

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2792

## THE STORY OF SAN FRANCISCO'S WOE TOLD

### FIRE FOLLOWS BIG TEMBLOR

[Special Cablegram to the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.]

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.**—The most terrific earthquake of modern times visited San Francisco at 5:13 o'clock on Wednesday morning, wrecking thousands of buildings and totally destroying the water mains in the first crash.

Fire immediately broke out in twenty places south of Market street and along Sansome, Battery and Front streets, and by ten o'clock in the morning the Call building, the Emporium, the Eialto, the Crocker building and the Palace Hotel were completely gutted.

#### PUT UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The residence district south of Market street, from Second to Fourteenth, was by this time one mass of flames.

At noon the city was put under martial law, and the people whose homes had been in the burned district were started for Golden Gate Park.

The fire in the wholesale district continued to burn until nine o'clock on Wednesday night, when it was checked at Kearney street.

#### FIRE STARTS A SECOND TIME.

At midnight a blaze started at the corner of O'Farrell and Jones streets, and was carried sweeping toward Telegraph Hill, destroying the St. Francis Hotel in its way.

The firemen, the city police, the regular soldiers and the militia fought bravely against the conflagration until Thursday night, when the fire was finally got under complete control.

#### FINAL STAND OF FIGHTERS

The final stand of the fire fighters was made at Van Ness avenue, where Mayor Schmitz ordered several entire blocks dynamited in order to check the advance of the destruction. These blocks destroyed stood along the east side of the avenue.

#### TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Fully two-thirds of the city have been destroyed by the earthquake and fire, and two hundred thousand people are rendered homeless.

#### LOSS OF LIFE IS FIVE THOUSAND.

The loss of life by the earthquake is hard to estimate, but it will probably reach five thousand.

#### CAUGHT IN A RING OF FIRE.

There was no wholesale loss of life by fire until Thursday night, when several hundred people were caught between Russian and Telegraph Hills, and twenty-five were burned to death before they could be removed by the tugs which had been sent around to Meiggs old wharf at the foot of Powell street to rescue them.

#### LITTLE HARM TO THE SHIPS.

**SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 22.**—THERE WERE NO NOTABLE PEOPLE KILLED IN THE EARTHQUAKE OR FIRE.

HALF A DOZEN WHARF SHEDS COLLAPSED, AND NO SHIPS CARRYING SUPPLIES ARE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE HARBOR AT PRESENT.

OTHERWISE THE SHIPPING OF THE PORT HAS NOT BEEN DISTURBED.

McALISTER.

#### FREE TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED

Relief trains were started for San Francisco on Thursday from Los Angeles and other California cities.

The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe railways are furnishing free transportation to all who wish to get away from San Francisco, and people are leaving by thousands.

The total property loss in the cataclysm will probably foot up five hundred millions of dollars.

#### LOOTERS SHOT WITH WITHOUT MERCY

There has been no rioting, and very little looting—and all offenders are shot down instantly by the troops who are guarding the city.

The City Hall has been completely demolished, and the Mayor has established headquarters for the city government at the Presidio.

#### CONGRESS GIVES TWO MILLIONS

Congress appropriated one million dollars for a relief fund on Thursday, and an additional million on Saturday.

President Roosevelt has ordered the entire Pacific Squadron to San Francisco to assist in the relief work.

## SAN FRANCISCO STILL TREMBLES

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.**—(10:45 p. m. S. F. time.)—Just had another shake. We were just getting out when it stopped.

#### THE FIRE IS ALL OUT.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.**—9:20 a. m.—Fire all right. Now absolutely out. Military and everybody clearing streets of debris. Cars running on part of Market street. Started the new Mills building. Very little sickness.

#### IT IS RAINING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.**—9:48 a. m.—Nothing new this m. Started raining during the night causing great deal of discomfort in the park. Absolutely no other news this morning.

#### LIFE LOSS NOW STATED AS FIVE HUNDRED.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.**—10:30 a. m.—McAdie, the weather-observer, says he believes the disturbances are over in this vicinity. The loss of life is not more than 500.



East side.

VAN NESS AVENUE, A DIVIDING LINE OF THE FIRE.

West side.

The final stand of the fire fighters was made at Van Ness avenue, where Mayor Schmitz ordered several entire blocks dynamited in order to check the advance of the destruction. These blocks destroyed stood along the east side of the avenue.—Advertiser Special yesterday.

#### THERE IS PLENTY OF FOOD.

There is no suffering because of lack of food. There have been a few mild cases of smallpox and typhoid fever, but a strict quarantine has been established as to these.

#### FIRE INSURANCE TO BE PAID.

Up to the present time, the president of the Bankers' Association claims that all bank vaults, and consequently the money and papers in them, are safe.

The insurance people promise payment in full of all losses by fire.

#### FUNSTON IS IN COMMAND.

The city and state authorities are working in conjunction with General Funston.

#### SUGAR REFINERIES SAFE.

Neither the Risdon nor the Union Iron Works, nor the sugar refineries were damaged.

#### TWO REPORTED KILLED AT STANFORD.

Stanford University was badly damaged, and it is rumored that two students were killed.

#### ONE HUNDRED DEAD AT SALINAS.

Nearly one hundred people were killed at Salinas. San Jose was badly shaken, and several lives were lost there.

#### AGNEWS ASYLUM COLLAPSES.

Agnew's Insane Asylum collapsed, killing many of the unfortunate inmates of the place, but the exact number of the dead there cannot be ascertained.

#### LOS ANGELES NOT HURT.

There was no damage at Los Angeles, and only slight vibrations were felt north of Red Bluff.

The relief fund for San Francisco now foots up five millions. McALISTER.

[CABLEGRAM RECEIVED BY BISHOP & COMPANY FROM THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 23, 1906.]

**Situation cannot be exaggerated. Financial situation at standstill, will continue some days. All business and great portion residence district totally destroyed.**

### BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bank of California, of which Charles R. Bishop is Vice-President, is one of the leading financial institutions of California and of the United States, and of course would send out nothing that could not be relied upon absolutely. It is the California correspondent of the local banking house of Bishop & Company.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS SENDS A SPECIAL

Yesterday afternoon the Associated Press sent an answer to the Advertiser's request, made on Sunday, for additional and specific information relative to the San Francisco disaster. The cablegram sent by the management of this paper was as follows:

April 22, '06.

Associated Press, Oakland.

Wanted—Status wharves, shipping, outside towns, number lives lost, names leading killed, why Sonoma withdrawn, are banks open. ADVERTISER.

The reply from the Associated Press was received yesterday afternoon, and was at once given to the public in the Advertiser's free special, No. 22. It follows:

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.**—3:23 P. M.—The wharves are unharmed between Market street and the Pacific Mail dock. North of Market the wharves are damaged. Five hundred bodies have been officially interred. Many probable private burials. Details of deaths are impossible to get.

Fire Chief Sullivan is dead from earthquake injuries. Herbert Tilden, millionaire merchant, was shot and killed by vigilantes while doing relief work. (This is very probably Heber N. Tilden, a wholesale dairy produce merchant doing business at 211-213 Sacramento street. That would be right in the heart of the burned district.)

Looters are killed instantly.

The State Militia and 3,000 Regulars have been called out. The civil government is controlling all movements of military. All leading banks are burned, but the mint is undamaged.

There is an abundance of coinage, but banks will not resume business for thirty days.

San Jose and Santa Rosa are the only towns seriously injured. One hundred have been killed at Santa Rosa.

Southern California is unharmed. The State militia will be withdrawn. (Probably meaning from duty in the south.)

No supply steamers are permitted to depart.

Two hundred thousand people are homeless and camping in the parks.

Thousands of refugees are departing for the interior. The earthquake destroyed the water mains and the firemen were helpless.

There was much dynamiting of buildings. Fire immediately followed the earthquake and burned for four days, consuming the entire business district and three-fourths of the residence sections were wiped out.

The Western Addition and the remote suburbs only remain. Relief is pouring in from all sources. The loss is \$300,000,000; insurance \$175,000,000.



LOCATION OF CABLE "NUT."

# CABLED STORY OF DISASTER

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

With the opening of the cable to San Francisco yesterday morning came the service messages of the cable company, which were given out by the cable people and printed in the free special leaflets of the Advertiser as fast as they came and circulated on the streets. These, in the order that they came, follow:

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (11 a. m.)**—The earthquake was the worst in the history of the State and many buildings were thrown down. Immediately fires started in a dozen different places. The breaking of water mains precluded the possibility of assistance in this respect and the fire spread like a prairie fire with no way of stopping it. Both sides of Market street from the Ferry to Twelfth street and from Van Ness avenue to the bay were in flames and the destruction of buildings was almost complete. At Van Ness avenue it seemed to be blocked. The holocaust enveloped all of the business section and about a quarter of the residence portion of the city. Just now—1 p. m.—the fire is pretty well under control, but many of the churches are destroyed and most of us have lost everything. Where no other means were available buildings were dynamited to get them out of the way and create space to prevent, if possible, further spread of the flames. In sections the fire is burning fiercely. We are five miles from town and a team is an impossibility. Estimates of loss are wild, but conservative men estimate it at \$150,000,000.

The Mission is now burning, but the fire has not reached Sixteenth street. Presidio, as near as we can tell, is unaffected. Hayes Valley is afire west to Octavia street and all property west of Van Ness avenue is safe up to this moment. Between Van Ness avenue and Market street nothing remains but the charred ruins of a once beautiful city. The cable office was dynamited and we are now sending from the hut. Owing to the rising water but one operator at a time is allowed in the building. We are preparing shelter tents. We have food sufficient to last several days.

The Palace, St. Francis, Flood Building and Emporium are destroyed. Fairmount Hotel is destroyed. Relief is pouring in from all sections to those suffering.

Oakland and Piedmont suffered light shocks, but the damage is not great, as there is no fire. People are at liberty to leave San Francisco, but no one is allowed to enter and the place is under strictest martial law. We cannot get to town except by going through the hot ruins and to send a message means an expense of \$75.00. The journey is made at a great risk of life.

I am informed that the shipping is damaged, but to what extent I am unable to determine. My family and near relatives are in the country, but whether alive or dead I have no way of telling. Lord! this has been a fierce three days.

## KEEPING FIRE IN CHECK.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, (11:50 a. m., Honolulu)**—One of the staff has just arrived. Keeping the fire in check.

## ROOSEVELT GIVES FINANCIAL AID.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (2:35 p. m.)**—President Roosevelt has ordered the money in the mint given up and Congress has appropriated several millions for relief. Worst over but lots of fire yet.

## ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (3:40 p. m.)**—Just had another small shock. Floor (cable hut) has perceptible list and pedestal which is built into the basement has come up about thirty inches. There are cracks in front hall, but guess will risk it.

Only working with candles, so will have close at finish of this.

## CONTROLLING THE CONFLAGRATION.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (6 p. m.)**—City between Lombard and Presidio now burning.

Mission district and Western addition under control. Water-front man traveled through burned district. Could hardly make his way. All ruins so you can't hardly tell one street from another. Great many patients from different hospitals and Sisters from different convents were taken aboard transport Logan out in harbor. Dynamiting seems to have ceased, so feel sure that it is under control. Thick fog came in about an hour ago which will help dampen things. That's all we know.

There are reports that Congress, Hearst and other wealthy people are giving millions. Starting bakeries, etc. Soldiers supplying free rations. Worst seems to be over. That's all we know.

## TOO DARK TO WORK.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—7:30 P. M.**—The cable operator at the hut, San Francisco, reports all his candles out and there will be no more messages sent until daybreak tomorrow.



SOME OF THE SKY-SCRAPERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS WHICH ARE NOW IN ASHES.

# HONOLULU SECURITIES HELD ON COAST ARE SAFE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Since the first word of the terrible calamity which has fallen San Francisco reached Honolulu the opinions as to the real result have been rather nebulous. There was not sufficient information on which to build more than a conjecture and the facts as they have been transmitted during the past twenty-four hours have sustained some of the theories and upset many more.

A message was received by Manager Gaines about ten o'clock in the morning to the effect that the cable company would attempt to install an office in the burnt district and it would be presided over by the Oakland operator. This was sufficient to cause the men of the city to gather on the corners and discuss possible results. Shortly after 11 o'clock Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. received a wire from their house in Bremen, but it was so full of harrowing detail, coupled with the fact of its having been transmitted via Manila from the European city, it impelled the public toward the opinion that it was tampered with in the Philippine capital. Later when the service messages came in to Manager Gaines the Hackfeld news was, to a certain extent, confirmed, lacking mainly in that portion referring to the damage to cities outside of San Francisco.

The whistle shortly after 10 o'clock announcing the resumption of the service was followed by the posting of dispatches on the windows of the cable office and the news was, in a sense, a relief to very few, for there were those in the crowd whose severe mental suffering had left its trace on their countenances. To them the news was not in the nature of a relief; women in the crowd, and some of the men, were on the verge of nervous prostration and it was only by encouragement from their friends that they were kept from breaking down.

One man was heard to say, "I am all in; everything I had has been burned." There were others of the thousand who watched the posting of the dispatches who could have said the

same. The cable office was the news center and the calamity the sole topic of conversation. Anything else was forgotten. Even the fact that the Johnson jury consumed less than five minutes in reaching a verdict of guilty was ignored.

In the business offices during the day the result of the calamity was less a matter of speculation; men were willing to advance an opinion as to the situation and the effect it may have upon this community. The financiers are as firm in the belief that Honolulu will not be affected as they were when the extent of the damage was speculative and they base their opinion mainly upon the fact that the sugar crop is being sold largely in the East, and the money in payment for the crop will be paid in New York and will be handled between New York and the islands until business in San Francisco becomes settled.

The value of the Hawaiian securities held in San Francisco is the same today as it was before the fire and it will remain so unless there should be a considerable amount thrown upon the market, a contingency that is not believed will arise. An immediate unloading will be accomplished by as prompt a shrinkage and it is not thought that the holders will be so hard pushed as to warrant a sacrifice. For the reason that present prices will obtain only in the event of the owners holding on, it is not thought there will be many offerings.

L. Tenney Peck says there is no real cause for anxiety in so far as Honolulu is concerned so long as the sugar finds a market in New York and the money is handled there.

"If the cargoes were going direct," he remarked, "the affair would be different, but they are going around the Horn or through the Straits. Our people are not large investors in San Francisco realty and they will meet with no losses in that way."

He does not believe that the financial institutions will lose much through the fire for the reason that their ac-

curities are in their large vaults and when the fire cools off they will be found intact. "As to loans on real estate," he continued, "the land is still there and the buildings are usually insured up to the amount of the loan. If there are numerous cases where the loans were beyond the insured value then there will be a nippling, but I do not believe it will be considerable. The potential value of the land can not have changed unless it should follow the example of Chicago and take an upward tendency. Back there it was thought after the fire or, I may say, during it, that the values would decrease, but the opposite was the case and they began climbing before the ashes had cooled and they continued to do so until stopped by the disastrous panic of 1873.

"Another thing: San Franciscans are large holders of securities outside of the city and in some cases, perhaps a good many, outside of the State. Think of the money in mines and in ranches. Well, those securities are as good today as they were before the fire and the holders will not suffer any inconvenience through their possession at this time. You can say the same of Honolulu. The place might burn down and yet a large portion of the population would not suffer ruin in consequence. Men in this day do not carry their wealth over their heads; it is around about them, but not of them, and when trouble comes they can go and get it where rust and decay can not touch it."

Practically that is the opinion of a leading financier of the Territory, and his views are coincided in by others on the same line. E. I. Spalding says: "I am sure that Honolulu was never in a more prosperous condition, and there is absolutely no reason for alarm. I know of no reason for calling any loans here and if they are called I guess they will be met. Our local banks are strong, very strong, and the situation at the Coast causes no alarm here, but a feeling of sympathy and regret more intense than I can express. It occurs to me that we should look upon the bright side of the affair and not be too pessimistic in our views as to the outlook. San Francisco has plenty of money and the State has rich mines that will help materially in pulling them out of their difficulties. Our greatest sympathy should go out to the individual losers, those whose homes have been burned and who may not be in a position to rebuild or recoup their losses. There will be much suffering among the poor, but you may depend upon it the people of the State will rise to the occasion."

Charles M. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, has not changed his mind in any particular since saying to the Advertiser on Tuesday night that the effect on Hawaii would be inconsiderable. "Why should we feel it?" he asked yesterday. "Our banks are strong financially, perhaps as strong as they ever have been, and we do not owe the California banks enough to make it worth while mentioning. I speak for my own bank and I believe I am expressing the situation regarding all of the others. San Francisco is going to pull out of this fog surprisingly fast; she will follow the pace of Baltimore after the great fire there. When I went through that city the last time I was in the States I could not realize that only a short time before there had been a conflagration that wiped out the town. If there are holders of Hawaiian securities who feel that they may be obliged to have their value in money they may send them here for sale and there may be people here to buy them, but it does not follow. The banks over there are as strong, probably, as any in the country and there is no need to worry over their financial condition."

It will be remembered that when the little New Jersey manufacturing town of Patterson was burned a few years ago the citizens in all of the neighboring places came to their rescue with offers of assistance. "Patterson was all right," said James B. Castle in referring to the incident, "and the mayor wired to those who had offered, 'Patterson will take care of her destitute and suffering poor.'"

That may sound a little perky at this time, but Mr. Castle is of the opinion that the great State of California will do the same thing.

There was a great deal of comment upon the fact that there was nothing definite in the dispatches as to the loss of life; the public did not consider that at the time the message was dis-

patched at San Francisco chaos reigned and particulars were not obtainable. That information will come later and until it does the suspense will continue among those who have relatives in the city who have not been heard from.

Mr. Giffard was skeptical as to the extent of the damage reported in the early dispatches. "Every agent here has sent a message asking for particulars and it is strange we do not hear from our representatives. The report that the Spreckels refinery has been destroyed may be correct, but it is strange that we have not heard of it in this office. There are three Spreckels refineries in the State, but we are not told which one it refers to and for that reason I am inclined to the opinion that the message in which the statement was made was gathered in New York from the columns of one of the daily papers which, in such times, does not always linger close to truth."

The action of President Roosevelt in ordering the coin of the mint to be distributed called forth most favorable comments from the public and at the same time it was looked upon as a most unusual proceeding. As an emergency measure it was permissible for the coin capital of the entire city was buried in the ruins and the only available cash was that in the vaults of the mint. There is no doubt of the immediate necessity for the money and President Roosevelt found a way of putting it into circulation without having to bother Congress in the preliminary steps. This is the way the people of this city expressed themselves and the President rose in their opinion according as he would help the sufferers.

The shipping interests in Honolulu were stirred from center to circumference by the late report that the wharves were burning. It is the opinion of some of the shipping masters that the vessels were removed out into the harbor at the first sign of danger so that they might be safe from destruction. This feature of the disaster may bring consequences to Honolulu that were not at first thought; this city depends largely upon the market of San Francisco for certain supplies and unless they arrive regularly bad results will follow. If the Sonoma goes away on Thursday she would bring down an immense quantity of food stuffs and without which there will be a shortage. This applies more particularly to the ice house goods that should have been, in the regular order of loading, placed on board on Wednesday last. It is already noticed that there is a tendency in some quarters here to raise the price of commodities and the frugal household will with a few days curtail in the use of butter, and the regular customer at the restaurants who has been all the time accustomed to having two pats with his waffle will have to content himself with one and make it go around.

The officers and passengers on the America Maru expressed surprise at the news that greeted them on the arrival and there were some of the passengers, those with homes in San Francisco, who showed a decided disposition to return to the States on the first steamer. The impossibility of secure answers to their cablegrams was the uncertainty greater and their desire to return stronger. One of the officers stated to a reporter for this paper that he had noticed a marked shortage in the supply of "float" coal, such as is used for bunkering trans-pacific steamers, and he and the other officers of the steamer are of the opinion that vessels scheduled to leave since the departure of the America Maru may be unable to leave owing to a difficulty in securing a quantity of this coal.

The steamer Mauna Loa arrived from Hawaii early yesterday morning, the first of the island fleet to reach here since the news of the disaster was received. One of the passengers says that news reached Honolulu Wednesday morning as the passengers were disembarking on the steamer. There were rumors of all sorts, none of them of less import than that the entire city had been destroyed and half the inhabitants killed. It is possible that the news reached Hawaii by wireless message, several having been sent here within a short time after the incident was reported, and the number of "rubber necks" on the wire line caught the message and got it out. The society was alarmed in when the news properly disseminat-



ALL THIS BUILT UP DISTRICT IS NOW IN RUINS. GOAT ISLAND AND THE OAKLAND, BERKELEY AND ALAMEDA SHORE IN THE DISTANCE.

# JOHNSON'S DOOM QUICK

It took the jury exactly four minutes in retirement to find Frank Johnson guilty as charged in the indictment. That is guilty of murder in the first degree, for the killing of the little boy, Simeon Wharton, at Waiialua on January 3 last. The jury retired about 11.27 yesterday morning. Though the jury were absent from the courtroom ten minutes, it was only four minutes from the time that Bailiff Quinn locked them up until they knocked on the door to be let out.

Judge Robinson asked Mr. Harrison if he desired to have the jury polled, after T. H. Petrie as foreman had rendered the verdict and Clerk Simonton had read it aloud. He did so and, responding to the question, "Is that your verdict?" each of the twelve men firmly said "Yes."

Mr. Harrison, in presence of the jury, noted exceptions to the verdict as contrary to the law and the evidence and the weight of evidence, and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

Judge Robinson dismissed the jurors with thanks for the attention they had paid to the trial for a period covering thirty days. The actual time of trial was five or six days less.

Mr. White, before the jury left the room, tendered their thanks to Judge Robinson for his generous treatment of them throughout.

Judge Robinson, in acknowledging the compliment, said that perhaps they might have thought at times that the proceedings were unduly protracted, but his aim throughout had been to give the defendant a perfectly fair trial.

Deputy Attorney General Prosser moved that the court set a time for sentence. Judge Robinson set Tuesday next at 9 a. m. as the time.

Johnson took the verdict of the jury with apparent stolidity, though he seemed to pale somewhat. After it was read he dropped into his chair, where he furtively glared at the jurors, from face to face of those in range of a side glance. Then his eyes roved successively to the judge, the court officials in front and anybody making a move. It was the same hunted, half-scared look that he had all through the trial and, as the court proceedings ended, he looked anxiously over his right shoulder for the officers of justice, as if what he wanted was speedy removal from the place where his fate had so long been pending.

One of the officers in charge of Johnson says that tears ran down the miserable creature's cheeks when the verdict of his doom was uttered.

Attorney General Peters, whom illness had kept from the trial for several days, was present in the closing hours.

Mr. Harrison, in a decorous manner, made the best appeal possible to the jury for the defendant.

Mr. Prosser spoke pointedly for fifty minutes on behalf of the prosecution. He asked the jury either to find Johnson guilty as charged or to acquit him absolutely. No middle ground would harmonize with justice.

Instructions of the court were voluminous. Those requested by the Territory numbered 35 and those by the defense 30 with several alphabetical sub-numbers added, while those given of the court's own motion occupied seven pages besides a reference to bring in the full text of the indictment. The first instruction of the defense by reference included several sections of the laws.

Seven forms of verdict, from first degree murder through the manslaughter and assault degrees to acquittal, were furnished to the jury. It was evident to observers, however, far back in the trial that the jury took but little if any stock in the insanity defense.

At the close of the proceedings Judge Robinson adjourned the January term, in which the trial began, without day. This places the time of sentence outside the term when Johnson was convicted. But should any question arise on this point, it is within the power of the court to revoke its order of adjournment.

About town yesterday the verdict seemed to give general satisfaction. The jury that convicted Johnson consisted of W. M. Buchanan, John Coffee, L. C. King, Julian I. Harries, Chas. J. Ludwigen, Harry Lyman, A. M. Mellis, T. H. Petrie, W. H. Soper, S. A. Walker, John Waterhouse and E. O. White.

which Mrs. W. M. Howard is worthy Matron.

Wm. McKinley Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, last evening voted the sum of \$500 as a fund to go to the Knights of Pythias Board of Relief in San Francisco.

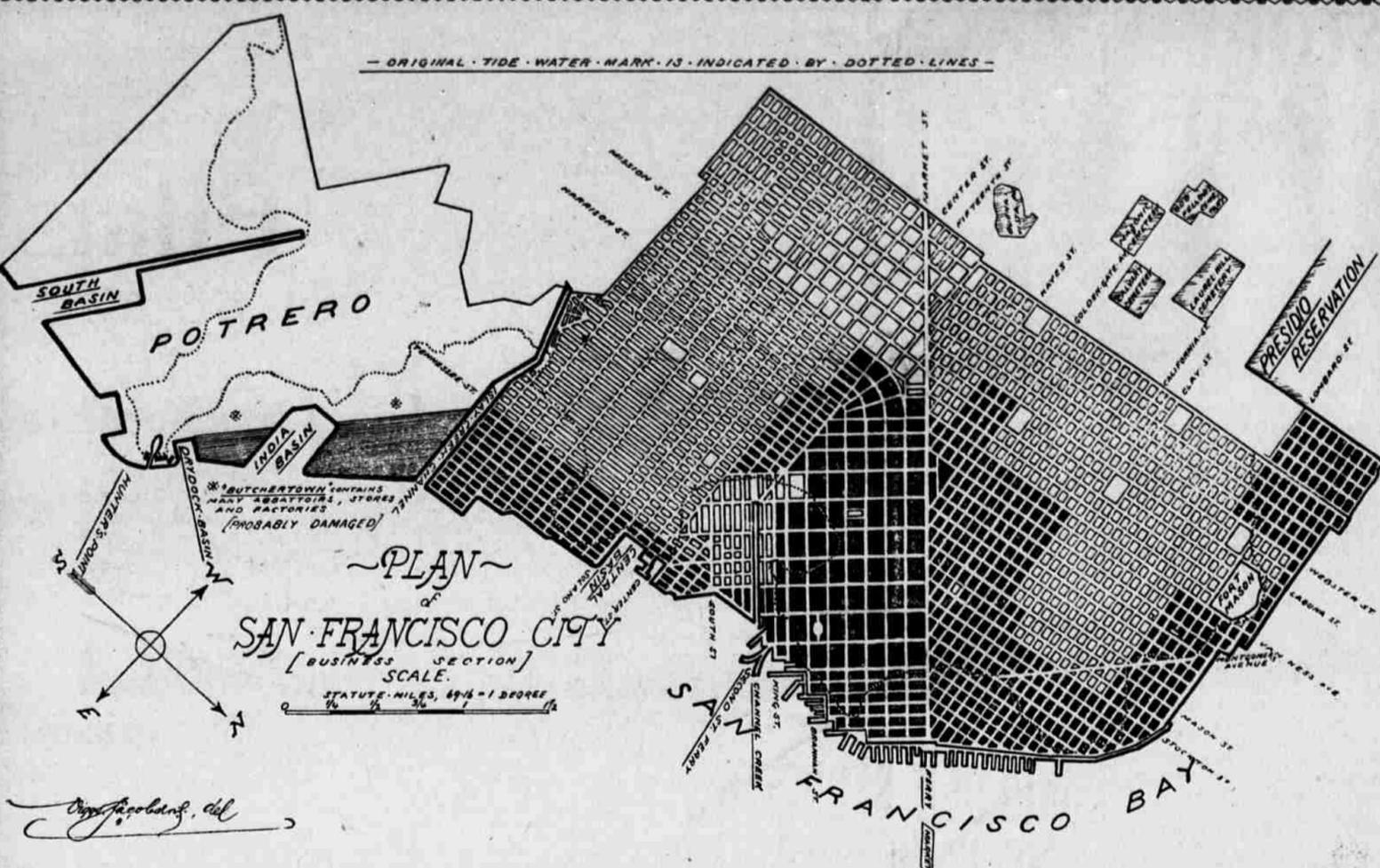
At a special meeting of many members of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, L. O. O. F., held last night it was recommended that the sum of \$1000 be donated to the General Relief Committee of San Francisco Independent Order of Odd Fellows to be used for suffering and destitute brothers and sisters of the order. Action will be taken at the regular meeting of the lodge which will be held on Tuesday next.

Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., has appropriated \$4500 for the relief fund. The money is to be sent to the Grand Lodge to be used as that body may see fit.

At a meeting of employees of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company held yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the entire force would contribute one whole day's wages to the relief fund for San Francisco.

### LINGERING COUGHS.

Persistent coughs that continue through the spring and summer usually indicate some throat or lung trouble and it is a serious mistake to neglect them. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of coughs of this nature and a few doses, when in time may save a doctor's bill, at perhaps years of suffering. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



Map of San Francisco, the blackened parts showing the portions that the brief cables so far received indicate have been destroyed by fire. Cables received after the completion of the map make it probable that the fire did not extend beyond Brannan street, on the water front, and that the part blackened between Brannan street and Islais creek has nevertheless not been touched by fire.

## WILL HELP SUFFERERS

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

It can not be said that Honolulu does not realize the predicament of the people of San Francisco nor can it be said it will not express its sympathy in a substantial manner. By this time money is unquestionably pouring into the Golden Gate from all parts of the mainland and the next steamer from Honolulu will carry a load from here.

Practically the matter of aid was uppermost in the thoughts of the citizens yesterday and meetings of fraternal and civic bodies were held alluring the day and others are scheduled for today. The idea of the people to send such aid as will be needed and to cut out, what James F. Morgan considers, unnecessary articles. According to his idea, pie and cake are in that category. There is a widespread feeling that there are people here from the islands who may be in temporary distress through loss of their exchange or from other reasons. It is not within the history of the lands when such strenuous efforts have been made to get the true facts connected with the disaster. If there were people there from the islands who needed aid it is the desire of their friends here to furnish it and to get information the Merchants' Association has spent nearly a thousand dollars in cable toils.

But the assistance rendered by Honolulu is not alone for those who claim as their home; the money will be distributed as far as it will go around. If the town folks will probably have their attention—if they need any. Mr. Morgan is to go as the bearer of the sympathy of the people and to look after the Hawaiians. The people who know him have no doubt of his attention to the details of the mission. There is a lot of feeling in town over the possibility of an increase in the price of foodstuffs due to the shortage which will unquestionably follow the disaster. It is said that an effort has been made by certain dealers to raise the price and to form a haul in the sea to be advanced, but the movement, as far as can be learned, has not been supported to any extent. It is on the tapis that the price of oil will go upward, but at this writing nothing has been done; to quote one older, "We do not know ourselves." The bare suggestion brings a shudder to the officials of the Honolulu Cable Co., for they are of the opinion that any stretching of price in that quarter will mean an increased demand for illumination—a verification of a saying that it is a poor make collar that will not stand at least one turn.

There should be no shortage of food, that is, ordinary wholesome food. The ranches of Hawaii can furnish the beef that may be required a month or two and the depreciable of the herds would not be perceptible. Vegetables of certain kinds can be obtained from Maui and Hawaii, so that with a breakfast food of the people will be able to drag along. The call for the provisioning steamers at this port would have been received as joyous news at any time when the city was prepared for but to deplete a shadowy larder in its too much.

Mr. E. Fisher, who talks for a living in talks to the point, has struck a blow to aid the sufferers and he will be in motion next Saturday in his person. He is of the opinion that we are people here with articles of value that they would be willing to give with far no good a purpose. Mr.

Fisher will hold a sale of such things and the proceeds will go to the fund to be carried away under the auspices of the Governor and the civic bodies. Mr. Fisher will make no charge for his services. Some inquisitive person may ask where Mr. Fisher expects to get off. The answer to that question is: Nowhere! He does not want to get off, but to do all that he can for suffering humanity in the city of his childhood. And Mr. Fisher is paying for the advertisement in which the offer is made. This item is given by the Advertiser not as an advertisement, but as an evidence of good faith. If there are articles in your house that you can do without, or which you will be willing to give to a good cause, send them to Fisher.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society met yesterday and decided to send a hundred dollars to the sufferers. And that is a good deal for a small organization that has so much of a local demand on its treasury. If it should be found necessary to increase the amount the ladies will be equal to the task.

The sugar factors of this city were in great luck yesterday. It seems that J. A. Fraser, at one time manager of the Kohala Railway on Hawaii, was in San Francisco on business in which E. D. Tenney was interested. Yesterday he was anxious to get in communication with him. During the morning Manager Gaines notified Mr. Tenney that there was a gentleman at the cable hut near the Cliff House who wanted to speak to him and when he visited the Cable Company's office he learned it was Fraser. After attending to the business for which he was called Mr. Tenney instructed Mr. Fraser to visit the Crockett Refinery and ascertain the extent of the damage. If there was any, and to draw on Castle & Cooke for whatever the expense. He went a little further and told him not to be sparing of the expense. Crockett Refinery is owned by the Hawaiian planters and it is among them that the bonds are distributed. If there is an industry on the mainland within earshot of the boat landing in which Hawaii is interested it is Crockett Refinery and a matter of a hundred or so dollars spent in ascertaining the condition of affairs there goes not count. Mr. Tenney felt that Fraser had his life in his hands even when he was in the cable hut and to go back over the ruins was a perilous journey.

The absence of news from the scene as to the condition of the shipping is strange if not worse. The Sonoma was to have left there last Thursday and she is due here next Wednesday. The food supply, to a great extent, will depend upon the scheduled departure of that steamer. Even the members of Honolulu Harbor Pilot Association No. 54 are discussing possible contingencies and they are to meet at Harmony Hall this morning at 9 o'clock to consider plans for sending a donation to the sufferers among the members of that body. It is not proposed by the members of No. 54 to allow any of their brethren to wait if they can help it.

### GOVERNOR WILL ACT.

There was a meeting of the Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning at 1:30 for the purpose of deciding upon a plan to aid the fire sufferers at San Francisco. The session was a hurried one as it was called at an hour shortly before the time when the business of those present would begin.

There were present Messrs. Lowrey, Giffard, James Gordon Spencer, Spalding, L. Tenney Park, Swaney, Galt and Garvie. Mr. Lowrey called the meeting to order and said that in accordance with the authority vested in him he had undertaken to forward a message to San Francisco but the conditions had been such that the local office would not receive it. On account of that he had decided to call the present meeting and see what could be done. If there were to be relief funds,

organized it would be well to have it combined and sent through one channel. He had taken the liberty of requesting the Acting Governor to act and see that the amount, whatever it might be, was properly forwarded. It might be a better plan to call a public meeting and hear the views of others but that was a matter that should be discussed.

During the talk that followed there seemed to be a majority of those endorsing the suggestion that the fund be placed in the hands of the Acting Governor. Everyone present wanted something done and any motion to that effect would have had plenty of support. Mr. Swaney criticized the action of the Advertiser in giving out the news free of charge only as Mr. Swaney can do that sort of work and his references to the tone of the editorials in this paper brought smiles to the faces of some of the interested members.

A motion was made by Mr. Swaney seconded by Mr. Morgan requesting Acting Governor Atkinson to open a subscription list for the benefit of the sufferers from the disaster in San Francisco. In order that the donations might go through one channel the motion carried with its instructions to the secretary to prepare a donation of \$2500 to the fund. This motion was also carried after being seconded by Mr. Morgan. This was followed by one to the effect that the secretary prepare a letter of condolence to be handed by Mr. Morgan to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. Another motion carried authorizing the Hawaii Promotion Committee to act as an associate relief committee to forward to the Coast for the use of the sufferers who may be in need of supplies any packages the public may desire to send as well as letters.

The body was in session for some time and several details were arranged to facilitate the work of Mr. Morgan. For instance he will take a letter from Acting Governor Atkinson to the Governor of California; another will be to the general relief committee and he will work with that body or the Chamber of Commerce as the exigencies of the case may require. Mr. Morgan said the idea of having an office on the steamer at the wharf was not a good one. He would establish headquarters where it would be convenient for the people of Hawaii to visit and receive such messages or articles as would be sent them.

The following letter was sent to Governor Atkinson:

Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson, Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.  
Dear Sir: I am instructed by the Board of Trustees of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce to notify you that at a meeting held this morning it was voted unanimously that:

"The Acting Governor be requested to open a subscription list for the relief of the suffering in San Francisco occasioned by the earthquake and fire, it being believed by the Chamber of Commerce that a general fund would be preferable to many smaller funds."

"The Chamber of Commerce further offers to head the subscription list with twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500)." Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) JAS. GORDON SPENCER, Secretary.

There was also a meeting of the members of the Merchants' Association at 1:30 yesterday morning for the purpose of considering plans for the relief of the stricken people in San Francisco and it was decided to accredit James F. Morgan as representative of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, giving him one letter to the Chamber of Commerce, one to the Merchants' Association and one to the General Relief Committee, which it is believed will be organized there before Mr. Morgan, who sails on the Ventura on Tuesday, will reach there. The funds in hands of the treasurer of the Merchants' Association amount

only to about four hundred dollars, so that it is unlikely that, as a body, anything will be sent by it, but a committee consisting of W. W. Harris, G. J. Waller and W. F. Dillingham was appointed to collect funds which Mr. Morgan will take away with him to the bodies to which he is accredited. This committee will begin its labors on Monday morning and it is expected that the sum raised will be a large one. The fund started by the Chamber of Commerce will probably be included with the other.

### THE PROMOTION COMMITTEE MEETS.

There was a special meeting of the Promotion Committee yesterday afternoon, at which communications were read from the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association suggesting that the committee act as a relief bureau for the receipt and forwarding of packages. The committee, it was suggested in one communication, might attend to forwarding remittances to friends and relatives in San Francisco. The contents of the packages to be limited to absolutely necessary articles. The Promotion Committee will also forward requests for information.

J. F. Morgan will represent the committee at San Francisco and anything on Tuesday should be left with the Promotion Committee. Until further notice the committee will meet every morning at 9 o'clock.

### CABLE MEN DID NOBLY.

Superintendent McKenna of the San Francisco cable station gives much praise to the members of his staff for the heroic manner in which they stuck to him throughout the whole disaster. From the moment that the catastrophe came until the instruments were safely landed in the cable hut ten miles away the men worked like Trojans. Mr. McKenna is proud of his force and states that but for their unselfish devotion to the interest of both the cable company and the community at large, he could not have got into communication with the rest of the world so early. The staff is composed largely of young men, such as the Honolulu office is organized.

The San Francisco staff has heard of the manner in which the news they sent here by cable has been published, and are gratified to know that the material has been given out to the people so promptly. At their request complete files of the Advertiser's regular editions and the extras will be forwarded to them at the earliest opportunity.

Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable suggests a reward from Honolulu to Superintendent McKenna and staff for their great service to this community in opening communication with San Francisco at the earliest possible moment. He gave his views as follows to an Advertiser reporter this morning:

"Undoubtedly through the energy and skill and good judgment of Superintendent McKenna, this city has been furnished with more information on the conditions in San Francisco than any other city, to the inexpressible relief of mind of the whole community."

"I think if the Advertiser would take up the proposition in its next special this community would put up a purse for Mr. McKenna and his staff. The superintendent's staff has stood by him all the way through and done everything possible which they could do."

"For one I am ready to subscribe \$100 to a fund, and believe there should be no difficulty in raising, say, \$500. I don't think the company would object to their receiving such a token of appreciation, and I will engage personally to communicate with Vice President Ward to obtain permission for Mr. McKenna and his assistants to receive it, should such permission be required."

### SONOMA IS NOT COMING.

A telephone message from W. G. Irwin & Co. was received by the Advertiser at 6:30 p. m. yesterday, to the effect that the Australian steamship service would be temporarily abandoned and that consequently the S. S. Sonoma, due here next Tuesday, would not leave San Francisco. The Alameda will be dispatched for Honolulu, however, and will probably be the first steamer of the line to leave the stricken city for this port. If she leaves San Francisco on schedule time, the Alameda should arrive here on May 4.

The holding up of the Sonoma may mean that the refrigerator goods intended to be shipped on that vessel to Honolulu have either been destroyed on the decks or removed from the vessel for use in San Francisco. This deprives Honolulu of an opportunity to replenish its ice-chests for the time being, but the goods are at the same time undoubtedly proving a source of solace to the Bay City people. This may mean a butter famine in this city. There is some question as to whether the Oceanic company means that it has indefinitely abandoned its Australian run and may dispose of its fleet, or that only the Sonoma has omitted its run for one trip, or merely been delayed in departure.

### PACIFIC MAIL BOATS.

The following cablegram, received yesterday by Hackfeld & Co. shows that the Japanese boats are to keep on, and there is nothing as yet to indicate any change in the running of the Pacific Mail boats:

"OAKLAND, via Manila, April 21. —H. Hackfeld & Co. Provide steamer Nippon Maru sufficiently for trip from San Francisco to Honolulu."

"AGENCY TOYO KISEN KAISHA."

The question has been raised as to whether the Treasury Department, under existing circumstances, would waive restrictions regarding passengers going from Honolulu to San Francisco in steamers under foreign flags, such as the British and Japanese liners calling here. In reply to this opinion of the authorities is that the penalty would have to be collected, but that probably the Department would refund the penalty at the same time, if the conditions of particular cases appeared to warrant such action.

### ABOUT THE CHINA.

As far as could be learned last evening no news has been received here to indicate the arrival of the steamship China at San Francisco or the departure of the Mongolia for Honolulu. Mr. Rodick and Mr. Klebahn had received no messages up to 10:30 last night from the Pacific Mail people in San Francisco. However, it is thought that the China may have gone direct to Oakland to discharge passengers and freight. Owing to martial law being in force in San Francisco, the passengers would not have been permitted to land there.

Both the naval transport Lawton and the U. S. S. Iroquois were held in readiness last night to proceed to San Francisco, if ordered there by the Washington authorities. Both boats are practically in readiness for the voyage. The Lawton could leave within an hour after getting such an order. The Iroquois would have to coal heavily, taking much fuel on her deck.

### FRATERNAL BODIES CON-TRIBUTE.

The fraternal bodies of Honolulu have already contributed more than \$10,000 to aid the sufferers from the San Francisco disaster, and the work as yet is not more than well begun. Many of the local societies acted yesterday, and more have action under consideration. Let Aloha Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will contribute not more than \$500 and not less than \$250 toward the relief fund. This action was taken yesterday afternoon at a meeting of a committee of the Chapter, of

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:  
Per Month ..... \$ .50 Per Month, Foreign..... .75  
Per Year ..... 5.00 Per Year, Foreign..... 6.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : APRIL 24

## THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press, in direct reply to the Advertiser's cabled questions, gave this paper a comprehensive message yesterday which served to show, among other things, how well our special correspondent had covered the field the night before.

Whether the Associated Press will send regular advices to Honolulu, without further delay, will be known by the Advertiser's front page this morning. At the present writing no light has been shed on the subject.

In the great temblor and fire the Associated Press offices went with the other business concerns. It took some time to collect the force and reorganize a service in Oakland. Then came a deluge of orders from eastern and mid-western papers, which doubtless overworked a nervous and drowsy staff. The Oakland office is about sixteen miles from the cable hut and to get a news message through to Honolulu a man must cross the bay, pass the military cordon, pick his path among smoking ruins and do several miles of walking—all to send a comparatively short message. Probably it costs as much to carry an average Honolulu news budget to the cable hut as the Associated Press will get for it.

So in case the great news agency drops its regular Honolulu service for a few days nobody need be surprised.

## THE RELIEF FUND.

Honolulu ought not to send less than \$100,000 to the relief of San Francisco. Our prosperity has long been inseparably bound with that of the Coast metropolis and San Francisco, in its extremity, should know that we are not unmindful of the ancient partnership in trade and commerce. Hawaii has never asked San Francisco in vain for the use of its influence in Congress and elsewhere; California capital has been heavily invested here; our banks have long had their correspondents on that ground; we are both good customers of the other. Duty and sympathy prompt us to give from our abundance freely, promptly and most of all adequately.

The fraternities started off with \$14,000. The planters followed with \$20,000. Some other contributions are helping the fund along substantially. It is possible that with aid from the other islands, the desired figures of \$100,000 may be exceeded.

The cablegram printed elsewhere in this paper from the Bank of California to its local correspondent, while it confirms the worst relative to the destruction of property that has been wrought in San Francisco, will yet convey a large measure of reassurance to bankers and business men generally in the statement that, while the financial situation is at a standstill, the period of the continuance of this condition is placed at no more than "some days." The great banking institutions of San Francisco are rallying from the disaster that has fallen upon the city.

The Star, which felt hurt because the Advertiser got out specials by day, "has depriving 'the newboys' of a nickel harvest, now feels angry because this paper did not get out one Sunday evening after everybody had gone home. Nothing suits our asteroid contemporary these days. Evidently the sudden stoppage last week of skin-game extras gave it an attack of nickelitis swanzymania, a very painful disease of the mouth.

Any shocks that are at all serious at San Francisco will make instant record at Sinal. So far, since last Wednesday, only moderate tremors have been registered.

The Bulletin has been so busy admiring the "facilities" Mr. Damon loaned it, that the paper was unable to come out with any fresh news.

Meanwhile Clarence Macfarlane is sailing along.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

## FIVE HUNDRED ARE DEAD AND THOUSANDS INJURED.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, via New York and Manila, April 21, 3:15 a. m.—The city of San Francisco has been destroyed by an earthquake, followed by fire.

There are five hundred dead and thousands injured. Three hundred thousand people are homeless, and the property loss will foot up \$250,000,000. Food and water are scarce in the city. There has been damage and loss of life in other cities near by.

## RELIEF TRAINS RUSHING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Washington Special to the Commercial Advertiser.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., via Manila, April 21, 1:30 a. m.—San Francisco is still burning fiercely, but there is some hope of getting water to fight the fire before night.

Relief trains with supplies are rushing across the continent. The entire town is undoubtedly doomed.  
ERNEST G. WALKER.

## HACKFELD GIVES NEWS TO THE PUBLIC.

At about ten o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, five blasts of the fire whistle told the people of Honolulu that cable communication with San Francisco had been restored. This was the signal that had already been arranged for the notification of the city. Prior to the opening of the direct cable to the Coast, however, the following message had been received by the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., from their agents at Bremen, coming by way of Manila:

By tremendous earthquakes, followed by immense conflagration, a great part of San Francisco has been destroyed. This is especially the case of the business section. Chinatown and all of the large hotels are apparently destroyed and many lives are lost. Saving other parts of the city seems difficult as the waterworks and pipe lines are damaged. Miners' powder is being used to blast buildings with view to checking progress of the fire. Exhausted; situation is desperate. Oakland is seriously damaged. Santa Cruz, Monterey, Gilroy, Hollister, and Santa Rosa destroyed and many places throughout California are damaged and many lives have been lost. Light shocks continued throughout yesterday. Spreckels' refinery is destroyed.

Almost immediately after the people who trooped down Fort street to Hackfeld's had read this message, which was at once put out by the firm, the whistles announced the opening of the cable.

Hackfeld & Co. received the following dispatch at 2:10 from their New York agent:

We have no news of Williams, Dimond & Co., San Francisco. Business, financial and most residential sections burned. Damage to railroad near Crockett confined to water tanks. (This probably means that the refinery is all right.)

## GUAM FELT A SHOCK FRIDAY.

At the very time that the operator at the Honolulu cable office was taking down the message from the despatcher in the cable hut at San Francisco announcing the shock which cracked the walls and tilted the building he was at work in, which had just subsided, the operator at Guam was asking of Honolulu, "Did you feel the earthquake just now?" "No," was the answer flashed back to Guam. "We have just had a severe one here," said Guam. From this it can be seen that the shock at San Francisco and the one felt five thousand miles away occurred at practically the same time, the news of both of them meeting at Honolulu.

# HOW THE FIRE SWEEPED CITY

The first connected story, measurably complete, of the San Francisco disaster, is presented herewith to the people of Honolulu. It is written by a trained newspaper man, and gives all the facts that are obtainable at the present time. It presents them succinctly, briefly, in a shape easily grasped, in the manner that a newspaper man accustomed to observe and describe tells his story.

## EFFECTS OF FIRST SHOCK.

It is apparent, from this special dispatch, that the first shock in the early morning threw down many of the buildings in the city, stone and brick, and perhaps not a few of those with steel frames. The most of this damage seems to have been done on the made ground, below Montgomery street and between that old business thoroughfare and the bay, and on the south side, also on the made ground.

## FIRE BREAKS OUT.

Immediately following the earthquakes, which do not appear to have affected the wharves and shipping, fire broke out south of Market street and in the wholesale business section, along Front and Battery and Sansome streets, but this was partially under control by nine o'clock on Wednesday night, the fire being checked at Kearney street, which is the chief retail business street of the city—or was until the retailers began to go out Market and Sutter and Post and Geary streets.

## WHERE THE BATTLE WITH FIRE WAS HARD.

The fire fight south of Market streets, with the water mains broken by the first great earthquake shock, must have been more difficult. There are thousands of the poor who live in that section, and the confusion incident to the removal of these from their homes would make the work of the regular and volunteer firemen much more arduous.

## SHORT SHRIFT FOR LOOTERS

Add to this that there is always looting at a fire, and some conception of the difficult situation of the men and women and children of San Francisco during that first terrible day may be obtained. Still, to the credit of the city be it said, there was little looting—and the looters who were caught were shot down as any other wolves would have been.

## SECOND FIERY OUTBREAK.

In spite of all the difficulties, the first fire seems to have been controlled on Wednesday night. It was not until noon on Thursday that fire broke out again, in the little frame buildings and the big apartment houses, as it would appear, at the corner of Jones and O'Farrell streets, well up on the side of the hill. This is the corner where the O'Farrell street cable car line turns into Jones and begins the long climb of the hill toward California street.

## COURSE OF THE FLAMES.

The fire seems to have swept over toward North Beach against the west wind, which always blows strongly in the afternoon at this time of the year in San Francisco. Some conception of the fury of the blaze will be gained from the consideration of that fact.

## ABOUNDING FIRE FOOD.

The fire found food, moreover, in all directions. O'Farrell street is closely built up east to Market and west to Van Ness avenue, and Jones is also lined with buildings, most of them frame, to Pine street on the north. To Market street, on the south, the buildings are larger and of more solid construction.

## RETAIL AND RESIDENCE SECTIONS ATTACKED.

Sweeping in all directions, this new fire traveled swiftly and it was this second conflagration that destroyed the retail business section, and a large part of the residence portion of the city. Kearney, Grant avenue, Powell, Stockton, Mason, Taylor, Jones, Leavenworth, Hyde, Larkin and Polk streets, all these would furnish highways for the flames to North Beach, and in the destructive march of this second conflagration, the St. Francis Hotel at Powell and Geary streets, the Pleasanton at Sutter and Jones, the Waldeck Sanitarium on Jones above Post street, the splendid Fairmount on the crest of Nob Hill, the California Hotel on Bush street above Kearney, all the splendid shops along Post and Sutter and Kearney, the White House, Newman & Levinson, O'Conner, Moffat & Co., Roos Bros., The Lace House, all of the immense retail stores.

## CHINATOWN WIPED OUT.

Before this second conflagration Chinatown was wiped from the face of the earth, and the populous Latin quarter, the home of the French and Italian colony, and of the Greek fishermen, went up in smoke. In any event, a fire in this crowded section of the city would have been destructive to life. It was here that the greatest loss of life by fire in the mass occurred. When it was seen that the North Beach section was threatened, Mr. McAlister's story makes it apparent that tugs were sent around from the city front proper to old Meiggs' wharf, at the foot of Powell street, to rescue those residents in the now burning section who were cut off by the first fire, and who would naturally make their way to the water front, as from their homes on the high slopes of Telegraph and Russian Hills they could see that the wharves were not burning.

## HUMANITY ENCIRCLED BY FIRE.

These people, caught in a ring of fire between the two hills, must have become panic stricken. Before they could be rescued, writes the Advertiser correspondent, twenty-five of them had been burned to death. Apparently, they were burned to death in the street.

## SHIPPING SEEMS SCATHLESS.

The shipping of San Francisco does not seem to have been damaged, by fire or by the shocks of the earthquake. It is true that no ships laden with provisions have been permitted to leave the port, which explains the holding of the Sonoma, but that was a wise precaution, and one certainly with which the Honolulu people will find no fault.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EPIDEMIC.

There has been little sickness apparently among the hundreds of thousands who have been made homeless and who are compelled to live in the open air, and prompt measures have apparently been taken to prevent the spread of disease.

## DAMAGE TO OUTSIDE CITIES.

Outside of San Francisco, the shocks seem to have extended for a long distance down the peninsula, but with some eccentricity. Stanford University is reported to be greatly damaged, but San Jose escaped with comparatively light shocks. At Salinas, on the other hand, nearly a hundred miles below San Jose, the shocks were very severe and one hundred people are reported killed.

## DREADFUL ASYLUM HORROR.

Oakland was not badly damaged, apparently, although the shocks were felt there, but at Agnew's Insane Asylum, which is on the same side of the bay, the destruction seems to have been complete and there was much loss of life. Perhaps this is the greater because of the difficulty in handling the inmates of the place.

## RELIEF FROM CONGRESS.

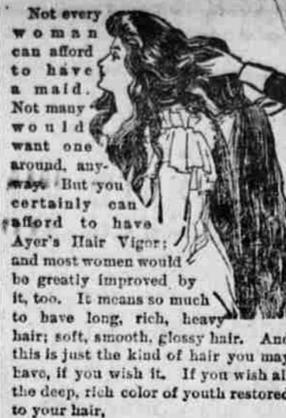
Prompt measures have been taken for the relief of the distress. It was known here that this would be done, but it is a most satisfactory thing to have the definite statement. Congress appropriated one million dollars for the San Francisco sufferers on Thursday, the day following the earthquake, and a second million the next day, when the extent of the calamity was more fully realized.

## ROOSEVELT'S CHARACTERISTIC PROMPTNESS.

The President likewise took very prompt action, among other measures ordering the entire Pacific Coast Squadron, under Rear Admiral Charles F. Goodrich, to the scene to assist in the relief work. According to the last number of the Army and Navy Journal received here, this squadron is made up as follows:

## PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-chief. Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, P. C., 18 pms. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Comdr. Charles J. Badger.



Not every woman can afford to have a maid. Not many would want one around, anyway. But you certainly can afford to have Ayer's Hair Vigor; and most women would be greatly improved by it, too. It means so much to have long, rich, heavy hair; soft, smooth, glossy hair. And this is just the kind of hair you may have, if you wish it. If you wish all the deep, rich color of youth restored to your hair,

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**  
will certainly satisfy you. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. R. T. Forest of Pahala is in the city.

Mrs. W. Pullar and her sister, Miss Farquhar, of Honolulu are spending the week here.

Marshal Hendry has arrested two Chinese for perjury before an immigration officer.

All fears of a flour shortage were dissipated by the arrival of the Oregonian from Seattle.

Acting Governor Atkinson last night delivered an address before the Social Science Club on the subject of "Labor." The club met at the residence of T. Clive Davies.

"Diamond Head Charlie" is near the head of the San Francisco relief fund list, with his full name—John Charles Peterson—for a very generous amount.

Geo. P. Thielen received a cablegram stating that Ginaca's perfected cane harvester was destroyed in San Francisco. He at once ordered a duplicate from New York.

An embossed leather sofa cushion was the first article donated for Will E. Fisher's San Francisco relief auction sale. The pattern is of breadfruit leaves and fruit.

Judge Dole's illness yesterday caused a revival of the agitation for a bill by Congress to provide for a substitute on the Federal bench when the incumbent may be incapacitated.

H. L. Shaw and wife will remain in Hilo. After resigning his position and disposing of his effects, he was cabled from Havana not to leave. He will continue as manager of the Hilo Drug Co.

High Sheriff Henry on Sunday announced to the five Korsan murderers under death sentence that executive clemency for them had been denied. They received the information without exhibiting any emotion.

J. Walter Doyle has been appointed an assistant to J. F. Morgan in the relief measures, and will leave on the Ventura for San Francisco. Mr. Doyle received his appointment yesterday afternoon through Acting Governor Atkinson.

## MATSON BOATS COMING.

Irwin & Co. have received the following cablegram from Captain Matson of the Matson Navigation Co.: "Navigation vessels will load at Seattle for Hilo via Honolulu. Notify Hilo."—Matson.

Captain Matson went up to the Coast by the S. S. China. The Matson steamers have heretofore gone to Hilo direct.

## BURNS AND SCALDS.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm with a feather. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Boston, P. C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman.  
Marblehead, U. P. C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan.  
Paul Jones (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall.  
Perry (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman.  
Princeton (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman.

Squadron Auxiliary.  
Saturn (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Sailed March 7, from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego.

## LOCATION OF SQUADRON.

The ships have lately returned from Magdalena bay, where they went in February for target practice, and were probably at San Diego at the time of the earthquake, having arrived there on April 7. It had been the intention for the fleet to work up the coast gradually, visiting the small ports on the way, and the Chicago and one other ship was to have been at Ventura this week, where the order of the Native Sons of the Golden West were to have met in annual session. That meeting will of course be called off now.

## FIVE MILLIONS IN RELIEF FUND.

The total of the relief fund subscribed now reaches five millions, and will be much larger than that. In fact, it will be as large as is needed.

## GOOD COMMERCIAL NEWS.

It will be grateful news to many people in Honolulu to know definitely, that the bank vaults and their contents are intact, and that their securities held in San Francisco are therefore safe. Also it will be grateful to hear that the insurance companies will pay all fire losses in full. That means that many a man who has endured the hardships that have afflicted California during the past week will have the fear of poverty, utter poverty at least, removed from him.

## BEGINNING TO REBUILD.

It seems, from the Advertiser special, that steps have already been taken to rebuild the splendid Mills building, which stood at the corner of Bush and Montgomery streets. That means that others will also rebuild.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lowery, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

# Films

of the latest dates and Photographic Material of every description.

## Developing and Printing

a specialty, and satisfactory work guaranteed.

Give us a trial!

# Hollister Drug

COMPANY

THE PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS, FORT STREET, NEAR HOTEL.

## DIX HAS SMALL-POX.

The U. S. transport Dix arrived from Nagasaki and Manila about 5 p. m. yesterday and came to an anchor outside. She has a suspected case of small-pox aboard and will probably remain outside for a day or so. Captain Ankers reports a fine trip from Japan. The Dix has 4000 tons of coal aboard for Honolulu. She will probably not budge sheet or tack until she has been fumigated.

## OREGONIAN ARRIVES.

The American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.'s steamer Oregonian arrived from Seattle and Tacoma yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, going to the Railway wharf. She left the Coast on the 13th inst. The steamer had a fair-sized lot of Puget Sound cargo, including flour, feed stuffs, lumber, lime, etc. Capt. Nichols reported fine weather all the way down. The Oregonian will sail at 5 p. m. Sunday for Kahului, proceeding thence to New York. She brought 15,000 sacks of flour, 25,000 sacks of feed and about 400 sacks of potatoes. There was also aboard a ram for the American Sugar Company's ranch.

## A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY to prove that as night succeeds the day this may throw off these morbid feelings, and experience be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring tonic

## THERAPION, No. 1

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AHEAD, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or debility, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it, and to spread and numberless cases of human ailments.

## THERAPION

is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on British government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's High Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

# ISLAND PEOPLE ARE MORE THAN READY TO AID THE SUFFERERS

## SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF MOVEMENT UNDER WAY

### Nearly \$23,000 Subscribed Before the General Canvass Begins---Executive Committee of Thirty Works Through Sub-Committees.

Hawaii's movement for the relief of the San Francisco disaster sufferers, inaugurated by the Honolulu commercial bodies and urged by Acting Governor Atkinson, is in full swing. Subordinate committees have been appointed by the Executive Committee, to cover the whole Territory, and already the general relief fund roots up nearly twenty-three thousand dollars. This, too, before any canvassing has been done.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee appointed by the Acting Governor, to take charge of a general relief fund for the San Francisco disaster sufferers, held at the Governor's office yesterday forenoon, the following were elected as a financial and advisory committee: Acting Governor Atkinson (chairman), S. M. Damon, E. I. Spalding, L. Tenney Peck, C. M. Cooke and M. Kiehl. On the outside this body is more conveniently called the bankers' committee.

At a meeting of this committee the following subcommittees were appointed to solicit contributions on the different islands:

#### OAHU.

J. A. McCandless, J. R. Galt, Walter Dillingham, R. H. Trent, Bishop Lambert (with power of substitution), Robert Shingle, E. A. McInerney, Ho Fon, C. Shiozawa and John A. Hughes.

#### HAWAII.

H. L. Holstein, Kohala. John T. Moir, Paipaku. Carl Smith, Hilo. Judge Chas. F. Parsons, Hilo. Rev. Stephen Desha, Hilo. A. Lidgate, Paunaloa. W. G. Walker, Ooakala. Geo. Ross, Hakalau. C. C. Kennedy, Hilo. D. Forbes, Kukuhaele. T. S. Kay, Kohala. John Hind, Kohala. J. Watt, Oahu. E. E. Olding, Kohala. K. S. Gjerdum, Honokaa. J. D. Paris, Kamuela. Geo. C. Hewitt, Waiolu. Palmer P. Woods, Mahukona. Geo. C. Beckley, special agent with copy of above list.

#### MAUI.

L. Barkhausen, Lahaina. H. P. Baldwin, Punene. C. B. Wells, Wailuku. Judge Kepoikal, Wailuku. John Chalmers, Hana. James Scott, Kihel. Geo. Gibb, Lahaina. D. C. Lindsay, Pala. A. Gross, Kipahulu. D. H. Case, Wailuku. W. H. Cornwell, Wailuku. Senator Hayselden, Lahaina. Hugh Howell, Nahiiku. A. F. Tavares, Makawao. Geo. C. Beckley, special agent above.

#### KAUAI.

Wm. H. Rice, Lihue. A. S. Wilcox, Lihue. H. D. Wishard, Lihue. Francis Gay, Makawell. Z. S. Spalding, Keala. J. K. Gandall, Lihue. W. D. McBryde, Koloa. C. B. Hofgaard, Waimoa. B. D. Baldwin, Makawell. Wm. Stodart, Eleele. H. P. Faye, Kekaha. Andrew Moore, Kilauea. E. A. Knudsen, Waimoa. H. H. Brodie, Hanapepe. P. McLane, Koloa. C. W. Spitz, Nawiliwili.

Mr. Peck was appointed treasurer and H. P. Wood secretary, and the secretary was allowed the assistance of three stenographers for communicating with the subcommittees on the other islands.

E. A. Fraser was appointed agent of the Executive Committee in San Francisco. A general order will be cabled to the steamship companies to provide transportation to people of Hawaii, in destitute circumstances, who might want to come home. Mr. Fraser was voted \$500 for immediate expenses.

Governor Atkinson was requested to cable to President Roosevelt asking permission for steamers under foreign flags to carry passengers to Honolulu. Such transportation is to be only for Hawaiian citizens.

Another meeting of the bankers' committee will be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

There was practically a full attendance of the Executive Committee, named by Acting Governor Atkinson through yesterday's Advertiser, at its opening session at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Atkinson, on calling the meeting to order, intimated that the object was not to discuss the disaster, but to get to work. Because he was asked by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to take charge of a general relief fund, he had convened them to devise ways and means of collecting and expending the money.

E. D. Tenney, with remarks of similar tenor to those of the Acting Governor, moved that a committee of five comprising the Acting Governor and representatives of the four banks be appointed, as a finance and advisory committee, with power to appoint subcommittees if deemed necessary. At

## FRASER SENDS NOTICE TO PEOPLE OF HAWAII

Yesterday Acting Governor Atkinson received the following from E. A. Fraser, in charge of relief work in San Francisco for Hawaii:

San Francisco, April 23, 1906. 10:05 a. m.

To Atkinson, Honolulu.

Notify all that individual inquiry is extremely difficult and slow. People are widely scattered. Many have left the city. All existing public service is absolutely uncertain and under strictest martial law. Am confident however from personal experiences that all inquired for are perfectly safe and well provided for. Cable office located at the beach is little known and difficult of access, requiring military and police passes and much walking. The following notice is being published:

**"ALL HAWAIIANS PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH E. A. FRASER, 535 ASHBURY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. WILL SEND ANY CABLE MESSAGES FREE OF CHARGE AND PROVIDE FOR ANY NECESSITY. OPENING HEAD-QUARTERS HERE AND AT OAKLAND."**

**STANFORD UNIVERSITY IN ABSOLUTE RUINS.**  
Stanford University in absolute ruins. Student Junius Hanna and one other student and engineer killed. The China landed her passengers at Oakland on Friday. All shipping is safe. Usual San Francisco supplies is your problem. All parts of the city in indefinite darkness. No gas or electricity. All cooking in the streets. Cable general order on the steamship companies for transportation.

#### FRASER.

the suggestion of Mr. Damon, a member of the Yokohama Specie Bank was added, making the committee as above named.

#### SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Subscriptions have been recorded already as follows, lists being at the Governor's and the Hawaii Promotion Committee's offices:

Haw'n Planters' Ass'n.....	\$20,000.00
Chamber of Commerce.....	2,500.00
Cash.....	25.00
Bruce Cartwright.....	100.00
John Chas. Peterson.....	10.00
Cable Ship Restorer.....	158.50
Kakaako Mission S. S. ....	9.10
	\$23,802.50

Voted but not yet placed on the official list is also \$2000 from the Merchants' Association, together with donations from fraternal clubs, and individual subscriptions, all amounting to about \$12,000. So that the grand total of relief money in sight is about \$35,800. Other fraternal organizations and some of the churches, not to mention national societies, are moving and the estimates, variously made as between \$100,000 and \$200,000, of Hawaii's grand total of relief are thus made to appear not extravagant.

#### RAPID TRANSIT PLAN.

What is considered by the committee in charge of the collection of a relief fund as the most equitable plan, so far suggested, will always be known here as the Rapid Transit plan. This is outlined in the following letter prepared by Secretary Wood:

Honolulu, April 23, 1906.

To the Employers of Honolulu.  
The Special Committee having in hand the duty of securing funds for the relief of the sufferers by earthquake and fire in San Francisco, are meeting with the greatest encouragement. The desire to assist seems to be general--no one is willing to be left out.

While the committee is desirous of securing as large an amount as possible they realize that the duty of giving should not be made burdensome.

The Rapid Transit Company have adopted a plan which the committee considers a most commendable one. The employees of that corporation have decided unanimously to give one day's wages each from the highest salaried employe to the man receiving the smallest salary toward the San Francisco fund.

The employees of the Honolulu Iron Works are also considering this plan which if carried out as fully as may be will result in a large donation to this very worthy object without imposing any hardship upon the givers.

The Rapid Transit Company plan can be carried out in smaller concerns, in stores for instance, where there are

## HONOLULU WILL RAISE VERY SUBSTANTIAL SUM

### Leading Citizens Take the Matter of Aid for the San Francisco Sufferers in Hand and Work Begins.

Whereas, This committee is desirous of notifying the San Francisco sufferers that a substantial sum has been raised for their relief, therefore, be it

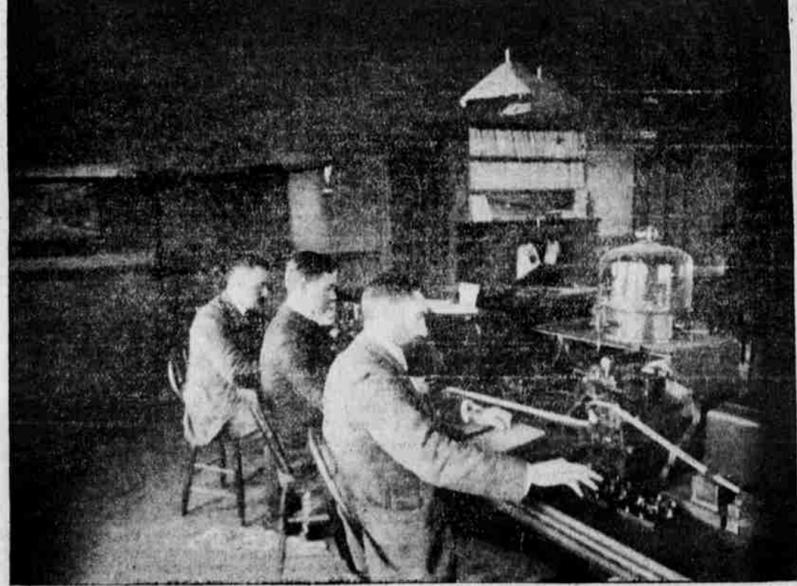
Resolved, That the fraternal orders of the city of Honolulu, having appropriated, or who may appropriate, sums of money for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers, be requested to turn over the funds to the Executive Committee, appointed by Acting Governor Atkinson, with the understanding that the same will be reappropriated in any manner and among such persons in San Francisco as they may desire."

Honolulu will help the sufferers and do it well. The germ of giving has been sown in the anatomy of the public and it is not thought it will stop its work until the sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been contributed to the fund.

The subcommittee appointed at the meeting in the morning consisted of Messrs. J. A. McCandless, chairman; R. H. Trent, H. Fon, John Hughes, W. F. Dillingham, E. A. McInerney, R. W. Shingle, J. R. Galt, Bishop Gilbert and Mr. Shiozawa. These gentlemen met at the Promotion Committee's rooms at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of planning a campaign and hearing a report prepared by Mr. Shingle.

Before the committee was called together the chairman stated that a tentative list had been prepared by Mr. Shingle and some of the members and it showed what the committee believed the different corporations and firms should donate. He added that San Francisco is closely related to Honolulu and the people here were going to show their sympathy in a sub-

stantiated again they will give only a portion, holding back for the other collector and if he should fall to go the committee is that much behind. This committee had put the Merchants' Association down for \$2500 but he learned from Mr. Smith, President of the Association, that it had been under such heavy expense for cable tolls that he did not believe more than \$1000 would be raised from that source. There are members of the association who are also members of the Chamber of Commerce, a body that has subscribed \$2500. In order to get that amount it may be necessary for the members of the organizations to pay twice and that should be avoided as far as possible. In some instances the people would be called upon three times for the same purpose and would be expected to donate to each committee. Mr. Smith had suggested that one assessment be levied and the work could be apportioned off. Mr. Dillingham, who is a member of the association, could call upon all of the other members and the employees. The list includes the fraternal organizations and he



THE SAN FRANCISCO OPERATORS.

The man on the extreme left of the picture is McKenna, the operator at the lat.

## ANXIOUS INQUIRIES ABOUT STANFORD

A. Lewis, Jr., one of the pioneer graduates of Leland Stanford, sent the following message of inquiry to his alma mater at noon yesterday: "President Jordan, Stanford University. "Any Honolulu student injured? What buildings destroyed?" "A. LEWIS, JR."

## WORKS NOT BADLY HURT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.--11:50 a. m.--Damage to works will not exceed five hundred dollars. Everything working all right. LAHANEY. (Mr. Lahaney is Superintendent of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Works at the Potrero, San Francisco.)

#### NOTES

A cablegram announces that the bark Edward May is O. K. at San Francisco.

The San Francisco earthquake occurred on the anniversary of Honolulu's first Chinatown fire which took place on April 18, 1886.

Superintendent Gaines of the Cable Company was justly angry yesterday afternoon when some one who had the sense of a calf panted an item on the cable office window to the effect that Monterey was in ruins. The practical jokers just at this time should receive initiation into the tar and feather degree.

stantial manner. He had seen Mr. Bishop of the Planters' Association and secured from him a donation of twenty thousand dollars from the association, a pretty good start, and this was a good pace to begin with. He said he had called on the Hawaiian Electric Co. and Mr. Gartley said they would donate. The same sort of encouragement was received from the Telephone Co., but the acme of perfect schemes for securing funds was reached at the Rapid Transit Company's barns. He asked there if the company would donate and was informed that his wants had been anticipated by the men who are all very anxious to contribute. But they had a scheme of their own, which is to deduct one day's pay from every employe of the company, from the manager down. This was suggested by the men and it would be carried out. He then called upon the Honolulu Iron Works people and suggested the same plan there. It met with the approval of the office force and some of the employes whom he had talked with. These men were to meet at noon on Tuesday to consider the plan. Mr. McCandless said it was a good thing to let every man have a chance to do all in his power to assist at this time.

When the meeting was regularly opened there was a good deal of discussion as to the possibility of committees getting mixed. Mr. Shingle said there was a committee now on the street, or they should be, trying to get funds, and if the present committee went around there would be some objections made. He understood that it had been arranged among the committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to notify those from whom they collected that they would be called upon again. He was afraid this would not be satisfactory and he did not believe it would result in bringing any more money to the fund. Firms and corporations usually appropriate so much money for a cause and if one collector tells them they may be im-

could call upon the representatives of those bodies. He said if their donations could pass through this committee there would be no difficulty of raising fifty thousand dollars for the sufferers. It would mean something if it were learned that Hawaii had contributed that sum.

Governor Atkinson arrived at this time and said that Hawaiian Lodge has no strings on it nor on the money. It will go through the hands of this committee. As to the Elks' donation, the members want to distribute it through their own channels but it could still be handled by this committee and used as directed by the local lodge.

Mr. Hughes said the money donated by the lodges was all treasury money and not donated by the members of the orders. There was an exception in the case of the Elks, \$1000 being given by the lodge and the other thousand by the members individually.

Mr. Galt said it would be well to avoid mixing things as far as possible. The people would certainly object to being gone after more than once. He moved that the chair appoint a committee to solicit funds from all of the business houses and to suggest to the managers the Rapid Transit plan. There should be another committee appointed to wait upon the heads of the local fraternal orders. In that way but one visit would be made to an individual or a firm.

Mr. McCandless said he would like Honolulu to make a good showing there is great distress over there among the people and while we have set our mark at \$50,000 there is no reason why we should stop there--we must not be satisfied with that; we must have more.

Mr. Galt said the time is so short that it might be well to send all possible on the Ventura and let the rest follow later, but that committee must be appointed to save confusion. Mr. Dillingham approved the plan. (Continued from Page 5.)



STANFORD UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.

# MINORITY REPORT ON THE REFUNDING BILL

Following is the minority report on the Refunding bill:

We do not concur in the views of the majority nor in the conclusions reached by them with reference to the following bill:

"That seventy-five per centum of the customs and internal revenues collected each year within the Territory of Hawaii, for a period of twenty years from July first, nineteen hundred and six, shall be segregated and held apart in a separate fund by the Secretary of the Treasury to be designated the Hawaiian fund and to be expended only for public works, including educational and other public buildings, harbor improvements, and military and naval defenses within the Territory of Hawaii as the Congress may from time to time specifically authorize and appropriate."

The committee recommend an amendment limiting the period of segregation to five years instead of twenty.

This bill, if enacted into law, will divert about \$500,000 annually from the General Treasury and make it applicable for uses in Hawaii only as a special fund. If the fund is diverted for twenty years, as suggested by the President in his message, the amount diverted in that period would aggregate fully \$10,000,000. If the bill is amended, as proposed by the committee, then it would segregate \$4,000,000.

It is argued that because the customs duties collected in Porto Rico are retained by Porto Rico for its local uses that Hawaii should have a portion, at least, of the duties collected at Hawaiian ports; that Hawaii should be treated as well as Porto Rico. There is some force in this suggestion, but if it serves as a precedent at all, then it is the duty of Congress to turn over to Hawaii all the customs duties and internal revenue collected there for the uses of the Territory and to be controlled by it, just as in Porto Rico.

We do not believe the Territories are on equal footing, nor that we should accept the treatment of Porto Rico as a criterion of action for Hawaii, but if the precedent is to be accepted, we insist that it is Hawaii's right to demand all the customs duties and internal revenue for use under the direction of its local government.

The bill, on that theory, should read something like this:

"That the customs and internal revenues collected within the Territory of Hawaii shall, after deducting the cost of collecting, be paid into the treasury of the Territory, to be disposed of as its other revenues."

Such a bill would, in our judgment, be far preferable to the present one and would certainly be more defensible; it would fully concur with the views of the majority, as expressed in these forcible words:

"A fiscal policy that is sound for Porto Rico should be sound also for Hawaii. The mere fact that a greater breadth of political rights has been given Hawaii does not relieve her financial strain. Nor does it seem just that a country which voluntarily gave over its own sovereignty to enter the Union should be made to labor under harder financial conditions than one acquired by conquest."

As to the financial condition of Hawaii we think the statement of the majority is misleading. At the time these islands were annexed to the United States there was an indebtedness amounting over them of about \$4,000,000, \$3,000,000 of which was assumed and paid by the United States. The remaining obligations exist in the form of territorial bonds at the present time and amount in the aggregate to \$822,000. Hawaii began after annexation with this indebtedness.

There was an unusual conflagration at Honolulu on account of an attempt to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague, which resulted in the destruction of a great amount of property owned by the Chinese and Japanese; the loss was dealt with as an obligation to the citizens of Japan and China, and was paid to them, \$1,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States and the remainder, \$315,000, by the Hawaiian government. The Territory now has an outstanding indebtedness of \$15,000 on this account in what are now as the "fire-claim bonds."

The Territory has voluntarily issued \$2,000,000 in bonds for public improvements in the islands, and this has been expended as follows:

Harves and harbors.....	\$ 371,273.14
public buildings.....	292,810.28
electric light.....	45,000.00
water works.....	250,011.24
farm sewers.....	19,979.82
sanitary sewers.....	90,018.00
educational buildings.....	315,138.07
roads and bridges.....	560,559.55
unexpended balance.....	34,320.00

Total.....\$2,000,000.00

It will be observed that the whole of this sum has gone into public improvements and general works, many of which are permanent in their character.

It will be interesting to note that the Hawaiian government, which owns a present water works, wharves and wharage system, made in cash about \$1,000,000 on these investments in the three years prior to July, 1905, \$9,984.78, which was used in meeting the expenses of local government.

It is urged now that the Hawaiians resort to almost every method of taxation in order to meet the expenses of government. Prior to annexation revenues were derived from rents public lands, wharfrage, water works, system of licenses for different kinds of business, a stamp duty on conveyances and legal documents, and a tax 1 per cent, on all real and personal property, as well as poll tax on male adults. This, it will be observed, is actually the same system as at present, excepting a tax on incomes. Hawaii has made a rapid growth since annexation, as shown by the following table of its taxable wealth:

1898.....	\$ 53,582,384
1899.....	76,166,972
1900.....	97,491,536
1901.....	121,172,928
1902.....	116,388,578
1903.....	129,812,682
1904.....	123,898,504
1905.....	133,924,100

It will be observed that there has been an increase in taxable wealth of 150 per cent, in seven years.

The leading product of Hawaii is sugar. There was produced and exported in 1897 sugar to the value of \$16,660,109. In 1905 the sale of sugar amounted to \$35,112,148, an increase, as will be observed, of 120 per cent.

If Hawaii had been foreign territory last year and had sold its sugar to the United States and paid the present customs duties, it would have amounted to over \$16,000,000.

The Governor of Hawaii, in his report of 1904, makes this statement with reference to the growth of trade:

"A remarkable exhibit is made by comparing the trade growth per capita of population in Hawaii, which shows an increase of \$121 up to \$247 under annexation for every man, woman and child in the country, a total per capita of trade that is more than eight times greater than that of the trade per capita for the entire United States."

This is a remarkable statement, but is fully borne out by the facts.

The majority, in their report, say: "The total per capita tax of every man, woman and child in the Territory is now over \$22 per annum."

We do not know whether this statement is a misprint or a misstatement of fact; if it is a misstatement of fact, we are sure it is not intentionally made.

The total receipts from every source in Hawaii in 1905 were \$2,354,513.92; the population is 154,016; computation will show that the per capita would be only \$15.30. The taxes proper that were collected in that year—that is, the real and personal tax, the income, road and school, and poll taxes, according to the statement of the Governor, found in his published report on page 36—amounted to \$1,828,975.50, or less than \$10.70 per capita, an amount not half so large as that stated by the committee.

According to Hawaiian reports, in 1897, which was prior to annexation, the internal taxation from every source, excepting customs duties, amounted to \$1,240,937.12; the taxable wealth at that time was \$38,582,384, so that their total taxation was 2.3 per cent, of their property values. In 1905 the per cent, of all receipts to property values was only 1.7 per cent., or three-fifths per cent, less than in 1897.

What is the purpose of the pending bill? It is plainly to commit the Government to the building of the schoolhouses, local public buildings and the roads and bridges of Hawaii.

In the Senate hearings on this subject during the testimony of Mr. G. W. Smith, who represented Hawaii, the chairman of the committee said:

"So, I think, after all, what you need to get help from us for is, perhaps, only for your domestic necessities, for your school buildings and your local public buildings."

Mr. Smith answered:

"Yes, sir; and roads and bridges." This colloquy states fully the purpose on Hawaii's part in trying to secure this legislation. It might be well to inquire into the condition so far as these various items are concerned. The school system of Hawaii is a good one. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House, in its report on the annexation bill of 1898, stated:

"There is a highly organized system of free public schools, modeled on that of the United States, in which the English language is taught; the public school year is eight months, and all children between 6 and 14 years of age are compelled, if physically able, to attend school; the number of schools in 1896 was 187, the number of teachers 426, and the number of scholars 12,616; in 1905 there were 184 schools, 414 teachers, and 15,202 scholars. This shows a decrease in the number of schools and teachers and an increase in the number of attendants over that of 1897."

"There were 41 school buildings built and contracted for last year; 35 of these took the place of old buildings; these buildings will furnish capacity for 4140 pupils. There are now 184 public school buildings, which fully supply the needs of the 184 schools; there are also 79 teachers' cottages, homes that have been provided by the Territory. The schools today are far better housed and equipped for advanced and thorough training than ever before."

"As to local public buildings, there was expended on this account last year over \$200,000, and it is an unquestioned fact that in this particular Hawaii is in a better condition than when annexed."

"The roads and bridges in Hawaii are of better character than those of most of the States and Territories on the mainland. There was expended last year in the building of permanent roads and bridges over \$560,000, and when we consider that the islands are but little larger than the average Congressional district one can realize what this expenditure should mean. Hawaii has better roads at present than ever before. It would like to build other roads, bridges and schoolhouses, provided the United States will pay for them. In every Congressional district in the country there is urgent demand for the same kind of improvement. Should the General Government pay for them simply because they are desired and would be of advantage to the local communities where the expenditures were made?"

We object to the bill because it establishes a precedent which is dangerous and at the same time unnecessary. If it is desired to assist Hawaii, why not give the assistance directly? We

will join the majority in any bill which gives proper relief as we see it. If they are concerned to pay the indebtedness which the Territory now carries, which was brought over from their Republic, we will offer no dissent. If they will provide for the payment of the "fire-claims" bonds, we will concur in their action; if they seek to reimburse Hawaii for any money expended by the Territory that should have been paid by the United States we will assist them by our votes in trying to secure the necessary legislation.

If revenues are segregated, as provided by the pending bill, for twenty years, or as recommended by the committee, for five years, then, at the end of that period, there will be an excellent precedent for its extension. Those familiar with legislation here must know that if this course is begun it almost necessarily means a permanent segregation of customs duties. The committee have argued as to Hawaii's needs and financial condition, but, as we see it, have given no satisfactory reason for this segregation scheme.

In determining Hawaii's condition an interesting comparison might be made with Arizona, whose taxes last year amounted to \$1,744,419, or \$14.10 per capita. If the Indians are left out, then the tax would amount to \$24.40 per capita. Larger in either event than the per capita paid in taxes by the Hawaiians.

Hawaii's indebtedness July 1, 1905, was \$3,137,000, according to the Governor's report, or \$20.34 per capita, while the indebtedness of Arizona was \$3,108,275.20, or \$25.27 per capita.

Hawaii is an attractive and interesting country; its principal highways of transportation are the great ocean; nearly every part of its settlements can be reached by water, the cheapest known method of transportation. It has a law-abiding population, who possess a good standard of morals. The natives are rather sluggish, but a wide-awake business element is found in the Americans who have gone there. The present government seems to be satisfactory to the people, and while they have had some difficulty in adapting themselves to economical home rule, yet great progress has been made, and conditions are much improved. Ten years ago Hawaii was a tottering republic, with a burden of debt far greater than that which the Territory now carries. It was likely at any time to fall under the dominion and rule of a greater power, but today it is as strong and stable as any nation on earth because it is a part of the United States.

No people owe a greater debt of gratitude than the Hawaiians. And none should be more in sympathy with our institutions. They should bear their burdens of taxation and whatever else is necessary to be borne to maintain their local government and uphold the great American doctrine of equality before the law. It is my sure, that this is a generous Government, and will administer, as near as may be, justice to every part of its domain and meet the legitimate demands of every section. In accordance with a spirit of loyalty to the Government the Hawaiians should work out their own destiny as every other part of the country must do. If this is done they will not insist that the Government set apart a portion of its revenues to them and thereby select them as objects of special beneficence and entitled to privileges not given to the mainland.

JAMES T. LLOYD,  
JACK BEALL.

## MEDAL FOR BRAVE MAN

The Acting Governor is determined that Kualua, the brave young Hawaiian lad who rescued the Japanese fishermen during the big storm at Lahaina on March 7, shall have a Carnegie medal for his heroism, and to that end has written the following letter to the manager of the Hero Fund at Pittsburgh:

April 17, 1906.  
F. M. Wilmot, Esq., Secretary and Manager, The Carnegie Hero Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir: I take the liberty of bringing to your attention the case of an Hawaiian, who saved the lives of two Japanese fishermen off the port of Lahaina, on the island of Maui, on March 7, 1906.

The act of heroism was undertaken during exceptional circumstances. Only those who have visited these islands can appreciate the suddenness and fierceness with which storms occur here. Personally, I am well acquainted with the locality, the roughness of the coast and the strong currents. Moreover, the locality is infested with sharks, but the Hawaiian, Kualua, gave no heed to these monsters, thinking only of the three lives in danger, two of which he was successful in saving.

I enclose you newspaper clippings bearing upon the subject, also correspondence with different parties, and would especially draw your attention to the accompanying letter from the Acting Japanese Consul, Mr. Matsubara, who, after personal investigation, desired me to convey to Kualua his thanks and appreciation, officially, as the representative in this Territory of the Empire of Japan.

There is no fund or appropriation available in this Territory for recognizing such acts of heroism as the one performed by Kualua, but what can be accomplished officially has been done. Hawaii is now a Territory of the United States and, as such, entitled to consideration by your commission when making its awards.

A recognition of Hawaiians from the mainland would do much to strengthen the feeling of Americanism that is gradually growing among our island-born citizens. Apart from this I heartily recommend the case of Kualua to your attention on the sole merit of his heroism.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

A. J. C. ATKINSON,  
Acting Governor of Hawaii.

## SUNDAY OPENS CHEERFULLY BUT ENDS WITH GLOOMY NEWS

### "LOSS LIFE BY EARTHQUAKE PROBABLY FIVE THOUSAND; BY FIRE, ONLY FORTY."

Such was the appalling message, corroborative in one detail of the heart-depressing Hackfeld message two days before, which was received just as the Advertiser Special No. 19 was going to press. It turned all faces to gloom. Public interest changed like a flash from the cheerful to the melancholy, while a crowd surged into the Advertiser office from front and rear to get the dreadful news in black and white.

Immediately the thirst for more information out of the cable hut at the Golden Gate was intensified. Preparations to satisfy the hunger for intelligence with another edition of the Special were being made, when Superintendent Gaines announced that there was no likelihood of additional news for some time from San Francisco—as the last carrier had come and gone—unless Fraser made another trip to the hut. Then slowly the multitude dispersed for dinner time.

Speaking of "Fraser," this community finds a mate to McKenna, the San Francisco cable superintendent, to honor and esteem. Acting Governor Atkinson proved a fine quality of selective talent when he appointed E. A. Fraser, formerly of Mahukona, as the representative of Hawaii at San Francisco for the purposes of gathering and transmitting trustworthy information, and opening a bureau of relief for all people from the islands who might stand in need of such. From the faint knowledge here of the difficulties he had to surmount, it must be apparent to everybody from the results of his exertions, shown by the cablegrams, that the toil he performed on Saturday and Sunday was herculean.

Below are reproduced the principal contents of yesterday's four Specials:

### LATEST AND DREADFUL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—1:29 P. M.—(Received 4:50)—Newspaper reporters have arrived at the Cable Hut with news.

You can post this as authentic. Two-thirds of San Francisco destroyed. Loss life by earthquake probably 5,000; by fire, only forty. Fire under perfect control. City under martial law.

Water supply short, but sufficient food pouring in from all points. Few cases smallpox and typhoid. Epidemic not probable. Phones being reconstructed. Water mains repaired.

Railways furnishing free transportation to any part of the country. Many thousands leaving city.

Ferry building only building in lower part of the city not destroyed by fire. Is condemned. All others total wrecks. All danger apparently over, though we are having continued quakes. Had rather heavy one at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The heaviest since the big shock.

### FIRST SUNDAY NEWS.

The following was received from the Operator at the Cable Hut this morning:

Service Message.—8:15 A. M.

It is rumored that smallpox and scarlet fever have broken out in sections, but report is probably exaggerated. Lots of people have been shot for looting and breaking through military lines.

Streets show cracks as result of earthquake, one on Mission street measuring five feet in width.

The Cable Hut is the safest place in the city at this time.

It is rumored that 100,000 bags of sugar, stored for safety, have been burned. The bank vaults are all safe and fire insurance will be paid in full. Lots of supplies and little sickness.

Fire district, all east of Van Ness and Dolores between North Beach and Twenty-first street.

Everything under martial law, even in Oakland.

There is lots of food. Fire all out.

Ferry building standing, but declared unsafe.

The ferries are running, taking passengers out but no one is allowed to return.

### WHAT ATKINSON ASKED.

Following is a copy of the cables sent by Acting Governor Atkinson this morning:

Fraser: San Francisco.—Establish many registration places in all bay cities for Hawaiians and those having relations in Hawaii. Advertise by newspapers, placards and otherwise location places of registration, promising to cable Honolulu without cost names and other information.

Commander of Forces, San Francisco: Please recognize Fraser as representing Hawaii and permit him to have free access to city and cable office.

### SHOCKS TODAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—1:12 P. M.—Just had another shock. More plaster has fallen in the hut.

### OPERATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—3:50 P. M.—Just had another shake.

J. W. Bergstrom has received a cable to the effect that his family is safe.

### ALAMEDA FIRST BOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—To Merchants' Association: Saw Spreckels aboard Sonoma, anchored in the stream. Cargo and surplus supplies removed, paying indemnity.

The Alameda is the first boat, usual time, from Oakland. Your notice to Hawaiians to apply to me for any assistance published in newspapers. No necessities known.

Supplies plentiful and free. People camping in parks. Weather good. No sickness.

### OPENING HAWAIIAN HEADQUARTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—3:40 P. M.—To Atkinson: Opening Hawaiian headquarters. Few needs but for transportation. Comparatively few lives lost. Everything demoralized. No telephones. No lights. Water short, but conditions improving. Will do best possible under circumstances.

### ONLY SHORTAGE IS WATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—4:22 P. M.—Nothing new. No news from which can make report.

Only shortage is in water. No suffering, comparatively speaking, considering extent of quake and fire.

### CUSTOM HOUSE STANDING.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—3:45 P. M.—To Stackable (6:05 P. M., San Francisco time).

Impossible to reach Schwerin. Sent urgent message to Stratton, Oakland, to cable you.

Customs buildings standing, but all business suspended. Stratton will be in office Monday and business resumed during week.

### GENERAL ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—4:20 P. M.—Police say no change. Conflicting reports due to different times at which messages were written and different states of minds writing them.

McKenna has received instructions from headquarters via "round-the-world-cable" to send news to all C. P. C. stations to allay anxiety. (This has been done right along.)

3:50 P. M.—The Cable office will accept messages for California points at senders' risk, they having to be mailed from San Francisco. Can guarantee nothing.

### HONO. CABLE OFFICE.

### BELIEVE NO HAWAIIANS INJURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—2 P. M.—To Sugar Factors: Crockett Refinery uninjured and operations uninterrupted. Western Refinery uninjured, but not working on account of lack of water. Business districts and banks destroyed. Will be several weeks before banks resume.

Believe no Hawaiians have been injured.

## Sunderland-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49!  
It is the Route today, and  
Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. F. BOOTH.

General Agent.

## Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00

SURPLUS.....200,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....102,617.80

### OFFICERS:

Charles M. Cooke.....President  
F. C. Jones.....Vice-President  
F. W. Macfarlane.....2nd Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke.....Cashier  
C. H. Cooke, Jr.....Assistant Cashier  
F. B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier  
F. B. Damon.....Secretary  
DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, F. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke.

### COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

JUDD BUILDING. FORT STREET.

Richardson, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, has asked the Supreme Court to advance the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the present term of court.

The corner stone of the Representatives' office building at Washington was laid with impressive ceremonies. The address of the day was made by President Roosevelt, his subject being "The Man with the Muck Bake."

The Great Lakes Coal Co., of Naylor, Pa., has signed the demanded scale and 1400 strikers have returned to work. Miners and operators of the Mercer and Butler County Fields have compromised on the 1903 scale demand, signing a two-year contract. About 1500 miners will return to work immediately.

### A REMEDY THAT IS TRULY MAGICAL IN ITS POWER TO RELIEVE PAIN.

Mr. Lewis Rosario, Manager of Madras Co-op. Stores, of Madras, India, says: "I certainly think Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is one of the best medicines made. I had been suffering from an attack of colic and after trying a couple of prescriptions without relief, a friend suggested that I take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I did so and the result was truly magical for it gave me immediate relief. About that time several of my staff were attacked in a like manner and out of this same bottle I cured them all." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

**CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd**  
HONOLULU.

**Commission Merchants**

**SUGAR FACTORS.**

**AGENTS FOR**

The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Waiulua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fultondale Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

**INSURANCE.**

**Theo. H. Davies & Co**  
(Limited.)

**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**

**Berthern Assurance Company**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1825.  
Accumulated Funds .... £1,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD**  
AGENTS

**Castle & Cooke,**  
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .**

**AGENTS FOR**

**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co**

**OF BOSTON,**

**Aetna Life Insurance Company**  
**OF HARTFORD.**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line  
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

**Mountain Resorts:**

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For Tickets and general information  
—APPLY TO—

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.**  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO'S**  
**NEW YORK LINE**

Regular line of vessels plying between New York and Honolulu. BARK NUIANU will sail from New York on or about July 15, 1906. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Killy St., Boston, or  
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu.

**As to the Insurance.**

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There has been a great deal of discussion, as a matter of course, concerning the liability of insurance companies in view of the frightful disaster that has fallen upon San Francisco. This has taken a wide range among business men, as to the insurance on buildings as well as to the matter of marine insurance. For it is not known yet how much damage may have been done to the vessels at the wharves or in the stream in San Francisco bay, nor to their cargoes.

A well known insurance man in town said yesterday that, basing his calculations upon the published tables of the underwriters, which showed payments of premiums in San Francisco amounting practically to three millions of dollars in 1905, it was probable that the total of insurance carried in the city, fire insurance, was in the neighborhood of three hundred millions. It was considered by the gentleman who gave this information that one per cent. would be a fair average rate of insurance, in view of the high rates charged in certain districts of the city, where the houses were of particularly inflammable

character, or where their contents were. It will be assumed, for the purposes of this article, that the figures given are approximately correct.

Taking fire insurance first, the policies of San Francisco, probably ninety or ninety-five per cent. of them, were written according to the New York Standard form. This form contains the following provision, but has no earthquake clause:

"If a building or any part thereof fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance on such building, or its contents, shall immediately cease."

The earthquake clause in insurance policies, written or stamped in red ink across the face of those issued in Honolulu and familiar to every policy-holder here, was inserted after the great Martinique disaster. The order to insert the volcano clause was given by the insurance companies to the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Territory of Hawaii at the beginning of 1903. On the 6th of March of that year, all the insurance agents of this city had to sign an agreement binding themselves to insert the volcano clause in all fire insurance policies issued by them.

There is nothing of that kind in the New York Standard form proper, but the New York form contains this provision:

"This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by theft, or by the neglect of the insured to use all reasonable means to save and preserve the property at and after a fire, or when the property is endangered by fire in neighboring premises."

The burden of proof is always upon the insurance company, but it may perhaps be assumed that there would be some fire liability in San Francisco, but at the same time, as a fire insurance company insures only a building and not heaps of ruins thrown down by convulsion, it would be incumbent upon the companies to establish that the buildings were thrown down before they were burned. For any buildings blown up by the military authorities with dynamite to check the spread of conflagration, of course, there would be liability.

As to the question of liability, the following extract from one of the "Yale Lectures," that one on "Theory of Fire Insurance," delivered by Richard M. Bissell, puts the case very accurately:

"When a building falls as the result of weakened foundations, or is overthrown by wind storms, or some other cause, the fire insurance covering it instantly ceases for the reason that such a building at once loses its value and becomes a heap of debris. Fires usually start in such cases from some overthrown lamp or stove, but the fire burns only the debris of a building already destroyed—not the building itself."

And, presumably, by the same line of reasoning, the insurance on the contents of the destroyed building would cease likewise. Because the contents insured would no longer be contained in a building.

As to marine insurance, it is not true that it would cease upon any vessel, or its cargo, as soon as the ship had reached the port or the wharves in San Francisco. The clauses in the marine policies covering this contingency are of the most sweeping character. The cargo clause in these policies, as it is written, follows:

"Beginning the adventure upon the said property or interest from and immediately following the loading thereof, on board said vessel at as aforesaid (meaning the point of departure) and so shall continue and endure until said property or interest shall be safely landed as aforesaid. And it shall be lawful for the said vessel in her voyage to proceed and sail to, touch and stay at, any ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather or other unavoidable accident."

The form of policy on the ship itself runs for the time for which it is taken out, whether the ship has reached port in the meantime or not. The third clause in the form of policy reads:

"Touching the adventures and perils which this insurance company is contented to bear, and takes upon itself in this policy, they are of the seas, fires, pirates, assailing thieves, jettisons, barratry of the mariners (but not of the master)—embezzlement or illicit trade, or any trade in articles contraband of war excepted in all cases—and all other losses and misfortunes that shall come to the hurt or damage of the vessel hereby insured, or any part thereof, to which insurers are liable by the rules and customs of insurance in San Francisco, including the rules for adjustment of losses and the provisions of the Civil Code of California."

This is a form of policy especially designed for ships trading to San Francisco and Pacific Coast ports, and in its terms would seem to be sufficiently comprehensive to cover the present case. Vessels insured are insured against the forms of loss provided in their policies until such policies shall cease and determine, and their cargoes are covered until landed.

**CASHIER COOK TALKS ON VALTS.**

C. H. Cooke, cashier of the Bank of Hawaii, said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday:

"I think that the securities and records in the different banks and other financial institutions of San Francisco are probably safe in the vaults. It is my impression that this was the case in the Baltimore fire."

Some particulars of the Baltimore fire which were given in a mail special to the Advertiser would indicate that the large financial institutions found their paper wealth intact in their vaults. This appears under date of February 19, 1904, three days after the fire started and the second day after it had burned out:

"Financial institutions are today busily engaged in carting their securities and funds to temporary offices outside the confines of the burned district."

There is nothing in the account to know that any loss was sustained from heat penetration of vaults.

With regard to ordinary safes, it is a piece of wisdom, long ago learned at cost, not to open the receptacles until they have been thoroughly cooled. If a safe is opened when hot like an oven, its paper contents are apt instantly to take fire.

# HOW SAN FRANCISCO WAS SWEEPED BY CONFLAGRATION

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The worst of the material loss from the California disaster, so far as it can now be approximately estimated, San Francisco is a city in ruins, a desolate waste of blackened cinders, and charred walls, and gray ashes. As the cabled news came to Honolulu yesterday, relieving the worst of the tension under which the people had suffered, it seems that the seismic disturbance must have had its center at some point directly under the city of San Francisco, extending down the peninsula which forms San Francisco and San Mateo counties, and in a lesser degree across the bay to the Alameda and Marin county shores.

How far south its force extended, can not yet be told, but a cablegram relates to the metropolis of the state, indicating that Los Angeles is safe. Inferentially, it may be concluded that the worst of the earthquake died away by the time the wave reached Point Conception, which is where the mountains sweep around to the Coast, and the geological formation undergoes its first change before the Coast Range meets the granite dyke of the Sierras in the long curve extending to Tehachapi. San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties may have been shaken, but were not probably materially disturbed.

**CENTER OF DISTURBANCE.**

There is no information of serious disturbance north of San Francisco, and Oakland has not been destroyed, but that the shocks were felt all along the Coast is proven by the fact that the land telegraphic system was all down in the first hours following the disaster.

In San Francisco, the first shock found the city sleeping—all save those whose business called them abroad in the early hours to feed and serve the rest. That first shock, followed by long-continued and nerve-racking tremblings, amid which high buildings crashed down like houses of cards and fires broke out in every direction, must have led thousands awakened from sleep to rush madly into the street, fearful that the end of the world was at hand. It was a mad panic of half a million men and women and children, frenzied, beyond control by themselves and with no power to exercise control over them. And in that time, many went to their death—how many, it can not be said from the advices at hand.

**FIRE BREAKS OUT.**

Fire broke out in San Francisco, following the first shock, in half a dozen places at once, in half a hundred places, it is more likely—it may have been in half a thousand. That first terrific shock broke the gas mains that underlie every street in the city and reach into every house, and wherever at that early hour there was a light burning—and that was at every point where people were awake, for it is dark in San Francisco at 5:13 in the morning—fire followed the rush of the inflammable fluid from the pipes.

The water mains had burst, too, and there was no adequate means at hand to fight the fire. In the fierce heat that followed the burning of what was easily combustible, fire-proof buildings melted, their stone and pressed brick

walls crumbling and their steel frames bending, and twisting as the softened metal let down under the thousands of tons of its own weight.

**BUILDINGS MELT DOWN.**

So must have gone the Call building, the Mill's building, the Crocker building, the Union Trust, the Emporium, the Haywards building, the St. Francis Hotel, the new Flood building at the old Baldwin corner, the new Fairmount Hotel, not yet completed, on the crest of Nob Hill. All these buildings, excepting the Emporium, were as nearly fire-proof throughout as the science of builders could make them. The Emporium was fire-proof only as to its first two floors.

San Francisco, aside from the downtown business section, is a city of wooden houses—redwood, which is not highly combustible. But, wrapped in floods of illuminating gas from a hundred thousand escaping vents, exposed to a heat that must have melted stone and steel, blown by the west wind that sweeps in from the sea, hurried on the deflected air currents that circle the high buildings and suck up into the valleys between the steep hills, the flames were carried everywhere, spreading like a dry grass fire on the prairie, in all directions at once. And there was no water to fight the flames on that first day—save where, at the docks, the fire tugs Irwin and Markham could pump up salt water from the bay.

**MARCH OF THE FLAMES.**

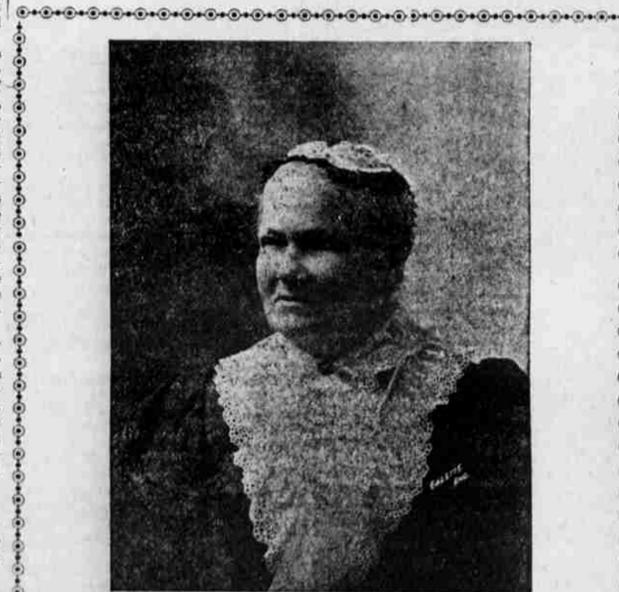
Sweeping along both sides of Market street, traveling across the business heart of the city from Market to North Beach, licking up Chinatown on the way, and the populous Latin quarter, destroying the factories and machine shops and the tenements of the very poor from Market street southward to the Potrero, rolling in waves out Sutter and Bush and Post and Geary and O'Farrell and Ellis and Eddy streets into the Western addition, rushing in hot surges up Hayes street into the highlands of Hayes valley and across the city by the low sweep of Devisadero and Fillmore streets to the beach again, traveling swiftly the length of Hyde and Larkin and Polk streets to the highlands of Russian Hill, out and away through the Mission, the fire does not seem to have been checked until it reached the hills of the Western Addition on the west, the highlands of Dolores and Sixteenth street in the Mission, the open space that is the Presidio on the extreme north.

This is an approximate description, from the brief cablegrams of yesterday, yet it follows the topography of the doomed city with sure knowledge. Perhaps, on the first day after the earthquake, the military force was out and dynamite and blasting powder began to be used to stop the advancing fire by its various ways.

**QUICK TO ACT.**

The military commandant at San Francisco would be quick to act in such an emergency. But in the terrific heat that filled the atmosphere, a high wind probably blowing, created by the flames if it had not arisen of itself—as it does in the afternoon in San Francisco—even the blasting

## MRS. PERSIS THURSTON TAYLOR HAS PASSED TO REST



MRS. PERSIS THURSTON TAYLOR.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

After an illness lasting for many months, Mrs. Persis Thurston Taylor passed quietly and painlessly away at 9:25 last night, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Winne, on Beretania street, in this city, in her eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. Taylor was the daughter of Rev. Asa and Lucy Thurston, pioneer missionaries to Hawaii. She was born at Kailua, Hawaii, September 25, 1821. She was educated by her parents, later graduating from Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

On August 12, 1847, she was married to Rev. T. E. Taylor, of La Grange, N. Y. Mr. Taylor was appointed by the American Seamen's Friend Society as captain at Lahaina in 1848, and was pastor of the Fort Street church, in Honolulu, from 1852 to 1854. He subsequently removed to California for his health, serving as a pastor in that State and in Nevada, until his death

in 1883.

Mrs. Taylor accompanied her husband in his varied sojournings and, after his death, returned to the islands, where she has since resided. She was an earnest, cheery, Christian character, a member of the Central Union church, a member of the original members of the Strangers' Friend Society, organized in Honolulu on June 11, 1852, and was one of the earliest white women in Hawaii. She was a charter member of the "Cousins' Society."

Mrs. Taylor leaves surviving her two daughters and three sons—Mrs. Jacob Winne, Mrs. Chas. Kluegel, Henry and James Taylor, civil engineers, all of this city, and Edward Taylor of San Francisco. She was the aunt of Loretta A. Thurston and Mrs. Helen Alexander.

The funeral services will be held at 4 p. m. today from Central Union church. Interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVIVE, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE DRESSING is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Agent: DEPOT: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa: DEPOT: LEONOR LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. Boston, U.S.A.

## R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Prices in England:— Sold in Bottles, 1/15, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London!

away of blocks would not serve to check the flames.

That this fight against the fire continued for several days is evident. The whole of the business district is described as a ruin, in which it is impossible to distinguish the streets, Chinatown is gone, the hotels are in ashes, and the newspaper offices are burned. It is not even certain that the fire is yet under control, although it seems that it would have almost burned itself out by now. The wharves at North Beach were on fire at last accounts.

The burned district, extending by the brief cabled descriptions as far out as Dolores street and the Western Addition, must cover an area of not less than five miles square, and perhaps is even larger than that. The property loss, in that region, the destroyed property, must foot up into the hundreds of millions. Of the loss of life, an estimate at this time could not possibly be made.

**IROQUOIS AND LAWTON ORDERS.**

Admiral Lyon yesterday sent to Washington for orders concerning the naval transport Lawton and the U. S. S. Iroquois. No answers had been received up to last night, late. Captain Parker and other officers of the Lawton are quite anxious to return to San Francisco. They have a fine, fast vessel, filled with naval stores of every description, which had been intended for the Pago Pago, Samoa, station, and she is loaded with extra coal at present to take her to Samoa and back. The vessel could leave within an hour's notice.

**MCULLUM HAS BEEN HIT HARD.**

McCallum, the young operator who reached the cable hut at the Cliff House yesterday morning and relieved Cable Superintendent McKenna so the latter could obtain sleep, has been unfortunate in the last year. In the San Francisco disaster he lost all that he owned. During the past eight months he has had no word of his father and mother who went to sea in the ill-fated British bark Drumraig, a vessel which has never been heard from. The bark was posted as an overdue and finally posted as lost. McCallum's father was captain of the vessel.

**SORT OF MAN M'KENNA IS.**

McKenna, the cable superintendent at San Francisco who opened up communication from that city with the rest of the world, is a Canadian by birth. He has worked under Mr. Gaines, Superintendent of the local office, and is known among his associates as a man who never tires.

"If there was any trouble at the office, McKenna was sure to turn up and work right along until the rush or trouble was over," said Mr. Gaines yesterday.

McKenna is about 35 years old, 6 feet 1 inch tall, and is married.

Mr. Gaines stated last evening that McKenna had not only saved all the instruments in the town office, but had got them all safely out to the "hut." The only thing he lacked were batteries. The instruments saved were those of the elaborate duplex system, as well as the testing apparatus. When one sees the duplex instruments in the local cable office, the wonder increases that McKenna and his men ever transported them across the peninsula. In

the local office the duplex system is contained in six booths, each containing ten heavy chests. McKenna also saved a month's files of messages.

**AID FOR THE HONOLULU PEOPLE**  
Acting Governor Atkinson, at the request of the Merchants' Association, forwarded the following dispatch yesterday afternoon at 5:30 to Spreckels at San Francisco:

"ARRANGE HEADQUARTERS FOR RELIEF PEOPLE FROM HAWAII. WILL FURNISH FUNDS NEEDED. IF UNABLE PERSONALLY TO ATTEND SAME, SECURE RESPONSIBLE PARTY. CABLE NAMES HAWAIIANS INJURED."

Chairman George W. Smith of the Merchants' Association stated that today a committee would probably get subscriptions to such a relief fund.

The above message was ordered sent around the world to San Francisco last evening and repeated from Honolulu to San Francisco direct this morning. A guarantee was given to the cable company that \$100 would be paid to any one delivering the message to any of the Spreckels's.

Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson the Acting Governor, having been asked to make a statement of his views on the California disaster to the Hawaiian public through the Advertiser, dictated the following remarks:

"Enough is known now to be able to go ahead and prepare to give relief to the greatest extent of our ability."

"The people of this Territory should join with the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Planters' Association, every church, every fraternal order and, in fact, every organization, to act through a public committee and, as I have said, contribute relief to the utmost limit."

"Of course there are a number of people here today who do not know whether they are rich or poor, therefore can not tell to what extent they are able to give, but there are others who are in a position to give, and I should favor a public committee to take charge of the relief movement. And a large committee should be appointed, to devise ways and means, because in matters of this kind there will be a large amount of money collected in this Territory, and I believe it is better to expend it in a businesslike and systematic way."

"At the present time we only know of the loss of property. All I can say, as to loss of life, is that we may only hope for the best, but sometimes my heart sinks when I think of the people in the city that has been destroyed."

**RHEUMATISM MAKES LIFE MISERABLE.**

A happy home is the most valuable possession that is within the reach of mankind, but you cannot enjoy its comforts if you are suffering from rheumatism. You throw aside business cares when you enter your home and you can be relieved from those rheumatic pains also by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will give you relief and its continued use for a short time will bring about a permanent cure. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# MERCHANTS ANXIOUS

The matter of supplies is being discussed by the dealers in groceries. The failure of the vessels to leave San Francisco has given all of the dealers here various nuts to crack—and few of them have a cracker.

"We don't know just where we are at," said Manager Lucas of the H. May & Co. "Our agents in San Francisco were Williams, Dimond & Co. and their place of business is gone. We have not been advised of the firm's present location and as we have heard nothing from them we do not know whether they are prepared to fill our orders. Ours was the only merchandise account that had for Honolulu, though they still act for Hackfeld & Co. and one or two more agents, in the handling of sugar. The announcement that the Nevada will go North is cheering, but will the agents fill orders from there that were expected from San Francisco? Unless I hear this afternoon I will go up on the Ventura."

It seems surprising that men of large business experience do not communicate with their houses here—or their relatives in some instances. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are in San Francisco and there are firms here more anxious to get Mr. Hayes' address than the government was to collect taxes from him as the representative of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Co. "Tell me where Hayes is," remarked E. O. White yesterday, "and I will feel easier. We do a lot of business with him and we are anxious to learn something about our orders."

Mr. White and Mr. Lucas are not alone in their anxiety—probably every mercantile house in the city has some of the same brand of trouble.

# THOSE SAFE IN SAN FRANCISCO

The following additions to the list of those who are safe were made by cablegrams received yesterday:

Capt. von Otterdorp, S. F.  
J. T. Warren's mother and sister, Berkeley.  
Mrs. O. J. Bettis, Broderick street, S. F.  
E. Alston Deas' sister.  
Maude Brash's sister, 2018 Bush.  
Mr. Schultz, Mrs. Pfotenbauer and Mr. and Mrs. Humburg safe in Oakland.  
C. J. Cooper, of Wm. G. Irwin & Co. J. W. Jones' family at Webster and Fulton streets.  
Son of S. B. Rose.  
Roscoe W. Perkins' father, Haight and Scott and Page and Webster streets.  
Frank Jordan and Alexander May, Oakland.  
J. A. Hughes' relatives.  
Mrs. Capt. Bennet and child, sister of Mrs. F. L. Waldron.  
Mrs. J. P. Sargent, sister of Mr. Falk.

# WILL HANDLE ALL SHIPPING

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—12:00 m.—Office destroyed, all shipping left in hands of commercial bodies.

HUMBURG.

# CHARLIE BROKE THE NEWS.

The people aboard the transport Sheridan, which arrived yesterday, were apprised of the disaster to San Francisco by "Diamond Head" Charlie Peterson, who hoisted signals to the effect that the city had been destroyed on the 18th inst. At first it was thought that the signals referred to the cruiser San Francisco and their import was not realized until Pilot Lorenzen took the news aboard.

# HONOLULU WILL RAISE VERY SUBSTANTIAL SUM

(Continued on page 8)

The chair wanted a committee of four and to have the town laid out in districts. Trent suggested a committee of two to call upon the banks and the agents for the sugar companies; another committee to call upon the merchants and to visit the small dealers. There is a lot of money here waiting to be sent away for this cause, but the people did not know where to send it or who to pay it over to. One good lady called upon him today and left fifty dollars for the sufferers because she had no knowledge where it should be paid.

There was some discussion on this point, but it ended by the passing of a motion to the effect that the committee of the Merchants' Association be asked to withdraw. Mr. Galt said it did not make any difference to this committee how the money was collected or how it was sent; what was wanted was money. The motion to appoint committees to solicit from banks and business houses carried. Mr. Galt said that as each party was called upon, the Rapid Transit plan might be suggested and Mr. Dillingham said it should be more than a suggestion.

Mr. McCandless said Executive Secretary Wood should be asked to prepare a letter which he thought, the advertiser would be glad to publish, calling attention to the action of the men employed by the Rapid Transit Co. This was put as a motion and carried and the following committees appointed:

District No. 1, makai side of King street, to the west side of Fort street, to the river: Messrs. Galt, Hughes and Shingler.

District No. 2, east side of Fort street, makai of King street: E. A.



B. A. FRASER, HONOLULU'S AGENT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

McInerney, W. F. Dillingham and R. W. Shingler.

District No. 3, east side of Fort street, makai of King street: Father Valentín, R. H. Trent and W. H. Harris.

District No. 4, west side of Fort street, makai of King street: Messrs. J. A. McCandless, Ho Fon and G. J. Waller.

The chair expressed the opinion that the committees would have to get to work and put in good time for the next day or two. Mr. Shingler, who had been at the telephone for several minutes, returned to the table and stated that he had been informed by Mr. Tenney over the phone that Castle & Cooke would donate the sum of one thousand dollars and set the pace.

This was applauded and Mr. Galt asked if the committee was to collect money from the people willing to give or merely take subscriptions. The chair replied, "Cash down," and Eshop Libert added that money in hand was better than a promise. Collect as you go and save the bother of going around a second time. There was a short discussion relative to the fraternal organizations and Mr. Shingler presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, This committee is desirous of notifying the San Francisco sufferers that a substantial sum has been raised for their relief, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the fraternal orders of the city of Honolulu, having appropriated, or who may appropriate, sums of money for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers, be requested to turn over the funds to the Executive Committee, appointed by Acting Governor Atkinson, with the understanding that the same will be reapportioned in any manner and among such persons in San Francisco as they may desire."

The mover said there were \$14,000 on the list appropriated by fraternal organizations and it would be well if this amount could be made a part of the general donation under the conditions named in the resolution. All of the money collected under the direction of the committee would be placed in the hands of the treasurer, L. Tenney Peck, and if it was found necessary it can be had before the departure of Mr. Morgan. The following places are designated as depositories for relief funds:

Benson, Smith & Co., the Hollister Drug Co., Hobron-Newman Drug Co., the Chambers Drug Co. and the Honolulu Drug Co. Hawaiian Trust Co., the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., M. McInerney, R. H. Trent, the rooms of the Promotion Committee, the Hawaiian Hotel, the Alexander Young Hotel and the Moana.

The committee will meet at the Bank of Hawaii at 9 o'clock this morning.

# THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Induena, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.

# WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending April 21, 1906.

Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu, T. H., April 23, 1906.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The past week was marked by a continuance of steady trade winds of moderate force, attended, as is usual at this season of the year, by fairly heavy showers in nearly all windward districts of the group. The week was quite dry, however, in the lower levels of the Kau district of Hawaii, in leeward and central Maui and leeward Kauai. Fairly good showers occurred in the upper levels of the leeward valleys of Oahu, but the leeward coast districts continued dry.

The rainfall of the week occurred principally at night, the days being warm and sunny and mean temperatures being well up to the normal. In Oahu and Kauai, temperatures were appreciably higher than those of the previous week.

The following table shows the weekly averages of temperature and rainfall for the principal islands and for the group:

	Temp. Deg.	Rainfall, Inches.
Hawaii	70	2.11
Maui	71	1.00
Oahu	74	0.29
Kauai	74	0.52
Entire group	72	1.42

A few correspondents in Hawaii and Kauai report that very light earthquake shocks were experienced in their localities during the early morning of the 18th. The Pacific Coast disturbance was also recorded on the seismograph of the U. S. Magnetic Station near Ewa, Oahu.

## REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

(Note: The figures following the name of a station indicate the day of the month with which the week's report closes.)

### ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaunama (19)—The past week has been one of moderate temperatures, fairly steady trade winds, and intermittent sunshine and showers; the weekly mean temperature was 69 deg., and the total rainfall 2.69 inches.—J. E. Gamalielson.

Ponahawai (19)—Very pleasant weather has continued; we have had rainfall and sunshine in about the proper proportion and moderate trade winds; the total rainfall was 2.17 inches.—J. E. Gamalielson.

Hilo (19)—We have had showery weather all week, with warm days and cool nights; the weekly mean temperature was 73 deg., and the total rainfall 1.89 inches.—L. C. Lyman.

Papaikou (19)—We have had nice showers every day of the week, the total rainfall being 2.33 inches.—J. T. Moir.

Peepee (19)—The weather has been partly cloudy and showery; an earthquake shock was felt here between 2:30 a. m. and 3:00 a. m. of the 18th; the weekly mean temperature was 73 deg., and the total rainfall 2.01 inches.—W. H. Rogers.

Honoumou (20)—The favorable weather of last week has continued with higher temperatures and frequent rains amounting to 1.77 inches.—Wm. Puller.

Hakalau (19)—Normal trade winds have prevailed all week, with showings of rain nearly every night amounting in all to 2.18 inches.—Hakalau Plantation Co.

Honohina (19)—Several showers fell during the week, the total rainfall being 1.81 inches.—J. Patterson.

Papaaloa (19)—The past week has been showery, with warm days and cool nights; the total rainfall was 2.53 inches.—C. McLennan.

Lauapahoehoe (19)—The weather has been cloudy, calm and very warm, with heavy night showers aggregating 5.55 inches; the water supply is increasing.—E. W. Barnard.

Ookala (19)—The weather has been showery, with warm days, cool nights, and southeasterly winds; a light earthquake shock, lasting almost a minute, occurred at 3:20 a. m. of the 18th; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall 3.95 inches.—W. G. Walker.

Paaulo (19)—The week has been warm and wet, with high easterly winds, little sunshine and some fog; the rain was well distributed at all elevations; the weekly mean temperature was 66 deg., and the total rainfall 2.98 inches; showery weather continues.—C. R. Blaeuw.

Paauhau (19)—The weather has been warm, with steady though light trade winds and good rains amounting in all to 2.07 inches.—Paauhau Plantation Co.

Niuli (19)—The weather has been warm and showery, with easterly and northeasterly winds; the weekly mean temperature was 72 deg., and the total rainfall 1.33 inches.—F. G. Pactow.

Kohala (19)—The days have been sunny and moderately warm, and the nights showery; the weekly mean temperature was 72 deg., and the total rainfall 1.73 inches.—W. O. Taylor.

Kohala Mission (20)—The weather has been partly cloudy and showery; the weekly mean temperature was 71 deg., and the total rainfall 1.50 inches.—Dr. B. D. Bond.

Puakoa Ranch (19)—We have had sunny days and showery nights, with steady trade winds and moderate temperatures; the total rainfall was 2.35 inches.—A. Mason.

Puuhoe (19)—We have had good rains, amounting to 4.87 inches, and moderate trade winds.—S. P. Woods.

Kamuela (20)—The weather has been showery, with fresh northeasterly winds; the total rainfall was 1.92 inches.—Mrs. E. W. Hay.

Puwanaun (19)—The week has been dry.—F. R. Greenwell.

rainfall .57 inch.—F. H. Hayselden.

Naalehu (18)—The weather has been warm and dry, with strong trade winds at intervals; the total rainfall was .20 inch.—G. G. Kinney.

Pahala (18)—The entire week has been dry, with a mean temperature of 71 deg.—H. D. Harrison.

Kapoho (19)—The weather has been warm and showery, with a heavy rain during the forenoon of the 19th; the weekly mean temperature was 72 deg., and the total rainfall 2.59 inches.—H. J. Lyman.

### ISLAND OF MAUI.

Hana (17)—The week has been one of warm, sunny days, light showers, and trade winds.—N. Omsted.

Nahiku (19)—The week has been warm and cloudy, with showers amounting to 3.18 inches.—C. O. Jacobs.

Huelo (19)—The weather has been showery, with normal temperatures and northeasterly winds; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall 2.66 inches.—W. F. Pogue.

Peahi (19)—The week has been one of occasional showers and light trade winds.—Geo. Groves.

Hailuku (19)—Steady trade winds have prevailed throughout the week, accompanied by considerable rainfall here and heavier rains in the forests to the eastward; the weekly mean temperature was 71 deg., and the total rainfall 2.17 inches.—D. D. Baldwin.

Pala (19)—The days have been warm and sunny, with light trade winds; occasional showers have fallen at night, amounting in all to .73 inch.—J. J. Jones.

Kahului (17)—The weather has been partly cloudy, warm and dry.—R. W. Fuller.

Puunene (19)—We have had steady trade winds all week, with moderate temperatures and good rains at the ditch heads; some pumps have been shut down; the rainfall here was .05 inch.—J. N. S. Williams.

Wailuku (19)—We have had warm, cloudy days and cool, showery nights; the weekly mean temperature was 72 deg., and the total rainfall .19 inch.—Bro. Frank.

Kihel (17)—Temperatures during the past week have been appreciably higher, with variable winds; some rain has fallen to windward, but none here; the weekly mean temperature was 74 deg.—Wm. Scott.

Kaanapali (20)—We have had strong trade winds all week, but no rainfall; the weekly mean temperature was 69 deg.—Wm. Robb.

### ISLAND OF OAHU.

Maunawili (21)—The weather has been warm and showery; the weekly mean temperature was 73 deg., and the total rainfall .98 inch.—John Herd.

Waimanalo (20)—The weather has been moderately warm, with occasional showers amounting in all to .59 inch.—A. Irvine.

Honolulu (21)—The weather has been partly cloudy, with fresh to brisk trade winds, occasionally very light showers, and temperatures slightly above the normal; the weekly mean temperature was 74 deg., and the total rainfall .11 inch; good showers have fallen in the neighboring valleys.—Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Ewa (21)—The weather was quite changeable last week, in the fore part of the week the days being warm, while during the latter part lower temperatures and cloudy days prevailed; the nights were cool; a trace of rain fell on the 20th; the weekly mean temperature was 74 deg.—W. Lohrenge.

Walaia (20)—The weather has been rather warmer this week; the latter part of the week was cloudy, but without rain; the weekly mean temperature was 76 deg.—F. Meyer.

Waialua (20)—The past week has been very cloudy, with a few light showers amounting in all to .28 inch; the weekly mean temperature was 73 deg.—W. R. Waters.

Kahuku (20)—The week has been very dry, the total rainfall being only .08 inch; temperatures have continued to rise, and the days have been warm and sunny; the weekly mean temperature was 74 deg.—R. T. Christophersen.

### ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Makaweli (20)—The weather has been fair, warm and dry; the weekly mean temperature was 76 deg.—Hawaii Sugar Co.

Koloa (20)—The past week has been very warm, with moderate northeasterly winds and light showers amounting in all to .85 inch; the weekly mean temperature was 73 deg.—Koloa Sugar Co.

Lihue (20)—Regular trade winds have continued during the past week, accompanied by occasional showers amounting to .58 inch; the weekly mean temperature was 72 deg.—F. Weber.

Keala (20)—The weather has been clear and dry, with trade winds; a slight earthquake shock was felt by some of the people here during the early morning of the 18th; the weekly mean temperature was 74 deg., and the total rainfall .03 inch.—W. Jarvis.

Kilauea (20)—The weather has been generally fair, with trade winds and occasional light showers; the weekly mean temperature was 72 deg., and the total rainfall .52 inch.—L. B. Boreiko.

Hanalei (20)—Except for showers on the 19th and 20th, amounting to 1.15 inches, the week has been dry, with northeasterly winds.—E. G. K. Deverill.

A. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

# POLO AGAN ON MAUI

MAUI, April 20.—Last Saturday afternoon it was pleasing again to see strings of ponies trotting along the roads leading to the Pala grounds of the Makawao Polo Club, where the first practice game of the season was played and as far as fun was concerned was most successful.

Ten men much enjoyed romping up and down the close-clipped field, hitting or missing the ball, and making a brilliant stroke now and then. The opposing teams were L. von Tempky (captain), Chas. S. Dole, G. W. Wilbur, Ed. Peck and G. S. Alken vs. C. C. Krumbhaar (captain), D. T. Fleming, D. C. Lindsay, B. V. Bazata and Clark, several of the men playing only one period. Four goals to three in favor of the former was the score.

On the Friday evening before, the annual meeting of the association was held at the residence of F. A. Alexander of Pala. F. F. Baldwin was elected president, F. A. Alexander vice president and D. T. Fleming secretary. Other business of a financial nature was transacted.

## BRITISH TAR IN TROUBLE.

On Monday a British sailor from the ship Kinross, now in Kahului harbor, was fined \$7 by District Magistrate W. A. McKay of Wailuku for disturbing the peace and being intoxicated. This punishment means 14 days' labor on the county roads for the penniless tar. The fine was raised a trifle by his Honor because of the damage done to the roof of the Kahului jail by the defendant while incarcerated there. He made a big hole in the shingled roof in attempting to escape, but failed to achieve his purpose. An altercation with the captain of the Kinross at Kahului on the Saturday previous was the cause of the man's arrest.

H. B. Weller of the Kahului Railroad Co. has recently had a gold watch stolen from his cottage at Kahului. This theft is also interesting to the local police, there being a possibility that some sailor on shore-leave may have purloined the missing article.

## S. F. DISASTER NEWS.

Nothing since the outbreak of the plague at Kahului has so shocked the Maui community as the announcement on Wednesday morning at 9 a. m. of the great San Francisco disaster. Superintendent E. B. Carley of the telephone company was for several hours overwhelmed with requests for particulars concerning the various wireless cable messages until at last word was received that the cable office at San Francisco had to be abandoned on account of fire. As nearly every person on the island has either relatives or friends, or both, in the stricken city, the feeling exhibited was most intense, the disaster being of such a personal nature. People are most eagerly awaiting further news, the cable received from New York this morning to the effect that the business portion of the city had been destroyed and the fire was still raging not being very reassuring and the Hackfeld cable is simply appalling.

## EASTER SERVICES.

Easter Sunday at the Pala Foreign church was marked by good music and the beautiful decoration of the pulpit with callias and other white flowers. Mrs. W. S. Nicoll and Rev. B. V. Bazata sang solos and several elaborate musical pieces were rendered by a double quartet composed of Mesdames Hair and Nicoll, sopranos; Mrs. H. A. Baldwin and Miss Steele, altos; W. S. Nicoll and D. B. Murdoch, tenors, and B. V. Bazata and H. W. Baldwin, basses.

## NOTES.

Today William Reed is to be brought before the Wailuku court charged with assaulting Manuel Enos with a deadly weapon. Enos had so far recovered that he was at the courthouse on Wednesday.

During Friday and Saturday of last week a Pala party composed of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Alexander, Misses Mills and Swan, and S. R. Dowdle made a successful trip up the beautiful Keanae valley of Hana district.

The little friends of Virginia and John Ross McConkey, the children of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. McConkey, had much fun at an Easter party given Monday afternoon at the McConkey residence, Pala.

Dredging Kahului harbor began on Tuesday, the sand, mud, etc., being conveyed by pipes along the waterfront over the water to a place in the sea eastward of the Railroad Company's office. This marks the beginning of perhaps the most important improvement ever instituted on the island of Maui or its shores—that is, providing the most ambitious plans of H. C. & S. Co. are all fully carried out. The dredger began work in the vicinity of the old Spreckels wharf.

## SHIPPING.

Tomorrow morning the schooner Kineo will depart from Kahului with a cargo of sugar for Delaware. Breakwater via Cape Horn. Captain Patten has shipped a part of the crew of the bark Fooling Suey and after shipping today a few more sailors will depart tomorrow for San Francisco loaded with sugar. S. B. Harry of Wailuku goes to New York on the Kineo as engineer.

Weather—Light rains during the past few days.

## A PLEASANT AND SAFE MEDICINE.

Coughs and colds yield easily to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is pleasant to take and contains no injurious substance. It always cures and cures quickly. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Telegrams are being sent from here to friends in San Francisco to the effect that Honolulu is at present a pretty good place to visit. These dispatches are being sent not only by kamaeas but by visitors.

# Keeping Promises

Honolulu Appreciates Always When Promises Are Kept.

Every time you read about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills you are told they cure every form of kidney ill, from backache to urinary disorders. How are our promises kept? Ask any citizen who has tried the treatment. Ask the following Honolulu man.

W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated June 28, 1888, made by W. H. Daniels, A. N. Kepolani, both of Wailuku, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, and J. D. Holt, of Honolulu, said Territory, to Mary S. Parker, W. C. Parke and W. O. Smith, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunallio, deceased, which said mortgage is recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in said Honolulu, in Liber 110, on pages 468-471, said Mary S. Parker and W. O. Smith, said Trustees, and Ernest A. Mott-Smith, of said Honolulu, one of the present trustees under said Will as a successor in trust, who together, as the present trustees under said Will, are the present holders and owners of and mortgages under said mortgage, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest thereon when due.

Notice is likewise given that those two parcels of land hereinafter described conveyed by said mortgage will be sold each as a separate parcel at public auction at the front entrance of the court house in said Wailuku, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage which still remains subject to said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid is the two following parcels of land situate in the district of said Wailuku, to-wit:

1. All that parcel of land situated at Walehu and being the first premises described in a certain deed from A. Barnes to the Alden Fruit and Taro Co., dated November 12, 1885, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 57, pages 318 and 319.

2. All that parcel of land situated in the III of Kalaualoa in said Walehu and being the second premises described in said deed from A. Barnes to the Alden Fruit and Taro Company.

Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Terms: Cash in United States gold coin.

Deeds at expense of purchasers to be prepared by the attorneys of said Mortgagees.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, said Honolulu, Attorneys for said Mortgagees.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H., April 10, 1906.

MARY S. PARKER,  
W. O. SMITH and  
ERNEST A. MOTT-SMITH,  
Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunallio, deceased. Mortgagees under said Mortgage.

2798—April 13, 17, 20, 24, 27, May 1, 4.

## NOTICE.

All stockholders of the HONOLULU INVESTMENT CO., LTD., entitled to shares of stock in the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY, must apply for their certificates of stock in the latter company to G. A. Schuman, at his office, in Honolulu, on or before May 1, 1906, or they will forfeit their right to said shares of stock in said Fidelity Insurance Company, Ltd., in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
Q. H. BERREY,  
Secretary.

January 24, 1904. 2768

## MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

LOCATED IN THE BEAUTIFUL OAKLAND HILLS, IS THE ONLY chartered college for women in California. There are eight buildings and 150 acres of ground. The location is most excellent, healthful and beautiful. A refined Christian home for young women.

The College confers degrees and grants diplomas. Seminary course accredited to the universities and leading Eastern colleges. Excellent opportunities offered for the study of Music, Art and Education. Fortieth year. Spring term began January 16th, 1906. Papers received at any time. Write for catalogue and illustrated booklet. Address, Mrs. C. T. Mills, President, Mills College P. O., California.

The ladies' minstrel show which was to have been given by the Kunaui Bowling Club on the evening of May 11, has been postponed for the present on account of the California disaster. Tickets already bought may be returned in club numbers and money will be refunded.