshua Tucker says that there is not a day that a dozen or more people do not call at the land office to make inquiry about these lands. Some of them have the haziest notions of where the lands are, or how they are to be disposed of. But they have heard that they are pineapple lands and that they belong to the government and that they are to be disposed of in some way to people who want to go on the land and cultivate and improve it and raise pineapples, and they are that kind; they want land to cultivate in pineapples, and so they come to the land office to inquire about it.

Others know all about the lands; many of them have visited them. They have well-defined ideas of what they want, and they come to the land office to keep in touch with what is going on, and to be on hand whenever anything is done.

The lands belonging to the government which are included in the Kaneohe Ranch Land lease are three pieces: The lands of Halekou, containing about 284 acres; the lands of Keaahala, containing 350 acres; the lands of Kanoheulaiwi containing 49 acres. The lease on these has about five years yet to run, and the government cannot dispose of the lands until the expiration of the lease unless the lessee of the lands is willing to surrender his lease.

As to the last named lands, the 49 acre tract, there has been a plan to divide it up into tracts of about nine and a half acres each. But J. E. Higgins of the Experiment Station called on the Acting Governor day before yesterday and suggested that they should be divided up into tracts of not less than eighteen acres.

There seems to be a strong feeling against dividing up these lands into too small tracts. Twenty-five acres seems to be the smallest tract that anyone approves of, and forty acre tracts are favored by the majority of those who are seeking to become pineapple kings.

LOUISA TESTA DIES IN PRISON

Louisa Testa died at Oahu prison about midnight Monday night, of pneumonia. She was a daughter of F. J. Testa.

In local police annals, Louisa Testa has been the leading character in several lively chapters. She was married about ten years ago, when still a girl in her teens, and several years ago was separated from her husband by divorce, he, eventually, leaving the Islands. Then for several years she led a life that brought her into frequent collision with the police, and led her to spend longer or shorter periods "on the reef."

A little over a year ago a good deal of interest was aroused by the announcement that Louisa intended to lead a new life; that she had joined the Salvation Army, and would thereafter appear in blue uniform and poke bonnet. No one seems ever to have seen her in Salvation Army costume, but at any rate for a year or so the police court missed her entirely, until a few weeks ago she was brought in and sent over for thirty days. It was while serving that sentence that she died. Pneumonia took her after a short illness. She died at the early age of twenty-four, after a life that measured much longer than that in experience. She sleeps in Makiki cemetery.

VOLCANO WATER MAN SUED FOR DIVORCE

A summons in divorce proceedings brought by Jennie Williams against H. L. Williams appears in this issue. Williams is the man who had charge of the manufacture of "Volcano Water" in Puna several years ago. After securing financial backing and organizing a company he began the bottling of water that came through an underground passage in the Puna district of Hawaii. At times the water was warm and it always had a somewhat sulphurous taste but it failed to catch on with the public and after losing several thousand dollars, some say thirty thousand, the company went out of existence. Before leaving Puna Williams was given a license to practise law in the district court and for a time did well. He left there, finally, and located in Alberta, Canada, and began boring for oil in the vicinity of Edmondton. Several Hilo people went there and joined him, one of them a prominent lawyer and one or two who remained in Hilo put money in the enterprise. It was not more successful than the volcano water business and the last the Hilo people heard of Williams was that he had gone to Tonopah during the boom. Two of his associates in Edmondton also located in the gold diggings and are doing well. Williams may be there also. The wife is the daughter of Dick Douglass who died suddenly in Kiley's place on Hotel street while eating breakfast.

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

It is most annoying, as well as disagreeable, to be troubled with pains in the saomach, and there is no need of it, for one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will allay the pain. Try it once and be convinced. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.