



EYE DEFECTS

MYOPIA, OR SHORT SIGHT

The long eye—a condition known as "the disease of civilization." While not a disease in that it cannot be remedied with medicines, it is progressive unless checked with proper glasses. Corrected with a concave lens.

Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted for all Defects of Vision.

A. N. Sanford, Manufacturing Optician, Boston Building, Fort Street, Over May & Co.

LONG MAN ON TRIAL

Alleged Burglar Before the Court.

Can Minors Be Sent to the Reform School.

De Bolt Asks Question of Attorneys—Fisherman Is Acquitted of Using Powder.

Roger James, the negro alleged to be the "long man" of the pair, who are said to have committed a series of robberies in Honolulu recently, was put on trial before Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon for the robbery of the tea garden at Pacific Heights. The Japanese woman whom he is alleged to have gagged and threatened with death, was the principal witness for the prosecution. She testified that a colored man, whom she identified as the defendant entered her house on Pacific Heights on the night of the 13th of January, and demanded her money. He was accompanied by another man with a revolver. She made no resistance but James put a stick in her mouth and told her if she cried out she would die. She replied: "I have two small children, and if I die there will be trouble. I will give you all my money."

James took the stand in his own behalf. He denied any knowledge of the crime saying that on the night of the robbery he had been at the home of a friend on Young street, and afterwards had come down town and remained at the lunch wagon until one o'clock. He claimed to have come here from Yokohama about a year ago, and most of the time since was spent in the employ of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. He denied that he had been discharged for stealing, but said he had been short in his change on one occasion and had made it up. He had left Mr. Pain's employ because of the rain, which he said was bad for his rheumatism. The trial was not finished yesterday and will go on again this morning.

FISHERMAN ACQUITTED. Kuhia, a Hawaiian fisherman, was found not guilty by a jury yesterday afternoon on the charge of fishing with explosives. The native was arrested a few weeks ago on complaint of the fish inspectors who captured a lot of fish which had been killed by the use of giant powder. The Japs from whom the fish were taken claimed that they had bought them from a native fisherman and Kuhia was arrested on the charge. On the stand he claimed that he had been employed by the Japs but that he had not used giant powder, and the fish which were taken had been given him by the Japanese. The jury was out but a few minutes in arriving at a verdict of acquittal. H. W. Robinson appeared to defend.

BOYS TO REFORM SCHOOL. Judge De Bolt yesterday asked the attorneys present in the court room for their views of the law relative to the imprisonment of minors. He stated that he was adverse to sending children to Oahu Jail, and was in some doubt as to whether he had the right to send them to the reform school. Judge Gear held in a previous case that only district judges had that power, and the question has been an open one ever since. There was no comment from the attorneys other than a promise to assist the court in investigating the point of law involved.

MORE ARRAIGNMENTS. The remainder of the persons indicted by the grand jury were brought before Judge De Bolt yesterday for arraignment. Jane Chilton, charged with the concealment of Margaret Place, reserved her plea, and the bond was fixed at \$100. The other defendants indicted were also arraigned and counsel to defend appointed by the court.

ANOTHER MISTRIAL. The jury in the case of Charles Kaman charged with assault upon "Oom Pau" Kunst failed to agree yesterday morning and was ordered discharged

by the court. This is the second mistrial for this term of court. BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED. Bench warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of two defendants who failed to appear in court when their cases were called for trial. In each case the bail was also declared forfeited. The two defendants were J. Costa charged with violation of a Board of Health regulation and Hal-yashi charged with selling liquor without a license.

A WOMAN TO BE PRETTY

Must Have Luxuriant and Glossy Hair, No Matter What Color. The finest contour of a female face, the sweetest smile of a female mouth, loses something if the head is crowned with scant hair. Scant and falling hair, it is now known, is caused by a parasite that burrows into the scalp to the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality. The little white scales the germ throws up in burrowing are called dandruff. To cure dandruff permanently, then, and to stop falling hair, that germ must be killed. Newbro's Herpicide, an entirely new result of the chemical laboratory, destroys the dandruff germ, and, of course, stops the falling hair and cures baldness.

MISSIONARY STAMPS NOW VALUABLE

The following letter relative to Hawaiian stamps was printed in a recent issue of the Washington Star:

"Honolulu, November 26, 1878. "Dear Sir: Following the desire you expressed in your letter of June 26, last, I have been actively engaged in the search for the first issue of Hawaiian stamps.

"I unfortunately am obliged to inform you that my efforts have not been crowned with success. "The stamps have entirely disappeared from circulation, and I presume that the American missionaries who lived in the country and of whom there are now but very few left, are the only ones who were able to hold in their possession any specimens.

"There live also in Honolulu a number of advanced collectors, and I do not know of any among them who possess these stamps.

"I know that two years ago a son of a missionary possessed the four stamps in question, but an Englishman from Southampton, having seen them and desiring to complete his collection of Hawaiian stamps, made him the very tempting offer of five hundred francs (one hundred dollars), which he accepted."

(These stamps are now probably worth about \$5,000. Who says that stamps judiciously bought are not a good investment?) H. M. L.

Automobile proverbs: "To auto or to be autoed, that is the question." "An auto in the hand is worth two in the repair shop." "He who autoes and rides away will live to auto another day." "Run over others as they would run over you and—do it first." "To have raced and lost is better than not to have raced at all."—Maryville (Kan.) Tribune.

HISTORY OF TEMPERANCE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Early Efforts to Keep Down the Drink Evil Which Was Introduced Here by Botany Bay Convicts.

By Mrs. J. M. Whitney. (Continued from yesterday.)

The intemperate habits of the young king were an especial hindrance to missionary success, and great efforts were made to induce him to change his habits, knowing the influence his example would have over his people. In September, 1823, his mother, Keopuolani, died a Christian, after a brief illness. Her last efforts were to induce the king to give up his intemperate habits, and for a time he seemed to reform. He gave himself very earnestly to study, and acquired a knowledge of the truths of Christianity. But as before, the influence of profligate white men overcame his better principles. They invited him on board a vessel, plied him with his favorite drinks till he could not refuse; he became intoxicated, and all his old habits returned. Not long after, the king departed for England, where he soon died, and for eight years the good Kaahumanu reigned as regent. Under her influence a better era dawned upon the land.

In 1829 the first criminal code was enacted by the chiefs against murder, theft, retailing ardent spirits, Sabbath breaking and gambling, declaring that foreigners as well as natives should be amenable to these laws. English and American residents had heretofore claimed to be independent of Hawaiian law, and therefore rebelled against these laws and threatened violence. But a ship of war from the United States arrived just then, most opportunely bringing a letter from President John Quincy Adams, in which he said: "Our citizens who violate your laws or interfere with your regulations, violate at the same time their duty to their own country and merit censure and punishment." Taking encouragement from this attitude of the United States government, Kaahumanu and the other chiefs persisted in enforcing these laws; and when attempts were made to evade them, such as selling coffee and giving away rum, they were not to be trifled with. When requested to give permission to sell to foreigners, though not to natives, they upheld, "To horses, cattle and hogs you may sell rum; but to real men you must not on these shores."

Under the administration of Kuakini as governor of Oahu, a native temperance society was formed at Honolulu in the year 1831, having about a thousand members, with the following remarkable pledge: "1. We will not drink ardent spirits for pleasure. "2. We will not deal in ardent spirits for the sake of gain. "3. We will not engage in distilling ardent spirits. "4. We will not treat our relatives, acquaintances, or strangers with ardent spirits. "5. We will not give ardent spirits to workmen on account of their labor." And this was four years before the first National Temperance Convention in the United States declared in favor of total abstinence, and nine years before the great Washingtonian movement in 1840. They really took a decided stand here for temperance before any other country.

In 1832 the nation experienced a great loss in the death of the regent Kaahumanu, whose influence had always been in favor of good order and temperance. She was soon succeeded by the young prince, Kaulikeaouli, as Kamehameha III, and for a time the restraints upon the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors were relaxed, favored by a large class of foreigners residing here, who used the well-known argument that by encouraging the traffic the revenues of the country would be increased. Men were always ready to bring to the country as much of the poison as could find a sale. In November, 1835, at a great temperance meeting held in Honolulu, a committee of natives was appointed, who drew up the following memorial, said to be the first formal written petition ever presented to a Hawaiian monarch: "Know thou, O King Kaulikeaouli, this is our mature and undisguised sentiment. We make our earnest petition to you. Let the purchase of spirits and the retailing of spirits at the rum-selling houses, and the distilling of spirits come to a total end—just these three things. "We believe that the kingdom would not be impoverished should these several things cease, for the people and the foreigners too are ensnared by these evil things. "Thou thyself hast seen the drunkenness, contentions, the wounds and death of the people and foreigners by means of ardent spirits during thy reign. "Not ourselves alone, thy own people, understand this evil, but certain shipmasters know the evil of this thing; and on account of it, many are bound in irons through the prevalence of this traffic, both of natives and foreigners. "Wherefore, we greatly desire these evils may be utterly abolished; not for our individual benefit only is this petition set forth that this course may be abandoned, but for your own good, O King, and that of your chiefs and people. "We who abominate the practices here complained of, therefore set our names under this writing to oppose the wholesale traffic, the manufacture, and the retail of spirits at these islands. Let your true consent also be subjoined to forbid these things, for thou knowest it would not be adverse, but a great safeguard to the people of this country and of other countries here in thy kingdom, O King. And if thou understandest this matter, make known thy will, that we may see and hear." (To be continued.)

TRANSLATION.

Know thou, O King Kaulikeaouli, this is our mature and undisguised sentiment. We make our earnest petition to you. Let the purchase of spirits and the retailing of spirits at the rum-selling houses, and the distilling of spirits come to a total end—just these three things. "We believe that the kingdom would not be impoverished should these several things cease, for the people and the foreigners too are ensnared by these evil things. "Thou thyself hast seen the drunkenness, contentions, the wounds and death of the people and foreigners by means of ardent spirits during thy reign. "Not ourselves alone, thy own people, understand this evil, but certain shipmasters know the evil of this thing; and on account of it, many are bound in irons through the prevalence of this traffic, both of natives and foreigners. "Wherefore, we greatly desire these evils may be utterly abolished; not for our individual benefit only is this petition set forth that this course may be abandoned, but for your own good, O King, and that of your chiefs and people. "We who abominate the practices here complained of, therefore set our names under this writing to oppose the wholesale traffic, the manufacture, and the retail of spirits at these islands. Let your true consent also be subjoined to forbid these things, for thou knowest it would not be adverse, but a great safeguard to the people of this country and of other countries here in thy kingdom, O King. And if thou understandest this matter, make known thy will, that we may see and hear." (To be continued.)

TRANSLATION.

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Trust Department. Act as trustees under mortgages. Manage estates, real and personal. Collect rents and dividends. Valuable papers, wills, bonds, etc., received for safe keeping.

Accountant Department. Auditors for corporations and private firms. Books examined and reported. Statements of affairs prepared. Trustees on bankrupt or insolvent estates. Office, 924 Bethel street.

Savings Department. Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum, in accordance with rules and regulations, copies of which may be obtained on application.

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Hawaii Shinpo Sha

THE PIONEER JAPANESE PRINTING office. The publisher of Hawaii Shinpo, the only daily Japanese paper published in the Territory of Hawaii. C. SHIOZAWA, Proprietor. Y. SOGA, Editor. Editorial and Printing Office—1088 Smith St., above King. P. O. Box 907. Telephone Main 87.

NOTICE

ANY WOMAN OR GIRL NEEDING help or advice, is invited to communicate, either in person or by letter, with Ensign Nora M. Underhill, matron of the Salvation Army Woman's Industrial Home, Young street, between Aiea and McCully streets, mauka side, Honolulu.

Health for all. If you are sick—if you have aches and pains and troubles with yourself, you want to get well, don't you? You want the pains to stop hurting you—you want your illness to leave you—you want to get well and thoroughly enjoy the blessings of good health. That is what every sensible sick person wants, and Halpruner's Wonderful Medicine is the right medicine for you—it is a medicine different from any other medicine ever prescribed and compounded—and being different, it cures illness and relieves pain in a short time. It is a medicine of remarkable merit. Halpruner's has cured hundreds of people suffering from all the troubles and diseases resulting from an inflamed condition of the membranes, muscles and other parts of the body. Halpruner's will give you the relief you seek—you can depend upon it—you can rest assured that if you take it as prescribed that you will soon be over your sickness—that you will be over your pain almost immediately—that you will get the relief you ought to have, and get it at once. There is positively no doubt about Halpruner's—you can take it internally or you can rub it in externally—it cures both ways. For instance: Colds, Rheumatism, Sore throat, Catarrh, Burns, Bruises, Chills, La grippe, Malaria, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, all pain Halpruner's. All druggists—50c and \$1—the large size contains three times the quantity of the small size. Halpruner's will be sent prepaid to any address upon receipt of price. Halpruner Medical Manufacturing Co., 28 California St., San Francisco.

STRANGER LOCKED HIMSELF IN HOUSE

On Friday of last week the Rawlins household at Waikiki was startled by the presence of a strange man, who entered the kitchen and locked himself in. Only women were in the house at the time, and as they did not know whether the stranger was a daylight burglar an alarm was raised and the man soon left the house. High Sheriff Brown was notified, and he soon found the man going through the Hotel Annex premises and placed him under arrest. It was ascertained at the station that the man had once been an inmate of the insane asylum, and had been released from that institution for some time. As it was not proven before the court that the man was sufficiently unbalanced mentally to commit him to the asylum, the High Sheriff took him in charge and will send him out of the country in a sailing vessel at the first opportunity.

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