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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH -- BITTERS

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REVOLVER UNDER PILLOW WHILE CONDUCTOR SLEPT

Wm. Godwin, Formerly on the Oahu Railway System Returns from Canton After Six Months' of Freak Railroading.

Sleeping with a revolver under his pillow every night and protected by soldiers in the daytime while on duty was the six-months' experience of William H. Godwin as a conductor on the Canton & Hankow Railroad in China. Godwin was formerly a conductor on the Oahu Railway on this island. About half a year ago he went to China where he was given a good post on the railway. He returned to Honolulu on the steamship China and will remain here.

"I have had all I want of China," said he yesterday. "There is no government at all in China, and the section in which I was located was particularly bad in this respect. The towns there are ill-smelling and lack the first principles of sanitation."

The Canton & Hankow Ry. has an operating length at present of 36 miles. The total length, when completed, will be 700 miles. It has taken two years to build the present road. Conductor Godwin states that the Chinese will not work when it rains, and some of the villages along the line will not permit any of the people residing therein to work on the road because of their belief that all foreigners are devils. The

villagers warn every one in their community that if they work on the road they will be driven away or killed.

The contractors cannot crowd the coolies on the work. They demand payment every night of their day's work for which they receive about 40 cents Mexican or about eighteen cents in American money. The district governor supplies 400 soldiers to guard the 30 miles of railroad. Two soldiers accompany each car. Every white man, despite this guard, carries a revolver and often has to use it, as riots along the line are frequent. On these occasions the villagers tear up the track and wreck whatever railway property can be found.

Sometimes a hundred Chinese are crowded into one car. Conductor Godwin says that the tighter they are crowded in the better they appear to like it.

"The government of that district is rotten," said Godwin. "From top to bottom it is a squeeze."

"Salaries for the American railroad men are good, but the sanitary conditions are fearful."

Conductor Godwin says that George Lind, formerly of Honolulu, is the superintendent of the railroad and his brother, Lorin Godwin, is a conductor.

without a congregation. It is a political measure under the present system.

"Let the Health, Educational, road and wharf matters be co-extensive with the functions of the whole territory."

J. G. PRATT'S VIEWS.

J. G. Pratt, who assisted in the framing of a County Act about three years ago, gave his views on the subject. He said the territory enjoyed a good form of government, which was really a sort of county government and if this could be applied to the various islands as the governments to be termed county governments he thought it would work very well. The requirements for government here were different from those on the mainland. He thought present conditions should be disturbed as little as possible if county government became effective. Congress should be sought as little as possible. He thought the Supervisors should be elected, not appointed.

"Do you think Congress would entertain any such proposition?" inquired Judge Dole.

Mr. Pratt thought that any discussion of the matter on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington would not be calculated to strengthen the position of the people of the islands. As to health and educational matters, Mr. Pratt agreed with Prof. Scott.

HATCH FAVORS TOWNSHIPS.

Associate Justice Hatch of the Supreme Court placed himself on record as to the necessity for the control of educational, health and road matters resting with the Territorial government as at present. Under existing conditions he felt that it was a wise move to leave the control unchanged.

A change in the present control of educational matters would cause a lack of uniformity of grades and in a few years there would be a very uneven state of grades, many of which would be far behind the others.

As to public health matters he thought the tendency was to concentrate. The national board of health at Washington is a board that is taking control of all health matters throughout the nation. Formerly the control of health matters was vested in the States and Territory governments, but people generally were now conceding the advisability of national control.

"I think we would retrograde in health matters if we establish small local boards."

"As to roads, if the county act should be passed, the counties should take care of the existing roads, but I would not like to see the act drawn to prevent the Territory from constructing and planning new roads in the various counties. In New York the State has contributed half the expense towards building new roads and exercises supervision over them. This secures uniformity."

"I think that if some form of municipal government were established first, or before county government, it would be better. I think you are going at this wrong-end first."

"I think eventually we will have to go before Congress to get clear of the Organic Act. I don't think we can change the control of the public lands."

RAWLINS HAS AN IDEA.

W. T. Rawlins, elected as attorney for the "County of Oahu," said it might be believed that he was prejudiced in favor of county government from his former connection with the short-lived "County of Oahu." He was not of the opinion that the Organic Act contemplated giving the Governor power to appoint Boards of Supervisors. It was un-American. The government has been centralized and it was the duty of every citizen to decentralize it. One of the

principal features of the county government was the election of its officials. If it should happen that a Democratic Governor should be appointed to rule, he might, according to arguments, favor the appointment of the boards by the Governor, appoint all Democratic boards when the electorate could elect Republican boards.

Mr. Rawlins stated that he had received letters from members of Congress at Washington saying that if Hawaii could not make a county act, "we will take away the power from you to make one."

Mr. Rawlins agreed with Prof. Scott on educational, health, bridge and road matters.

DON'T CHANGE CONTROL.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole, when asked for his views, said he was present merely to listen, not to talk.

F. S. Dodge said that if a County Act was to be passed it should be as simple as possible. He was in favor of territorial control of educational, health, bridge and road matters.

Judge Dole again spoke on municipal affairs. He thought that the commissioners were given the power to choose either for a municipal, town or county measure. He said there was no question but that the town government was the best school for the people to gain an idea of the responsibility of government.

Prof. Scott, speaking on the size of the proposed act said that the 1903 act had 55,000 words, while the Massachusetts constitution comprised only 900 words. The new measure should contain no more than 2500 words. He could not understand the 1903 act at all, but supposed this was due to his lack of intelligence.

Justice Hatch heartily endorsed the town government proposal. He also said that if the commission was afraid the courts might decide that the Board of Supervisors could not be elected, but must be appointed, then arrange to have only one supervisor, and he could be elected by the people.

Before adjournment a motion was passed setting aside the session of next Tuesday evening for a further discussion of the county problem, and it was asked that the press urge all citizens interested in the measure to be present on that evening and give expression to their views.

A VISIT TO A RUSSIAN GENERAL

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL COUNT KELLER, Niut-Klay, Eleyen Miles West of Lian Dian Sian, July 12.—The opposing armies are grimly facing Nalot Heights across the Liank river, ready to engage in a death grapple.

The Liank crosses the main Liao Yang—Feng Hang Wang Cheng road, 28 miles east of Liao Yang. That flows north into the Tal Tse river, which passes through Liao Yang and empties into the Liao river.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who arrived here after a 35 mile ride from Siao Lindji, saw long lines of infantry and transport trains winding up the rough mountains. At Lian Dian Sian a lookout, stationed in a tree top, pointed out the way to General Keller's headquarters, near Niut Klay. There the Russian eastern army was found, hidden in the hills. In a plain tent the correspondent saw General Keller, living like a simple soldier, his staff being quartered in a native hut near by. The General looked cheerful and was bronzed by exposure. He talked of the engagement at Hoi Yan.

Around the General's tent were many officers of the guard, the pride of St. Petersburg. To see them as weather-beaten as the Cossack officers one could scarcely believe them to be the dashing guardsmen of the Russian capital. They have become hardened fighters, for hardly a day passes without collisions between the advance posts of the Eastern army and the Japanese. The whole army is anxious to fight General Kuroki, whose army is at Vandipudze, and whose men are entrenched on the other side of the river. The burning question is who will be the first to cross the broad valley of the Liank river.

HEALTH OF RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12, 1:50 p. m.—An official statement of the number of sick and wounded belonging to the Manchurian army shows a great increase in sickness after a few days rain and also a large proportion of sick and wounded officers compared with men. The figures are according to the listed strength of the army. Before the rains, to June 26, the total was: Officers, 71, and men, 39, per thousand, of whom wounded officers numbered 10 and men 6 per thousand; suffering from contagious diseases two per thousand, of whom one-half were suffering from dysentery and one-tenth from typhus. There was one case of plague and not a single case of smallpox.

After the rains, July 9, the figures were: Officers, 94 per thousand; men, 46; of whom the wounded officers numbered 29 per thousand, the men 9 per thousand. Contagious cases had risen to 9 per thousand, affecting in equal proportions.

Special Bargains in Summer Dress Goods

All the favorite Summer Wash Materials are here in abundance. A new stock which has just arrived will be offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES THIS WEEK. Pretty patterns in both white and colored and a great variety to choose from 10c. a yard upward.

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A unique and diverting story of the strange adventures of a learned professor who is on the track of some entirely new facts with which he intends to astonish the world. In the meantime his assistant meets several girls and a half a dozen love affairs develop.

BRUYER JIM'S BABY—By Philip Verrill Mighels.

An uproariously funny story of a tiny mining settlement in the West.

THE MAGNETIC NORTH—By Elizabeth Robins.

A genuine, stirring, living narrative of that wild, modern romance, the rush for gold.

THE LIGHT OF THE STAR—By Hamlin Garland.

A story of New York and the stage.

ANNA, THE ADVENTRESS—By E. Phillips Oppenheim.

"Thoroughly matured, brilliantly constructed, and convincingly told."—London Times.

THE BY-LAWS OF BRAITHE—By Francis Powell.

Full of action and the reader is held in suspense as the striking plot unfolds through a series of powerful scenes.

THE GATES OF CHANCE—By von Tassel Sutphen.

A series of fantastic tales recounting the strange experiences of two young men of Bohemian tendencies.

THE GIVERS—By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.

A collection of stories which represent this popular author absolutely at her best.

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