

LETTERS MADE FAMOUS IN FORMER CAMPAIGNS

If there had been more "Foraker letter," more attacks on Governor Haskell, and further interchanges of courtesies between President Roosevelt and William J. Bryan, the presidential campaign just closed would have resembled the campaigns of 1880 and 1884, when the platform issues were forgotten in a large measure and personal attacks were of paramount importance to the public. In those campaigns sensational letters also figured, some of them genuine and some forged. There were also sensational incidents that probably affected the result of the elections. Garfield, the Republican candidate in 1880, was obliged to abandon the campaign issues for a time and give his attention to defending himself against the attacks made upon him on account of his alleged connection with the Credit-Mobilier scheme, the so-called salary grab, by which the salaries of members of Congress were increased, and the charge that he had, while a member of Congress, accepted \$5000 to vote in favor of a bill of the Board of Public Works in Washington to pave the city with the DeGolyer wood pavement. Toward the end of the campaign he had to spend much of his time in denying the authenticity of the famous Morey letter, says the New York Post.

In 1884 James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate, was forced to devote most of his stump speeches to explanations of the "Mulligan letters." He had explained in detail, while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, but he had to go all over the matter again when he was a presidential candidate. Moreover, he met with several unfortunate incidents in the course of his campaign, notably the Burchard incident, which, his friends have since asserted, was responsible for the loss of New York State and his defeat. More letters turned up in the campaign of 1888 which attracted public attention. Among these were the Dudley "blocks-of-five" letter and the "Sackville-West" letter; both undoubtedly had some effect in the campaign of that year. Sensational letters and incidents have also figured in State and in city campaigns.

The Morey letter referred to above was intended to injure Garfield on the Pacific Coast. In 1880 the Chinese immigration question was agitating the country. On October 23, twelve days before the election, a New York newspaper published a letter purporting to have been written by Garfield on January 23 of that year to one H. L. Morey of Lynn, Mass. The communication appeared to be a reply to a letter written to General Garfield for the purpose of obtaining his views on Chinese cheap labor, and was as follows:

"House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1880.
Dear Sir—Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand. I take it that the question of employes is only a question of private and corporate economy. Individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it the cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the general government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor.
Yours truly yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.

"To H. L. Morey, Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass."
The letter, which was in handwriting something like Garfield's, was headed "personal and confidential," and was reproduced in newspapers throughout the country. It produced consternation in the Republican ranks, as it was feared that the letter, whether genuine or not, would lose General Garfield the electoral votes of the Pacific states, where there was such a strong sentiment against Chinese immigration that party allegiance was likely to be forgotten.

The day after the publication of the letter in New York, Garfield sent the following telegram from his home in Mentor, O., to Marshall Jewell, chairman of the Republican national committee: "I will not break the rule I have adopted by making a public reply to campaign lies, but I authorize you to denounce the so-called 'Morey' letter as a bold forgery both in language and sentiment. Until its publication I never heard of the existence of the Employers' Union of Lynn, Mass., nor of such a person as H. L. Morey."

On October 23, when Garfield received a copy of the New York newspaper containing a lithographic facsimile of the alleged letter, he telegraphed to Mr. Jewell as follows: "Publish my dispatch of last evening if you think best. The letter is the work of some clumsy villain, who cannot spell nor write English, nor imitate my handwriting. Every honest and manly Democrat in America, who is familiar with my handwriting, will denounce the forgery at sight. Put the case in the hands of the ablest detectives at once and hunt the rascal down." An investigation showed that no such person as H. L. Morey lived at or near Lynn, Mass., at the time the letter was dated, and that no such an organization as the Employers' Union ever existed in Lynn.

Garfield appeared to have come out of this trouble with flying colors; but, in the opinion of some voters, he never answered satisfactorily the Credit-Mobilier and other charges which were remarkably like the charges now against Senator Foraker and Governor Haskell. They were all to the effect that he had used his influence as a member of the House of Representatives to put through measures for his own financial benefit. Throughout the campaign he was accused of accepting Credit-Mobilier stock at a low rate as a return for his vote in Congress. The Credit-Mobilier company was chartered in 1859 by the State of Pennsylvania, and was authorized to build houses, buy lands, loan money, etc. The company did nothing for several years, but in 1867 its chief representative, Oakes Ames, came to Washington and told several members of Congress confidentially that his purpose was to buy lands along the lines of the Pacific railroad, where they thought cities and villages would grow up.

Among those with whom he talked on the subject was Garfield, and it was asserted afterward that Garfield accepted

\$1000 worth of stock and received from Ames a dividend of \$329. A committee of the House of Representatives investigated the matter, and reported in 1873 in favor of expelling certain members and censuring certain others. Garfield was not on either list, and he declared before the committee that the only money he had received from Ames was a loan of \$300, which he had repaid. In his explanation Garfield said:

"The stock of the Credit-Mobilier Company was offered to me as a plain business proposition, with no intimation whatever that it was offered because the subscribers were members of Congress, for it was offered to many other people, and no better men lived than at least a large number of the gentlemen to whom it was offered. Some men are cautious about making investments; others are quick to determine. To none of these men was any explanation made that the company was in any way connected with a ring of seven men who owned the principal portion of the stock, and who had contracted with the directors of the Union Pacific road for building 600 or 700 miles at an extravagant price. That was a secret held only by these seven men. It is now understood that Mr. Ames, who was the center of the company, sought to gain the friendship of many prominent Congressmen with the view of protecting himself and the railroad against any investigations which might be made; but it was a necessary part of his plan not to divulge that purpose, or in any way to intimate to them that he might draw on them for favors."

Garfield denied flatly that he received or paid for any stock of the company. Before the presidential campaign of 1880 he published a pamphlet on the Credit-Mobilier matter, which convinced most persons that he had not been guilty of any wrongdoing; but the Democrats utilized the old story for all it was worth.

Another investigating committee was appointed by the same Congress to investigate the government of the District of Columbia, and particularly the trading contracts made by "Boss" Shepherd, who was then governor of the District. Testimony was given before the committee that Garfield had accepted a bribe of \$5000 by the company which had a patent on the De Golyer wood pavement, and several letters were put in evidence. Garfield's explanation was that he had no interest in the company, and that he had simply acted as counsel for it, and received pay as such. This is an extract from his statement:

"When it was decided to repave the streets of Washington, paving companies from all parts of the country presented themselves, in nearly all cases through their attorneys. A company in Chicago employed Mr. Parsons of Cleveland to go before the Board of Public Works in Washington in its interest. One day Mr. Parsons came to me and said that he had an important case, but that he had been called away. He asked me if I would argue the case for him, look into the merits of the pavement, and make a statement of it before the board. When Congress adjourned, two days later, the papers of patents were sent to me, and I worked on the task as faithfully as anything I ever worked at."

Garfield acknowledged that Congress had supreme control over the District of Columbia, but he said that the local authorities were not interfered with in the matter of local improvements, and that the fee he had received was in no way connected with his position in the House of Representatives. The salary-grab charge had little effect in the national campaign because both Republicans and Democrats had voted to increase their salaries.

Garfield's opponent in 1880, General Hancock, had nothing to defend on the stump; but he made some blunders. The tariff was then an issue of some prominence, but Hancock did not seem to appreciate it. He airily disposed of the whole affair by saying that the tariff was only a local issue. This was very much like Croker's famous declaration in 1900: "Where is the sense in all this fuss about the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1? If we find that this ratio doesn't work, we can increase it or lower it as often as we wish. I am in favor of gold and silver, and all kinds of money and plenty of it." Hancock's tariff declaration injured him greatly, and was perhaps the main cause of his defeat at the polls.

In the presidential contest between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland, in 1884, letters that were not intended for the public gaze figured in the campaign—the Mulligan letters. They were not new. They were brought to the surface when Blaine was speaker of the House of Representatives, but they served effectively in the national campaign. The Democratic managers scattered copies of them all over the country, with the purpose of showing that Blaine had used his influence in the House of Representatives in favor of corporations, and had profited largely in consequence. On the strength of these letters he was accused of having received \$64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company for services rendered.

There were other accusations, also based on documentary evidence, that he was interested in the Credit-Mobilier company. The charges against him were, in effect, like those brought against Garfield in 1880, and now against Senator Foraker. The story of the Mulligan letters was brought out in 1876, when the Democratic House of Representatives passed a resolution providing for the investigation of an alleged purchase of certain railroad bonds by the Union Pacific company. It was evident that the investigation was directed against Blaine. At the second or third meeting of the committee many of Blaine's letters to Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, were produced by James Mulligan, who had collected and indexed them very carefully.

Before they were read publicly Blaine secured control of the letters, which were supposed to show that the charge against him was well grounded; and on June 5, 1876, he made a dramatic defense in the House of Representatives by reading some of the letters. His defense was satisfactory to the Republicans of his own State. A month later he was appointed by the Governor of Maine as a member of the

FROM A CIVIL WAR VETERAN

TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED OF RHEUMATISM AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Mr. John D. Laughlin, whose address is R. F. D. No. 1, Burns City, Martin Co., Ind., is known and highly respected throughout that county, and has lived on his present farm for 63 years. During the Civil War Mr. Laughlin served in Company B, 27th Indiana Volunteers, and his sickness was the direct result of the hardships of the war. After years of pain he found a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and his statement should be read by every rheumatic sufferer.

"I was discharged from the army in September, 1864, a physical wreck, weighing only 97 pounds," he says, "and soon after became seriously afflicted with rheumatism. My feet and ankles were swollen and my arms were drawn up stiff, and at times I could not lift them for they felt lifeless. There were darting pains that shifted from one part of my body to another and kept me in misery all the time. At night I could not sleep and my heart troubled me. I was frequently confined to my bed."

"I tried several doctors but got little help and no encouragement from them, for they said I could not expect to live for more than a year or so even with the best of care and advised me not to try and work. I then tried many remedies but with little benefit until I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been sick for about fifteen years before I read about these pills and bought two boxes for a trial. These helped me some so I kept on taking them until cured. I always keep them on hand to take occasionally if I feel I need a tonic. I gained in weight and have done as much work as most of my neighbors. I often recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I can't help speaking well of them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic for the blood and nerves and have proved especially helpful to women and growing girls. They were used extensively in private medical practice and, proving efficient in a wide range of diseases and absolutely safe in all cases, were placed upon general sale with directions for use prepared by the doctor himself.

These pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Senator Lot Morrill as Secretary of the United States Treasury, and was elected for a full senatorial term in 1882.

In every attempt he made to secure the presidential nomination, however, the Mulligan letters were brought up against him. They figured in the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, in all of which he was a prominent candidate. When he finally secured the nomination, in 1884, the Mulligan letters would not do. They caused the loss of thousands of Republican and independent votes. He might have been elected, even with this loss, but for the Burchard incident. Democratic managers made the most of Burchard's break, and showed that Blaine's mother was a Catholic, and that his sister was a nun in a convent in Pennsylvania. In those days race and religious prejudices were stronger than at present, and it was believed that Blaine's defeat was in some degree due to the Irish and Catholic vote which turned against him in the last days of the campaign.

Blaine had a strong hold on the Irish vote, at that time, on account of his speeches against the English government and for home rule in Ireland. Many prominent Irish Democrats had publicly announced that they would vote for him. But they lost all their enthusiasm for Blaine when they read the reports of Rev. Dr. Burchard's address to Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in which he denounced the Democratic party as the party of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Dr. Burchard was at the head of a delegation of Protestant clergymen; and Blaine, in his reply, did not rebuke him in any way for connecting rum and rebellion with the Catholic church. He explained afterward that he understood Dr. Burchard to say "Romanism" and not "Romanism." The explanation did not help him. From that time on the Irish vote was lost.

In 1888 two letters that were produced at a critical stage of the campaign had their effect. The Dudley "blocks-of-five" letter to the county chairmen of Indiana, directing them to "take care" of the "floaters" in that State, was described in a recent article in the Evening Post. The other letter used by the Republicans for campaign purposes was written by Lord Sackville-West, then the English ambassador at Washington, in reply to a communication from a man named Murchison, who wrote that he was an Englishman by birth, but had become an American citizen and desired the ambassador's advice as to how he should vote. The ambassador, in the letter, which was used as campaign material, advised the man to vote for Cleveland, as the Democratic tariff ideas were more akin to those of England than the Republican high protection policy. Of course, this letter aroused the Irish race prejudice in this country, and probably caused the loss of many votes to Cleveland. Soon after the publication of the letter the ambassador was recalled.

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M'CANDLESS ON THE CAMPAIGN

"I hoped to win, and I am frank to say that I regret my defeat," said L. L. McCandless yesterday. "But aside from the fact that I did not win there are a number of things that are a source of satisfaction to me in the campaign. In the first place it is a source of satisfaction that I got the vote I did. I want to thank the voters who cast their ballots for me for the confidence they showed in me and the approval they gave of the issues for which I stood."

"The important thing in the campaign just closed, however, is that the Democratic party introduced real issues in the campaign and fought the campaign on those issues. The land issue was the prominent, though not the only one, in the fight for the delegateship, and though I was defeated, the issue was made and was not defeated. The Republicans admitted the correctness of the Democratic position when it imitated our land plank as near as they could, and when we declared for the extension of the principle of the American homestead law to the public lands of Hawaii, they declared for the extension of the spirit of those laws. We made the Republican party declare itself and make definite promises on the land question. It will have to keep those promises or be defeated two years from now. The people are in earnest and will insist that something be done. The land laws of the Territory can't be administered solely in the interests of the plantations any more, and the land laws have got to be changed in the direction of enabling American citizens to get homes on the public domain."

"That's the meaning of a falling off of about 1700 votes for Kuhio as compared with two years ago, and although all those votes did not come to me, it was the land issue of the Democratic party that changed them; and the Republican party will make a big mistake if it thinks it can go back on its promises of this year as it did on those of two years ago."

"The land issue is the live issue in this Territory today and the vote of the people proved it; and if the Republicans don't meet the demand of the people fairly and fully now, Kuhio will be defeated two years from now."

"The Democratic party forced this issue. I made my campaign on it, and though I was defeated for election, I have the satisfaction of believing that my campaign was of real service to the people of the Territory, and will be one of the means of giving the public land to the people instead of to the corporations and plantations."

"I want to thank the men who voted for me, and my colleagues on the ticket and others who aided in this campaign."

PANAMA CANAL VS. HAWAIIAN HARBORS

Editor Advertiser—In your issue of 4th instant I read with much gratification an article which states that the merchants, shippers and commercial men in general are to be asked to make it possible for Honolulu Harbor, No. 54, American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots to send a delegate to the annual convention of the A. A. of M. and P., to be held in January, 1909, at Washington, D. C.

As a member of California Harbor, No. 15, of the same association, I can testify as to the weight of the influence of the Grand Harbor at Washington, D. C., and can assure you that President Roosevelt and the Commission of Navigation of the Department of Commerce and Labor looks to this association (which numbers seventy-nine branches in various parts of the United States, Territories and possessions) for expert suggestions relating to harbor and coast aids to navigation, and each of the seventy-nine branches is represented at the convention by the ablest men in the association, either in person or by proxy.

With reference to the fast approaching commercial importance of the Hawaiian Territory, I must emphatically say that your paper deserves much praise for having awakened an interest in about the most important factor in the coming prosperity of Hawaii Territory—namely, the proper and much-needed improvements in and construction of appliances on our coasts and in our harbors of aids to the safe navigation of vessels arriving, departing and plying on our coasts, and now is the time to be up and doing, so that when the commercial pursuits of the Territory increase (which you can rest assured will happen, probably with the next Congress, by the introduction of a new subsidy bill) we will be found ready and prepared, as far as aids to safe navigation are concerned.

I would, therefore, urgently impress on the minds of the commercial community of Honolulu, and, in fact, on the minds of the people of all other Hawaiian parts, the great necessity of sending to Washington a man like Captain Tulett, who, to my personal knowledge, stands for "deeds, not words," and on account of his wide range of knowledge on facts appertaining to the delinquency of appliances for safe navigation on our shores he would be able, by his clear, concise and well-informed suggestions, to obtain more recognition of our wants than if we had fifty proxies who were unacquainted with our shores, bays and harbors representing us at the Grand Harbor convention, which will be a gathering of maritime experts from all ports of the United States, and the probable expense of \$1000 for such a desirable and worthy purpose would most assuredly repay the Territory many thousand fold, and with the advent of the first Mayor of Honolulu (who, incidentally, knows the sterling value of such action being taken), and the very near approach of statehood for Hawaii, we will be able to show that we have not been sleeping our youthful days away, and when our ships are subsidized, so as to compete with the foreign invader of our commerce, and when our eastern coast vessels come through the Panama canal, they will be

DWIGHT RESPONSIBLE FOR BOOSTING OF MAYOR FERN

"They're saying that Tommy Cummins is responsible, in a measure, for the defeat of Lane and the election of Fern," said Supervisor Dwight last evening. "That result was not due to Tommy. My shoulders are broad, and I'll shoulder the responsibility. Look at the result in my precinct. Eleventh of the Fifth, and you'll see what kind of work I did for Fern. And why?"

"Well, Nagaran Fernandez goes to the County Clerk, and when my name is mentioned, Nagaran speaks of me in rather disparaging terms, and intimated I could go to a warm place. Revenge is sweet. I did not work for Lane. They'll read me out of the Republican party! Oh, well, I'm out of politics now, anyhow."

"Tommy Cummins had nothing to do with this." This was before the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night. When the meeting was called to order, only a few payrolls were passed. Mayor-elect Fern entered at this moment and received the felicitations of the other members of the Board. When the meet-

ing was finished, Mr. Dwight called the Mayor-elect and said to the company: "I want to state right here now that Mr. Cummins was not responsible for the work in my district and especially my precinct. That was up to me. I've heard, Chairman Hustace," he said with a smile, "that they say you helped dump Mr. Lane. I will state right here that you did not, and had nothing to do with the boost Fern got."

The County Clerk and his staff have been so busy with election preparations and the consequent recording of the ballots that they had no time to prepare the minutes of the last meeting, and last night's meeting was of but two minutes' duration in consequence. Besides, Mayor-elect Fern and Senator-elect Harvey were in a hurry to take an automobile ride—somewhere. They made a noise like a luanu. Fern had a new feather lei on his hat and looked happy, for he is to be Honolulu's first Mayor.

Andrew Cox also received many congratulations on his election again to the Board. He is the father of the Board now, having been elected to membership three times.

MAUI REPUBLICANS GET NEARLY ALL THE OFFICES

Practically full election returns have been received here from Maui, showing a Republican victory practically throughout. The party got the two Senators, four out of six Representatives, three out of five Supervisors and all the Deputy Sheriffs. The party repudiated the yellow dog candidate for County Attorney at the polls and elected the Democrat, while the Republican candidate for Sheriff beat Clark badly. The returns received show the following vote:

Delegate to Congress.	
Kalaniana'ole, J. K. (R).....	1169
McCandless, L. L. (D).....	503
Notley, C. K. (HR).....	772
Senators.	
Kalama, S. E. (R).....	1185
Raymond, J. H. (D).....	980
Robinson, W. T. (R).....	1158
White, W. (D).....	1152
Representatives.	
Carley, E. B. (R).....	1161
Gomez, A. J. (R).....	1089
Hihio, J. K. (D).....	1158
Kaai, S. P. (D).....	932
Kauhane, G. W. (D).....	887
Kaula, S. (D).....	1107
Mossman, H. C. (D).....	913
Nakaleka, J. (R).....	1298
Kawaaka, J. W. (R).....	1130

Supervisors.	
Nawahine, R. J. K. (D).....	1678
Waiaiole, M. P. (R).....	1143
Sheriff.	
Clark, Thos. (D).....	714
Saffrey, W. E. (R).....	1029
Attorney.	
Coke, J. L. (D).....	1051
Kalua, J. W. (R).....	692
Deputy Sheriffs.	
Burns, J. (D).....	119
Crowell, C. (R).....	455
Davauchelle, E. K. (D).....	90
Ilae, Dibble K. (D).....	84
Joseph, Levi L. (D).....	213
Kauhaaha, M. (D).....	166
Kanimakaoe, G. P. (D).....	121
Lindsay, C. R. (R).....	205
Makeka, C. K. (I).....	93
Morton, Edgar (R).....	318
Mossmann, W. L. (D).....	197

China and the American Fleet

By E. W. Thwing.

The second squadron of the American Atlantic battleship fleet is just leaving China. What does this call on China mean, and what will be its influence on China's future? The visit to China of the American fleet is certainly an important factor in the history making of the East. China is today seeking to break the strong bands of conservatism that have been fastened upon her by the power of an ancient civilization. Many of her leaders wish her to become like other nations, powerful and progressive. But it is hard to change the course and customs of centuries. The greed and jealousies of other nations, too, hinder her progress, often when she herself wishes to go forward. America, however, has ever stood for the "open door" and the development and advancement of China to her right place among world nations. America by her power and influence and now by her presence as a real factor in the Far East can do much to aid in China's uplifting. The cordial reception and enthusiastic response made by the ideas of the progressive Chinese to the idea of a real commercial alliance between America and China indicates how much China will welcome this aid from America. A keen observer at Peking recently remarked: "The hope is now almost universally cherished in the Far East that the United States will play a commanding role in the near future." America is to play that "commanding role" in the future, and the visit of the great battleships of the United States, this peaceful cruise to China and Eastern waters, is to show the world that the American power stands for right and the most friendly relations between nations. But more than in this general way the presence of the American fleet in the East will declare to all that the United States has a real interest in Oriental affairs.

But while confronted with these many difficulties, internal and external, China has a strong confidence and belief that America will stand firm for the maintenance of her integrity, not only as necessary for her own life and development, but also as that which is best and right for the world. The presence of the mighty battleships shows China, and the world, that America is the one power ready, able, and willing to stand for right and fair play. A recent writer, speaking of the need of a congress of the great powers to make plain the imperative necessity of maintaining the integrity of China, says: "The occasion of the visit of the American fleet in Chinese waters is suggested as the auspicious time at which a congress might be called for such a purpose and the suggestion made in diplomatic manner to the powers of Europe that the time has come when the reestablishment of China should receive consideration. The crux of the whole question is: 'How far is America's moral responsibility in the Far East held to be by American statesmen?' Is the battleship fleet a sign of power? Responsibility always comes with power. The people of the East are fully justified in their attitude of expectancy. The glory of world power can not be enjoyed without the burden of duty which the position involves." America has shown China her friendship, she has now shown China her power, and the visit of the fleet, now just concluded, will have an important influence in China's future, and in our relations with that empire. The United States will not neglect the duty or the privilege of being a strong friend of China. Under a new President, with the same high ideals that Roosevelt holds, the friendship between the two great peoples will be made still stronger, and the friendly visit of the great battleship fleet will be a mark in the real welfare and progress of the world.

The visit of Hon. William H. Taft, now President-elect of the United States, to China, and his honest words to the Chinese people, has made it clear that China may regard America as a true and able friend.

The return of a large portion of the Boxer indemnity money to China was another proof of that real friendship and generosity. The conclusion of the recent treaty of arbitration between the United States and China still further emphasized the fact that the greatest nation of the West has an active solicitude for the welfare of the mightiest empire of the East. Great benefits may come to both of these nations bordering on the Pacific, by this visit of the fleet.

The Peking protocol of 1901 provided that the powers should bring about a revision of their commercial treaties with China. After nearly eight years only four of the powers have completed this treaty revision.

The Mackay treaty also provided a way by which China could more easily pay the large indemnity demanded from her. But few of the powers have been willing to make China's punishment a source of profit. It is a source of surprise to discover that Honolulu, Hilo, Kahului, etc., can boast of as well protected and safely navigable harbors as any on the Atlantic seaboard.

His Life Was Insured.
G. Tashiro, as a friend of the widow, has asked for administration on the estate of Seikichi Shegeyoshi, who died in Japan March 3, 1908. He formerly lived here and while here took out a policy in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$1000, and this is the principal item in the estate. Proof of death is filed in the form of a certificate from the attending physician at the time of "Shegeyoshi's" death. The physician writes in Japanese and his signature is certified to by the American Consul at Nagasaki. The Japanese is translated by the consular interpreter.

The heirs of the deceased are his widow and three children.

SAVE THE DOCTOR'S FEE.
If you are a man of moderate means and can not afford to employ a physician when you have an attack of diarrhoea, you will be pleased to know that one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure it. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Misses Martha B. and Allecia L. Hitehook are with their father at Kawekiu.

Earnestly submitted,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.