

Oahu Railway TIME TABLE

OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Wai'alua, Kahuku and Way Stations—9:15 a. m., *3:20 p. m.
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—7:30 a. m., *9:15 a. m., *11:05 a. m., *2:15 p. m., *3:20 p. m., *5:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m., *11 p. m.
For Wahiawa—9:15 a. m. and *5:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Wai'alua and Waianae—8:36 a. m., 5:31 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:46 a. m., *8:36 a. m., *10:28 a. m., *1:40 p. m., *4:31 p. m., 5:31 p. m., *7:30 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa—8:36 a. m. and *5:31 p. m.
*Daily. *EX. Sunday. *Sunday Only.
The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train (only first-class tickets honored), leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:22 a. m., returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae.
G. P. DENISON, F. C. SMITH,
Superintendent. G. P. & T. A.

KOOLAU RAILWAY

KAHUKU EAST.

Station.	Distance.	Time.
Kahuku	0.00	Leave 12:35
Lale	2.55	12:46
Kaipapau	4.73	12:55
Hauula	6.11	1:01
Haleaha	8.00	1:11
Kahana	11.00	Arrive 1:25

KAHANA WEST.

Station.	Distance.	Time.
Kahana	0.00	Leave 1:27
Haleaha	3.00	1:42
Hauula	4.89	1:51
Kaipapau	6.27	1:57
Lale	8.45	2:06
Kahuku	11.00	Arrive 2:17

In effect August 1.
Connecting at Kahuku with the O. R. & L. Co.'s 9:15 a. m. train from Honolulu.

Returning, leaves Kahana at 1:27 p. m., connecting with the afternoon train for the city which leaves Kahuku at 2:20.

JAMES J. DOWLING, Supt.
R. S. POLLISTER, G. P. & T. Agent.

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BY THE HOUR OR DAY

Y. YOSHIKAWA

Took \$700 to Elect Lincoln

Will Cost Five Millions to Elect Next President.

The late Leonard Swett, speaking from first-hand knowledge of the facts, once said that the whole expense of Lincoln's first nomination for President, including the cost of headquarters, telegrams, music, fares of delegates and incidentals, did not exceed \$700. It cost the Republican national committee less to elect Lincoln in 1860 than it does to conduct many a State canvass of the present time.

"That committee," said Mr. Swett, "spent a sum that would now seem contemptible, but it did its work as thoroughly and successfully as any committee the party has had since. In 1864, at the most critical hour in the history of the nation, the sum of \$100,000 was all that was spent to secure the reelection of Lincoln," says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is a far cry from 1864 to 1908, and it is well within the bounds to say that it will cost more than \$5,000,000 to elect a President this year. This sum will be spent by the national committees of the two great parties, and does not include the funds collected and disbursed by the several State committees and other smaller agencies. The use of large sums of money in politics, as has been inferred, is a growth of the last forty years. Previous to that time political campaigning was largely a matter of hurrah and sentiment, but in the later sixties business men, alert, shrewd, and fond of system and order began to take the management of politics into their hands and a wonderful change in methods and measures was speedily effected.

To Samuel J. Tilden, more than any other man, is due the credit of perfecting the system of campaigning now in vogue. He had a gift for the management of men on a large scale that amounted to genius. He saw that great issues which arouse the enthusiasm of the masses, though most essential, are not in themselves sufficient to insure success in a campaign, but that much of the work to be effective must be done in secret and that it was of the first importance that every voter should be brought into direct personal contact with the campaign management.

Time stamped Tilden's methods with the seal of success, and they have taken the place of those formerly employed. In 1876 more than \$800,000 was collected and spent by the campaign managers of the two great parties. Four years later they had at their disposal more than \$1,000,000, and in 1884 the campaign disbursements were half as much again. In 1888 the Harrison-Cleveland campaign cost not less than \$1,800,000; and in the campaign of 1892 the expenditures of the two national committees were quite \$2,000,000. Finally, in 1896, more than \$4,000,000, and in 1900 an even larger amount passed through the hands of Chairman Hanna and Chairman Jones and their associates. In 1908 at least \$5,000,000 will be expended. But the charge that the greater part of these vast sums is used to corrupt voters and purchase votes is a false and silly one. Nearly, if not all, of the moneys collected are anticipated by the legitimate expenses of the campaign. These cover a wide range, and their volume swells with every succeeding campaign.

The first work of a national committee is to prepare campaign literature. These documents not only inform the people, but give to orators and writers a mass of facts and arguments. They are in the main speeches of leading Senators and Congressmen, but often brief and trenchant cards and circulars, which pierce with a single shaft the armor of the enemy, are employed with telling effect.

In 1884 the famous "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" utterance of Dr. Burchard was printed on small cards and distributed before the doors of all the Catholic churches the Sunday before election. Its effect was most disastrous, and as there was little or no time in which to counteract it it had much to do in determining the result of the election. This year the two national committees will probably spend fully \$500,000 in the preparation, publication and circulation of documents. This represents a mass of printed matter large enough to fill a small freight train, and it is an open question whether or not too much money is spent in this way. Still, so shrewd a politician as ex-Senator Hill is of the opinion that this plan of appeal has more influence on the wavering and doubtful than any other.

Each of the national committees also maintains throughout the campaign a news bureau, which, under the direction of experienced political writers, supplies partisan news and arguments to the smaller newspapers. A good many newspapers are subsidized—newspapers in foreign tongues, and certain class journals. There are hundreds of these kinds in the larger cities and towns, nearly every one of whose editors is ready to support either party for a consideration. They do not say so openly, but they announce early in a campaign that unless they are "helped" in some way by the national committee to which they appeal it will be inconvenient for them to devote a proper amount of space to "booming" the candidate. Payments to these political soldiers of fortune usually take the

orders ranging from 3000 to 10,000 copies.

The campaign orator does not cut the figure in politics that he did in former years; the multiplication of printing presses and telegraph lines has struck a heavy blow to his prestige as a creator and mold of public opinion, but his influence is still great and must be taken into account by campaign managers. During the months of a national campaign hundreds of speakers of a national and local repute are kept constantly employed by the national and state committees, the efforts of those under the direction of the national organization being as a rule confined to the close and doubtful states. The expenses of all of these speakers are paid, but their services are generally given without expectation of monetary reward. In the cases of men of exceptional gifts of oratory, or of those who can not afford to neglect their business without a money recompense, fees are paid, though an effort is generally made to keep the fact of such payment secret, as when it is known the orator is looked upon as a special pleader, and his arguments carry little weight.

The result of this flood of campaign oratory is an open question. As Republican mass meetings are attended in the main by Republican voters and Democratic mass meetings by Democratic voters the number of converts made by them must be small. Still, they serve to create enthusiasm, to maintain and improve discipline and, as it were, to close up and steady the party ranks. Very useful for the same purpose are the campaign clubs and societies, whose organization and equipment cost in the aggregate a large sum. The moneys which a national committee gives to its several state committees are sent grudgingly and the latter are always urged to raise all that they can themselves.

The routine work of a national committee requires the renting of spacious quarters, the employment of a large force of clerks, stenographers and messengers, all of whom are well paid for their services, and the committee generally sustains the expense of the party parades and demonstrations in New York city during the campaign months. These parades and demonstrations do not materially alter the result in the metropolis and are not expected to, but their influence as imposing partisan spectacles are believed to have good effect upon the country at large. Thus it will be seen that while the sums of money collected for campaign purposes swell yearly, the ways of spending them more than keep pace with the means of raising them.

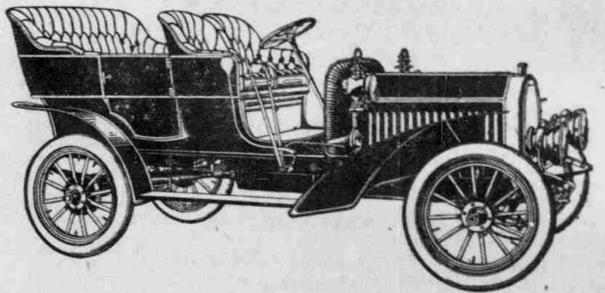
With the growing use of money in politics it has been found more and more desirable that the chairman of a national committee should be a man of large private fortune, with a credit and business status which inspire confidence and respect. When subscriptions are slow in coming in and he has as yet only promises in lieu of cash he must become responsible for or advance the funds needed to meet current expenses, and these advances often amount to several hundred thousand dollars. If there is a shortage after the campaign is ended he is the one who is looked to to make it good.

The caution of contributors, coupled to the close watch which one national committee keeps on the doings and disbursements of the other, reduces to a minimum the possibility of campaign funds being misappropriated. Though they are disbursed in a large measure on honor, and a final accounting is seldom had, still their management is governed as far as possible by strict business rules, and handled as they are by men of the highest character and integrity.

Instances in which they fail to reach the channels for which they were intended are very rare, indeed. It can, I think, be said with truth that the funds of a national committee are as carefully managed as are those of any large business corporation. In 1888 Postmaster General Wanamaker was at the head of the finance committee, which had in charge the work of raising the Republican campaign funds, and carefully supervised all disbursements, for which he received vouchers. Still, as I have just said, the disbursement of the party fund is in large measure a matter of honor, and the innovation introduced by Mr. Wanamaker may not be repeated.

How is the money raised for campaign funds? The work has developed shrewd and successful beggars of money. As a collector of campaign funds Marshall Jewell, who was for several years chairman of the Republican national committee, perhaps never had an equal. When others failed he succeeded, and it is told of him that in Boston in a single day he collected \$170,000. President Arthur was a charming beggar, and when he was an active politician his services as a money getter were always counted as of the first importance.

Campaign managers say that it is under most conditions easier to raise money for the party which is in office. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Democratic managers in 1892 had a larger fund at their disposal than the Republicans. And in 1896, when the Republicans were out of office, the committee headed by Chairman Hanna collected a campaign fund almost twice as large as the fund of the managers of the Bryan canvass. It is an open secret that the largest subscriber to this fund was William K. Vanderbilt, who sent his check for \$150,000. It was not sent in answer to any appeal, but was a deliberate and voluntary gift late in the campaign. The largest subscription from a corporation came from a purely savings and benevolent association, whose directors voted \$25,000, "to protect their depositors from loss of their savings." A very important and costly piece of work is the polling of doubtful states.



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Remember, this is the time to save money in purchasing.

The several state committees, Some states are so safe and others so hopeless as to require no attention from the national managers, but for strategic reasons a sham campaign is sometimes made in hopeless states. The national committee, at an early stage of the campaign, causes to be prepared as nearly a correct and complete list of the voters in these states as possible. Most of the men who make these canvasses have to be paid, and the aggregate cost is, of course, enormous.

discovered and campaign work is redoubled where it is most needed. Meetings are organized at short notice, an army of workers is employed, and the best speakers are sent where they may change votes. Thus the most expensive work of a national campaign is done during the last three weeks before the election. Every doubtful state and city is closely watched by men prompt to discover every change in the political tide, and money is transmitted in large sums to the localities

Political parties are now so thoroughly organized and national campaigns are so skillfully conducted that the vote of every state can be foretold with reasonable accuracy at least ten days before election, but the loss of a presidential election by 1200 votes proves the lurking perils that beset the pathway of the wariest political strategist. Reckoning all the expenses of the states it may be roughly estimated that a presidential campaign, including also congressional, gubernatorial