

4th of July

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PROHIBITION IS THE GREAT TOPIC

(Continued from Page One.)

broke away from the usual order and made all their exercises bear upon the temperance question, singing temperance songs and reciting temperance verses and quotations.

In accordance with their usual custom the Hawaiians began each day's program with a sunrise prayer and testimony meeting. These are always largely attended and interest runs high. Even the hour of prayer was not counted as too sacred to devote to the burning question of the hour.

Spark to Tinder.

When Samuel K. Kaunipili, the leader for Monday morning, read from the scripture that drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of Heaven, it acted like a spark to dry tinder. Two and three at a time were on their feet to speak. With one or two exceptions they were all outspoken against the use of liquor in any form; and yet undoubtedly there were many present in that large audience who do take an occasional drink. In fact one speaker tried to justify moderate drinking, but his declaration raised such a storm of protest that no one ventured to present the compromise view again.

Beckley's Speech.

Three of the evening sessions were set apart for prohibition rallies. On Monday evening, Fred Beckley and Rev. E. B. Turner were the principal speakers. Mr. Beckley, who is chairman of the league for the organization of prohibition clubs among the Hawaiians, set forth in an eloquent address the significance of the present movement, showing that it had its origin in congress where a bill was introduced by Senator Johnson, who no doubt was influenced to do it by the appeals which came to him from the temperance people not only of Hawaii but of the entire country.

He paid a high tribute to Delegate Kahanamoku for securing to the Hawaiian people a chance to vote upon the question. He denied emphatically the objection raised by the anti-prohibitionists that Mr. Woodley was the instigator of the present movement. In conclusion, he urged them all to go home and work with might and main for the success of the vote on July 26.

"If we fail to handle this liquor problem ourselves we are sure to have government by commission," he declared. "We have the power to prevent it by carrying this election and by enacting a prohibitory law ourselves."

Reply to Opposition.

Rev. E. B. Turner had been asked to reply to some of the objections commonly raised against prohibition. He confined himself to three points, showing conclusively:

That drinking beer, even moderately has harmful effects physically, mentally and morally.

Men training for athletic teams are not permitted to use liquor in any form, because it effects their strength and power of endurance. Life insurance companies have statistics to show that the death average among drinkers is 1642 to every 61,000 and only 560 among abstainers.

By a recent test with linotypers (typesetters), men who were given only two glasses of beer a day lost 15 per cent on their speed.

In the State penitentiary of New York out of 1200 inmates, seventy-five per cent are committed for crimes due to drunkenness and intemperance.

That the Bible does not sanction the use of liquor.

Any attempt to make any text do so is to distort it from its original context, which is wholly unjustifiable if not rank hypocrisy.

That the statement that the loss of license revenue will increase taxation is absurd and untrue.

"Carroll, our greatest statistician," he said, "shows that for every \$1 of license revenue paid in it costs the government \$23 in the maintenance of jails, penitentiaries and workhouses, for the men who are led into crime through intemperance."

Senate Untrustworthy.

It came like a bombshell in a camp of war when on Tuesday forenoon,

after addresses by Rev. A. B. Dodge and Rev. W. K. Poat on "What we can do to promote the cause of Prohibition," Makela of Hamakua, former member of the territorial legislature, made a real hot speech against prohibition on the ground chiefly that even if the present movement should succeed and the plebiscite carry, the next legislature wouldn't pass a prohibition law. He named the senators, one by one and showed how either directly or indirectly nearly every last one was controlled by the liquor men. The thing to do, he said, was to get the right senators elected. There were some so unkind enough to intimate that he was doing some pre-campaign electioneering for Makela.

Promptly Sat On.

Be that as it may, his speech added fuel to the prohibition fire. And before the sessions closed he probably was sorry he spoke. The chief address on Tuesday night was by J. A. Magoon of Honolulu. He referred with great respect to the splendid manner in which this big conference was handled as sufficient evidence that the Hawaiian people were capable of caring for themselves and could not help but feel that the large attendance and the very great interest manifested was the most hopeful sign he had yet seen for the success of the election in July.

Telling Figures.

One of his most telling arguments was the statistics he produced to show how during those periods of Hawaii's past history when the sale of liquor was taken the arrests for crime, drunkenness and such were in every instance less than one-half of what they were during the periods when liquor was freely sold.

The Climax.

But prohibition interest reached its climax on the last evening of the conference, when Rev. Stephen L. Desha and Rev. M. K. Nakuina both made most eloquent addresses, striking down with sledge hammer blows the arguments advanced by the opponents of prohibition, especially the argument advanced the day before by Makela.

Several times during the speeches Makela tried to interrupt, but neither the audience nor the speaker would countenance him.

On the question of government by commission, Mr. Desha showed how groundless is that fear. He referred to the case of Oklahoma Territory, which while a Territory voted for prohibition and not long after was made a State. The very fact that congress decided to confer the privilege of deciding this question upon us shows that it has confidence in us.

The last and in many respects the best speech of the conference was by Rev. M. K. Nakuina. He made a strong appeal to his people to stick to the main issue, and that is "Shall we continue the saloon?" The liquor men are trying to confuse them with all sorts of side issues, but if they will heed none of them, but present a united front at the polls on July 26 victory is assured.

At the closing session of the conference the resolution given above was unanimously adopted.

NORRIS GIVES AWAY HIS RANCH

(Continued from Page One.)

is witnessed by three persons, including a notary public.

Private Information.

The announcement that Col. Sam Norris has sold his ranch has been made at intervals during the past sixteen years.

John Jones, of the McNerny Shoe Store, received a letter from a friend in Kau yesterday containing the statement that Charlie Macomber, an old friend of Colonel Norris, entering the old gentleman's room the other day, found him unconscious on the floor. After he had regained consciousness he told Macomber he had fallen the night before and hadn't known anything since. Colonel Norris seemed to realize that his condition was serious and calling for pen and ink he signed the bill of sale. At the same time he gave to Walter Hayselden the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in cash as a token of his love and esteem for the young district magistrate at Waihi.

Lava and Love.

Kaunika Ranch was once the property of the late G. W. C. Jones, father of the young man who received notice of this last sale. At the time the Jones interests were sold to Norris there were four thousand head of fat cattle feeding on the range. Kahauna was

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Saturday, July 2.

There is a demand for the blue serge summer suit because of the possible combinations one can construct. A coat, two vests of different patterns and a couple of pairs of trousers and any one can be a Berry Wall.

Our suits of Blue Serge are all to the good. Not a soon-to-be-purple one in the lot.

London serge and London dyes with a regular merchant tailor finish. Not a thread of cotton in the entire makeup of the two pieces. They are cut correctly. Full at the hips and never the sign of a bag in the knees will be seen in them.

Now for the man who has a blue and wants a grey.

Grey dominates in the matter of summer suits for men. There is a breeziness about our suits that is not noticeable in the others.

The coats are quarter lined to allow the air to slip through. Honolulu climate leads one to the light and airy in the selection of clothing and our cabinets on the second floor are the containers of very attractive pieces. No man of taste will leave here dissatisfied. Thirty-eight distinct patterns of summer clothing, including light greys, with white and dark stripes to select from. Lightweight and light shades of genuine all-wool homespun, cut as correct as style makers can direct. \$22.50 and more, gets one of them and no charge for the satisfaction that goes with the clothes.

considered a good buy for Norris, whatever he paid for it. If there was an objection to the place it was due to the fact that an occasional flow of red lava came down over the grass and made feeding scarce. In 1868 there was a gusher that nearly put Kahauna out of the running. Again in 1887 something attracted the lava toward its succulent grasses and another pile of a spread over the soil. These little disturbances had the effect of depressing the value of the place as a ranch and then a lawsuit bumped the colonel and depressed him.

It seems that in the long ago, the colonel became enamored of a French woman, or she of him, and an engagement was the result. Suddenly the swain in the case disappeared from his haunts and soon after California had a new resident. This was Colonel Norris. Years later the French woman found where he had located and brought suit for damages for a battered heart.

A Visible Streak.

Colonel Norris is a Dane with a streak of eccentricity that is visible at all times. Years and years ago, when John C. Fremont was appointed minister to Denmark, Norris called on him at his residence in Copenhagen. He tells the story of meeting Mrs. Fremont coming down the stairs and inquiring of her if she had seen Mr. Fremont.

"There is no such person," replied the wife of the pathfinder.

"Your pardon, madame, I should have said Colonel Fremont."

Won His Title.

He was directed to the office of the representative of the United States and there began a friendship that lasted for many years.

Just when Norris came to Hawaii is not of record. In 1848 he kept a coffee shop at the foot of King street near the river and in that same year he left for the mines in California. He made occasional trips between the Islands and the mainland, traveling often with Captain Fuller. Suddenly he was lost to sight of his friends and when heard of again he was with the Walker filibusters in San Joaquin in Central America and it was there he became a colonel in a regiment of soldiers of fortune.

Later he cropped up in Mexico and interested himself in a revolution against Diaz and was forced to flee the country between two days. Next he was heard of in California in the Sacramento Valley as the owner of a valuable ranch property. It was in New York he met the French woman who later brought suit for breach of

promise. Norris was afraid of the result and left the East. Shortly after taking up ranch life he was struck in the head and temporarily lost his memory. The court upon the application of someone put him under guardianship of two men who have since become prominent in business circles in San Francisco.

When Norris came back to a realization of events, he found that his property interests in the State had been transferred to his guardians and they were loth to give it up. Then he brought suit to recover and about the same time the breach of promise suit was brought against him. Norris, as plaintiff, carried his land suit through all of the courts in the State and finally to the highest tribunal in the land, the United States Supreme Court. He was defendant in the love suit and the woman got judgment for a large amount for her wounded feelings while old Sam got nothing. No record of the settlement of his land suit was filed in California until recently when, after twenty-three years, the State court was notified the decision was for defendants. To pay the judgment of the woman to whom, as a young man, Norris had made love, he was obliged to mortgage his property to a local banking house.

A Strange Man.

If Colonel Norris has been considered eccentric, not to say peculiar, during the passing years, there was a reason and the records of the court of California will furnish it. He did many strange things in the management of his property in Kau. When Jones sold out to him, young Arthur Jones was considered competent to manage the place and was employed by the colonel but at the end of six months he was told to move. Charlie Macomber was the next in line and he filled the place for the same length of time only to be told at the end that it was not right for a man to stay too long in one place. Macomber took up a place in the neighborhood and continued a warm friend of the old man. Changes were abrupt and frequent until finally there was no one left but a lone Chinese herder to look after the great property. It is in history that once he sent his men out to round up the cattle and brand the calves. They were put into corrals and one morning the old man came down and ordered them turned loose as he did not believe in keeping them locked up. There has been little attention paid to the management during recent years and other ranches have profited by the addition of mavericks that have strayed over to them.

A half-dozen times during the past fifteen years the property has been

And we have the best assorted stock of outing clothes in Honolulu. Trousers made of nut brown corduroy for the hills. Trousers in serge and flannel for the tennis courts and the links. No man can go wrong in a pair of them at \$6.00 or even \$6.50.

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Regular collegebred. Cut to style with full hips and tapering at the knee. The high roll at the bottom takes one's thoughts back to Broadway and the "Great White Way." These suits go to good dressers at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$25.00.

We can fit you today.

virtually sold but before the deeds could be passed the colonel, for one reason or another, would balk at a settlement. One time he agreed to sell to the late J. O. Carter but when it came time for an inventory and transfer, something that was said led Norris to believe that Carter was merely the representative of someone else and he put the question squarely to him.

"Are you buying this for Charlie Cooke?" asked Norris.

Mr. Carter happened to be a truthful man and answered in the affirmative.

"Then you don't get it for I'll sell nothing of mine to any damn missionary."

There have been other and similar incidents, all of them apparently keeping the fact in mind that Colonel Norris was an eccentric individual. To the frequenters of Nolte's, Norris was a familiar object. Of medium height, stooped with age, his long curly white whiskers and hair always spick and span, he could be seen for hours delving into the literature banked on the table. The "Beaver" was his headquarters whenever he was in town during the life of Heinrich Nolte, and it was often said that all of his property would go to Nolte's daughter at Norris' death.

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And last for two weeks only. Everybody knows what our annual sales mean and we have aimed to have this one eclipse all previous sales. It does not mean cuts in certain departments but a slaughtering of prices on every article in our big store. Everything will be marked in plain figures and sold for cash only. Remember the date, Tuesday, July 5th.

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