

Crocker says he is getting old. His followers are also getting on.

Hawaii wants an isthmian canal, but it isn't color-blind to the disadvantages of the proposed yellow fever route.

The exclusion of the outside barbarian has been the policy of Minister Wu's country for four thousand years.

As if they didn't have enough fighting of their own to do, pugnacious members of the Austrian Reichsrath want a commercial war with America.

The Spaniards tried Admiral Cervera for his disaster at Santiago and acquitted him of any blame. Observing things at Washington, the Spanish commander must conclude that those victories are worse for the victors than defeats. Secure in his honors at home and in the respect granted him both by Spaniards and Americans, he need not envy the man to whom he struck his flag. Of the two he seems to be the better off.

Thomas C. Platt, Senator from New York, will sue Wm. A. White of Kansas because of an article in McClure's Monthly wherein Mr. White pictures Mr. Platt as a "senile imbecile." While libel suits are rarely good investments for any one concerned, Mr. Platt could easily recover, even from a jury of his enemies, in a case like that. The Senator from New York has his infirmities, but they are not those of intellectual decay. He is now what he was twenty years ago, a keen and brilliant party chief, often mistaken but never so because of mental blight. Possibly he will think better of suing Mr. White, as the charge he complains of carries its own refutation.

Complaint is made to us by Home Rulers that this journal does not call their party Republican, or in other words become participants criminis in their attempt to deceive Washington for spoils. We beg to say that there is but one Republican organization in Hawaii, and that is the one which is recognized as such by the Republican National Committee, which named the ticket the Home Rulers opposed at the polls last year, and which will nominate candidates who will get the same opposition this year. Officially speaking the Home Rulers have no right to call themselves Republicans, though the way will be open to them to acquire it by voting the Republican ticket. If they ever do that the Advertiser will not be slow to welcome them into the party. But at present they are quite outside the breastworks.

A LAIR OF THIEVES.

Rents in the neighborhood of Thomas square ought to come down if half the stories about hold-ups and attempted robberies there are true. Scarcely a week passes but the report comes in that some belated citizen crossing the park has been stopped or chased or that some house in the vicinity has been tampered with. An incident in point is reported in this morning's paper. Apparently the lawless element uses the square, which is now unlighted, except on band nights, as a hiding place, emerging from the shadows to commit depredations and entering them again to select the best route of escape if any one pursues. The place is also well designed for highway robbery. It would surprise the public to see a list for even six months past of the reported criminal occurrences there or thereabouts. Last summer on Young street, near the square, there was a veritable epidemic of attempted burglaries. Tuesday night just opposite the shaded lair, a household was disturbed by an unwelcome visitor.

There are two ways to deal with this condition, and one is to put at least three arc lights in the park and keep them running all night; and the other is to have a policeman constantly on duty and put a telephone at the band stand to register urgent calls from people in that district who may be disturbed by prowlers of the night. In fact, both plans might well be tried in common. At any rate something practical should be done to free the neighborhood of Thomas square from a serious menace and to head off the alarming spread of burglaries and hold-ups—something far more practical, be it said, than dependence upon a mounted policeman with a long beat, or upon the vigilance of sleeping residents.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSAL.

Mr. Bryan can hardly have stopped to think before he let his paper advocate the exclusion of Japanese from the United States. There is no flood of Oriental labor to cause or compel such a measure, the Tokyo government having, without special pressure, cut off the major part of the supply; and as for tourists and commercial people from Japan no more desirable class visits the country. Nor should Mr. Bryan persuade himself that even the United States could enter with impunity upon a course that would make Japan unfriendly. That country is not an inert and loose confederacy like China, capable of being safely treated in cavalier fashion, but a great power whose friendship is as much to be coveted as its enmity is to be escaped—a power which dominates the sea in that part of the East where America hopes to build up a great foreign trade; which has a population that is not only intensely patriotic and sensitive, but is as strong numerically as were the people of the North and South combined during the American civil war; which maintains a navy nearly as large as ours and an army three times as large—one by the way, which contributed the troops of best discipline and appearance at Peking. It is no light thing to affront the empire of Japan and if Bryan in the Presidency it simply adds to public satisfaction that he did not get a chance to fill the post.

Since the question was raised by the Oceanic Steamship Company as to the course which was to be followed in the treatment of consumptives who were traveling there has been much discussion of the matter on all sides. While the prevalence of this disease, and the infectious character of it as well, has aroused great discussion all over the country, there is a belief in some quarters that too strict interpretation of the law, so as to make it affect the wealthy but stricken, will be inhuman and outside the intent of the framers of the legislation. In this connection the following from the New York Tribune indicates the breadth of opinion on the matter: "The American people and their officials, animated with zeal not according to knowledge, are in some danger of going to senseless and cruel extremes in hunting down consumptives. There is a tendency on the part of people who have grasped the idea of the infectious nature of this disease to become panic-stricken and act as badly as we from time to time see communities doing when they burn down contagious disease hospitals. Undoubtedly great precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Buildings which have become breeding places of the disease should be destroyed. The law against the habit which spreads the germs broadcast in street cars and on sidewalks should be rigidly enforced. Greater efforts should be made to secure the proper treatment of afflicted persons. But there is no reason why consumptives, whether our own citizens or foreigners, should be persecuted owing to unreasonable fears or to slavishly literal interpretation of our laws. "Reports from San Francisco say that the Commissioner of Immigration at that port has just made a decision in answer to a hypothetical question from a steamship company that an alien traveler afflicted with consumption who has ample means to care for himself and be no possible charge on the community cannot be permitted to land in this country. He says that the conditions surrounding a tourist in his travels are of a personal and social nature, and in no way affect his position as an alien from a statutory point of view. It is true, the law can be no respecter of persons; but when the law as interpreted reaches such a narrow and a person had smallpox or yellow fever, or some other disease the germ of which can be kept from getting about among people. Tuberculosis is as much at home here as anywhere. Persons suffering from it walk our streets and are quite as dangerous as any tourist from abroad. "We have in this country certain districts whose climate particularly suits those afflicted with the disease. If a European in search of health wants to visit the Adirondacks, Colorado or California, when his physicians think one of these places better than any at home, it is a senseless and cruel thing to turn him back. Americans by the hundred seek the Riviera, Egypt, the Sahara and other parts of the Old World as best adapted to give them the change they need when threatened by the same disease. Would they think it fair to be shut out from the promise of cure by prejudice or panic? Between shutting out the foreign health seeker and confining natives to the spot when they are discovered to have the disease, no matter how unhealthy, is only a step. In California and Colorado talk of barring invalids from other States has been heard, and there is danger that the common and natural anxiety to guard against consumption may be indulged with a heartlessness more characteristic of the Middle Ages than of this humanitarian time, which prides itself on its superiority to superstition. The fear of consumption may become as much of a superstition as the fear of witches and lead to as unreasonable persecutions."

Several waistcoats which were worn by Harvard undergraduates in the middle and latter half of the eighteenth century, and which have recently been added to the unique collection of American costumes at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, have the special interest of recalling the strict rules regarding dress which prevailed at Harvard during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and lingered on well into the nineteenth. A modest uniformity of dress apparently was as much required of the college student of a century ago, at Harvard and elsewhere, as becoming deportment and regular attendance, but that the rule was at least partly founded on a natural and reasonable argument, and was not wholly dependent on the traditions of the English schools and colleges, or on the manners of a less democratic age, is perhaps shown by the natural revival, during the last ten years, of the Oxford cap and gown for formal academic occasions.

Dress at Old Harvard.

As late as 1828 the dress of the Harvard student, as one may read in the "Laws" of the college, consisted of a black mixed coat, single breasted, with a rolling collar at the end, and with pocket flaps; the waist reaching to the natural waist, with lapels of the same length. It is explained that the "black mixed," called also Oxford mixed, is black with not more than one-twentieth nor less than one twenty-fifth part of white. The senior was allowed to support his dignity with three "crow's feet" of black silk cord on the lower part of his coat sleeve. Two crow's feet were permitted to the junior, one to the sophomore, and none at all to the freshman. The waistcoat—in interesting contrast to the waistcoats of the present year of grace—was of black mixed, or of black, or when of cotton or linen fabric, of white; single breasted, with a standing collar. The pantaloons were of black mixed, or of white, which were to be flat and covered with the same cloth as the garment to which they were attached, the student might have not more than eight nor less than six on the front of his coat, with four behind.

No "surtout," or overcoat, might be substituted for the coat, but a black gown was permitted. His neckcloth was plain black or white, his hat of the common form and black, his cap "of an approved form" and black also. Shoes and boots were allowed a black dress coat, and, if occasion arose, to wear emblems of mourning. A "night-gown," or dressing gown—the reader will remember the stage direction, "Enter Lady Macbeth in her night-gown"—was permitted, or on other occasions when undress would be improper."—Boston Herald.

ARE WE LOOTERS?

We find in the Independent this interesting comment on a matter of local concern:

A citizen of this city, spending the winter in Washington, writes to a friend here that in army and navy circles at the capital the feeling exists that the rabid annexationists of these Islands, having secured their ends, are now doing their utmost to bleed the national treasury to the limit. This feeling is no doubt aggravated by statements made by United States officials residing here. It was unfortunate that the United States Court for this Territory found so much difficulty in finding office room when it arrived here; for lack of hospitality made bad feeling with the court officials. Again, the attempt of a syndicate to secure a plot of ground for a United States building near Palace square, for which a fancy price was to be asked, and which was headed off by Delegate Wilcox, who denounced the scheme as a job. The condemnation proceedings for land bordering on Pearl Harbor, now in the United States Court, seems to have fanned into a flame the feeling that the people of this Territory are striving to loot the Treasury at Washington. A half hour spent in the United States District Court during the aforesaid condemnation proceedings will satisfy any person that the feeling is alarmingly intensified in the atmosphere of the court here.

We do not know that the United States Court found it troublesome to get quarters here, even though it sought them in a building where it had no tenant rights. The files of the person who made the complaint, which was his courtroom occupied too much space. He "wanted a courtroom, not a Senate chamber," he was reported to have said. Some animadversions were made by the late District Attorney Baird, whose habit of mind was critical towards those who had conducted public affairs here before 1898, but it is yet to be shown that the efficiency of his office or the comfort of its occupants were hampered or disturbed for lack of room. As we recall the matter, the room was chiefly made by journals which were given the cue that some

friends were hampering the work of the Federal authorities here.

The Executive and Judicial buildings. It should be said, house Federal officials by courtesy. Under the terms of the Newlands resolution the United States took over all public property, but Congress in Sec. 91 of the Organic Act declared that such property should "remain in the possession, use and CONTROL of the government of the Territory of Hawaii," and should be "maintained, managed and cared for by it, at its own expense, until otherwise provided for by Congress or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the Governor of Hawaii." By the courtesy of the Governor the United States Court was sheltered in the Judiciary building as well as could be done at the time; and so far as we know the Federal officials are entirely satisfied with what they got.

As to real estate transactions it is not the duty of citizens of the United States to sell property for less than it will bring in the market at private sale, simply because the Federal government is a customer. Such philanthropy is not exercised at Washington or New York or San Francisco nor anywhere else, at its own expense, and there is no reason to expect it here. No doubt "army and navy circles" would be glad to see Hawaii's best hotels and drives given over to their exclusive use, but the people of this Territory are American citizens with the same property rights as other American citizens and cannot be expected to manage their belongings on the plan of a gift enterprise. Nor do the President and Congress expect them to do so.

Needless to say, there is no desire or intent among Hawaiian-Americans to loot the treasury of the United States. They have freely given the islands to the mother country; they are contributing princely sums to its treasury from postal and customs revenues; they are getting back but a fraction of what they gave. Surely it is most unfair to describe them as intent upon the robbery of the treasury into the vaults of which they are pouring a continuous stream of gold.

Dress at Old Harvard.

Several waistcoats which were worn by Harvard undergraduates in the middle and latter half of the eighteenth century, and which have recently been added to the unique collection of American costumes at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, have the special interest of recalling the strict rules regarding dress which prevailed at Harvard during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and lingered on well into the nineteenth. A modest uniformity of dress apparently was as much required of the college student of a century ago, at Harvard and elsewhere, as becoming deportment and regular attendance, but that the rule was at least partly founded on a natural and reasonable argument, and was not wholly dependent on the traditions of the English schools and colleges, or on the manners of a less democratic age, is perhaps shown by the natural revival, during the last ten years, of the Oxford cap and gown for formal academic occasions.

As late as 1828 the dress of the Harvard student, as one may read in the "Laws" of the college, consisted of a black mixed coat, single breasted, with a rolling collar at the end, and with pocket flaps; the waist reaching to the natural waist, with lapels of the same length. It is explained that the "black mixed," called also Oxford mixed, is black with not more than one-twentieth nor less than one twenty-fifth part of white. The senior was allowed to support his dignity with three "crow's feet" of black silk cord on the lower part of his coat sleeve. Two crow's feet were permitted to the junior, one to the sophomore, and none at all to the freshman. The waistcoat—in interesting contrast to the waistcoats of the present year of grace—was of black mixed, or of black, or when of cotton or linen fabric, of white; single breasted, with a standing collar. The pantaloons were of black mixed, or of white, which were to be flat and covered with the same cloth as the garment to which they were attached, the student might have not more than eight nor less than six on the front of his coat, with four behind.

No "surtout," or overcoat, might be substituted for the coat, but a black gown was permitted. His neckcloth was plain black or white, his hat of the common form and black, his cap "of an approved form" and black also. Shoes and boots were allowed a black dress coat, and, if occasion arose, to wear emblems of mourning. A "night-gown," or dressing gown—the reader will remember the stage direction, "Enter Lady Macbeth in her night-gown"—was permitted, or on other occasions when undress would be improper."—Boston Herald.

Audubon's Old Home.

An enterprising photographer has secured a picture of a notable old log house—once the home of John James Audubon, the renowned ornithologist. During the past two years, since the organization of Audubon societies began, hundreds of people have visited Henderson, Ky., to see this historic landmark. This rude building was the home of Audubon in 1818—long years before the world knew of him—while yet his life study, in which he was eminently successful, was just beginning. This was his home during those years of his life when he studied bird nature simply for the love of it—never dreaming that he would one day stand upon the highest pinnacle of fame's temple—that he would one day ascend to a plane of eminence and unquestioned authority in ornithology. This was his home when, in 1818, Constantine S. Rafinesque, a native of Galateo, near Constantinople, Turkey, a naturalist of great reputation, descended the Ohio river in a rude "ark," as such craft was then called, and learning of Mr. Audubon's reputation, sought his acquaintance and joined him in the favorite study of both. These two men, with like natures, tastes and ambition—lovers of nature and her wild songbirds, soon became intimate and were for months inseparable. From this old house, then in the midst of dense woodland, they would together lie themselves to the virgin forests, wherein the echo of the woodsman's ax was seldom heard, there to commune with nature and to search her jungles and forest fastnesses for knowledge of her feathered children. Audubon and Rafinesque were often known to wander away into the deep pathless woods, where they would remain for weeks, subsisting upon the wild fruit and the flesh of the game about their fires; their whereabouts unknown save to themselves and the birds.—Louisville Courier.

Pain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I was soon completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." HENRY CALLAN, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

Now Is the time to select your Flower AND Vegetable SEEDS

Several waistcoats which were worn by Harvard undergraduates in the middle and latter half of the eighteenth century, and which have recently been added to the unique collection of American costumes at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, have the special interest of recalling the strict rules regarding dress which prevailed at Harvard during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and lingered on well into the nineteenth. A modest uniformity of dress apparently was as much required of the college student of a century ago, at Harvard and elsewhere, as becoming deportment and regular attendance, but that the rule was at least partly founded on a natural and reasonable argument, and was not wholly dependent on the traditions of the English schools and colleges, or on the manners of a less democratic age, is perhaps shown by the natural revival, during the last ten years, of the Oxford cap and gown for formal academic occasions.

We have just received a fresh supply of these in packages of every variety

Guaranteed New.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. FORT STREET.

A. R. BINDT

Real Estate for Sale, Houses for Rent, Houses and Lots for Sale, Furnished Rooms for Rent, Furniture for Sale, Rents and Bills Collected, Loans Negotiated, Typewriting.

If you wish any business information my time is yours. Room 37, Campbell Bldg.

A PRUDENT MAN

prefers a slight expense to a possible crushing loss.

A MAN OF SENSE

will avoid needless worry.

Insure:

Your Life, Your House, Your Goods.

CALL ON

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

STOCK, BOND, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERS, Fort and Merchant Sts.

NEW ARC LAMPS

Receive Hearty Endorsements.

The new enclosed type of arc lamps we are now installing receive the hearty endorsement of all who are now using them.

Mr. T. Rosenberg of the Globe Clothing Co. says: "You may say for me that I am highly pleased with these lamps and would have no other. They meet every requirement, are soft, brilliant and steady, and so far as I can see, are absolutely without fault."

These lamps we will install at a very small cost. They will give five times the amount of light of the incandescent for the same money. Burn eighty hours with one trimming and give a soft, penetrating, evenly distributed light, without fluttering or noise. For further information send us a postal, or ring up, Main 390, and we will be pleased to call at your office.

Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.

King Street, Near Alakea.

A Fine Assortment

Japanese Silks, Kimonos, Grass Cloth, Hawaiian Silk Flags

Just the thing to decorate your room with

We also call your attention to the Fine Assortment of

Doilles and Fringed Tray Cloth Made of Silk and Grass Cloth direct from Japan

S. OZAKI

Waverley Block Hotel Street

Now Being Opened Up.

An Assorted Shipment of

Typewriter, Flat and Roll Top Home DESKS

Letter and Document Files, Sectional Bookcases, Etc.

For Sale at Coast Prices by

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

There's a World

of healthful refreshment, inspiration and delight in a glass of

PRIMO LAGER

It's absolute purity combined with the rare flavor of the choicest hops, makes a delightful beverage and the best tonic.

Order a case from Brewery for table use. Main 341.

"Roberts" Cream of Chocolate

A new and delicious drink which requires no sugar or cream. Just add hot water and it's ready to drink. The only beverage for invalids and children, or when traveling or camping.

Used in the Commissary Dept., U. S. A., for use in field and hospital.

FOR SALE BY S. J. SALTER GROCER

Telephone Blue 681. / Fort Street.

GAHU CARRIAGE MFG. CO., LTD.

1179 RIVER STREET. PAINTING BLACKSMITHING AND TRIMMING A SPECIALTY. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Phone Blue 541. P. O. Box 978.

A. BLUM

take care of herself in other lines of industry. There is every indication

shows that we have already got that we are "good fellows?"