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"It is with pleasure that I can testify to the great benefit I derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I suffered terribly from indigestion, and tried several medicines without avail. I was then persuaded to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and after using a few bottles my indigestion was cured, my appetite came back, and I was strong and hearty. This is some years since, and my old complaint has not returned, but I always keep a bottle in the house, and when I feel at all out of sorts a few doses put me right again in quick order."—W. STINKSON, Mt. Torrington, S. A.

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For Sale by HILO DRUG COMPANY



Every inch one pushes off beyond the normal distance, after eye failure begins, means an inch of danger. Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred may do it safely; you may be the one who cannot. Those having the best eyes when old age comes will be those who heed the first call for help.

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THE EXTERMINATION OF THE MOSQUITO

What a Rural Community Can do—Means Employed Throughout the United States—An Experience Near New York City—An Address Given Before the American Mosquito Extermination Society.

The increase in the number of mosquitos in and about Hilo during the summer months, brings to mind some of the methods employed throughout the United States for the extermination of this pest. It is claimed that the first mosquitos were landed on Maui and were brought there by a sailing vessel, somewhere back about thirty years ago. Since then the little ringed legged pest has propagated to such an extent that there is now hardly a place in the islands that is free from them. For years the residents of Oiaa enjoyed the privilege of sleeping without nets, while now the little tormentor has even encroached upon the sacred precincts of Madam Pele's chief hostelry.

Men of millions, men versed in the scientific lore of the world, men of machinery, railroad presidents, doctors and students of natural history, have banded themselves into one of the most formidable organizations known in the country under the name of The American Mosquito Extermination Society. Its principal field of action is in and about the City of New York and in the State of New Jersey, which has become world famous for its prevalence of mosquitos.

Such men as President Saccatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, are enthusiastic members.

During one of their sessions an interesting experiment was given. Into a glass tank of captive "wrigglers," as the young mosquitos are termed, a handful of voracious little fishes were thrown. There was a panic in the tank, and in almost less time than it takes to relate the incident the fishes were prowling about the empty waters in search of other prey. One gold fish is said to have gobbled up not fewer than ninety-two half-grown mosquitos. Sticklebats, tomminows and tiny, glistening little sunfish had a part in the slaughter.

The Vice-President, Walter C. Kerr, gave the following interesting address:

Any rural community can rid itself of mosquitos and their capacity for disseminating malaria, providing it is free to act along the well known lines which have been adopted for accomplishing this purpose.

My personal experience is limited to an area on Saten Island, containing about two square miles, ranging from Arrochar to New Dorp, and from tide water to the top of the hills lying about one mile back from the shore and rising to an elevation of 400 feet.

All the watershed of this area finds its way to the sea through New Creek, which with several branches wanders through the low land between the hills and tide water, and is bordered by marshes formed by overflowing of the creek at high tides. The higher levels are composed of serpentine hills whose characteristic undulations cause numerous storm water ponds in pockets, the natural drainage of which is imperfect.

The conditions of this locality favor the breeding of mosquitos; the salt and brackish water varieties breeding in the salt marshes of the lower lands approaching the beach, while many fresh water varieties breed in the highland ponds.

In the spring of 1898, a purse was raised among the principal residents and an oil wagon with pumps and hose secured. Men were trained to handle the oil spraying outfit, while others were employed to cut drains from the hilltop ponds. The work was prosecuted diligently during all of one season and some 25 or more ponds were treated with oil about once a

month. The ponds were finally drained.

The oil treatment was successful in killing the mosquito larvae, but the practical limitation was found there, as elsewhere, in getting the oil onto some of the ponds, where the mechanical operation was impeded by boggy shores, bushes, weeds, and undergrowth, while in other cases it was difficult to keep the oil on the surface of exposed ponds where it could be blown ashore by winds.

Altogether, the results on the higher levels, both of oil treatment and drainage, were eminently successful. In certain regions, which were so infested with mosquitos that one could scarcely walk through them, the pest was so completely removed that scarcely a mosquito could be found. The oil was a temporary expedient, the drainage a permanent one.

The great difficulty, however, was found in the marsh areas bordering New Creek behind the beaches. There the areas were too large for the proper application of oil, and though it was industriously applied the frequent tides carried it away. There were also large areas which could not be reached by any appliances at hand.

The prevailing winds would blow a sufficient supply of mosquitos from these marshy areas to the near-by residence districts to reduce the apparent value of the successful work done on the highlands. During the remainder of the season in question, the only mosquitos found in abundance were those known to breed in brackish water.

It became obvious through the experience gained on this area that the true remedy lay in dyking the mouth of New Creek just above the beach line, and with flood gates lower the water level in the marshes behind the beach to practically the level of mean low tide. Such dykes are, of course, common in other countries, and some of the dykes built by the early Hollanders on Saten Island are still in service.

Arrangements were being slowly and with great difficulty perfected to accomplish this dyking of New Creek when Richmond County became the Borough of Richmond in Greater New York. The processes of administration changed, resulting in new conditions which have since held this work in suspense.

It is hoped and intended, however, that it shall proceed at an early date, and when done it will offer an exceptional opportunity to show what can be done in a community of sufficient size to demonstrate the effectiveness of methods, and for reasons which are obvious, upon observation of the area it can be done for a nominal expense as compared with the cost in many other situations.

This rural community has done enough by private subscription to show what needs be done to effectually accomplish the desired end—the complete remedy being one which can now be handled only through municipal action.

If the City of New York will through its proper departments and at a nominal expense of a few thousand dollars do that which only the city can do, the neighboring rural community will further show what can be done to complete the operation.

I have no hesitation in saying that the results will be such that other neighboring communities will rapidly follow with similar protection, even though it entails great expense. What has heretofore seemed a more or less mysterious operation will soon become common practice. Common practice will quickly become a matter of course, and the mosquito as a pest or as a germ carrying insect will cease to exist.

Transpacific Wireless Coming.

The Examiner says: A complete wireless telegraph service between San Francisco and the Orient within a year, a commercial service to Honolulu within six months and the opportunity to send and receive aerograms to Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog within four months was the promise of General Manager Albert L. New of the Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company yesterday afternoon.

On the highest point of the westernmost ledge of the Mount Tamalpais range there are being erected two wooden towers, each 300 feet high and 100 feet apart. Between these two towers over 200,000 pounds of copper wire are to be hung, from which millions of volts of electricity can be discharged into the atmosphere. When completed it will be the most powerful wireless station in the United States and is to be utilized by the wireless company as their receiving station for all transpacific messages. On a high hill near Diamond Head, in Honolulu, the company has secured a site for their Honolulu station. Stations will also be built at Guam and probably at Manila.

Messages will be sent to Honolulu within four months. Arrangements are now being made with the managers of the Spreckels liners running between Honolulu and San Francisco to install a wireless apparatus on their boats, and all the necessary experimental work previous to the installation of the regular commercial service will be done in connection with the receivers on the liners.

A receiving tower is now in process of construction and will be erected on one of the lofty office buildings in San Francisco shortly. The Merchants' Exchange Building will probably be the site of the city tower. With the completion of the Mount Tamalpais station and the local tower a commercial service will be inaugurated between San Francisco and the Nevada gold fields.

No Need of a Doctor.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of colic come on suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by Hilo Drug Co.

Hilo Railroad Co.

Short Route to Volcano
TIME TABLE
In effect July 1, 1905.
Passenger Trains, Except Sunday.

7 A.M.	9 P.M.	STATIONS	8 A.M.	10 P.M.
7:00	2:30	Hilo	9:40	5:45
7:05	2:35	Waiakea	9:35	5:40
7:12	2:53	Olaa Mill	9:20	5:25
7:30	3:15	Keau	9:15	5:15
7:46	3:30	Ferdale	9:00	4:55
8:00	3:55	Mount. V.W.	8:50	4:45
8:20	4:15	Glenwood	8:30	4:25

FOR PUNA:
The trains of this Company between Hilo and Puna will be run as follows:
WEDNESDAY:
Leave Hilo Station, by way of Railroad Wharf, for Olaa and Puna, upon the arrival of the Steamship Kinau, running through to Puna and stopping at Pahoa both going and returning.

13 A.M.	FRIDAY:	14 A.M.
6:00	lv. Hilo	9:55
6:06	ar. R. R. Wharf	9:50
6:28	ar. Waiakea	9:30
6:58	ar. Olaa Mill	9:10
7:20	ar. Pahoa June	8:42
	ar. Pahoa	8:30
	ar. Puna	7:35

5 A.M.	SUNDAY:	6 P.M.
9:00	lv. Hilo	4:40
9:06	ar. Waiakea	4:35
9:25	ar. Olaa Mill	4:15
9:50	ar. Pahoa June	3:47
10:20	ar. Pahoa	3:35
10:55	ar. Puna	3:00

Excursion tickets between all points are sold on Saturdays and Sundays, good returning, until the following Monday noon.
Commutation tickets, good for twenty-five rides between any two points, and thousand mile tickets are sold at very low rates.
D. E. METZGER,
Superintendent.

NOTICE—Neither the Masters nor Agent of vessels of the "Matson Line" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. R. F. GUARD, Agent.
Hilo, April 16, 1901

THE HILO TRIBUNE'S MAIL CHART

AUGUST, 1905.

MAILS ARRIVE IN HONOLULU AND DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
July 28 *Siberia	July 29 *Korea	1	2	3	Alameda 4	5
6	7	8x * Mongolia	9 *Alame'a	10	Nebrask'n 11	12
13	14	15 *Ventura	16 *Sonoma	17	18 *China	19x *Nebras'n
20	21	22	23 *Siberia	24	Alameda 25	*Manuka 26
27	28	29x *Alameda	30	31	Sept. 1 *Doric	Sept. 2

Vessels whose names appear OVER the date ARRIVE from the Coast. Vessels whose names appear BELOW the date DEPART for the Coast. Destination of Vessels—(*) To San Francisco; (†) To Colonies; (‡) To Victoria; B. C.; (§) To Yokohama.
S. S. Kinau departs from Hilo for Honolulu every Friday at 10:30 a. m. S. S. Mauna Loa's mail closes in Hilo on Saturdays and Tuesdays marked (x) at 2:15 p. m., arriving in Honolulu at daylight three days later.

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THE TRIBUNE is the brightest, newsiest and most up-to-date weekly newspaper published in Hawaii, having a special wireless news service, thereby giving to TRIBUNE readers, up to the hour of publication on Tuesday morning of each week, the latest foreign and cable news, besides general local news.

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