

BLOOD

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood.

This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It sets the whole body going again—man woman and child.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!

Drink no substitute for

KOMEL

the pure juice of the grape fruit.

CARBONATED ONLY BY THE CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., (Limited)

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii.

601 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H. Tel. 71 Main. Island orders solicited. MERCHANT TAILOR. 1256 Fort St. just above the Orpheum.

Beautiful Gifts

Just look into our corner window and see the pretty things.

Rich Cut Glass, Sterling Silver, Ornaments, etc. We carry a large assortment, and our goods are up to date.

Gurney Refrigerators

In the other window you will see a display of Gurney Refrigerators, the greatest ice saver made. A Refrigerator (not an ice box) for \$10 seems very reasonable, does it not.

One dollar and a half a month for ice is all it will cost you to run this little beauty.

Jewel Stoves

We cannot close without mentioning our Jewel Stoves. You can purchase one for \$10.50, which consumes very little fuel and bakes perfectly. Remember that we carry extra parts for all our Stoves, and can do all the work connected with the same.

We sell Refrigerators and Stoves on the installment plan, and will allow you a fair price for your old stove or refrigerator, regardless of the make.

W.W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. 53-55-57 King St., Honolulu.

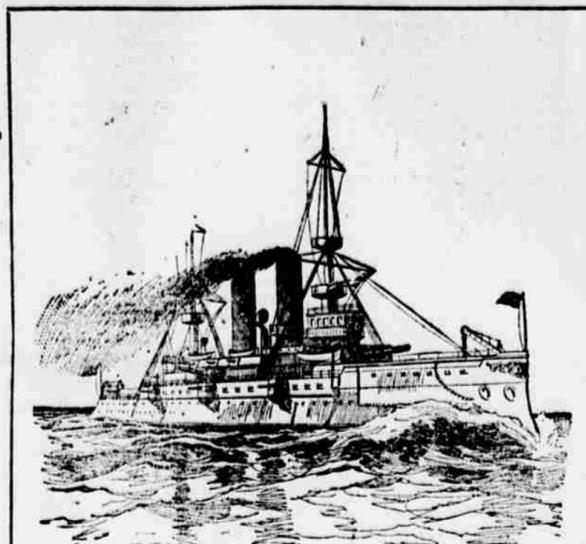
Particular attention given to mail and telephone orders.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Herr Most was sent to the penitentiary for a year, for publishing an anarchistic article.

NEW BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN WITH REAR ADMIRAL CASEY



THE BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

AT ANCHOR in the outer harbor lies the great battleship Wisconsin, the new pride of the navy, since by her great showing the ship has displayed a speed capacity which is equalled by nothing afloat of her class or tonnage.

Built in the same yard which turned out the Oregon, with the same carefulness which made that ship the first in her class, as was the Olympia, the pride of the cruisers, the Wisconsin was given all the necessary lines for a champion. And it was not only upon trial trip but in later running that her capacity was displayed. During the test the ship made 17.25 knots average and the maximum speed was 18.54 knots. This was 12 knot better than the sister ship of the Wisconsin, the Alabama, had been able to do, and again the Union Iron Works had sent out a champion of her class.

The Wisconsin carries the flag of Admiral Silas Casey, in command of the Pacific Station, who is on his way to the South Seas, and the stop here is made for the purpose of taking on coal to replace that which was used in the run from Puget Sound, something like 600 tons. This will consume at least three days and it may be that the great battleship will stay until the arrival of her little companion, the transport Solace, which sailed from San Francisco Saturday last, and which is expected to reach here the end of this week. There would be two reasons for this decision if it is reached, in that one of the most notable passengers in the Solace is Admiral Robley Evans, "Fighting Bob," and it may be the desire of Admiral Casey to have him as a guest in the flagship. Yet another admiral will be in the Solace, Admiral Henry Glass, whose promotion followed the retirement of Admiral Schley, which took place on the 9th of this month.

Yet a new test was given to the Wisconsin during the nine days of the passage from the Sound to this port. Leaving the Sound on Monday last Flattery was three days behind when the winds which had been northeast, and fresh only, shifted to south, coming as much from the southeast as from the southwest, and developing into a gale. Seas were piled up and the big vessel forward was under water some of the time. It was the first time the battleship had found any weather and her officers were busily engaged in following her conduct. Everything was snug and taut and the vessel under three-quarters speed, went ahead at the rate of eleven knots, making no fuss, but proving a revelation to those on board. The speed made was within two knots of the rate at which she went through the water when there was a smooth sea, and though there was a great swell accompanying the high wind, the ship was as steady as possible and every man on board was surprised by the perfection of her motion and handling. There was a low and irregular barometer all the time and Capt. George C. Reiter was constantly on watch for worse weather even than was encountered, but two days out of port the wind fell and from that time there was Honolulu weather. But for the storm the ship would have been in port yesterday morning, as the speed was excellent all the way, except when the head wind prevented the chalking up of miles enough to keep an average.

The action of the Wisconsin under stress of weather left a most reassuring impression on the minds of all her officers, and the vessel's speed is thought to be the very highest in list of vessels of this class in the world. Officers of the Wisconsin say their ship will make her contract speed of 16 knots under natural draft, while with the forced draft which is provided the speed attained on the trial will be eclipsed. While the engines of the ship call for only 10,000 horsepower this is believed by the officers to be at least ten per cent below what has been shown on sprints. Thus far the present trip of the Wisconsin is the furthest she has made from home, for since going into commission in February of this year, there has been on no occasion more than a trip to Makdalen Bay, on the Mexican coast, and to Bremerhaven, in Puget Sound.

The Wisconsin was not brought into the harbor, as the conditions under which she is here are such that it is not deemed best to make the trial. The fact that there would be less than half the width of the ship on either side of her if she should try the channel, and that there would be only about four feet under her when she went out, operated to bring about this decision of

the officers. There is a change however that once the mission which is taking Admiral Casey is ended, and the battleship is back here, an effort will be made to bring the vessel into the harbor, so that there may be given a chance for all to see her. And the sight is well worth while, for the great machine is a wonder to any who see one for the first time. Yesterday, after the vessel was at anchor, the guns were unsheathed and the surfaces polished, and every bit of woodwork and ironwork on the vessel cleaned. Away up to the fighting tops the rapid fire guns were given a coat of polishing powder and their grim faces washed with shining fluid. Every squarefoot of surface above the water line was made as clean as possible and the work of the men was early noticeable in the brighter appearance of ship and trimmings. The younger officers were off on shore leave soon after luncheon and the entire appearance was one of a holiday, though today it will be a matter of taking on board tons and hundreds of tons of coal.

The coal will be sent out in the navy lighters containing about 120 tons each, and the plan is to take 600 tons to replace that consumed on the run down from Puget Sound. It is expected that the coal will be alongside early tomorrow morning and the men will get it on board by night, if there is no more sea than there was running yesterday. The ship could take 100 tons an hour if alongside a wharf, but the delay at sea will make the difference. If the coaling is not done within time, the ship may not be able to get stores aboard and away until Saturday. This wait may be had at any rate so that any mail which is aboard the Solace, which left five days after the battleship, may be in the hands of the men before they enter on the longer leg of their cruise.

Admiral Silas Casey, who is in command of the Pacific Station, has his flag up on the Wisconsin. This is the very first cruise of the Admiral in these waters. He has seen service in the Pacific, in command of the Portsmouth on the shores of California, and in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse district, also in Chinese and Japanese waters, but for the first time yesterday he saw Honolulu, while the Samoan country is still to be discovered for him. Speaking of his present trip, which may take up a month or six weeks, Admiral Casey said yesterday: "Everything is in good shape in my direction, and this trip is full of pleasure to me, as I have never before cruised in these waters. I am going down to investigate the charges made against Commander Tilley at Tutuila. The charges are such that if I am convinced of their truth, or that there is sufficient in them to justify a legal investigation, I will at once order a court-martial. For this purpose there are coming down in the Solace, which was to sail from San Francisco last Saturday, the 19th, a corps of officers for service on the board. The president of the board will be Admiral Robley Evans, who left Washington the same day we left Seattle. Another member will be Admiral Henry Glass, the former captain of the Charleston and more recently commandant of the training station at San Francisco, who was elevated to his present rank upon the retirement of Admiral Schley; Capt. Merry, in command of this station; Capt. Reiter, who is commanding officer of the Wisconsin; Capt. Cooper, formerly in command of the flagship of the station; Capt. Thomas, who went through here in the Oregon; Capt. Harrington and Captain Meyers, the latter on board here, who will be the judge-advocate.

"These officers, with Commander Sebree, will be in the Solace, which I shall keep in Pago Pago until the end of the investigation, when she will be despatched on to the Philippines by way of Guam. The members of the court will then return to the United States by a merchant ship. Capt. Tilley will be down in the ship leaving San Francisco October 24th, the Sonoma, which has Tutuila as a port of call. This will mean that he will arrive after we get here.

"There is much talk of Hawaii in the naval circles, and the opinion is universal that there should be no delay in the opening of Pearl Harbor and its improvement. I shall see the harbor if possible before I go on or if not will make a stop on my return. I do not deem it wise to make an attempt to go into the harbor now, as I have a mission and do not want to take any chance of an injury to the ship. When I come back the attempt will be made

to get up to the dock so that the ship may have all the advantage of close coaling and the people may see what I believe is one of the very best battleships. Despite the bad weather we had a smooth trip, though of course on account of the poor ventilation with everything closed up there was too much heat below.

The Wisconsin classes as a seagoing coast-line battleship. She is 268 feet in length, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches beam and 23 feet 6 inches mean draft. The displacement is 11,525 tons and the net tonnage 5,144.64. The ship is equipped with twin screws and triple expansion engines, built to show an indicated horsepower of 10,000. Upon this showing the speed was to be 16 knots, but this was beaten by from 10 to 12 1/2 per cent upon sea trials other than the official.

There are two 12-inch barbette turrets and two military masts. The main battery consists of four 12-inch guns in turrets and 14 6-inch rapid fire guns mounted in broadside batteries. In the secondary battery are sixteen 6-pounder rapid fire, four 1-pounder rapid fire guns, four Colts and two 3-inch field pieces. There are four long Whitehead torpedo tubes in addition.

Of the armor the sides is sixteen and one-half inches and the bottom nine and one-half inches, the water line being thirteen and three-fourths inches, there being about 12,500 cubic feet of corn pith obturating matter. The keel of the vessel was laid February 9th, 1897, and the vessel completed last year.

The vessel's complement includes forty officers and 450 men.

SANDALWOOD AND ITS USES

Getting It Once a Dangerous Calling. Sources of Supply.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has recently prepared a bulletin describing the native trees and plants of Hawaii. Special attention is paid to sandalwood, an article which is comparatively little seen nowadays, except in the collection of curios or in some cobwebbed garret where are stored treasures and relics of the days of our grandfathers and grandmothers, and where you may find a sandalwood box or fan or some such thing.

Sandalwood, according to the authorities, goes as far back as the fifth century before Christ, at least, and appears to have been always one of the most precious of woods. To get it men have suffered hardships and risked death at the hands of natives until the search for sandalwood was considered as dangerous a calling as whaling. On its account John Williams, a celebrated missionary, and a companion lost their lives in 1833. They had gone to Dillon's Bay on the island of Serramango, one of the New Hebrides, to plant a colony, and were there taken by natives, who were angry at the destruction of the insular forests by the whites and were killed.

The authorities say that the wood is a native of India, and that it was not discovered generally elsewhere until the middle of the eighteenth century. Then different varieties were found in the islands of Malacca, Java, Sumatra, Tahiti, Australia, and more recently it is said, even in Zanzibar and Venezuela. The trade in the wood became so keen that in most of the places where it grew the forests were practically stripped. In New Caledonia the wood is now cultivated for some extent, and in other places steps have been taken to raise the trees and protect them from the wholesale depredations of unscrupulous traders.

The Hawaiian Islands at one time had many forests containing the precious wood, the demand for it in Canton, China, for the making of incense and fancy boxes and similar articles, of which inland work was a feature, practically stripped the forests. At the beginning of the last century King Kamehameha, of Hawaii, conceived the plan of getting some profit out of the wood, and exacted a revenue from all that was cut and taken away. It is said that he received an annual income amounting to about \$400,000 as a result of this measure.

In India and China, and wherever British sandalwood is still extensively used. One of the main uses to which it is put is that of incense at funerals and religious ceremonies. Even the poorest people spend comparatively large sums every year in buying it. To a limited extent the wood is used in the preparation of medicine for diseases of the mucous membrane, for perfume and for pigments.

The seedlings cannot be transplanted with gain, according to most of the authorities on woods, and that feature of the sandalwood tree makes it a difficult one to raise. The trees must be about twenty years old before they are ready for cutting down. After they are cut they are left on the ground for several months, while the white ants and other industrious insects eat out the greater part of the sap wood, leaving the valuable part of the wood untouched. After the wood is cut up it has to be stored in a warehouse for several weeks to dry thoroughly. The price of the wood is high. Even as far back as 1825 it brought from 6 to 10 cents a pound.—New York Sun.

JUST ESCAPED THE BRIGANDS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—The Rev. Arthur J. Smith, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church in this city, has just returned from Europe and tells of his escape from brigands just outside of Smyrna while he and the Rev. David J. O'Hearn of the Catholic Cathedral in Milwaukee were visiting the tomb of Polycarp. This tomb is on Mount Paros, four miles outside of Smyrna, and the two clergymen decided to visit it. They engaged one of the local guides. When they reached the entrance to the tomb Mr. Smith experienced a desire to explore it. The guide became alarmed and protested that the tomb was infested with robbers. While this discussion was going on three men disappeared to the tomb enclosure. Scarcely had Mr. Smith gone five feet into the tomb when he heard some one running toward him. He was soon after face to face with what he afterwards said was the wickedest looking man he ever saw. The stranger was armed with a pistol, sword and dagger. The brigand made a dash for the two clergymen, who rushed back to the entrance. The guide disappeared entirely. Father O'Hearn drew a knife from his pocket prepared to meet the robber. Just as this moment the robber's two companions, heavily armed, rushed up to the tomb, and the three attempted to catch the ministers. The latter turned to their heels and were chased a long distance toward the town before the robbers stopped their pursuit. That night in Smyrna the two Americans were told at their hotel that the region of Polycarp's tomb is infested with brigands, who murder and rob foreigners or hold them for ransom.

ALIENS AS SURETIES

Bonds Signed by Business Men Void.

Article 1557.—The principals in all bonds must be residents of the United States, and the sureties both residents and citizens of the United States.

This bulletin, which appears upon the board at the Custom House, has attracted more attention than any similar notice exposed there, for already there are several persons who have business at the Custom House who have learned the true significance of the section of the customs regulations which is there quoted. The full purport of the notice seems to be not only that in the future there will be close scrutiny of all bonds, to find the status of both principals and sureties, but that those who are on record will be brought to book.

Collector Stackable declares that there is nothing that he can say of the matter at this time, but it is learned that the cause of the appearance of this bulletin was the recent publication of the fact that a certain business man was excused from jury duty in the United States District Court, on the ground that he was a subject of King Edward VII. The fact came to the notice of an official of the customs service who upon investigation found that there was on file a bond, on which appeared the name of the man who had made this declaration. Acting upon this information the official went through other bonds, and it is said found there were others who had given their names as sureties upon bonds with the same conditions, and who are not citizens of the United States.

The matter was at once called to the attention of the Federal judicial authorities, and it was the opinion there that there was only one course open, which was investigation by a grand jury. There may be in this way determined the liability of the signers of bonds, who are aliens though they may have been residents of this country for many years. A question may arise in that there does not appear to be any section of the revised statutes which bears upon the specific case at point, though there undoubtedly is sufficient general law, which would permit the prosecution of any person whose name appears upon the bond contrary to the regulations of the department.

The fact that the names of business men appear thus on bonds probably grows out of the fact that under former regulations there was no such strict compliance with the rules enforced, and further that there was no similar restriction upon the persons who were permitted to justify as sureties upon the bonds of importers. There was not much bonding done in the old days, and the law was not so closely followed.

It is said that the Federal grand jury will look into this matter and will sift the files of bonds to ascertain all those who have been carrying on their business with the United States government without taking the necessary precautions as to their standing in the eyes of the law. It is regarded as probable that there will be found some way in which the regulation may be made to permit the bonds now on file, to be replaced by others which have legal force.

CLERK HANDY IS DEPUTY MARSHAL

Marshal Hendry yesterday appointed as his chief office deputy, Fred C. Handy, formerly deputy United States clerk, he tendering his resignation to that position. His successor has not been appointed. There were a dozen applicants for the position of Deputy Marshal.

Mr. Handy has been deputy clerk for eight months, coming here from Mendocino County, California, where he served as under-sheriff and clerk of court. He was for a time a newspaper publisher, and for eight or nine years secretary of a State Insane Asylum of California.

The appointment has been approved by Judge Estee, and the papers were forwarded to Washington yesterday.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays river, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of S. Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than four, have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The New York Brussels correspondent of the Times, summarizing reports received from the Congo region in Africa says rebellion in the neighborhood of Lake Kasall has been checked by Major Malefy. The rebels, who were few in number, were all dispersed.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The taxpayers are hereby notified that the Income Tax for 1901 is now due and payable to the Deputy Assessors of the several districts.

Section 10 Act 20 Session Laws 1901: The Taxes on Income imposed shall be due and payable on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year; and any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the said fifteenth day of November shall have added thereto ten per cent on the amount which shall be due and become a part of such Tax. Interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum shall be added to the amount of such Tax and penalty from the time same shall become due.

All Income Tax not paid by November 15th will be delinquent.

The Delinquent List will be Published after December 1st, 1901.

JAMES W. PRATT, Assessor First Division Island of Oahu, October 8th, 1901. 5983

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Christian Bosse, of Kekaha, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of William Frotenhauer, administrator of the estate of Christian Bosse, late of Kekaha, Kauai, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharge him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 16th day of October, 1901.

By the Court. H. D. WISHARD, Clerk. 2325—Oct. 18, 25; Nov. 1.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of J. Kamalenui, of Waimea, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Francis Gay and T. Brandt, administrators of the estate of J. Kamalenui, late of Waimea, Kauai, wherein they ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their sureties from all further responsibility as such administrators.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said court at the courtroom of said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, this 10th day of October, 1901.

By the Court. H. D. WISHARD, Clerk. 2325—Oct. 18, 25; Nov. 1.

Molokai Land Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the Hui Land of Molokai will be held on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 11 a. m.

AT ANAHOA CHURCH To consider the leasing of the Hui Land of Molokai, the levying of taxes, and other very important matters for the benefit of the hui.

All members and shareholders of the Hui Land or their proxies are cordially invited to attend.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, October 9, 1901. C. B. MAKEE, Manager Molokai Hui Land. JAS. H. H. KAIWA, Secretary Molokai Hui Land. 5987

Olaa Assessments.

THE 16TH AND 17TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearings interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th. Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building. ELMER E. FAXTON, Treasurer Olan Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 5981

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted. Kealakakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901. 2319 E. C. GREENWELL.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 15.—Under the operation of Judge Cantrell's order that all persons be searched for concealed weapons before being permitted to enter the room where the trial of Caleb Powers is being held, the judge and all lawyers on both sides submitted to a search this morning at the hands of deputy sheriff. The trial is now under way in earnest. D. M. Woodson, of Frankfort, was the commonwealth's first witness.