

ALL HOPE ABANDON YE WHO ENTER HAWAII'S MAD-HOUSE

How Local Government Officials Ignore the Awful Conditions; Never Visit Asylum.

A Piece of Bread, a Block of Compressed Hash and Four or Five Bananas Compose an Evening Meal for the Unfortunates. Unsanitary Conditions.

If you feel that your mind is giving away and that your friends, in the interest of peace and the safety of the community, are likely to feel it their duty to have you confined in an institution for the care and safety of insane persons, you cannot do better than to take the next steamer to San Francisco, deferring your going crazy until you arrive in some modern country where you will at least be properly fed and otherwise cared for while your reason is derelict. If you remain in Honolulu you will be housed in the Territorial Insane Asylum, where there is just about one chance in ten thousand of ever regaining your reason, should your case be one where there is any hope.

The average lunatic has sense enough to enjoy a good meal. The ordinary idiot is sometimes capable of objecting to a foul stench. The representative madman is rarely averse to whiling away the dull hours of confinement and loneliness in some manual occupation or reasonable recreation. He will have no opportunity of enjoying a good meal at the Territorial Insane Asylum, however. He will find no work to do, no recreation to enjoy, no friends to visit, no family to write to, no recreation to enjoy, no friends to visit, no family to write to, no recreation to enjoy, no friends to visit, no family to write to.

Stands Forth a Living Disgrace.
Here in the Paradise of the Pacific, beneath perennial smiling skies, in the land of perpetual summer-time, where nature is seen in her most beautiful raiment, where the community is almost small enough for everybody to know everybody else, and where one would imagine that government institutions would be conducted on the very best methods, the institution for the shelter of the insane stands forth as a living disgrace to the government of the land, to the authorities who allow such things to be.

The poor wards of the Territorial government, and under the government of the Board of Health, cannot speak for themselves, cannot protest against the lives they are leading, but must submit to all that is given them to bear until such time as the local government is compelled, through very shame, to reform the terrible conditions which prevail in connection with one of its most important trusts.

Four grand juries have now practically condemned the Insane Asylum. Four grand juries have drawn the attention of the people and the local authorities to the condition of the mad-house.

Four grand juries have visited the Insane Asylum and have seen the beds and the floors upon which the inmates sleep, the pans from which they eat, the tomato cans from which they drink, the tubs in which they bathe, the cells in which they pass the hours of the night, in which they are supposed to breathe sufficient air to keep them in good health, the food with which they are supplied and the manner in which they pass their time.

Condemned By Four Grand Juries.
Four grand juries have seen all these things and have told the facts to the people, and yet the shameful conditions still exist, despite the fact that this is supposed to be a community with a generous sprinkling of missionaries, with a large number of church people in government offices, with a man for Governor who is avowedly a Christian and a church man.

When the last grand jury, composed of six on representative men, known and much respected, made its report to Judge Gear, speaking in no uncertain terms of the conditions at the Insane Asylum, Judge Gear spoke truly when he said: "This is indeed a grand jury; it has done its work well."

Whether the work of the grand jury is to avail anything, still remains to be seen. Whether the local government will come to a realization of the sacredness of its trust in the care and protection of the insane is something for the future to reveal. Needless to say every self-respecting citizen hopes that something will be done to alleviate the sad conditions at the mad-house and that it will be done quickly.

A Republican reporter visited the Insane Asylum on Friday and was shown over the premises by the Superintendent, Dr. R. M. Malster, who is strenuously endeavoring to conduct things in as perfect a manner as is possible under the circumstances.

plied with it once a day. The pol house is a little more inviting in appearance than the ordinary Chinese pol shop. It is hardly what one would expect to find connected with an institution of this kind, however.

A Foul-Smelling Ditch.
Along the north boundary of the Insane Asylum grounds, between the Asylum and the government rock-crusher is an open ditch. A small stream of water runs in this ditch at all times, a small so objectionable that if it existed anywhere in the neighborhood of the homes of any of the members of the Board of Health, it would be immediately stopped.

The ditch is badly constructed, or is not constructed at all, being nothing more than a natural depression in the ground occasioned by the slope of the ground and the running of water which must needs find some path to follow. Since the grand jury last visited the premises, some steps have been taken to clean the ditch out a little. The slops from the kitchen, a large part of them, drain into this ditch, which empties into the large ditch running along the road near the police house, the bath house and the ward above described. The dirty water from the kitchen, the pol house and the bath house, then runs by Ward No. 1, and so on down past the entrance to the Asylum grounds, and towards the city, where it is hard to say what becomes of it; whether it empties into two patches, clear streams, or is lost in a bog.

A small dead house is situated outside of the north fence, a few yards from the pol house. This is not used very often, although there will be a death in a day or two.

One Clean Ward.
Ward No. 6 was visited after the ditch had been inspected and the stench therefrom had sufficiently impressed itself upon the sensibilities of the reporter. Ward No. 6 is by far the most desirable ward of the institution. It is comparatively new and is clean and well kept. This building is on the north side of the grounds, located back of what is known as the trustees' ward. It is supplied with a corrugated iron roof and has twenty cells. Dr. Malster pointed out the hole in the roof which had been made by a blast thrown through the roof by a blast in the quarry, also pointing out the marks on the floor made by the falling stone.

While the twenty cells are new and clean, they cannot be accused of being comfortable or up-to-date. They are very small and stuffy, and while better ventilated than the cells in Ward No. 1, are not so constructed as to be desirable as rooms for habitation. Even if the heavy doors and the gratings were removed, it is doubtful if any one, except a lot of poverty-stricken immigrants without a place to lay their heads, would engage the rooms for sleeping apartments. They are about the size of a bath room in an ordinary residence and are not nearly as well ventilated. While there are rude, small iron beds in some of these cells, many of them are supplied with furniture of any description.

The Oldest Building.
Ward No. 2 was the next place visited. This is about the oldest building on the grounds. Here there are no cells. The building is, with the exception of little, old-fashioned ante-rooms adjoining each entrance, north and south, composed of one immense room. In this room are ranged thirty-two little iron beds, shabby-looking affairs to be sure, and covered with such bedding as will be found in the ordinary Kewalo or Kakaako tenement, except that it is as clean as is possible under the circumstances.

The trustees sleep in these little beds. Now and then a few of them get tired of reposing within their narrow confines and sleep on the floor. Three trustees preferring to bunk on the tiled veranda. With the exception of the thirty-two beds, no furniture relieves the monotony of the room. Oh, yes, there are four pictures, old prints they are, which serve as the only food for thought to those whose minds will not rest all night, but must needs be wakeful and gaze around, wondering for the moment, the long day of loafing unemployed out of doors. The pictures were evidently presented by some church or benevolent association. They represent "The Resurrection," "The Crucifixion," "The Sermon on the Mount" and "The Annunciation." They are the only pictures in the institution. Pictures and such things are scarce.

Bare Necessities Needed.
The floor of this room is in a sad state, as is the entire building for that matter. Realizing that the building will probably have to be occupied for some time to come, and not wanting the place to crumble to pieces while occupied, the management has started to repair the veranda.

The four little ante-rooms in this house, one on each side of the two entrances, are used as cells and storerooms. One cell is occupied by a Chinese. Each night before retiring he has a battle with the mosquitoes. When he succeeds in driving out the pests he huddles on the floor and sleeps. He is rather a dangerous character and has to be watched, having bitten off fingers of three other patients.

One of the store-rooms holds a few old clothes, a broom, some lanterns, a few hard biscuits and a cup of sugar. Everywhere are signs of the squalor and poverty of the place. Not all of the bare necessities are visible, for there are many necessary things which are conspicuous by their absence.

Ward No. 3, built on the same plan as Ward No. 1, and is in about the same condition, the cells being small, close and stuffy and the sunlight never penetrating within their walls. The floors in many places are rotten and

the building needs remodeling before it will ever be a fit habitation for people, even though they be insane.

Women Are Crowded.
The women's building is in fairly good repair and there is little to criticize in this connection. The conditions may be imagined, however, when one meditates on the fact of thirty-four persons being confined in space designed for nineteen.

There used to be a dining-room in this building. It is now used as a bed-room and the women eat their meals on the grass or on the verandas, as do the men.

A new patient had just been brought to the Asylum. A small gratin was opened and the woman could be seen standing in an attitude of prayer, her hands clasped and nervously rubbing one over the other, her eyes fixed in the direction of a high ventilator in the back of the room, whence the light issued, her lips moving convulsively.

Dr. Malster was evidently struck with this idea, for he asked the woman if she would like a chair. She turned her head, but made no answer. The doctor said that he would send her a chair.

Knows Where She Is.
This woman, if her people had money, would not be in an insane asylum. She would be at home, cared for by someone who understood her case. Here is only a temporary sickness of the mind. She will recover. Hundreds of others afflicted with the same trouble, however, without ever being sent to an asylum.

Her husband took her to the institution. The woman upbraided her husband for taking her there. She knows where she is.

Small iron cots are supplied for most of the women, only a few sleeping on the floor. The chief trouble with the bath room, while it is a better affair than that which is used by the men, is utterly inadequate. There are only two tubs for thirty-four women. Needless to say the tubs are kept pretty busy most of the day.

The ventilation, as far as the construction of the building is concerned, is better than in any of the other wards. Where so many persons are crowded together, however, the best of ventilation is handicapped.

The men's water-closet is connected with a cess-pool and there is no very good objection here. The women's closet, however, is built over an open pool, and the objections are very obvious.

Should Have New Outfit.
The kitchen is situated at the west end of Ward No. 2. It is not a very large affair, when it is remembered that meals for about 140 persons are prepared here. As the grand jury stated, the range is a good one. It is the only good thing in the kitchen. Everything else is in a dilapidated condition. Pots and pans have all seen better days and the kitchen is in need of a new outfit from the frying pan to the dish rag. There are two sinks in this kitchen, one of which empties into the filthy ditch running along the north fence, into the main road.

When the kitchen was visited, the \$25 a month cook and several trustees were busy preparing a sumptuous repast for the 140 inmates of the Asylum.

What They Have To Eat.
The following is the menu, the bill of fare, the startling list of luxuries. No wonder the Asylum has to forego other necessities when such extravagance is indulged in as is demonstrated by the following complete list:

One piece of bread, from three to four inches square.
One piece of meat, from one to two inches square.

Four or five or perhaps even six small, mellow, sleepy bananas.

The grand jury reported the use of tomato cans for drinking purposes. The tomato cans have been thrown over the fence and tin cups with handles have been substituted.

"No, the tomato cans, to which the grand jury drew so much attention, have been dispensed with and we are using tin cups now," said Superintendent Malster. "That made me just a little bit mad; after a man has been doing the very best he can to scrimp along on almost nothing at all, to have the Territorial grand jury find fault with the tomato-can drinking cups. We cannot supply the patients with glasses and china on the money that is allowed for the running of the Asylum. I made up my mind, however, when the members of the grand jury criticized the tomato cans that they should be done away with and that cups should be procured. They have been purchased and charged up to the government."

The junk of meat supplied the patients is a kind of hash, prepared solid, something on the Hamburger steak principle and cut up in regulation blocks. The meat is good, of course, but there's very little of it.

Bananas Are Cheap.
The bananas are powerful fillers and are very cheap. The generous number of five or six bananas allows for the throwing away of any which happen to be bad.

In the kitchen, a tray was being prepared with a few things for a patient. The food was a great deal better than that supplied the regular

LATE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS TALK

Mr McKinley's Surgeons Make Official Statements

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF OPERATION THEY SET AT REST THE VARIOUS RUMORS THAT HAD CIRCULATED.

Wounds in Stomach Were Closed With Silk—Progress of Illness from Day to Day—Disadvantages Under Which Medical Men Labored.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The New York Medical Journal for Saturday, October 19, will contain the full official report of the surgeons who attended the late President William McKinley in Buffalo.

The report describes in detail the events immediately following the shooting, which are already familiar to the public. Then follows a description of the operation in all its technical minutiae. The utmost care was used to prevent infection of the abdominal cavity and the wound, by the most approved and modern methods of surgical cleanliness. The wounds in the stomach were closed with silk, using double rows of stitches; arranged so that the greatest possible security was given. The application of these stitches was accompanied by great difficulties, especially the suturing of the opening in the posterior wall of the stomach. The chief trouble was the depth of the abdominal cavity, the lack of instruments to draw the edges of the wound apart during the sewing, and the lack of good light. In his comments on the report of the operation, Dr. Mann particularly emphasizes the disadvantages under which he labored, when suturing the wounds in the stomach, with falling light of a September afternoon. Later on in the operation a movable electric light was used with advantage.

Speaking of the search for the bullet during the operation, the report says: "The operation on the stomach now being finished, Dr. Mann introduced his arm so as to palpate carefully all the deep structures behind the stomach. No trace of the bullet or of the further track of the bullet could be found. As the introduction of the hand in this way seemed to have a bad influence on the President's pulse, the search for further injury by the bullet itself, was desisted from." Further search might have caused the death of the patient upon the operating table. At the close of the operation the surgeons present unanimously assured Dr. Mann in answer to his question that they were perfectly satisfied that everything that was possible had been done, and that they had no further suggestions to make. It was also decided not to introduce any gauze or tubes into the abdomen for drainage, as this was not necessary, but the wound was not sewed up so tightly that no drainage could take place naturally. The report then continues in the history of the case after the operation. The progress of the illness is given day by day and the bulletins as given out by the attending physicians are incorporated in the report.

On the fifth day, September 10, took place the much-discussed removal of the bullet from the wound in the abdominal wall. The report says: "In the evening the dressings were examined, and as there was considerable staining from the discharges it was thought best to remove four stitches, and to separate the edges of the wound. A little slough was observed near the bullet, covering a space nearly an inch wide, the thickness of the flaps. The supuration seemed to extend down to the muscles. The remainder of the wound looked healthy, and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet or to a piece of clothing which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed, and on the following day the patient's condition was very much improved.

The findings at the autopsy as well as the developments of the case during the last days exclude all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by premature giving of solid food as was alleged at the time when unfavorable symptoms came on after change to solid food. On the fifth day the President slipped his water, on the sixth he had beef juice, the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the morning, after the removal of the bullet, the patient's condition was improved, but he was not well retained. At 3:30 in the morning of the seventh day he was allowed chicken broth, a very small piece of toast, and a small cup of coffee. He did not care for the toast, and ate scarcely any of it. The wound had in the meantime been doing very well, and had been dressed daily after the removal of the stitches and the sloughing tissue. The President seemed at his best, and a favorable result was now confidently predicted. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of inflammation of the peritoneum. The only alarming symptom was his rapid pulse, and as

it had been of fairly good quality right along, the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to this sign.

On the seventh day, towards noon, the pulse began to grow weaker and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued, while castor oil and an enema of oil were given to move the bowels. At midnight there was some improvement in the pulse after an injection of salt solution in the subcutaneous tissues. On the eighth day the condition of the President was described as very serious, as he did not respond to stimulation.

Stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and broth were given, but without much effect. At 5 o'clock oxygen was given, and continued for some hours. At 6:30 the President was restless; at 10 p. m. he lost consciousness, and continued to sink until he died at 2:15 a. m. on September 14.

In speaking of criticism that X-rays should have been used to locate the bullet, Dr. Mann says in his report: "We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-rays to find the bullet. In the first place, there were at no time any signs that the bullet was doing harm; to have used the X-ray simply to have satisfied our curiosity would not have been warrantable, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the President, and would have subjected him also to a certain risk. Had there been signs of abscess formation, then the X-rays could and would have been used."

Dr. Gaylord's report of the autopsy is lengthy and detailed. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound on the chest caused by the first shot, except that the area of skin affected was found to be discolored, greenish-yellow, and that there was a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidence of abscess or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found "held intact by silk sutures," but the area of stomach wall wound was discolored, greenish-green and easily torn. The area around the wound on the posterior wall of the stomach was also a dull grey color, but the sutures held the wound intact. Behind the latter wound there was a spot of discoloration, which showed that the sloughing process had gone backwards in the track of the bullet. The gangrenous cavity found behind the stomach involved the pancreas, and the surrounding loose tissues at the bottom of the blind pocket being formed by the upper and of the left kidney, which was found to be lacerated at that point to the extent of about two centimetres. The track of the bullet was then traced through gangrene tissues. In the fat behind the kidney to the muscles of the back wall of the abdomen; the direction of the bullet, however, could not be traced any further. The search for the bullet was most thorough and painstaking, but in spite of all efforts, it could not be found, and the autopsy had to be discontinued, because the time allowed to it by the President's will had already been exceeded. Dr. Gaylord adds: "As we were satisfied that nothing could be gained by locating the bullet, which had set up no reaction, search for it was discontinued."

Examination of the heart muscles showed that it was affected with well-marked fatty degeneration, and in some places the muscle fibres showed groups of dark brown granules, demonstrating a diseased condition of the cardiac muscle.

Dr. Gaylord believes that the repair to the stomach wounds had been effected and that the gangrene around these wounds does not seem to have been the result of any well-defined cause. He attributes the gangrenous condition of the tissues solely to lowered vitality in the parts. The appearance of the gangrenous tissues shows that the gangrene took place shortly before death.

In speaking of the causation of the cavity behind the stomach, he says that it must largely be attributed to the action of the missile. It may have resulted from the rotation of a nearly spent ball, or from the simple concussion of the bullet as it passed into the soft tissues, the injury to the pancreas producing a cavity which occurred during the passing of the bullet, because the cavity was found filled off by fire in an advanced stage of organization. The extensive gangrene of the pancreas seemed to have been an important factor in the case, though it had never been shown how much of this organ must be destroyed to cause death. The wound in the kidney is of no importance except as showing the track of the bullet. The diseased condition of the heart muscles shows why the pulse was so frequent and why it did not respond to stimulation at the critical time.

Rioting in Russia.
VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The News Abroad reports that there has been rioting in Kiselev, Bessarabia, where one thousand students attacked the wrecked house of the Governor, the headquarters of the police and the office of the official gazette. Many counters took place between the students and the police, and eleven persons were killed and thirty-six were injured.

Civil Service Examinations.
Two candidates appeared before Arthur B. Ingalls, superintendent of the board of examinations yesterday and were examined upon their qualifications for filling positions of stenographer in the employ of Uncle Sam. One of these was William Dunbar, who was examined for the qualification of a stenographer in connection with last Saturday and Monday. The second was Alexander N. Cedarhof, a private in the Coast Artillery, now stationed at Camp McKinley.

SPORTS IN HONOLULU YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Customs Again Win in Baseball From the Sturdy Police.

UNCLE SAM'S MEN NOW FAR AHEAD TWO OF LIVELIEST GAMES OF THE SEASON CHANGES THE SITUATION.

The Hall, Capitol and Police Teams Are Left Far Behind By Manager Fogarty's Giants—Football—Hilo Waking Up.

Out at the Makiki grounds yesterday afternoon Manager Fogarty's aggregation of Customs sluggers defeated the Sheriff Chillingworth's nine of the meat for the second time, by a score of 9 to 5. The police put up a good game, both in the field and at the bat, but were never in it for a minute. The sluggers seemed to copy every hit made by the Police just at the right time to prevent them scoring, when a run was needed. "Old Pal" Gorman came off the sack list and again appeared behind the bat for the sluggers. Pitcher Clark, of the same team, showed more speed than he did against the Hall's and carried off the batting honors of the day.

Leslie and Joy did good batting work for the Police. Barney pitched the best game that he has pitched this season and it must be said that he played caseball according to the Spaulding rules throughout the entire game.

This victory increases the lead of the sluggers and puts the finest in the last hole. The sluggers were first to bat and went out one, two, three in short order. In their half the Police followed suit. In the second the Customs again failed to score. The Police scored once. In the third the sluggers commenced with a bang and scored twice. In this inning the Police also added two to their score. In the fourth the sluggers got three men on base and in a short time turned to wield the willow. He came up with blood in his eye and hit the first ball, which was a home run for three tags, the three men scored. The next two up went on pop flies. The Police were goaded. In the fifth the sluggers managed to get in three more. The Police failed to get a man to first. Pitcher Clark turned in a fine game, but the Police failed to score. The Police tried hard but only scored two more, making the total score 9 to 5 in favor of the Customs.

The batting list was as follows:
Customs. Police.
Gorman Leslie
Clark Joy
Scamion Chillingworth
Nowell Duncan
Ellis Akau
Wildner H. Mosman
Tucker A. Mosman
Bowers Davis
Gay Kansas

Score by innings:
Customs 0 0 2 4 0 3 0 0 0 0—9
Police 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—5
Umpires—Doves and Pahan.

Tail-Enders Win a Game.
The Capitols scored their second victory yesterday afternoon by snatching a game from the E. O. Halls. The Capitols boys played ball from start to finish and won the game by a score of 5 to 3.

It was an up-to-date game, and the best team won. The Capitols are now tied with the Halls for second place. The batting list was as follows:

Capitol. Hall.
S. Mahelona Wilokiki
C. Kaanoi Kiwa
W. Ahia Ed. Paris
Vanatta Marcellino
Richardson Kail
Williams Manu
S. Chillingworth E. O. Halls
J. Aylett E. O. Halls
Yates Hansen

Score by innings:
Capitols 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—5
E. O. Halls 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—3
The standing of the League teams up to date is as follows:

Won. Lost. For. Agt. Pct.
Customs 5 0 50 35 100
Hall & Son 2 3 36 37 40
Capitols 2 3 35 43 40
Police 1 4 40 55 29

Hilo is Waking Up.
HILO, October 25.—Emory M. Brown has been selected by a few baseball enthusiasts to take the lead in organizing a baseball team, with a view to building up popular interest in the game in Hilo.

In every other island town baseball is booming and also has good material. The plan is to create a Hilo league and eventually cross bats with the best teams in the Islands. Mr. Brown has a good record as a baseball player and is all right as an organizer. The nine will be known as the Kiloheans baseball team.

LIVELY GAME OF FOOTBALL PLAYED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

With a nice cool breeze blowing and a few occasional drops of rain to cool off with, the sturdy merchant team of the Hacksford went down to ignominious defeat before their more scientific opponents, the Punahouans.

The ground was fine, just wet enough to have a spring to it, consequently a rough roll didn't count for much, although two or three men finished up with pronounced lists to port or starboard.

Referee Sam Johnson called out the teams shortly after 4 o'clock, and in one minute and a half after play started Johnny Marcellino was over the Hacksford line for a touch down, making a very pretty twenty run getting over.

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HONOLULU, H. T., OCT. 27, 1901

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The issuance of a call for a meeting of the Territorial Republican Committee by one who has no authority to issue such a call shows the urgent need for thorough organization or rather re-organization of the Republican party of the Territory. It seems strange that members of the committee should be so ignorant of the workings of the body to which they belong that they would not discover that a call had been issued without authority until two weeks after its issuance.

The Territorial convention which met last September expressly provided for a Central Committee and for an Executive Committee, as shown in another column, saying how they should be selected and how long they should serve. Then to clinch matters Mr. A. G. M. Robertson, just before the convention adjourned, moved that "the names read be the Central Committee of the Republican party of Hawaii until the next convention." This motion was carried unanimously. The Central Committee met on September 25th and elected J. A. Kennedy, Chairman, and E. R. Hendry, Secretary. The Committee then selected the following Executive Committee: J. A. Kennedy, Chairman, ex-officio. First District, J. Gibb; Second District, H. L. Holstein; Third District, A. N. Kepolka; Fourth District, J. P. Cooke, B. H. Wright; Fifth District, W. J. Coelho, T. McCants Stewart; Sixth District, B. P. Sandow.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin who signed the call for the meeting of the Central Committee is not even a member of the Executive Committee which has charge of the work of the party until the next convention and from which body all calls for meetings must emanate.

The Republican does not mistrust Mr. Baldwin's motive. He is too good a party man and too good a citizen to attempt any political trickery, but he has evidently been misled through the action of the members of the legislature and of the Central Committee last winter in continually looking to him to lead and direct them. The Republican only wishes that so good a man, one with such capacity for affairs, and one possessing the executive ability of Mr. Baldwin were chairman of the Central Committee. If he were in that position we would be assured of work for the party between now and the beginning of the next campaign which would result in some good.

Whether anything comes of the meeting called for next Monday or not The Republican trusts that it will result in a legal call for a meeting of the Central Committee and the organization of that body on a working basis with some such man as H. P. Baldwin or T. McCants Stewart as chairman of the organization. To carry the next election the Republicans must have organization and to have organization they must have a man of some executive ability at the head of their organization.

The present school management in Hawaii, despite its claims of a shortage of money, seems to find no difficulty in securing ample funds to expend the sum of One Hundred and Twelve Dollars per pupil per annum for teachers alone, for a few High School pupils, but cannot find sufficient funds to expend about Thirteen Dollars per pupil per annum to maintain the night schools. Isn't it high time there was some business blood transmitted into the veins of this Rip Van Winkle management.

President Roosevelt will feel far from being honored by having the camp for the Sunday sham battle of the Hawaiian National Guard named for him. Mr. Roosevelt is a high type of Christian gentleman and does not believe in such desecration of the Sabbath as is being committed in Hawaii today.

City government is the great crying need of Honolulu. With city government and local self-rule this city would make such giant strides forward that the surprise would be why any one had ever opposed a movement of so much value to Honolulu as the establishment of city government.

HAWAII'S AWFUL SHAME.

Strong as were the words of condemnation of the condition of the Insane Asylum by the grand jury, they did not convey one-half of the horrors of that institution; of the miserable rations provided for the inmates; of the poorly-equipped quarters; of the rotten and breaking-down buildings, and of the stenches and disease-breeding odors of the grounds. What opportunities are there for one laboring under a mind diseased to recover when he is fed with such food as the representative meal given to the inmates on Friday evening when a reporter for The Republican was present? Think of giving sick people a meal consisting of a small piece of pressed hash between one and two inches square, a small piece of bread between three and four inches square and a half a dozen overripe bananas. In meals where poi is furnished hard tack is the bread provided to accompany it. Is it to be wondered at that the number of recoveries of those who enter the Insane Asylum is so very small? Over the gates of the Asylum grounds should be placed in raised letters the immortal words from Dante: "All Hope Abandon Ye Who Enter Here."

Is it any wonder that the grand jury after visiting this Asylum for the Insane said of it:

"The buildings of the asylum are one-story frame affairs and consist of wards for patients, an administration building, a cottage for the captains of the guard, and another for the guards, one for the accountants or nurses and a small lead house or morgue. The wards or dormitories consist of rooms with bare floor and walls, called cells, which in fact they are. They are usually furnished with a iron springless cot and bedding, though in many instances the mattresses are laid upon the floor, as there are not enough bedrooms to accommodate all the patients. Yet in some cases it is regarded advisable to limit the furnishing to a mattress, pillow and quilt."

Ward number one, known as the violent ward, consists of eighteen cells, all occupied. Its ventilation should be improved.

Ward number six has twenty cells, which are poorly ventilated and eight of them are without cots, mattresses being placed on the floor. Eighteen cells are available and there are seventeen men in the ward. The roof of this ward has been punctured by a rock from a quarry just. Ward number two is the oldest ward in the asylum. It is in a bad state of repair and though, as we were told, it has been condemned three times by different grand juries, it is still crowded with occupants. Its floors and porches and foundations are decayed and the building is unfit for its present occupancy. In this building are the men's dining room and the general kitchen from which the meals of the women patients are carried to them in baskets and are eaten by them on the grass in fair weather and otherwise on their ward porches, as their dining room has been turned into a dormitory owing to the crowded condition of their quarters.

The general kitchen is furnished with a good range, but otherwise its equipment is primitive, there being no steam-table, or any of the improved cooking appliances usually found in similar institutions in other States and Territories of the Union. The utensils are old and badly worn and for the most part the patients use old tomato cans, there being no other cups provided.

Ward number three has thirty-two cells, occupied by thirty-three patients. Here the floors are more or less rotten. The cells have overhead ventilation and the solid doors are fitted with a small grate.

Ward number four is the women's ward and has normal accommodations for nineteen patients, yet thirty-three women are housed there, many sleeping on the floors of the cells owing to the scarcity of cots. In this ward the ventilation is better than in some others, the ceiling being once over.

Ward number five is a private ward for paying patients and is not in use.

The bathing facilities for men is good. The women's quarters are provided with two tubs.

The drainage system of the place is to be condemned. North of the main enclosure is an open ditch which runs close to the men's sleeping quarters. In this ditch stands continually all the slop from the kitchen and the wash houses and the stench arising is most offensive. What runs off empties into a larger ditch which receives also the slops from the toilet house. The sewage from the men's closets empties into cess-pools, but the women's closets is built over a vault and the building itself needs repairs. A sanitary system of sewage should be installed and the health of the inmates be safeguarded from the danger of the stagnant ditches above described.

The patients numbered on the day of our visit 174, of whom 118 were men and 56 women. There is no work provided for the inmates except for a very few in the taro and garden patches and about the kitchen and wards. Neither are there any forms of amusement and there is no music, nor are there any appliances for physical exercise nor are outdoor games encouraged for either sex.

We would recommend that for every patient who is able to work at all, some employment, however light, be provided, and that rational amusements and physical exercises be introduced as far as practicable, so as to mitigate as far as possible the condition of the unfortunate inmates, who are deserving of the widest sympathy of our citizens and of the consideration of the government of the Territory.

Finally we would recommend to the attention of the honorable court and to the law making power of the Territory the propriety of changing the method now in vogue regarding commitments to the asylum. A magistrate on the certificate of a single doctor of medicine, should not commit any person to the Insane Asylum, and in all cases the patient should be produced in court, and we would suggest that a commission of at least three doctors, one of whom shall be a specialist in nervous diseases, pass upon the merits of every proposed commitment, before judgment be rendered in the case, and we further suggest that from time to time, a visiting commission of three well qualified physicians might well be appointed to visit the asylum to ascertain if all the inmates there were properly treated and rightly detained therein.

And who is to blame for this terrible condition of affairs? No one else but the Territorial administration. It is the custom in every State and Ter-

ritory in the Union for the Governor to visit every public institution two or three times a year, and yet, until he was compelled to interfere in the conflict between the Board of Health and the Superintendent of Public Works about the removal of the rock crusher from the Asylum grounds, Governor Dole never visited the Insane Asylum. Then when he did visit it, he did not make any investigation of the general condition of affairs there; he did not inspect the food provided nor inquire into the kind of meals furnished the inmates; he did not discover the foul drains about the buildings nor the rotten condition of the buildings themselves.

The Attorney General is at the head of the Police Department of the Territory, members of which take all people committed to the Asylum to the institution. He is also a member of the Board of Health, a body which has direct supervision of the Insane Asylum, and yet in all the time that he has been in office and directly responsible, in large part, for the conduct of the institution, the Attorney General has never been inside the Asylum grounds. Could worse neglect be imagined in connection with any public institution?

In all the insane hospitals of the States, and of the world, outside of Hawaii, it was long since recognized that the patients must be provided with the very best and most wholesome food. Broths, and good meats and vegetables and wholesome fruits are provided in abundance. An insane person is one with a mind diseased and how important for the restoration to health of that mind, that the body which sustains it should have good wholesome food and plenty of it.

The blame for the awful conditions at the Insane Asylum of Hawaii which are fully described in today's Republican rests upon the Administration of Governor Dole. It can rest nowhere else.

THEIR LOVE FOR THE NATIVE.

In connection with the efforts of the Territorial Land Commissioner to dispose of land belonging to the United States The Republican would call attention to Bulletin No. 95, issued by the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, for the year 1901, which shows that about a dozen cattle ranches on the Island of Hawaii, alone, control almost 900,000 acres of land, on which about 74,000 head of cattle are grazed. About 12 acres to one steer. Most of this is public land. It is generally estimated that a human family consists, on an average, of five persons, therefore there is allotted to each person on the 16-acre homestead plan the munificent domain of 3 1/5 acres. A bovine family of the same number enjoys 60 acres.

There has been so much admiration, by the official organ, of the homestead lease on the 999-year plan, designed with great care for the benefit of the "dear native," whom the organ loves so dearly, that it is well to learn how the native was treated by the kindly oligarchy during the years when it had a free hand. In the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands to the Legislature dated March 26, 1901, which was given as a reply to a resolution on the part of the House of Representatives requesting the Commissioner to furnish a report of "all land transactions made by him from 1890 to the present date," appears all the transactions under the 999-year lease, and it is about the only plan of entry in which the native Hawaiian figures conspicuously in the entire document of 80 pages. This report shows that from January 18th, 1897, to May 24th, 1898, 77 entries of homestead leases were made, embracing, altogether 1,048 21-100 acres; an average of 13 61-100 acres to each entryman. Estimating his family at five persons, it would amount to 2 72-100 acres for each person. Thus it will appear, by reasoning from effect to cause and from cause to effect, and taking into consideration that "figures don't lie," in what estimate the native Hawaiian and his family was held by the oligarchy. In other words: one good steer was considered as being worth about as much as five kanakas. In rating the malinali, it is evident he would not fare so well but there are no figures to prove "where he is at."

But here is the climax: In a paper presented by Mr. Knox, of Massachusetts, to the House of Representatives, and which was signed by Governor Dole, (then in the transition period) in the first session of the 56th Congress, the following appears: "Upon the organization of the Republic of Hawaii the administration of the public lands was considered to involve economic and political questions of sufficient importance, together with the urgent matter of an ocean cable to the United States, to justify the calling of a special session of the legislature. In view of the possible

failure of the project of annexation to the United States it was deemed necessary to develop a citizen class, which should, by its conservatism, industry, and intelligent interest in public order, become a reliable support to the government of the Republic."

And what "economic and political questions" existed at that time? The natives refused to pay taxes as they were disfranchised. The oligarchy must have money. Who could furnish it? The corporations which wished to add to their land holdings. What can the administration give them in return? The public lands, and that seems to be what it is trying to do.

In its report on the night schools the grand jury only confirmed what every intelligent observer long ago noted; that ignorance and vice go hand in hand. There is no better means to restrain and curb vice in any city than night schools in the thickly populated centers, in the tenement districts, if you please. The closing of the night schools of Honolulu was an invitation for vice and crime to increase.

It takes more than theory and visionary plans to successfully conduct the management of a great educational system. The Territory of Hawaii is fast learning this fact at heavy cost.

To All of Which, We Say Amen.

From the *Hilo Tribune*. It is gratifying to note the unanimity with which all classes of our citizens outside of the present administration agree that Judge Gilbert F. Little of our Circuit Court would be an eminently satisfactory successor to Governor Dole. There should be a vacancy in the gubernatorial office. The *Tribune* is taking no part in the fight at this time, but is ready to back the proposition that the best material for any purpose is to be found on the Big Island of Hawaii and in Hilo. Judge Little is a superb, loyal and patriotic American, a lawyer and orator of cleverness and ability, a deep judgment and a shrewd tactician. His judgment of men and affairs is good. He is thoroughly acquainted with the issues and conditions both mainland and insular and no man better understands the political and economic needs of the Territory of Hawaii. His career has been of his own making and is the result of persistence and hard work. If the executive toga should fall upon his shoulders, it would mark the beginning of an era of political peace and harmony in these islands and the public business would be conducted with the interests of all the people and every district constantly in view.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON CONCERT COMPANY. Dr. C. N. Thomas, the manager of the Boston Concert Company, has met some of the most prominent musical people in the last few days who earnestly hope that his brilliant company of artists will give a few entertainments in Honolulu on their way to Australia the latter part of November. Honolulu has frequently had a fine pianist, singer or violinist stop here in the past, but never an aggregation consisting of these artists, each capable of giving entire recitals of his own. Each of the three members of the Boston Concert Company is a star. Quite a few people have heard Cyrus Brookes Newman, the humorous impersonator, in California. All his recitations in a lighter vein are his own productions. In his line of work he is unique and original. Lillian Norma, the mezzo-soprano, is at present in England, visiting with her brother-in-law, the owner and editor of the *Daily Herald*, Calgary, Canada. She simply excels in hundreds of similar tone wherever he appears.

The Fantasia from Faust, by Wieniawski, was composed only for violinists of the instrument and these would do more than venture to look with awe at the music. The technical difficulties of this composition are apparent to the ordinary listener who regards himself holding his breath, as when some daring acrobat feat is in progress, until, with a sigh of relief, he finds the performer safe and sound on a solid platform.

As a violinist Bernhard Volther, the great Belgian player, reminds people of Sarasate's style. The following comments from the *Daily Herald*, Calgary, Canada, are simply one of hundreds of similar tone wherever he appears:

"The Fantasia from Faust, by Wieniawski, was composed only for violinists of the instrument and these would do more than venture to look with awe at the music. The technical difficulties of this composition are apparent to the ordinary listener who regards himself holding his breath, as when some daring acrobat feat is in progress, until, with a sigh of relief, he finds the performer safe and sound on a solid platform. bowing his acknowledgments to the spectators. Double harmonies are followed by rapid chromatic passages, to be in turn followed by a cadenza in which both the ear bewildered and the brain dizzy. And yet Professor Walther did more. He brought back delightful memories of Madame Albini in the garden scene and the voluptuous duet with Faust. This and Sarasate's transcription of the Romance and Gavotte from Mirton displayed the admirable technique of the violinist and roused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm not often exhibited by an Anglo-Saxon audience."

THE NEILL SEASON.

The American stage has many war plays and plays dealing with incidents of the war of the rebellion, but never has there been one to equal "Barbara Frietche," in which James Neill and company will open their season here on November 9th. Never has there been one so consistently written one in which both the flag ends the play very dramatically. In spite of the tragedy of war, of Confederates and Federals, the under current of the play is a love story, a love story of the many characters are admirably contrasted, and the great part of this wonderful drama is the close attention of its audience to the final curtain.

Clyde Fitch, the author of "Barbara Frietche," is but 36 years of age. He has had more plays accepted than any other American dramatist. He considers the power of amusing the most essential quality in a play to insure success. He puts much emphasis upon a moral though he is careful not to let it be obvious. This advice from such an experienced, gifted, fortunate and prolific writer should be extremely valuable to young stage-actors in literature.

Book binding from us is always satisfactory.

CALL FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Members Very Dubious About Validity of the Call.

SENATOR BALDWIN PLAINLY MISLED

HE HAD NO AUTHORITY TO CALL A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Was a Mistake—McCants Stewart's Statement of Case—Committee Disorganized On Account of Lack of a Competent Head.

The trouble with the Republican central committee is that it is about as disorganized as a herd of neat cattle without a bell-cow and a herdsman. Of course the call of Mr. Baldwin for a meeting Monday night has no more legal effect than would a like call of a man in Oklahoma. The facts of the case are that the central committee cannot be legal, unless, of course, the meeting is approved of and presided over by T. McCants Stewart, the legal vice chairman. In such an event—and only in such an event—will any act of the committee Monday night hold water. The facts of the matter are that the Republican central committee needs a new head. James A. Kennedy, the present head of the committee, has, from the beginning, proved himself to be a "knot on a stick," a figurehead, the focus of the downfall of the Republican party in the last campaign. As a committee leader he is nil. That is notorious.

It is of record that Mr. Kennedy sat in meetings, at which H. P. Baldwin presided, although he himself was the legal chairman. He did not know what to do or how to act, and Senator Baldwin charitably assisted the meetings out of unpleasant situations.

"I wrote out the call for the meeting of the central committee," said Vice Chairman T. McCants Stewart last night, "and sent it to Mr. Baldwin. In this action I was guided merely by precedent. The committee has not seemed to know which end it was standing on, and Mr. Baldwin has appeared at different times as the balance wheel. He issued the call for the meeting. I have nothing to say as to the legality of the order. It looks to me, however, that the whole committee is a bit mixed up."

Another question has arisen in regard to the meeting Monday night. The proposal is to increase the executive committee of the central committee from nine to eleven members. The opinion of eminent political and legal authorities is that the central committee cannot under any circumstances change the number of members of the executive committee without first obtaining authority from a regular Territorial convention. In the rules of the party, adopted by the last convention, this point is clearly set forth. It appears in the following report:

"We recommend that this convention shall proceed to appoint a Territorial central committee which shall consist of thirty members chosen from their respective election districts upon the nomination of their respective election districts in this convention, each district to be entitled to as many members on such committee as such district has representatives in the House of Representatives, who shall hold office until the next Territorial convention."

"We recommend that where any representative district is not represented in the Territorial central committee that the Territorial central committee shall appoint and name the members of the Territorial central committee for that district and who shall be residents of the district for which appointed."

"The Territorial central committee shall meet from time to time, elect such officers and promulgate such rules and regulations as it sees fit. It shall call all conventions and primaries and conduct the general campaign of the Republican party within the Territory and have general supervision of the affairs of the party."

"The chairman of said Territorial central committee shall appoint, upon the nomination of the members from their respective districts an executive committee to consist of nine members, as follows: The chairman of the Territorial central committee; from the first representative district, one; from the second representative district, one; from the third representative district, one; from the fourth representative district, two; from the fifth representative district, two; from the sixth representative district, one. A majority shall constitute a quorum of the executive committee."

The above rules were adopted unanimously.

"After the nomination of Col. Parker for Congress and his speech of acceptance, the Chairman of the convention announced that the next order of business was the selection of the Territorial central committee, which were to be elected under the rules adopted in the afternoon as quoted above. The respective districts having announced the names of the central committeemen, the stenographic report of the convention proceedings shows the following: "A. G. M. Robertson of the Fourth District moved that the names read be the central committee of the Republican party of Hawaii until the next convention. The motion was carried and the chair announced that the above-named persons would constitute such committee."

The facts, as they were themselves out, show that Mr. Baldwin was innocently misled into calling the meeting for Monday night. Owing to the lack

of a head to the committee he had been in the habit of directing its affairs. Mr. Stewart was misled from the same cause.

In the meanwhile J. A. Kennedy is out of town at a critical juncture, and the committee is befuddled as to a proper rule of action in the important business before it. It may not be surprising tomorrow night that the office of chairman will be declared vacant and either Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Stewart be selected to fill the important office. The names slated for membership in the executive committee are: From the Fourth District, Colonel J. W. Jones; from the Fifth District, Frank Archer, John Lane or F. T. P. Waterhouse.

The Ever Erring. Agents of the Globe Navigation Company, now in this city, positively deny the statement made in a morning paper to the effect that the steamer Meteor's return to Honolulu was considered doubtful. It is stated most emphatically that the Meteor as well as the two sister ships, Tampico and Eureka, will sail regularly from Seattle each month the deductions of an erroneous morning paper to the contrary notwithstanding.

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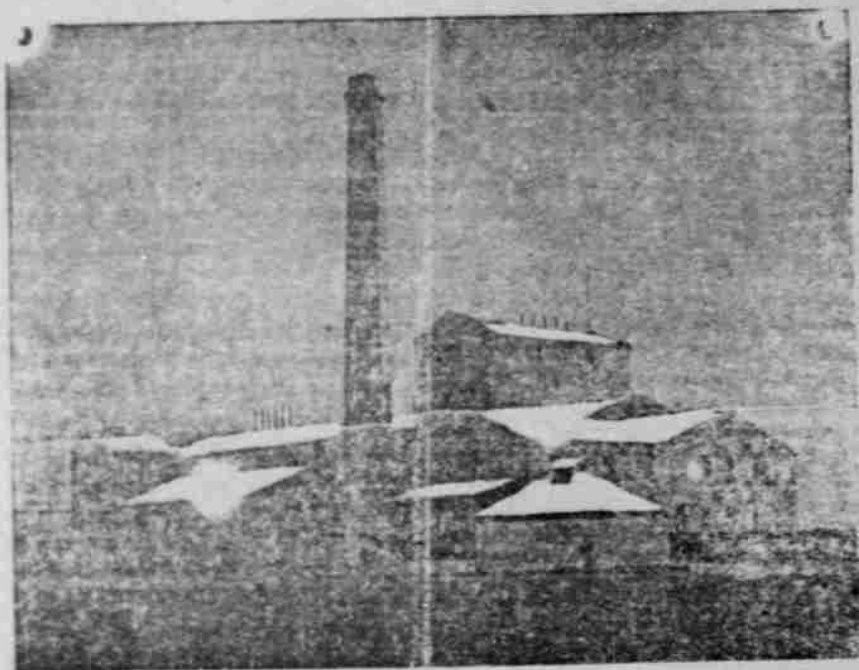
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ENTER HAWAII'S MAD-HOUSE

(Continued from First Page.)

Inmates and there was something like

a meal in sight.

Dr. Maister said that the friends of
the patient were sending in fifty cents
a day. He explained, however, that
the Asylum does not get the benefit
of the half dollar. The money goes
to the government. The government
does with it as it sees fit.The grounds of the Insane Asylum
are very pleasant and the inmates
spend most of the time out of doors.
In fact, they are out of doors all day,
going to their cells only at night, except
in cases where the patients are
dangerous and need to be confined.On the veranda of the women's ward
sat a white woman, reading. She was
the only inmate who seemed to be
doing anything intelligent. She is not
insane and no objection would be raised
to her leaving the institution at any
time. She says she would rather re-
main in the Asylum than go home to
her people, who persecute her. She
has something of a religious mania,
but is not nearly as badly affected in
this line as scores of others who never
saw the inside of an insane asylum.
There are others in the institution
who are not crazy. Still they are there.
No one knows why exactly.

Some Are Not Insane.

One of these latter is a Chinese, an
old man, who, by rights, should be in
the Hospital for Incurables. He is
suffering with an incurable disease.
The disease is in the tertiary stage.
His face is bandaged so that the awful
marks of the disease may remain cov-
ered. He is perfectly sane, as sane as
a man can be with the trouble he is
bearing. He removed his bandages for
inspection, saying, in answer to a
question, that he was getting along as
well as could be expected.Among the others who are out of
place in an insane asylum are two
Porto Ricans, recently arrived, on
these glorious shores, bringing dis-
ease with them. One is a young woman
and the other a boy. The woman is
silly, nothing more. She is suffering
from a disease which probably has
much to do with her foolish state of
mind. She is not insane, however, and
no doctor would ever pronounce her
so. She finds great comfort in the
cats which swarm around the asylum.
Cats seem to like foolish people, and
idiots and lunatics and madmen as
well as rational people.This woman was fondling a little
kitten, nestling it close to her breast
and talking to it as hundreds of oth-
er women talk to their kittens or pet
dogs.

Diseased, Not Crazy.

The Porto Rican boy is silly, too,
but not insane. He is also afflicted
with a disease. It can be seen in his
face. These are two of the immigrants
which are now being brought to Ha-
waii by the shipload.A very bright looking little Hawaii-
an girl is in the Asylum as the result
of the brutal treatment of her father,
who beat her unmercifully over the
head. The father may be on the reef.
Dr. Maister did not know. The brutal
parent does not come to visit what is
left of his little daughter.The inmates of the Asylum include
Americans, Germans, Hawaiians, Por-
tuguese, Porto Ricans, South Sea Is-
landers, Chinese, Japanese and others.
From daylight to darkness the only
thing they have to do is to walk up
and down, up and down, up and down
in the grounds, or sit around under
the trees and jabber a little, to each
other perhaps, and seek for entertain-
ment in their own poor thoughts. No
work is given them to do. No amuse-
ments are furnished them. They have
absolutely nothing with which to
amuse themselves or pass the time.One poor German girl takes a run up
and down the lawn now and then,
swinging her arms and singing or
shouting. This is all the recreation
she has. This is all she can get.A young kink-haired negress, full
of life and strength, manifests her en-
ergetic energy by getting into an
occasional fight with some of the other
patients. Perhaps if she had some
form of occupation or amusement she
would not be so apt to amuse herself
by pulling the hair of her unfortunate
sisters. She is a very powerful woman
and it takes more than one guard
to restrain her when she gets "real
mad" and is looking for fight.

Eats Three Rations.

One of the men, a Portuguese, in-
variably starts to make a speech after
he has partaken of his hunk of bread,
block of meat and assortment of ba-
nanas. He is rarely quieted until he
has been given three rations. It is
hardly surprising that the fellow
should make a speech for more after
dining on the luxuries above describ-
ed, a hunk of bread, a block of con-
densed-ham meat and a variegated
bunch of over-ripe bananas.The reporter was present when the
evening meal was served. About five
o'clock in the afternoon the waiters
proceeded to cross the lawn from the
kitchen with buckets and pails and
large cans and pans. The women all
rushed to a little table near the south
fence and the men gathered round a
long table in the middle of the lawn,
on their side of the imaginary line
which separates the men from the women.At these tables the food was dis-
tributed, a small tin pan being passed
to each patient. Upon receiving their
pans of food, the patients hastened to
their favorite squatting places on the
grass or at the foot of the palm trees
and proceeded to "feed."Knives and forks and spoons are not
absolutely necessary to mastication.
People got along without these in-
struments before they were invented.
The Territorial government does not
pay for any such unnecessary luxuries.
Of course some of the patients might
hurt themselves or each other with
these weapons, so perhaps it is for-
tunate that the government is not in
a position to afford such things.

Tomato Cans Abolished.

Ravenously the men and women fell
upon their scant rations, clutching the
morsels of bread and meat in their
fingers and hurrying them to their

mouths. They were quiet while they

eat. They drank from tin cups, the
tomato cans having been abolished
since the grand jury made its report,
and washed down with tea what they
had eaten. A few of the women took
their pans to the veranda to eat. One
or two went off into corners by them-
selves that they might enjoy the feast
in undisturbed happiness (?)There was room for about sixteen
of the men at the long table on the
lawn. The others sat on the grass.
One fellow, a Japanese, who insisted
on talking about the congress of na-
tions in heaven on judgment day, be-
tween bites and swallows, eat his
meal in a very systematic manner.
First he layed his five bananas out in
a row before him on the grass. At
these he gazed with anticipatory de-
light while he got outside of the hunk
of bread and the block of meat, bread
from three to four inches square, meat
between one and two inches square.
Finishing the bread and meat in al-
most less time than it took the cook
to measure it out, the Japanese pro-
ceeded to partake of his dessert. As fast
as he would consume the bananas he
would throw the peel over his shoulder,
not caring if he hit anyone in the
act. He did this with great gusto.
Could it be possible that the little
brown man was executing a little sar-
casmic act all by himself? Was he ex-
pressing contempt for the healthful
and generous government?It was an odd sight, and one could
not help but imagine what would be
said by the Governor of one of the
mainland states in the event of his
visiting an insane asylum and finding
the patients squinting around on the
ground, eating little blocks of com-
pressed-ham, hunks of bread and ba-
nanas.

Governor Never Visits.

It took the patients only a few min-
utes to consume their food, after
which the pans and banana peels were
collected and all signs of the feast
were removed. One man was seen to
produce a pipe and indulge in a smoke.
The others, if they were supplied with
tobacco, did not care to use it. Dr.
Maister said that they were given to-
bacco when they really wanted it.After the evening meal the patients
resumed loafing until darkness fell,
when they were conducted to their
bare cells and locked up for the night.
It was ascertained that Governor
Dole has never visited the insane Asy-
lum, but that he has been there three
times. That once was recently, when he
went to ascertain a few facts in regard
to the rock-crusher which was occasion-
ing a great deal of argument at the
time between the Public Works De-
partment and the Board of Health.The Governor made no in-
quiries in regard to the food, the
cells, the occupation of the patients
or anything else that had to do with
the patients. He was only interested
in the rock-crusher, and in that only
because he was urged to intervene in
a quarrel which the board of health
brought to the courts. Attorney General
Dole, a nephew of the Governor, has
not visited the Asylum once in the last
three years.The superintendent, Dr. Maister, has
his hands full and is not even aware
of his duty to conduct the institution
in the best manner possible under the
trying circumstances.The insane wards of the Territory
are treated by the local government
like so many cattle, almost, to be
driven to browse in the open by day
and driven to an otherwise empty stall
by night. The poor patients cannot
protest. There are no rich patients
there. No one who had any money
would ever be sent there. The poor-
est of the poor ones now in this asy-
lum, if they were sane and at liberty,
would not care to eat and have more
to do and live better generally, ex-
cept perhaps, in the matter of taking
regular baths than they now live in
the Insane Asylum of America's new-
est Territory.The conditions above described ex-
ist right here in Honolulu. The Gov-
ernor or any of the government offi-
cers, or any of the people can see
these things with their own eyes.
Perhaps he does not care.
Perhaps the local government does
not consider the care of the insane a
sacred trust.

NATIONAL GUARD IN CAMP.

Seven Companies of First Regiment
Proceed to the Rendezvous.The seven companies of the First
Regiment, National Guard, located in Ho-
lulu, were ordered to leave the city
and left by the electric cars for Manoa
valley, where they immediately went into
camp. The camp was named "Camp
Rendezvous."The companies assembled and organized
into drilling form at 7:15 p. m., and
marched into the Capitol grounds in sin-
gle file, through headquarters, where each
man received his roll of blankets. By 8
o'clock the regiment was in readiness for
the departure, and about 8:10 the reserved
electric cars came along and were board-
ed by the companies at command. From
the end of the car line at Punahoa the
regiment marched up the valley, where
they were met by a number of friends
who had gathered there.Early this morning there will be guard-
mount, inspection and then maneuvers.
This will be followed by regimental par-
ade upon the "man" targets.In the afternoon a reception to friends
will be held.

LABOR'S BENEFIT BALL.

A Rumor That It Had Been Postponed
Affects Attendance.The benefit ball given for the assist-
ance of the families of the
Francisco strikers last night by the
Trades and Labor Union, was not such
a financial success as had been antici-
pated, although it was a most enjoyableaffair socially. The success of the ball
was seriously interfered with by a mis-
understanding of the National Guard at the
shed and grounds. Some one started the
report that on account of the drill and
preparation for the march to Manoa
valley for today's target practice the ball
would be postponed for a week, and many
persons hearing this rumor and the noise
of assembling during the evening sup-
posed it to be true. The large attendance
that was anticipated did not, on this ac-
count, materialize, although by 9 o'clock
there were some twenty ladies and twice
as many men present.Those present, though much disap-
pointed, resolved to make the best of the sit-
uation and the orchestra was signalled to
strike up the evening waltz, the Grand
March being declared off. Upon this the
crowd present began to enter into the
spirit of the occasion right merrily, and
soon twenty couples or so were twirling
the measure of waltz and two-steps. Fat-
ter others arrived, and the fun waxed—
the music being excellent, the waltz-
er fine and the hall port to crowded as is
frequently the case for comfortable dan-
cing.The dancers were received and welcom-
ed by J. C. Brown, F. J. McLaughlin,
Thos. M. Rao, E. V. A. Christensen, P.
O'Donel, T. Hayes, J. Black and W. N.
Allen, the committee on reception, and the
management of the dancing was left in
the capable hands of J. T. Greenwood,
assisted by I. Nolan, Al. Owens, Carl
Tasler, C. West, P. McDaniel, Walter
Gunn and Wm. O'Brien.SATURDAY'S GRIST FROM JUDGE
WILCOX'S JUDICIAL MILLThe Perry Family Air Their Domestic
Troubles Before His Honor—
Other Cases in Court.Saturday morning's police court calendar
was speedily disposed of and a tribunal
of justice lost no time in adjournment.
Nine cases constituted the business
brought before Judge Wilcox yesterday.This was consisted of one of the smallest
dockets before the court for many a day.
The failure to provide some of the deli-
cacies of life from the net proceeds of
an existence on idleness caused some dis-
sension in the Perry family. A complaint
filed by Mrs. Perry against her husband
charged him with desertion. From the
story poured into the sympathetic ears
of the court, Perry, a plantation laborer,
had been without employment for several
months. No work, no cash, and no trust
seemed to be the motto that started Perry
in the face of every turn of life's path-
way. He, therefore, decided to try con-
clusions with the delights as well as
perils of a police court.Honolulu and instituted a still hunt for the
ever elusive employment. Mrs. Perry
quickly tumbled to the fact that she was
about to be left upon a fruitless though
somewhat inopportune community, and
therefore, set the machinery of the law
into operation in order that her husband
might be returned to her.The meeting of the parties in court re-
sulted in a reconciliation. The fancied
entanglements were quickly untangled and
the straight pathway to matrimonial fel-
icity was pointed out in clear and con-
vincing manner. Perry was asked if he
was willing to provide for his wife and
answered in the affirmative. Mrs. Perry
was given to understand that if the
household finances grew in magnitude the
extent of the daily menu would suffer a
corresponding increase. Everything being
agreeable, the pair left the court room,
and promised to dwell in peace and hap-
piness in future.Joe Barate, who was not a total stran-
ger to the police court department, was
tendered an urgent invitation to change
his place of residence from promiscuous
lodging to that of the Court House
prison. Barate was found guilty of an
aggravated case of vagrancy. He was
given a six months' sentence at the refo-
rmatory institution.One James B. Pakke failed to see the
necessity of appearing in open court to
answer to the charge of drunkenness,
therefore failed to show up when his name
was called. He forfeited \$6 bail.Nohi, found guilty of conducting a
gambling game, was fined \$15 for the
offense.

GAY-JENKINS WEDDING.

Pretty Marriage Ceremony at St. An-
drew's Cathedral Last Night.A very pretty wedding was that of Mr.
Llewellyn Gay to Miss Marie Jenkins at
St. Andrew's Cathedral last evening, at
8 o'clock.At the appointed hour about two hun-
dred friends of the young couple had gathered
in the church, which had been pretti-
fied for the occasion, and the tones of
the church organ peeped forth
"The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden" as
the bridal party marched up the aisle.First came the bride and groom, the bride
beautifully attired in a wedding gown
of finest white organdy, elaborately trim-
med in white satin ribbon and applique,
with a long bridal veil of embroidered
tulle and orange blossoms. Following
came R. J. Taylor, best man, and Miss
Eva Jenkins, maid of honor and sister
of the bride, wearing a lovely gown of
blue chiffon and ribbons. Behind them
followed Vivian Richardson, groomsmen,
and Miss Edith Gay, sister of the groom.Miss Gay being daintily gowned in a
beautiful creation of pink, pineapple silk
and ribbons. With the contracting pair
walked Mr. J. C. Jenkins the father of
the bride, who gave her away.The ceremony was performed by the
Rev. V. H. Kiteat, according to the im-
mensive rites of the Episcopal church,
while, at the request of the bride, Wray
Taylor softly played "O Promise Me."
When the ceremony was over and while
the bridal party marched to the vestry
for the unveiling of the bride, the organ
was softly heard in an old love ballad,
and announcing the return march of the
wedding party from "Lobengrin."After the church wedding a number of
friends were entertained at the home of
the bride's brother in Nuuanu valley.

To Suppress Anarchy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Board
of Governors of the National Bureau
of Identification, comprising leading
police chiefs, today reported a recom-
mendation to be urged on Congress
for legislation looking to the suppres-
sion of anarchy.

Campbell Indicted.

The Federal grand jury yesterday morn-
ing presented indictments against Con-
tractor W. M. Campbell and subcontractor
Ohta, for violation of the United
States eight hour law. Bonds were fixed
at \$5000 each, and both defendants
put up the necessary security.

Card of Thanks.

David Goodkind wishes to thank all of
the friends who assisted following the
death of his brother-in-law, Samuel
Frankenstein. Special thanks are ten-
dered to Rabbi A. Meyer who attended to
the religious part of the last rites.

The regular monthly Heanani Club

dances takes place at the club house on
Friday evening next. It will be the
usual happy event.This Ought To Be
Your Store For

SHIRT WAISTS

Certainly you never had an opportunity of selecting from a
greater variety of really beautiful new styles than will be
shown here this week.COLORED SHIRT WAISTS, new beautiful effects in cham-
bray, grass linen, Habutal silk, batiste, madras, mercerized ma-
terials, gingham, lawns, dimities and percales. This assort-
ment of colors is so large that you are sure to be suited.OF WHITE SHIRT WAISTS we have the prettiest lot of
ultra fashionable styles ever shown in Honolulu. Exquisitely
trimmed with alternate rows of tucking and lace insertion,
tucking and hemstitching, waists entirely formed of rows of
beautiful lace. Swiss embroidery, tucks, etc. Sleeves, collars
and cuffs in the latest harmonious matchings.WE MAKE OUR PRICES SO LOW TO YOU THAT THERE
IS NOT A SHIRT WAIST IN THE SHOWING THAT IS NOT
AN IRRESISTIBLE BARGAIN.Whitney & Marsh
WE SELL GILBERT'S
CELEBRATED PASTILLESYACHT RACES TO
PEARL HARBORMANY WHITE WINGS FLY TO THE
SCENE OF FEASTING
AND FUN.Gladys Wins First Class; Marion
Victorious in Second; Olo Comes
In First In Third; Clytie Takes
Honors in Fourth.All was bustle and preparation at the
Myrtle and Heanani Boat Clubs yesterday
afternoon. The local yachtsmen who were
to participate in the initial cruise and
hull given by the Hawaii Yacht Club had
a merry time in preparing for the get
away. Owing to some tardiness upon
the part of several members of the or-
ganization the yachts together with a
large amount of live ballast, did not
leave on schedule time.If the amount of baggage taken by the
participants could be safely counted upon
as a criterion the two days' racing and
cruise at Punaia should be set down as one
of the highest events of the kind ever at-
tempted by an aquatic organization. Large
hamper of an infinite variety of
provisions were loaded aboard the yachts
as they danced on the waves, moored to
the landings. Strange and mysterious
wicker covered vases were tenderly borne
to the sailing craft and deposited in ob-
scure nooks and corners. Bedding galore
and voluminous mosquito nettings were
also to be seen going in over the sides of
the little vessels. In fact, arrangements
were perfected by which the members and
friends of the new yacht club will not
have occasion for some time to forget the
affair.Those unprovided with transportation
facilities and not being possessed of a
yacht, were taken to the grounds in a
specially chartered launch.The commodore and his commodore
raised their newly adopted pennants to
the breeze yesterday. The banners were
presented by Pearson and Potter, and
when displayed they presented a pretty
appearance.Some sixty guests had been invited to
the entertainment. There were few re-
grets received. When the signal gun was
fired the following yachts got away in the
prearranged order of sailing:Gladys, T. W. Hobron.
Mary L. Sorensen & Lyle.
Hawaii, L. A. Thurston.
Heanani, F. M. Hatch.
Dewey, C. Johnson.
Marion, M. Johnson.
Clytie, T. W. Hobron.
Hibimann, Albert Waterhouse.
Skip, D. L. Conkling.
Olo, took the honors, while in the fourth
class race the Clytie came in first.All of the yachts arrived in Pearl Har-
bor within ten minutes of each other.
The boats were well manned and were
handled for all they were worth.The Gladys made the run in just about
an hour. The Marion did it in five or
six minutes over that time. The Olo
occupied one hour and twenty minutes,
while the Clytie covered the course in
about the same time.After reaching Pearl Harbor much fun
was occasioned by Prince David Kawa-
nakoa falling overboard. Horace Craft
also got a ducking in the same way.The feast at the camp in Pearl Har-
bor was a great success, much poi and
fish and other good things being con-
sumed.

PRISONERS BEFORE GEAR.

Prisoners crowded Judge Gear's court
yesterday morning as the result of the
work of the grand jury. There were
thirty-three to be arraigned for offenses
ranging from petty larceny to murder.
Deputy Attorney General Cathcart, ar-
ranged them. Two pleaded guilty. J. M.
Carroll, charged with larceny in the sec-
ond degree and Kahilipaha charged with
stealing a few calabashes. The former
was sentenced to one hour, while the
latter will be sentenced on Monday.Christine Morgan has filed suit for di-
vorce from Henry Victor Morgan on the
ground of failure to provide. Morgan
is said to have left for the mainland and
the summons has been returned unserved.Dr. G. E. Cofer, by his attorney, J. J.
Dunne, filed a petition in the Circuit
Court, asking for an order transferring
his case from the Territorial court to the
United States District Court.J. O. Lightfoot has been directed to ap-
pear and show cause why he should not
be judged guilty of contempt in failing to
carry out the orders of the First Circuit
Court in the matter of the estate of the
late Minister King. Lightfoot was order-
ed to increase the allowance of the minors
and it is said that he has failed to do so.

Mrs. Irene Holloway and C. A. Brown

were before Judge Gear yesterday after-
noon in the matter of the temporary care
of their three children during the con-
templated absence of the mother on the
mainland. The judge examined the chil-
dren and will give a decision on Monday.
Mrs. Holloway objects to the children vis-
iting the father more than once in two
weeks while the father wants the care
of the children while the mother is away.

J. B. Kanaulu, a well known Hawaiian,

about 40 years of age, died of heart dis-
ease at his home in the Kio tract, near
Makae Island, about 9 o'clock last night.

EYE GLASSES

Made by us are scientific-
ally fitted to relieve strain
and preserve the eye. They
fit; fit the eye, fit the face,
fit everywhere; and while
theyARE
NOT
WORN
FOR
STYLEThey are more becoming
than ill-fitting ready-made
glasses, and yet the price
is no higher.

A. N. SANFORD,

Manufacturing Optician.
Boston Building, Fort street.

BARNARD & CO.

CIRCUS
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE
CIRCUS.Our new program caught on. Every-
thing new, bright, sensational and
sparkling.Reduced Prices:
Chairs, \$1.00; Second Seats, 50c.;
Gallery, 25c.GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY
AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
Children, 10c.FRANK BEVERLEY,
Manager.

Phone White 911

For Some GENUINE HIRE'S
ROOT BEER or GINGER ALEAll kinds of drinks delivered to all
parts of the city upon the receipt of
order.ARCTIC
Soda Water Works

127 Miller Street.

ENCORE SALOON

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigar-
RYAN & DEMENT.
Northwest corner Hotel and Nuuanu
Streets.

DEPOT SALOON

Honolulu Brewing and Malting
Draught and Bottled Beer.
King street, opp. O. R. & L. Co.
Depot.

RYAN & DEMENT, Prop.

The Club Stables

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO BUY
GOOD GROCERIES CHEAP
Closing Out Entire Stock of the
LATE JAMES HUTCHINGS
90 Cents on the Dollar.

CORNER FORT AND BERETANIA STREETS

HAWAIIAN
Engineering and Construction Co.
ROOM: 509, 510 STANGENWALD BUILDING.

All classes of Engineering Work solicited. Examinations, Surveys and Reports made for all kinds of Waterworks, Steam and Electrical Construction. Plans and specifications and Estimates prepared, and Construction Superintended in all branches of Engineering Work. Contracts solicited for Railroads, electric and steam; Tunnels, Bridges, Buildings, Highway, Foundations, Piers, Wharves, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Examinations, Valuations, and Reports of Properties for investment purposes.

FREDERICK J. AMWEG, M. Am. Soc. C. E.,
Engineer and Manager.

W. R. CASTLE, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE OF SALE!

The undersigned assignee of Ben Guerrero offers for sale the following, including the good-will of the grocery store heretofore doing business under name as above on Miller street, near Beretania.
COMPLETE STOCK OF GROCERIES.
FIXTURES INCLUDING COUNTER, SHELVES, ETC.
ICE BOX, CHEESE SAFE, IRON COMBINATION SAFE.
ONE HORSE, ONE DELIVERY WAGON.
The above will be sold at less than cost and a full description can be had of same by calling on

H. F. LEWIS,

Assignee of Ben Guerrero, at Lewis & Co., 1060 Fort Street, Honolulu, October 19, 1901.

Best Roofing on Earth



Alpine Plaster
Herring-Bone Expanded Metal Lath
— AND —
Building Specialties.

HAWAIIAN TRADING CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS.
1142 Fort Street, Love Building.

POMMERY W. C.
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vino Brut).
Owing to its rare Excellence
commands a higher price in
England than any other
Champagne.

California Harness Shop
Fort Street, Opposite Club Stables.



MANUFACTURERS OF
HARNESS
REPAIRING
A Specialty
D. O. HAMMAN.

STRAW HATS

Rough	ANY	Made
Smooth	SIZE	To
Plaited	ANY	Order
Fine...	STYLE	Promptly

HOTEL ST. IWAKAMI'S HOTEL ST.

OBJECTIONS TO LOCATION OF THE HOSPITAL

INCURABLE HOME IS NOT DESIRED BY THE KAIMUKI PEOPLE.

Formal Complaint filed by Mrs. Walker—She Objects To Having Institution Near Her Home—Mr. Lowrey Talks About Matter.

The recent recommendation of the building committee to the trustees of the incurable hospital, that the new building be located at Kaimuki, has brought forth protests. Several of the residents of the neighborhood of the recommended site are said to have very serious objections, and Mrs. M. L. Walker, who is living at Kaimuki and who has recently purchased a lot nearby the proposed location of the new hospital has been making efforts to have the recommendation reconsidered, on the ground that to erect a hospital for incurables on the ridge would be detrimental to the health of the people of the neighborhood, as well as be an injustice to them because of the distasteful proximity of the institution. Mrs. Walker states that in expressing her own wishes in the matter she voices the sentiments of her neighbors. She has applied to the Board of Health, informally, for assistance in the matter, requesting that the Board take steps to prevent the erection of a nuisance. She was told that the power of the Board of Health does not extend to the abatement of nuisances not yet in existence, but advised, if she or her neighbors had any material complaint to make, to formally express their objections in writing and lay them before the next meeting of the Board, for consideration.

F. J. Lowrey, who is one of the committee appointed by the trustees of the incurable hospital to look for a new location, was interviewed yesterday afternoon on the subject, and he said that Mrs. Walker had also applied to him for action in the matter. "I suppose the people who have residences out in that direction," said he, "are naturally opposed to having the hospital built there, by the way, I am much distressed about the matter, saying that she does not regard it either as safe or pleasant. The institution will be so located that the breeze and winds that cool one's home must first blow over and through an incurable hospital. However, there is not the slightest danger of infection from such a cause, the sentiment and fancy in the matter being the only real grievance. With the building committee were associated two physicians, Dr. Herbert and Dr. Wood, and at the time we were looking over the ground, they were asked if the establishment of the hospital there would in any way affect the health of the community. They replied that there was no such danger. Personally, I have no doubt but that the recommendation of the committee for this location will be promptly accepted by the trustees when they hold their meeting for the purpose. This will probably not be for some time, as a number of the trustees are absent on the coast. "Of course it is to be regretted that the location chosen should be objectionable to the residents living near, but when one considers that the proposed site covers an area of six acres, with streets all around, and that it is now practically isolated, it seems that the objections of persons who own vacant lots some distance away, are not very well taken. I do not know what the Board of Health will or can do in the matter. We have made our recommendation, and I do not think there is any probability of its being withdrawn."

Maui Baseball.

A game of baseball will be played at Wells Park next Sunday between the Maui Athletics and Morning Stars, the two hot teams on Maui. If the Morning Stars win this game, they will be declared champions of Maui for this season. However, George Cummings of the M. A. A. says that he will not let the Morning Stars get ahead, but that he will add a "U" to the morning, and make it the "Mourning Stars."

Attractive Art Display.

The Pacific Hardware Company are deserving of no little praise in the manner with which they dress their show windows with paintings of oil, water color, china, etc., works of art well worth seeing. Last week in the western window were displayed three oil paintings of Mrs. G. Hudson, the well-known American artist, who paints Indians with the same originality of Remington's best. The three pictures were of Hawaiian children and show Mrs. Hudson's genius to advantage. The eyes are especially good, the subjects in each case being a girl, one eating poi, one little mite smothered in a pink lei, the last one holding two cats—all three were fine—the poi one especially so. In the eastern window is a display of Miss N. W. King's china paintings, some of it exquisite work. "The Three Fates," mounted in shadow box is very fetching, color and action being well distributed throughout. Another very noticeable work is the "Oriental Head" mounted in a gilt frame. This shows very artistic work, the expression being life-like and real, and very creditable throughout.

Besides these and vases, plates, cups and jardiniere, there was a very picturesque type of monochrome work—in the shape of large plate with cat—shading and pose being very pretty. Directly behind the china was hanging a very fine specimen of photography—"Indian Head on Leather." This latter was done by the young artist's sister, Miss Edith Kink, of San Francisco. It is to be hoped that the public will be treated further to exhibitions of this high order as there is very little of it done here and it is a relief to turn from photographs now and again and contemplate real and natural art.

WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Mean Temperature—76.
Minimum Temperature—70.
Maximum Temperature—80.
Barometer—29.97; steady.
Rainfall—0.28.
Max. Wet Point—68.3.
Mean Relative Humidity—75.
Wind.
Northeast: 3.
Weather.
Showery to clear.
Forecast for Today.
Fresh trades with occasional showers.

Don't Run Your Legs Off

Looking for a Situation
a room
a house
a servant
A 25c want in the REPUBLICAN
Will do the Work

News of the Town.

Estimates on house wiring given by the Hawaiian Electric Co.

A Swedish woman wants work or care of children. See class ads.

Pure Table Claret at 50 cents per gallon at Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd., King, near Bethel.

Don't fail to avail yourself of the cheap price of silks now offered for sale at 400 Kim's store.

Herpicide for the hair. Try it for dandruff, falling out of the hair, etc. Holister Drug Co.

L. H. Kentwell has been appointed agent to grant marriage licenses in the district of Honolulu.

J. H. Townsend, new undertaking halls, Antonio Hall, Kinsley street. Funerals arranged and conducted.

The Wilder Steamship Company have a notice in today's paper giving increased rates to the islands. See notice.

Port, Madeira and Zinfandel, choicest specialties, at only 75 cents per gallon at Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd., King, near Bethel.

Our business is in the wheel line; our hobby is the fixing of the same. Our place of business 1186 Union street. C. A. Cowan.

If your wheel gets cranky and the spokes get loose and off on the tear, bring it to the Motor Carriage and Machine Co., they'll fix it up.

The Knish Store Co. has an interesting question to answer in their "ad" this week. Something about what suspenders are used for. See their "ad."

A few more bottles left yet of that shipment of Frederickshurg bottled beer. Phone Main 140, only \$12 per six dozen, or \$2.25 single dozen. Gomes & McTigue.

On Saturday, November 16, at 12 o'clock noon, the well known auctioneer, James F. Morgan will sell the Orpheum block to the highest bidder for cash. See "Auction Sale."

After many months of patient waiting and careful planning, McInerney's shoe store is now ready for their opening in the new McIntyre block. Watch their ads. They will interest you.

The girls are the ones to find out where the best candies are to be found. The boys may find their education and for the benefit of the maidens we must reluctantly confess. H. May & Co.

Have you ever been in our store on a Saturday? You may know a good cigar when they smoke it? Few, indeed. To these few we would recommend a trial of the La Insular of America cigar, a blend of tobacco not to be beat. David Lawrence & Co.

That shirt waists are very fashionable and even promise to be more so, is shown by the fact that the large store of Whitely & Marshall, Ltd., are advertising shirt waists exclusively for this week at prices to suit all.

Who was it that called the baldheaded man "a polished fool"? A girl, they say, and that's just what they mostly think. To avoid getting your feelings hurt and your hair losing itself by a bottle of Pacheco's Dandruff Killer.

Cigars are cheap; everyone smokes them. Yet many know a good cigar when they smoke it? Few, indeed. To these few we would recommend a trial of the La Insular of America cigar, a blend of tobacco not to be beat. David Lawrence & Co.

On Saturday, November 2 commencing at 12 o'clock noon, Colonel Will E. Fisher will sell in his salesroom, cor. of Alakea and Marshall, a lot of delinquent stock of certain shareholders of the Orpheum Co., Ltd. A list of the stock is published in this paper.

Teeth are often troublesome, require fixing up, filling and the rest of it. To avoid the expense which is always incidental to such operations, drop into the New York Dental Parlors, Elite building, and you can have an estimate given you of the cost.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, there was a crowd gathered around the Fort street Knish store and they were enjoying a novel sight. Two little darkies, one from Virginia and the other native, were disputing around in a bath tub, gaily attired in bathing suits, having "a wet time."

It was just unpacking some of the finest goods that have ever been seen in this market. Large draped state caskets, with massive corner mouldings and many other styles.

It is his intention to cater to all classes, and in accordance, has provided himself with the necessary stock, he has a first class assistant and is now ready and prepared in every way to conduct and arrange all funerals placed in his hands. Embalming a specialty.

Beyond the Bar.

It is not often that while dropping into some new place of business that one runs up against something out of the usual line, but it was certainly more than a surprise, when passing the place of the new undertaking house in the San Antonio Hall, to be called in by J. H. Townsend, the proprietor and shown some samples of his stock.

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He was just unpacking some of the finest goods that have ever been seen in this market. Large draped state caskets, with massive corner mouldings and many other styles.

It is his intention to cater to all classes, and in accordance, has provided himself with the necessary stock, he has a first class assistant and is now ready and prepared in every way to conduct and arrange all funerals placed in his hands. Embalming a specialty.

Beyond the Bar.

It is not often that while dropping into some new place of business that one runs up against something out of the usual line, but it was certainly more than a surprise, when passing the place of the new undertaking house in the San Antonio Hall, to be called in by J. H. Townsend, the proprietor and shown some samples of his stock.

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THE BEST
IN TOWN.

TAKE YOUR
CHOICE.

NOFFSCHLAEGGER CO., Ltd.
The Pioneer Wine & Liquor House
King near Bethel.

JUDD & CO

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
INSURANCE.

RENTS AND BILLS COLLECTED.

OFFICE:

307 Stangenwald Building,

Honolulu, T. H.

P. O. Box 667. Tel. 223 Main.

Honolulu Iron Works Co

...STEAM ENGINES...

BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, COOLERS, BRASS AND LEAD CASTINGS, and Machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Job work executed on shortest notice.

Board, \$4.50 per week
Meals, - - - 25c Each

PRIVATE ROOM FOR LADIES.
EVERYTHING NEW, CLEAN and FRESH.

The Popular Restaurant

Bethel Street, back of Postoffice.

Our Large

Grocery Department

Is now in full running order.

GROCERIES—

Delivered to Any Part of the City.

DON'T FORGET OUR

FRESH MEAT MARKET

C. Q. YEE HOP & CO.

Corner Beretania and Alakea.

PHONE 2511.

I. TANAKA.

Nuanu Street. Back of Club Stables.

Fine Bath House.

Fine Barber House.

Fine Imported Cigars.

Fine Boot Polish Stand.

The Pantheon...

HOTEL NEAR FORT.

Carrie Nation's Cocktail

Steam Beer on Draught and Bottled

ICE COLD.

WING LUNG

Fresh Fruits and Groceries

KONA BUTTER

TELEPHONE 1801 Blue KONA COFFEE

P. O. BOX 924.

GUAVA JELLY

Goods Delivered to All Parts of the City.

FRUITS BY EVERY STEAMER.

Corner King and Alakea Sts.

SACHS

ONE SHEET AND TWO PILLOW CASES

all in one box, and sold at from \$2 to \$4 per box. Each is hemstitched and embroidered and is altogether one of the daintiest novelties we have in the store. Remember the low prices—\$2 TO \$4 A BOX.

EXTRA SPECIAL ENGLISH BLACK CHEVIOTS

All Wool, 60 inches wide; very suitable for Skirts and Jackets for women, or suits of clothing for men. Merchant tailors are cordially invited to inspect these goods, as they are very cheap, having been imported before the high duty was put on. Worth \$2.50 per yard, but sold by us at—\$1 PER YARD.

On our center table you'll find a goodly assortment of choice REMNANTS OF COTTON GOODS, which we are clearing out at greatly Reduced Prices.

SHOP AT THE POPULAR STORE.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd
FORT STREET.

Modern Livery and First-Class Boarding.....

Rigs promptly delivered and called for in any part of the city

THE TERRITORY STABLES

King Street, Opposite Kawaiahao Church

TELEPHONE MAIN 35.

LARGE SHIPMENT —OF—

GASOLINE

Ex "Oregonian."

Agents von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.

QUEEN STREET.

TELEPHONE, MAIN 276.

Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

...Great Reduction in Prices...

Having made large additions to our machinery, we are now able to launder SPREADS, SHEETS, PILLOWSLIPS, TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE NAPKINS and TOWELS, at the rate of 25 CENTS per DOZEN, CASH.

Satisfactory work and prompt delivery guaranteed.

No fear of clothing being lost from Strikes.

We invite inspection of our laundry and methods, any time during business hours.

Ring up MAIN 73, and our wagons will call for your work.

Oahu Carriage M'g Co., Ltd.

1179 RIVER STREET, BETWEEN BERETANIA AND PAUHAU ST.

Carriage Makers, General Repairing

PAINTING, BLACKSMITHING, PHAETONS, BUGGIES AND HACKS MANUFACTURED.

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

A SMILE AT THE CALIFORNIA

is worth walking miles for, because you get a Good, Long, Healthy Drink of any Denomination you may choose to shout for.

ONIONS and APPETIZERS on the Lunch Counter.

VIDA & GRAY, Props.

Nuanu Street

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION CLOSES ITS LABORS

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES REJECTS THE DIVORCE CANON OF BISHOPS.

Proposal to Change the Name of the Church Goes Over to the Next Tri-ennial Convention—The Closing Exercises.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The troublesome question of marriage and divorce was set at rest for another three years today by the action of the House of Deputies of the tri-ennial convention rejecting both of the proposed canons on the subject which were passed by the House of Bishops.

The section forbidding the re-marriage of a divorced person by a priest of the church, together with the whole of canon 36, was rejected. Canon 37, which provides for the disciplining of persons married after being divorced, met with a similar fate. The House of Deputies passed an amendment to Article 10 of the constitution permitting forms of worship. Both houses today appointed members of a standing committee on capital and labor.

The Rev. Cameron Mann of Kansas City was nominated to be missionary Bishop of North Dakota in the place of the Rev. Dr. Pierce, who failed of election in the House of Deputies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Considerable routine business was transacted at today's session of the tri-ennial Episcopal convention, and in the House of Deputies there was an animated debate on the proposition to change the name of the church. This question did not come up as a direct issue, on a motion to concur with the House of Bishops in creating a joint commission to which the subject should be referred. There was much division of sentiment in regard to the matter. A proposal to refuse to consider the question in any form was strongly supported, but this, it was argued, would fail to show proper respect to the House of Bishops. Finally, the reference of the subject to a joint committee was agreed upon. No further action will be taken until the meeting of the general convention in 1904.

The Huntington amendment to Article 10 of the constitution, which was adopted yesterday by the House of Deputies, was non-concurred in by the Bishops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The tri-ennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America has adjourned sine die. The next convention is to be held at Boston in 1904.

The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the time, however, being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not decided today. It was agreed to make Hon-

olulu and Cuta missionary districts, and to create the missionary district of Salina out of the diocese of Kansas. The house failed to concur, however, in the proposed setting apart of a portion of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district. Both houses agreed to the report of the committee on the proposed Huntington amendment to Article 10 of the constitution. This action virtually relegates the matter to the next general convention. On the adoption of the report, Dr. Huntington said he would now give to the younger men the continuance of the fight he had begun.

Agreements were reached by the two houses on several minor matters. The usual resolutions of thanks were passed. The closing exercises of the convention were impressive. The Bishops, attired in their robes of office and preceded by Dr. Samuel Hart, secretary of the House of Bishops, and Rev. C. L. Hutchins, secretary of the House of Deputies, marched in procession into the church. As they walked up the main aisle the vested choir of Trinity and the congregation joined in the singing. The Bishops were seated on the platform inside the chancel, and prayer service was conducted by President Lindsay of the House of Deputies. Bishop Doan of Albany then called for a contribution to be applied toward reducing the deficit in the general missionary fund. The amount given was not announced, but it was very liberal. The triennial pastoral letter was read by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Many of the Bishops, presbyters and lay delegates will remain in California for some time visiting places of interest, but the majority will depart at once for their homes.

CONDITIONS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Government Forces Defeat Insurgents in a Brisk Battle.

COLON, Oct. 16.—The situation on the Isthmus of Panama is unchanged. News has been received here that the Government forces defeated the insurgents recently at Paname, killing a large number. Paname is now in the hands of the Government. The Government loss in the engagement was forty killed and wounded, among the latter being Colonel Navia. By a recent decree, all import duties in this department were doubled, and valorem duties now being 20 per cent. All liquor duties have also been doubled.

U. S. SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Number Attending Places of Instruction, Public and Private.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—About 21 per cent of the total population of the United States attend the public schools and about 2 per cent of the rest attend private schools, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Education. The grand total in all schools, elementary, secondary and higher, public and private, for the year ending July 1, 1900, was 17,920,206 pupils, an increase of 282,248 over the previous year.

SPORTS IN HONOLULU YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

(Continued from First Page.)

From that on the German chased the elusive pigskin with true Teutonic persistence, but their hoodoo was somewhere on the field and they never touched the chalk though they came near it more than once. At half time the score stood 12-0, and it looked like a gift to the Athletics as right. It was the second half they piled on ten points, using their opportunities for all they were worth. There was not much in the line of gifts thrown their way by their slower and more unscientific opponents that they did not work for all they were worth. It was from a spectator's point of view an uninteresting game and yet did not lack rush and spirit. For the Hackfelds Morse played the star game at r. b. b. showing coolness and skill throughout and Juisenberg at i. t. showed up to advantage. J. Marcellino was the particular star of the Athletics, who all played well, their combination being very good. They were swift on man and ball throughout and played the game collectively, as it should be played. The teams were:

Hackfelds. Panahoa Athletics.
Notley, center. Robinson
Renear, r. b. b. Armstrong
R. Samoa, r. b. b. Fuller
Matlock, l. b. b. Walker
Juisenberg, i. t. A. Walker
Clarke, c. e. Granwell
Spencer, l. e. J. Waterhouse
Morse, r. b. b. J. Marcellino
Harrison, l. b. b. A. Marcellino
Kiehlain, l. b. b. G. Waterhouse
Gurrey, c. e. Williamson

FAREWELL RECEPTION TO THE VISITING JESUIT FATHERS

Will Be Entertained at St. Louis College Upon Their Return from the Other Islands.

The congregation of the Catholic Church is planning a splendid reception for the two Jesuit priests, Fathers Boorman and Magevney, upon their return from the missions now being conducted at Walluku. The two eloquent lecturers will return by the Kinai on November 16th, which will be on Saturday, and a lecture will be delivered at the Cathedral Sunday evening by Father Boorman.

On Sunday, the 17th, the two Fathers will assist Bishop Gulstan and Father Valentine at the ceremonies attending the dedication of the new Catholic Church at Waikiki, which will be under the direct supervision of Father Valentine. The dedication rites are to be very impressive, and will be performed by the Bishop. Fathers Magevney and Boorman will address the congregation on the occasion.

On Monday evening, November 18th, the farewell reception will be given. St. Louis College has been chosen as the place for the reception, and elaborate preparations are being made to make the occasion one of enjoyment and success. The grounds will be transformed by hundreds of Japanese lantern globes, into a fairy-land of festivity, and flowers and greens will be used in great profusion in decorating the auditorium of the lecture rooms and the hallway of the college, which will be thrown open for the reception of the guests. The Catholic band will be in attendance, and a concert will be given. The Jesuits will deliver brief addresses, and a number of selections will be given by the Catholic quartet. After the formal program the occasion will be made a social one, and Protestants and Catholics alike are cordially invited to be present at the demonstration, to pay their respects to the two eloquent lecturers who conducted the enthusiastic mission of three weeks' duration at the Catholic Church a short time ago. Fathers Magevney and Boorman will sail on the following Tuesday by the Alameda for the Coast, bearing with them the goodwill and friendship of many Protestants as well as members of the Catholic flock.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of Letters remaining uncalled for at the General Delivery of the Honolulu Postoffice up to October 27, 1901:

Armstrong, Morris Knight, Mrs. J. P.
Andrews, Henry Lane, Capt. A. L.
Anderson, A. Lehman, Irving
Anderson, L. (2) Meyer, Mrs. Augusta
Beum, Chas. Reum, Chas.
Belle, W. J. McDonald, Rev. D.
Berg, M. A. Nelson, F. A.
Boardman, Louise Nelson, Charity
Brown, Ida M. Nilsen, Mrs. H.
Brown, Joe Norman, Mrs. M.
Brook, Lizzie Plaine, Mary
Campbell, E. M. Parker, Mrs. F. L.
Carr, Mrs. L. Pratt, Mrs. L. L.
Christina, Mrs. Paulsen, E.
Cook, Miss S. G. Perry, Mr.
Collins, J. R. Kelly, Thos.
Cooper, H. G. Reichenberg, F. L.
Cunningham, Alfred Robbins, E. E., Jr.
Dickman, George Sheldon, Henry
Forbes, F. Summers, Chas.
Gilbert, L. Taylor, H. J.
Hallinan, Jas. Taylor, Walter
Harris, Miss Annie Trainor, Thos.
Haber, Joe Taylor, Mrs. Lucy
Harrison, Henry Von Reiderman, C. R.
Harris, Mrs. F. P. Warren, W. B.
Houghtaling, Miss Walton, H. P.
Judd, Mrs. C. H. Warren, J. L.
Jones, R. W. Wallace, W. B.
Juel, Mrs. Anna Welles, Louis
Keyser, H. A. (2) Wilcox, Miss E. L.
Kinney, Clarence

Packages.

When calling for above, mail, please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT, Postmaster.

A Word to Travelers.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home with out a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Subscribers to The Republican not receiving their papers promptly will confer a favor by notifying the Business office. Telephone Main 218.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOM AND BOARD—Honolulu Hotel. Rooms, \$2.50; board, \$4.00 per week. Best in town: single meals 25 cents. Sunday dinner, turkey, chicken, etc., 20 cents.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

Served at state dinners at the White House.

Used by Royalty and the reigning Princes throughout the world.

A beverage fit for "the gods" and within the reach of mortals.

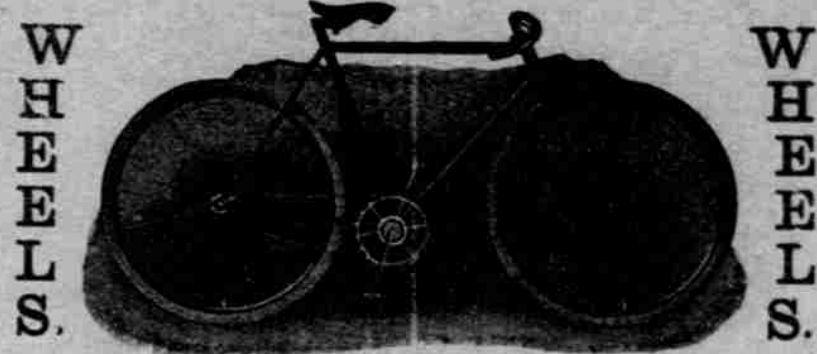
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

For Sale by MACFARLANE & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

WHITMAN & CO.

CARRY IN STOCK

Cleanable Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Water Filters,
Lamps. Water Coolers.



Guns, Ammunition, Razors,
Knives and Plated Ware

91 KING STREET.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified Advertisements in this column will be inserted at 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line second insertion; 25 cents per line per week; 35 cents per line two weeks, and 50 cents per line per month.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Swedish woman wants work. Accustomed to any kind of house work or take care of children. Apply 1047 Bethel street.

WANTED—To buy second hand sewing machine; Singer preferred. 1288 Fort street.

WANTED—Partner with a small capital to increase good paying business. L. J. Republican office.

WANTED—Class now formed for Spanish conversation. For particulars address Box 640.

WANTED—To sell some fine white diamond rings; also fine opal rings; reasonable prices. Watches repaired on time. G. Dietz, near Hotel, in Fremont's store.

WANTED—Girls to do laundry work. Apply Sanitary Steam Laundry, Kawaiahao and South streets.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Single or suite of furnished rooms; central location. Apply MacKenzie, El Primero Building, Alakea St.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room; \$8 per month. Small furnished room, \$5. 53 Vineyard street.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, mosquito proof; electric light; pleasant location; meals can be had or not. Apply to Langston Building, King street.

FOR RENT—Nicely-furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen. No. 41 Vineyard street, between Fort and Nuuanu.

FOR RENT—Newly furnished front rooms, from \$1.50 up; fine location. Cor. Vineyard and Punchbowl.

ROOMS and board, newly furnished, mosquito-proof, electric lights; also, best table board; terms reasonable. Helen's Court, adjoining Elite building, on Adams Lane, off Hotel street. Tel. White 3461.

FOR RENT—Two (2) story house at Kakaiake-Pa on Young street, containing 2 bedrooms upstairs, and 2 bedrooms, 1 double room, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath room and patent water closet down stairs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES ON the premises of the Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Marmion and South streets. The cottages contain 4 rooms, kitchen and bath room. No extra charge for hot and cold water and electric lights. Rent reasonable. Apply on the premises to J. Lightfoot, manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New Automatic Sewing machine. Best in the world. Sold on installment, easy payments. 1288 Fort street.

PUTTING UP A GOOD ARGUMENT

The LA INSULAR OF AMERICA cigar is unlike any other 5c. cigar as regards SHAPE, QUALITY, and WORKMANSHIP. The smoker notices its distinctiveness and likens it to the MANILA of old. The American Insular is made of a blend of tobacco particularly desirable for this climate, in a factory where personal cleanliness is exacted.

It has that MANILA flavor and effect so desirable in the tropics.

We give each dealer a guarantee whereby he may return the cigars anytime within one year and receive purchase price paid in full. Dealer can't get stuck, can he? If out of town buyers return them we will pay freight charges. Not much risk there either. But don't think that a cigar which we unconditionally back to this extent everywhere is anything like the cigars made by manufacturers generally. It is altogether different.

It will cost the dealer a little more because it costs us more, but any dealer who has sold the La Insular of America will tell you it is his leader today.

The trade name is registered by us at Washington, D. C. The labels purchased by us of the Lithographer and the cigars made under our personal supervision to order. It has taken one year to produce this brand. It is a PERFECT smoke.

DAVID LAWRENCE & CO., LIMITED

Fort near Merchant Street, Honolulu

FATHER DAMIEN AND THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC MISSION AT MOLOKAI

Wonderful Work of the Famous Priest Who Devoted His
Later Life to Ministering to the Unclean—Was
First Stationed On Hawaii When He
Came to These Islands.

THE history of Father Damien is the history of the Catholic Church at Molokai; it is a history thrilling with pathos, interesting as a romance, and ending like a tragedy.

Tremelo, France, is a small village in the level lands of Brabant. It lies in the south of these lands and almost under the shadow of Louvain, that famous university town, being but six miles to the north of it.

In the village is a house of the simplest type a house that would hardly attract the eye, even of a pilgrim—yet one to which some day pilgrimages of Honoluluans touring the world may be made, as the very village has become hallowed in Hawaii by reason of the glorious name of him who was born there, and from there went forth to martyrdom with a heart that never parted him even unto the end.

There was born January 3rd, 1860, Joseph Damien de Veuster, the seventh of eight children of whom two were nuns and two were priests. He was very early in life noted for the simplicity and purity of his character.

He was directed by his superiors to prepare himself for the voyage to Hawaii, then better known as the Sandwich Islands. These beautiful islands had been placed in 1825 by Pope Leo XII in the special care of the "Picpus" Congregation, their chief duty being the "preaching of the gospel to the heathen."

But, no sooner had Father Pamphile received his commission, than he was prostrated by an attack of typhus fever. His passage in an outward-bound vessel had been engaged and his preparations for his departure completed, but for some months he could not hope to enter upon his arduous duty as had been allotted to him. What was to be done? An inspiration seized Father Damien. He hastened to the bedside of his brother and asked if it would be a consolation to him if he were to offer himself as a substitute. His prayer was granted and after he had said the last farewell to his family—after he had given a last and fond look at the land of his birth he loved so well, Father Damien embarked on the vessel which set sail

or shine. He said mass, in turn, at his several widely scattered chapels. These chapels he built with such help as he could command. He painted them and decorated them to suit the taste of the natives and kept them in repair. There were three thousand natives in his district and of these he said:

"Well, I certainly love my savages, who will soon be more civilized than Europeans. They all here know how to read and write, and are quite well dressed on Sundays."

The end was not yet. The aspirations of that dauntless soul could not permit its possessor to remain contented with the round of parish work in Kohala, Hawaii. His hour approached. Being present, as guest, at the dedication of the Vailaba church, Bishop Margret expressed his sorrow that he had not missionaries enough so that he might spare one for the care of the suffering lepers at Molokai. Eagerly Father Damien appealed to the Bishop, reminding him that recent arrivals from Europe had made the case clear enough.

"Monsieur," said he, "there are your new missionaries; one of them can take my district, and if you will be kind enough to allow it, I will go to Molokai and labor for the poor lepers whose wretched state of bodily and spiritual misfortune has often made my heart bleed within me."

That very day without one word of farewell Father Damien embarked with the Bishop on a small vessel that had touched at the island of Maui with a consignment of fifty lepers bound for the settlement of Molokai. Upon their arrival at the settlement, the Bishop called all the people together and addressed them in a voice quivering with emotion: "So far, my children," said he, "you have been left alone and uncared for. But you shall be no longer. Behold, I have brought you one who will be a father to you, and who loves you so much that for your welfare, and for the sake of your immortal souls, he does not hesitate to become one of you, to love and die with you."

Thus, in his thirty-third year, Father Damien voluntarily entered upon his mission among the lepers, a mission that was at last crowned with glorious martyrdom.

As is well known, the island of Molokai is forty miles in length and seven miles in the widest part. From the super cliffs that line its northern shore it tapers to a narrow desert in the south. One may pass in a few hours' ride from the high mountains of the north to the palm-forested and by slender waterfalls, that seem to leap from the very clouds, and are trebled in volume after every shower, to a land that has never drank a drop of rain—far the trade wind clouds are wrung dry before they cast their shadows on it, and from shore to shore it is a living desolation.

Under those rain fed windward cliffs immediately to these far away islands, lost in the immensity of the great Pacific.

On the feast day of his patron, St. Joseph, March 19th, 1864, Father Damien landed at Honolulu. For this, his first year, he ministered to the lepers at Molokai. He had been established in the Hawaiian Islands when this, the youngest member of the congregation arrived.

He was twenty-four years of age, fresh from the University of Louvain, having had no practical experience as a teacher or a preacher in the church or in the world; his services were sorely needed, but he had yet to be ordained before he could be forwarded to the field of action. It was not long, however, before he received his ordination. He said his first mass at Whitsunday, 1864, and immediately afterwards set forth upon his duties as a priest.

All early travelers in the Hawaiian Islands, all tourists, all of our contemporaries who have become acquainted with the natives of these islands, have united in celebrating the "arms of the Hawaiians as a race. From the day of the first settlement

AMELIORATION OF PRISON DISCIPLINE SYSTEM IN VOGUE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Time a Convict Enters British Prison He Proceeds in Degrees of Punishment Toward Liberty—Tickets of Leave.

THE amelioration of prison discipline in the last twenty years has been so marked that even those persons who rarely observe anything have noticed the change. The abolition of the ticket system, although not general in the United States, is practically so in all the Northern States, and it no longer exists in any European country. Its abuses were so varied and incurable that it was necessary to root it out entirely, and this has been done, except in a few States in the South, where the social conditions are such as to prevent any radical changes unless pushed with persistent effort. That was the most important step made in prison reform, and its good effects upon the prisoners are so obvious that they cannot be questioned. There is, however, more harmony of method in the prisons of different States, or even in the different prisons of the same State, the management of the institution being the author, for the most part, of its body of rules and regulations, although in New York a long step in the centralization of authority has been made, and in the similar methods of administration.

In British Prisons. It is possible that, with the frequent improvements made in the condition of convicts in recent years, those who profit by them may be interested in the methods employed in Great Britain, where the discipline is stern and unyielding, and every day of a sentence has twenty-four hours of time in it. It has fallen to my lot to do a long "lazing" in a public works prison in England, and the experience has no alleviating memory. It was simply unalloyed hades.

On conviction and sentence the prisoner is taken to a county prison to do nine months of separate confinement. This is spent in a large cell, well warmed, lighted and ventilated without a bed for the first three months, with a bed two nights in the week for another three months, and then with increasing frequency until the last month, when a bed, with sheets, rug and pillow is given every night.

The work is sewing bags and weaving, and the task is as much as a green hand can do with industry. The food is ample but unvaried—25 ounces of bread daily, made from unbleached flour; a pint of gruel for breakfast and supper, based upon 4 ounces of oatmeal; and a pint of soup for dinner. On the other three days, with 8 ounces of potatoes daily. The food is "lean, served in the cell, hot and is ample for a man not working it. The open air.

No one except a keeper comes into the cell. The governor of the prison passes the open door daily, and the doctor comes if summoned. No books except a Bible, prayer book and hymn book are given, and there is no variation in this awful period, which many men break down physically or mentally. The keeper is not allowed to speak to a prisoner except in the briefest terms, and then only to issue an order. About six months in this separate confinement without hearing a human voice except at church service, and the whole nine months of "separate" without speaking to a fellow-prisoner. The intention of this imprisonment is to give the prisoner a realizing sense of his position, and it fetches him every time by its cold, calm, silent, unchanging oppression.

The "separates" being finished the prisoner is transferred to the public works prison, of which there are now four in England—Darremore, Portland, Parkhurst and Brixton—with a female prison at Aylesbury, in Oxfordshire. Men who were engaged in the same offense, or brothers, are not sent to the same prison.

Punishment of Men. The transfer is made in a prison car, which is simply an exclusive carriage, and the traveler is not made the wretched victim of public curiosity.

Arriving on the public works, the prisoner is assigned to outside work and kept at it. There is an average of one warder or assistant warder to every ten men, besides a battalion of the Royal Infantry for guards at each station. These warders are long service men with first-class discharges from the army, navy or marine corps, in which school they have learned the art of drill and discipline. They are forbidden to construe any offense they may observe in any other way than as a subject of report, and report his punishment in 999 cases out of 1,000.

Punishment consists of confinement in separate cells, light and warm, with one of bread and one pint of water daily, loss of class, privileges of writing or receiving letters or visits. For assaults on officers the penalty is flogging with either the cat or birch, not more than thirty-nine strokes of either; but no man fails to be taken to the hospital who has received twenty cuts of the cat. The work is redefining marsh land, building fortresses, quarrying stone or cutting it for building purposes. But the day's work, even in summer, is rarely more than seven hours. Meals are taken in the cell, and the food is not sufficient. There are no fat men in penal servitude. It is prescribed to the fraction of an ounce and if the prisoner feels that he has not his allowance he can, at all times, eat what is weighed or measured in his own presence.

Classes of Convicts. As his sentence wears away the prisoner passes into different classes, which are shown by the facings on his jacket, with increased privileges, and the last year of his sentence, if he has been a good-conductor man throughout, may be spent in the special class, which gives him a blue dress, and every two months and more frequent letters. The burden of penal servitude falls in with the perpetual supervision, which never relaxes. No man can go out of sight of the officer in charge of his part nor pass behind him. He must not talk, laugh, nor even smile. He is not allowed any other article in his possession than a comb and a razor. He can have no paper nor pencil, but one piece of soap, one towel one wooden spoon, one plate, tin cup and washbasin. He must be silent, obedient and, although the rules do not say so, he must look as miserable as it is intended to make him feel. The

weekly dietary scale never changes. There are no holidays except Good Friday and Christmas, and these are only marked by chapel service, which never changes. No outsiders ever come to speak, nor are there any visitors ever admitted into the prison. In eight years I never heard a woman's voice in speech or song; never tasted fruit, nor any other vegetable than peas and potatoes; never spoke to a fellow-prisoner except surreptitiously. During imprisonment the worst offense possible is to have tobacco. The beet of an old pipe that is blowing about, snatched up, will cost six months' short time—if caught. Every man is searched five times a day; his cell is visited and searched two or three times a week, and yet the men do get tobacco, and take long risks to get it.

On discharge the prisoner receives a ticket-of-leave, which may be canceled at any time before the expiration of the whole sentence; also, three to six pounds sterling gratuity (\$15 to \$30 of United States money). His hard treatment has done him no good, for 55 per cent of the men in penal servitude are second-time offenders, and 20 per cent are third-timers. After that they are dead.

KELLY—KENNY.

Something About the Hyphenated South African Leader.

Margaret De Fontenay in Washington.

In announcing the other day that General Kelly-Kenny had been appointed to the post of adjutant general of the British army, in succession to Sir Evelyn Wood, I omitted to state that he was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, hailing from the County Clare. He is the son of Thomas Kelly of Treanmannagh, County Clare, and the Kenny is a surname which he added to his own on his succession to the landed property of an uncle. He is one of the few field officers whose reputation has not suffered in connection with the South African campaign, for military men are well aware that the principal credit for the surrender of General Cronje and of his force—the first crushing blow inflicted by the English on the Boers—belongs to him.

Incidentally, I may state that General Sir William Butler has entirely recovered not only his military prestige but likewise the good will of the public. It may be remembered that just before the outbreak of the war Sir William, while acting Governor General at the Cape, protested in the strongest fashion against the foolishness of the policy which neglected to keep military preparations in line with the aggressiveness of the course to which the home government had committed him. Sir William declared that it would require at least 300,000 men to vanquish the Boers, as well as a great deal more ordnance than England at that time possessed in South Africa, and insisted that it was iniquitous to provoke war without being prepared for it. For this he was recalled, held up to public obloquy as something very much akin to a traitor, and subjected to so much public execration that when Queen Victoria visited Bristol to open the infirmary there he was requested to keep away and abstain from the position which he should have assumed by her side as general-in-command of the district. Yet the hooting and hissing with which it was expected he would be greeted by the populace should mark the pleasure of her majesty.

Every warning he uttered, however, has come true, and the English people now realize that there was at least a general cleverness enough to see things as they really were, and who had the courage to say so. Sir William is being treated with the most marked and distinguished consideration by the War Department under its new administration. Lord Roberts has been staying with him as his guest, and all the wives of the staff officers at Plymouth, who are butted at first from calling on Lady Butler on account of the unpopularity of her husband, are now cruelly regretting that they were so short-sighted and that they did not show themselves more friendly when Sir William and his talented wife, the wife of the "Roll Call," and of other stirring battle scenes, were under a totally undeserved cloud.

Responsibility of Common Carriers. From the Boston Transcript.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has recently given a decision to the effect that common carriers are responsible for injuries to passengers in their conveyances, which may be inflicted by drunken and disorderly persons. The court, reviewing a case that was brought before it, says: "If there is danger, or after they ought to be, and the employees fail to remove, subdue or overpower the turbulent individual, after knowing that there is danger, or after they ought to have known that there was danger, if they had not exercised proper care, that failure is negligence, for the consequences of which the company is liable." The drunken passenger is always a nuisance and often a menace, and the court's words have a wide application outside of Maryland.

Powhouse in Place of Krags. From the Minneapolis Journal.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale is at the head of a movement for sending modern agricultural implements to the Filipinos. Soon the Philippine Tagal will be riding merrily on a cultivator or a harrower "instead of mounting barbed steeds to fright the souls of fearful adversaries."

SOMETHING NEW IN BUILDING MATERIAL

Crushed Rock, Sand
and Cement Now
Being Used.

BRICK AND STONE MUST GIVE WAY

THE NEW PROCESS IS KNOWN AS
"POURED" METHOD OF
CONSTRUCTION.

Several New Structures in Honolulu
Built by the New Process and It
Promises to Become Very Popular
in This City.

NEW IDEA in building, which has only comparatively recently been adopted in cities of the mainland, has reached Hawaii and is being put into practice extensively in Honolulu. Brick and stone are dispensed with and a preparation of cement takes their place, the cement being "poured" into wooden molds or forms, which when the mass within them has hardened to rock-like firmness and solidity, are removed, leaving a perfect fireproof, and substantial wall, column, roof, or whatever other portion of the building has been molded. These buildings have come to be known as "poured" buildings, and such a one in process of being constructed is the new Punahou Preparatory School, at Oahu College. A visit to the new building will be to most Honoluluans a revelation. The walls of the structure are rapidly going up, the entire sides of the building being raised 18 inches during yesterday. The rapidity of the building and its comparative inexpensiveness are its chief elements of value.

The peculiar conditions of the Hawaiian Islands render this method of building most desirable, since all the materials necessary for the substantial part of the structure are right at hand and do not need to be freighted across the ocean. The solid is formed of a mixture of crushed rock, rock sand and cement, with sufficient water to bring it to a soft, doughy consistency, and into the molds that are prepared to receive it this mixture is poured, allowed to harden, and by this process becomes solid wall.

Process of Construction. The cribs or forms into which the mixture is poured and which are so built that the lower portion can be slipped off and placed on top of the upper, the upright fixtures being left stationary as the wall goes up, so that a firm grip may be kept on the wall and the perpendicular direction maintained. The cement mixture dries and hardens completely within a period of twelve hours, and as soon as one strata hardens the crib is removed from the slides on either side and placed in those above, forming another crib some three feet in height, ready for filling. In the wall structures, to increase the tensile strength, long, twisted rods of steel are stood vertically through the space of the crib, and when the cement mixture is poured into the crib and hardens the twisted rods are imbedded in the formation.

An ingenious piece of machinery is used for the mixing of the crushed rock and cement. Quantities of crushed rock and rock sand, in the proper proportions, are thrown into a revolving cylinder, and to this is added the prescribed amount of cement dust. Water from a pipe leading to the center of the cylinder, or barrel wheel, is then slowly allowed to run, and the wheel revolves, churning and mixing the materials thoroughly until a doughy mass of the mixture is ready for the wheelbarrows and the elevator, to be taken to the top of the wall and poured into the waiting cribs.

Elaborate Patterns Possible. The shape and imprint of the hardened mass is an exact reproduction of the inside of the crib, and by this process elaborate patterns in decoration can be molded into the hardened rock. The front of the Club stables was molded in this way, and the entire building of the Automobile stables is of "poured" material, as is also the foundation of the Youngs building and the Sacks building now going up. The cribs may be so arranged as to give the appearance of cut stone, the pattern being checked off in blocks. Elaborate castings are done on the columns and about the windows and over the arched doorways. At the new Preparatory School several columns of the smoothness of marble have been cast, the mixture being truly "poured" in this case, as in the casting of cylindrical columns and such work the preparation is used in almost fluid form. Moldings of beautiful decorative patterns are made in this way, and attached to the buildings when completed, or are imprinted in the main walls.

Practically Indestructible. As to the durability of the cement mixture, its champions point triumphantly to the cement rock of the ruins of Pompeii unearthed in modern times, the cement having been made 1,000 years before Christ. There is no doubt of its strength and durability. Thor-



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The sports of childhood did not attract him, yet he was a healthy, robust lad, not given to brooding. He loved the fields that encircled his native village; he wandered there wrapped in childish reveries—a poet without passion, dreaming the dreams that no one but himself could interpret. He followed the sheep to their pasture, and sported with the lambs, and he was known by all the shepherds thereabout and was called fondly and familiarly "the little shepherd."

So passed his younger days in the hamlet, that but for the fate and renown he made for himself in Molokai, might never have been known or named abroad.

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On the feast day of his patron, St. Joseph, March 19th, 1864, Father Damien landed at Honolulu. For this, his first year, he ministered to the lepers at Molokai. He had been established in the Hawaiian Islands when this, the youngest member of the congregation arrived.

He was twenty-four years of age, fresh from the University of Louvain, having had no practical experience as a teacher or a preacher in the church or in the world; his services were sorely needed, but he had yet to be ordained before he could be forwarded to the field of action. It was not long, however, before he received his ordination. He said his first mass at Whitsunday, 1864, and immediately afterwards set forth upon his duties as a priest.

All early travelers in the Hawaiian Islands, all tourists, all of our contemporaries who have become acquainted with the natives of these islands, have united in celebrating the "arms of the Hawaiians as a race. From the day of the first settlement



CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MOLOKAI—SHOWING FATHER DAMIEN'S
TOMB AND THE HISTORIC TREE.

lies a plateau, about six thousand acres in extent, washed on three sides by the tumultuous sea, while the fourth side is guarded by a precipitous mountain wall two thousand feet in height. The land there is grassy and undulating, scantily supplied with trees as one approaches the cliff. The rocky shore affords no landing save in fair weather. Nature seems to have set this almost inaccessible corner of land aside for a particular purpose. It was once hot lava that flowed into the sea that cooled it and claimed it for its own. A grievous land it is, for this is the site of the Lepers Settlement on Molokai. Nothing can be more formidable than the walls of adamant that shut it out from the heights and depths of surpassing beauty. The very walls themselves are decked with dangling gardens of flowers and ferns, festooned with pendulous vines that are but a foretaste of the perennial loveliness of the verdant vales beyond them.

Father Damien did not pause to contemplate the natural beauty of his environment, the sumptuous adornments of perpetual summer, the splendor of the sea. He had no time for the delights of the eye; his five senses failed him as he surveyed his painful exile.

In 1873, in May, 1873, that Father Damien arrived at Molokai. About eighty lepers were in the hospital; the others with a few helpers had taken their abode further up toward the valley. They had cut down the old "punahala" groves to build their houses, though a great many had nothing but branches of trees with which to construct their small shelters. These small frames were covered with sugar cane leaves; the best ones with "pili" grass.

Father Damien was sheltered during several months under the single "pendulous" tree which is preserved up to the present time, and underneath which Father Damien is buried. Under such primitive roofs were living, pell-mell, without distinction of age or sex, old or new cases, all more or less strangers to

on my recent visit to the settlement. I am.

"Your friend,
"LILOKALANI."

For more than sixteen years Father Damien ministered to the spiritual and temporal wants of the lepers of Molokai. For thirteen years he showed no signs of leprosy, but he always felt that sooner or later his hour must come and that he must die of leprosy among his people. At last a letter was received from him containing these appalling words: "Having no doubt of the true character of my disease, I feel calm, resigned and happier among my people. God alone knows what is best for my own satisfaction, and with that conviction I say daily, 'Fiat voluntas tua.' Please pray for your afflicted friend, and commend me and my luckless people to all servants of the Lord."

That paragraph in print went around the world to give all men assurance that there are still priests of the church who are sacrificing their lives for the glory of God and the love of their fellow men.

His life work was accomplished and it must forever remain one of the noblest examples of devotion and self-sacrifice in the world's history.

The church he built is still there, in charge of Fathers Vendelin and Joseph, with four lay brothers and four Sisters of the Sacred Heart to help them in their work of abnegation and self-sacrifice.

JEAN SERATTE.

A Profitless Venture. From the Springfield Republican.

It is stated of the 500 latest arrivals from the Alaskan gold district of Nome that not one of them brought back as much money as was taken out. Unquestionably this may be said of the whole Alaskan gold development—it has cost the country more than it has yielded in yellow metal.



CEMETERY AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT, MOLOKAI.

dently struck by something that had been said, for instead of retiring to rest, he used to stay up a good part of the night praying earnestly to God.

While in this serious vein he resolved upon entering a religious order. His brother Augustus was then an ecclesiastical student of the Religious Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, better known as the "Picpus" Fathers, and so-called from the name of the house in the Janbours St. Ointine, in Paris, where they were first established. To his brother Joseph he made his wishes known, and was advised by him to follow in the footsteps of the fathers of Picpus. With what reluctance we know not, the father's consent was obtained and Joseph became a Lay Brother in the Congregation he was ultimately to adorn as one of its greatest lights.

In 1863, while Father Damien was still in minor orders, his brother Pam-

of the whites in Hawaii these "savages" could have taught them by precept and example etiquette and social ceremony that would have graced the "Salons" of Europe—all native to the land, natural to the people, bred in the bone and transmitted in their blood—and all lost upon the foreigner who too often was a bore or a bully.

Father Damien found his flock not blameless, but apart from the sin of Adam, he writes to his brother: "You could not wish for better people—gentle, pleasant mannered, exceedingly tender hearted, they neither seek to amass riches, nor live in luxury, or dress finely; but are most hospitable and ready to deprive themselves of the necessaries in order to supply your every want."

For nine years Father Damien was stationed in Hawaii. His parish was a large one. Upon the back of a mule he followed mountain trails, in rain

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FATHER DAMIEN AND THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC MISSION AT MOLOKAI

Wonderful Work of the Famous Priest Who Devoted His Later Life to Ministering to the Unclean—Was First Stationed On Hawaii When He Came to These Islands.

THE history of Father Damien is the history of the Catholic Church at Molokai; it is a history thrilling with pathos, interesting as a romance, and ending like a tragedy.

Tremelo, France, is a small village in the level lands of Brabant. It lies in the south of these lands and almost under the shadow of Louvain, that famous university town, being but six miles to the north of it.

In the village is a house of the simplest type—a house that would hardly attract the eye, even of a pilgrim—yet one to which some day pilgrimages of Honolulu, touring the world may be made, as the very village has become hallowed in Hawaii by reason of the glorious name of him who was born there, and from there went forth to martyrdom with a heart that never parted him even until the end.

There was born January 3rd, 1840, Joseph Damien de Veuster, the son of eight children of whom two were nuns and two were priests. He was very early in life noted for the simplicity and purity of his character.

He was directed by his superiors to prepare himself for the voyage to Hawaii, then better known as the Sandwich Islands. These beautiful islands had been placed in 1825 by Pope Leo XII in the special care of the "Pious" Congregation, their chief duty being the "preaching of the gospel to the heathen."

But, no sooner had Father Pamphile received his commission, than he was prostrated by an attack of typhus fever. His passage in an outward-bound vessel had been engaged and his preparations for his departure completed, but for some months he could not hope to enter upon so arduous a duty as had been allotted to him. What was to be done? An inspiration seized Father Damien. He hastened to the bedside of his brother and asked if it would be a consolation to him if he were to offer himself as a substitute. His prayer was granted and after he had said the last farewell to his family—after he had given a last and fond look at the land of his birth he loved so well, Father Damien embarked on the vessel which set sail

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"Well, I certainly love my savages, who will soon be more civilized than Europeans. They all here know how to read and write, and are quite well dressed on Sundays."

The end was not yet. The aspirations of that dauntless soul could not permit its possessor to remain contented with the round of parish work in Kohala, Hawaii. His hour approached. Being present, as guest, at the dedication of the Wailuku church, Bishop Margret expressed his sorrow that he had not missionaries enough so that he might spare one for the care of the suffering lepers at Molokai. Eagerly Father Damien appealed to the Bishop, reminding him that recent arrivals from Europe had made the case clear enough. "Monsieur," said he, "here are your new missionaries; one of them can take my district, and if you will be kind enough to allow it, I will go to Molokai and labor for the poor lepers whose wretched state of bodily and spiritual misfortune has often made my heart bleed within me."

That very day without one word of farewell Father Damien embarked with the Bishop on a small vessel that had touched at the island of Maui with a consignment of fifty lepers bound for the settlement of Molokai. Upon their arrival at the settlement, the Bishop called all the people together and addressed them in a voice quivering with emotion: "So far, my children," said he, "you have been left alone and uncared for. But you shall be no longer. Behold, I have brought you one who will be a father to you, and who loves you so much that for your welfare, and for the sake of your immortal souls, he does not hesitate to become one of you, to love and die with you."

Thus, in his thirty-third year, Father Damien voluntarily entered upon his mission among the lepers, a mission that was at last crowned with glorious martyrdom.

As is well known, the island of Molokai is forty miles in length and but seven miles in the widest part. From the superb cliffs that line its northern shore it tapers to a narrow desert in the south. One may pass in a few hours' ride from the Gardens of Eden, walled in by fern-clad palisades and fed by slender waterfalls, that seem to leap from the very clouds, and are trebled in volume after every shower, to a land that has never drank a drop of rain—for the trade wind clouds are wrung dry before they cast their shadow on it, and from shore to shore it is a living desolation.

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As is well known, the island of Molokai is forty miles in length and but seven miles in the widest part. From the superb cliffs that line its northern shore it tapers to a narrow desert in the south. One may pass in a few hours' ride from the Gardens of Eden, walled in by fern-clad palisades and fed by slender waterfalls, that seem to leap from the very clouds, and are trebled in volume after every shower, to a land that has never drank a drop of rain—for the trade wind clouds are wrung dry before they cast their shadow on it, and from shore to shore it is a living desolation.

Under these rain fed windward cliffs immediately to these far away islands, lost in the immensity of the great Pacific.

On the feast day of his patron, St. Joseph, March 19th, 1844, Father Damien landed at Honolulu. For this twenty-eight years the "Pious" Fathers had been established in the Hawaiian Islands when this, the youngest member of the congregation arrived.

He was twenty-four years of age, fresh from the University of Louvain, having had no practical experience as a teacher or a preacher in the church or in the world; his services were sorely needed, but he had yet to be ordained before he could be forwarded to the field of action. It was not long, however, before he received his ordination. He said his first mass at Whiteside, 1864, and immediately afterwards set forth upon his duties as a priest.

All early travelers in the Hawaiian Islands, all tourists, all of our contemporaries who have become acquainted with the natives of these islands, have united in celebrating the "charms of the Hawaiians as a race." From the day of the first settlement

AMELIORATION OF PRISON DISCIPLINE

SYSTEM IN VOGUE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Time a Convict Enters British Prison He Proceeds in Degree of Punishment Toward Liberty—Tickets of Leave.

THE amelioration of prison discipline in the last twenty years has been so marked that even those persons who rarely observe anything have noted the change. The abolition of the contract system, although not general in the United States, is practically so in all the Northern States, and it no longer exists in any European country. Its abuses were so varied and incalculable that it was necessary to root it out entirely, and this has been done, except in a few States in the South, where the social conditions are such as to prevent any radical changes unless pushed with persistent effort. That was the most important step made in prison reform, and its good effects upon the prisoners are so obvious that they cannot be questioned. There is, however, little harmony of method in the prisons of different States, or even in the quarters of the same State, the management of each institution being the author, for the most part, of its body of rules and regulations, although in New York a long step in the centralization of authority has been made, and in the similar methods of administration.

In British Prisons. It is possible that with the frequent improvements made in the condition of convicts in recent years, those who profit by them may be interested in the methods employed in Great Britain, where the discipline is stern and unyielding, and every day of a sentence has twenty-four hours of time in it. It has fallen to my lot to do a long "jagging" in a public works prison in England, and the experience has no alleviating memory. It was simply unalloyed hades.

In confinement and sentence the prisoner is taken to a county prison to do nine months of separate confinement. This is spent in a large cell, well warmed, lighted and ventilated without a bed for the first three months; with a bed two nights in the week for another three months, and then with increasing frequency until the month, when a bed, with sheets, rug and pillow is given every night.

The work is sowing bars and weaving, and the task is as much as a green hand can do with industry. The food is ample but unvaried—25 ounces of bread daily, made from unbleached flour; a pint of gruel for breakfast and supper, based upon 4 ounces of oatmeal; and a pint of soup for dinner, dry before the fire, and 5 ounces of meat on the other three days, with 8 ounces of potatoes daily. The food is cheap, but the work is hard, and is ample for a man not working in the open air.

No one except a keeper comes into the cell. The governor of the prison passes the open door daily, and the doctor comes if summoned. No books except a Bible, prayer book and hymn book are given, and there is no variation in this awful period, in which men break down physically or mentally. The keeper is not allowed to speak to a prisoner except in the briefest terms, and then only to issue an order. I spent six months in this separate confinement without hearing a human voice except at church service, and the whole nine months of "separate" without speaking to fellow prisoners. The intention of this imprisonment is to give the prisoner a real sense of his position, and it fetches him every time by its cold, calm, silent, unchanging oppression.

The "separates" being finished the prisoner is transferred to the public works prison, of which there are now four in England—Dartmoor, Portland, Parkhurst and Boreham—with a female prison at Aylesbury, in Oxfordshire. Men who were engaged in the same offense, or brothers, are sent to the same prison.

Punishment of Men. The transfer is made in a prison cart, which is simply an exclusive carriage, and the traveler is not made the wretched victim of public curiosity.

Arriving on the public works, the prisoner is assigned to outside work and kept at it. There is an average of one warder or assistant warder to every ten men, besides a battalion of the Royal Infantry for guard at each station. These warders are long service men with first-class discharges from the army, navy or marine corps in which school they have learned to obey an order from a superior is sacred. They are forbidden to construe any offense they may observe in any other way than as a subject of report, and report means punishment in 1000 cases out of 1,000.

weekly dietary scale never changes. There are no holidays except Good Friday and Christmas, and these are only marked by chapel service, which never changes. No outsiders ever come to speak, nor are there any visitors ever admitted into the prison. In eight years I never heard a woman's voice in speech or song; never tasted fruit, nor any other vegetable than peas and potatoes; never spoke to a fellow prisoner except surreptitiously. During imprisonment the worst offense possible is to have tobacco. The best of an old pipe that is blowing about, snatched up, will cost six months' short time—if caught. Every man is searched five times a day; his cell is visited and searched two or three times a week, and yet the men do get tobacco, and take long risks to get it.

On discharge the prisoner receives a ticket-of-leave, which may be canceled at any time before the expiration of the whole sentence; also, three to six pounds sterling gratuity (\$15 to \$30 of United States money). His hard treatment has done him no good for his present health, and in penal servitude and second-timers, and 20 per cent are third-timers. After that they are dead.

KELLY-KENNY.

Something About the Hyphenated South African Leader.

Marquis De Fontenay in Washington Post.

In announcing the other day that General Kelly-Kenny had been appointed to the post of adjutant general of the British army, in succession to Sir Evelyn Wood, I omitted to state that he was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, hailing from the County Clare. He is the son of Thomas Kelly of Treanmanagh, County Clare, and the Kelly is a surname which he added to his own on his succession to the landed property of an uncle. He is one of the few field officers whose reputation has not suffered in connection with the South African campaign, for military men are well aware that the principal credit for the surrender of General Cronje and of his forces—the first crushing blow inflicted by the English on the Boers—belongs to him.

Incidentally, I may state that General Sir William Butler has entirely recovered not only his military prestige but likewise the good will of the public. It may be remembered that just before the outbreak of the war Sir William, while acting Governor General at the Cape, protested in the strongest fashion against the foolishness of the policy which neglected to keep military preparations in line with the aggressiveness of the course to which the home government had committed him. Sir William declared that it would require at least 200,000 men to vanquish the Boers, as well as a great deal more ordnance than England at that time possessed in South Africa, and insisted that it was iniquitous to provoke war without being prepared for it. For this he was recalled, held up to public obloquy as something very much akin to a traitor, and subjected to so much public execration that when Queen Victoria visited Bristol to open the infirmary there he was requested to keep away and abstain from the position which he should have assumed by her side as general in command of the district.

Yet the hooting and hissing with which it was expected he would be greeted by the populace should mark the pleasure of her majesty. Every warning he uttered, however, has come true, and the English people now realize that there was at least one general clever enough to see things as they really were, and who had the courage to say so. Sir William is being treated with the most marked and distinguished consideration by the War Department under its new administration. Lord Roberts has been staying with him as his guest, and all the officers of the staff officers at Plymouth, who obtained at first from calling on Lord Butler on account of the unpopularity of her husband, are now cruelly regretting that they were so short-sighted and that they did not show themselves more friendly when Sir William and his wife, the proper manner of the "Roll Call," and of other stirring battle scenes, were under a totally undeserved cloud.

Responsibility of Common Carriers. From the Boston Transcript.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has recently given a decision to the effect that common carriers are responsible for injuries to passengers in their conveyances, "which may be inflicted by drunken and disorderly persons. The court, reviewing a case that was brought before it, says: 'If there is danger, or after they ought to have known that there was danger, if they had not exercised proper care, that failure is negligence, for the consequences of which the company is liable.' The drunken passenger is always a nuisance and often a menace, and the court's words have a wide application outside of Maryland."

Plover in Place of Krag.

From the Minneapolis Journal. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is at the head of a movement for sending modern agricultural impulses to the Filipinos. Soon the impetuous Tagal will be riding merrily on a cultivator or a harrower, "instead of mounting barbed steeds to fright the souls of fearful adversaries."

Honors Easy.

She—You know, John, you promised me a seal skin wrap, and—
He—And you promised to keep your stockings darned, and you haven't done it.
She—Well, you don't mean to say you'll break your promise on that account?
He—Well, it's just this: You don't give a darn, and I don't give a wrap.

SOMETHING NEW IN BUILDING MATERIAL

Crushed Rock, Sand and Cement Now Being Used.

BRICK AND STONE MUST GIVE WAY

THE NEW PROCESS IS KNOWN AS "POURED" METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION.

Several New Structures in Honolulu Built by the New Process and It Promises to Become Very Popular in This City.

A NEW IDEA in building, which has only comparatively recently been adopted in cities of the mainland, has reached Hawaii and is being put into practice extensively in Honolulu. Brick and stone are dispensed with and a preparation of cement takes their place, the cement being "poured" into wooden molds or forms, which when the mass within them has hardened to rock-like firmness and solidity, are removed, leaving a perfect fireproof, and substantial wall, column, roof, or whatever other portion of the building has been molded. These buildings have come to be known as "poured" buildings, and such a one in process of being constructed is the new Punahou Preparatory School, at Oahu College. A visit to the new building will be to most Honolulu a revelation. The walls of the structure are rapidly going up, the entire sides of the building being raised 18 inches during yesterday. The rapidity of the building and its comparative inexpensiveness are its chief elements of value.

The peculiar conditions of the Hawaiian Islands render this method of building most desirable, since all the materials necessary for the substantial part of the structure are right at hand and do not need to be freighted across the ocean. The solid is formed of a mixture of crushed rock, rock sand and cement, with sufficient water to bring it into a soft, doughy condition, and into the molds that are prepared to receive it this mixture is poured, allowed to harden, and by this process becomes solid wall.

Process of Construction.

The cribs or forms into which the mixture is poured and molded are so built that the lower portion can be slipped off and placed on top of the upper, the upright fixtures being left stationary as the wall goes up, so that a firm grip may be kept on the wall and the perpendicular direction maintained. The cement mixture dries and hardens completely within a period of twelve hours, and as soon as one strata hardens the crib is removed from the slides on either side and placed in those above, forming another crib some three feet in height, ready for filling. In the wall structures, to increase the tensile strength, long, twisted rods are stuck into the wall through the space of the crib, and when the cement mixture is poured into the crib and hardens the twisted rods are imbedded in the formation.

An ingenious piece of machinery is used for the mixing of the crushed rock and cement. Quantities of crushed rock and sand, in the proper proportions, are thrown into a revolving cylinder, and to this is added the prescribed amount of cement dust. Water from a pipe leading to the center of the cylinder, or barrel wheel, is then slowly allowed to run, and the wheel revolves, churning and mixing the materials thoroughly, until a tough mass of the mixture is ready for the wheelbarrows and the elevator, to be taken to the top of the wall and poured into the waiting cribs.

Elaborate Patterns Possible.

The shape and imprint of the hardened mass is an exact reproduction of the inside of the crib, and by this process elaborate patterns in decoration can be molded into the hardened rock. The front of the Club, stables was molded in this way, and the entire building of the Automobile stables is of "poured" material, as is also the foundation of the Young building and the Sachs building now going up. The cribs may be so arranged as to give the appearance of cut stone, the pattern being checked off in blocks. Elaborate castings are done on the columns and about the windows and over the arched doorways. At the new Preparatory School several columns of the smoothness of marble have been cast, the mixture being truly "poured" in this case, as in the casting of cylindrical columns and such work the preparation is used in almost liquid form. Moldings of beautiful decorative patterns are made in this way, and attached to the buildings when completed, or are imprinted in the main walls.

Practically Indestructible.

As to the durability of the cement mixture, its champions point triumphantly to the cement rock of the ruins of Pompeii unearthed in modern times, the cement having been made 1,900 years before Christ. There is no doubt of its strength and durability. Thor-

Exclusive Dealers for the Hawaiian Islands

YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU AND WHAT IT IS ACCOMPLISHING

Social and Religious Organization For the Benefit and Improvement of Young Women—Instruction
Furnished in Many Lines—Noonday
Lunches For Working Women.

ONE of the most prosperous and most helpful institutions of Honolulu, and one of the city's most elevating influences is the local Young Woman's Christian Association. It is rightly encouraged by the generous financial support of the business men of the city, and its avowed object, "to promote the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical welfare of women," is being most worthily carried out.

The broad spirit of the association enables it to exert a helpful influence that would be impossible to an organization of narrower spirit, and under its present management it has come to be a splendid element for the offsetting of the heavy discouragements and trials of many women whose lives without its influence would be much darker and more cheerless. The hearty invitation extended to all women

of last week the class took up and discussed such matters as the assassination of President McKinley, the question of anarchy, the different suggestions made as to legislation for anarchists, the South African war, the question of mosquito extermination, etc. Mrs. Smith is a graduate of Wesley College, and in conducting her classes lends to the members the inspiring enthusiasm of the college-bred woman. No fee is charged for this class, and no lengthy preparation is required, the discussions being informal.

Mrs. H. H. Williams, Miss Kate Woodward and Mrs. H. C. Brown are jointly conducting the "Christmas Gift" meetings, which are for the purpose of planning and making pretty articles for the holidays. The plan is to suggest ideas and how to carry them out. No formal teachings are given, and the evenings are made



MRS. H. C. BROWN, SECRETARY Y. W. C. A.

to use the rooms of the association whenever convenient, has brought many hours of comfort and pleasure to those who, for a few moments each day, are permitted to leave their tireless rounds of duty, and the cool, airy rooms in the Boston block, where magazines, papers and books are at the disposal of those who drop in for a few moments, offer a most delightful place of rest.

So large has the enrollment of members grown, and so prosperous its financial condition, that a splendid Women's Home is being planned. It has been the desire of the association for a long time to have its own vine and fig tree, and the home building is now a certainty. The plans are in the hands of the architect.

The style adopted for the building is somewhat after that of the Swiss chalet, though in a modified form. The house is to contain a fine large living room, dining room, parlors, mosquito-proof reading room, about thirty bedrooms, baths and all conveniences. It will be a most spacious home, in a most desirable location on Pensacola street, running back to Thurston avenue, thus affording an entrance on either street. The Rapid Transit cars pass on Pensacola street. The committee are most desirous of beginning the building immediately, but sufficient stock has not been subscribed for at present to permit of operations being begun, but the outlook is hopeful for the carrying out of the plans in the near future.

The various classes that comprise the educational and industrial work of the Y. W. C. A. for the winter season are being splendidly reinforced, new members being continually added. The lace class, under the direction of Mrs. A. N. Sanford, met Monday night in a pleasant session, the industrial being combined with the social. About twenty ladies have subscribed for this

pleasant social events as well as a time of work. This is one of the most popular classes, and will continue until Christmas time.

Miss Louise K. Boardman has two flourishing classes in embroidery, one on Wednesday mornings and one on Wednesday evenings.

Mrs. J. W. Yarnley's music class, for note reading, voice building and general vocal culture, is one of the largest attended of any of the Y. W. C. A. classes, a splendid course being given. In connection with this and growing out of it will be formed a choral or glee club of women's voices, which will have for its object the study and private production of unison, two, three and four part choruses by the best composers.

On Friday evenings the members meet informally at the home of the secretary, on Kinn and Kapiolani streets, and wield the needle. These sewing evenings attract a large number of those who have work which can be done while a pleasant social evening is also enjoyed. Sewing machines are at the service of members who wish to use them, and assistance is given those who are not skilled with the needle by those who are accustomed to sewing, mutual helpfulness being the spirit of the meetings. On Friday evening of the past week the class substituted for their regular sewing bee a gathering at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, which have been loaned to the association. A pleasant evening was spent over the work.

The course in stenography and typewriting is in charge of Miss Helen Keany and Miss Eleanor Phillips, who are both expert in the business of dots and dashes and books, and both of whom have had much experience in teaching. Tuesday and Saturday afternoons are reserved for the pupils of this class in regular meetings, and special instruction is given to private

rest standing and carriage, drilling for public recitation and private theatricals. Mrs. Marr is a graduate of Smith College and has been for two years an advanced student at the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston. The day class will meet on Tuesdays at 9 a. m., and the evening class on Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Arrangements may be made by pupils to whom these hours are inconvenient by consultation with Mrs. Marr.

The lectures of Miss Mary E. Lewis of Oahu College, in literature, have proved a great drawing card, the rooms being crowded to their limit on Wednesday afternoons at 4 o'clock, when these lectures are given. Miss Lewis is an interesting, graceful and capable speaker, and her first lecture on George Eliot and Her Masterpiece and the one following, given last Wednesday, on Shakespeare and His Macbeth, delighted large audiences. The accommodations of the rooms have been increased as much as possible, so that those in attendance may be seated on these occasions. A dainty collation is served to the guests after these lectures, and a half hour of social chat indulged in.

Later in the season, probably about the middle of January, Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frazar will organize a class for the study of Emerson, delivering lectures weekly. The course will comprise a brief survey of the life and times of the author and studies of his prose and poetry with reference to both thought and form.

Other lectures and literary classes will be arranged later, as the demand for them is felt and as the opportunity offers to secure exceptional talent.

The gymnasium work of the association is to be under the direction of Miss Lillian Bacon, who so ably filled the important post of physical director during the past season. Miss Bacon is thoroughly qualified to direct her several large classes, having taught both in Canada and the United States, and having taken a course with Dr. Sargeant. The work in gymnastics will consist of exercises with dumbbells, bar-bells, Indian clubs, Swedish movements, etc., and also on the heavy apparatus. Besides this, games will be made a special feature of the course, including basket ball, which has been so popular with both girls and women during the past few years. The Y. M. C. A. gymnasium will be used on Tuesday mornings and Saturday mornings for two ladies' classes and one girls' class, which have already been organized. Miss Bacon is now organizing a juvenile class, at the request of the appreciative mothers whose little ones were taught by Miss Bacon last year.

The entire work is being entered into with a great deal of energy and enthusiasm, and the Y. W. C. A. has reason to be proud of its splendid growth during the year. The new quarters of the association, with the light, sunshine and cool air, are delightfully suited for the purposes of the social, educational and industrial



MISS LILLIAN BACON.

work being taken up, and the members find it a very pleasant place to spend a few moments of leisure while down town shopping or away from work. The serving of noonday lunches, which are so much appreciated, is a most delightful innovation. The girls and women who are busy with their duties down town during the day particularly appreciate the luncheon and the restful noonday hour spent in the rooms of the association.

The noonday visitors have so increased that recently the directors of the association, at the suggestion of the secretary, made arrangements to secure an adjoining room in addition to those first leased, and this has been attractively fitted up with small tables and chairs, a number of thriving palms and ferns having been contributed by different members, and the new room is now a pretty dining apartment. An average of thirty-five luncheons per day are served, and an idea of the splendid and cheering work of the association can be had by a visit to the rooms in the Boston block between 12 noon and 2 o'clock of any day.

For the splendid condition of the Y. W. C. A. affairs great credit is due Mrs. H. C. Brown, the secretary of the association, whose helpful personality, tact, patience and unselfishness cannot be too much appreciated, and to whom a warm tribute is due from the hundreds of young women whose names are on the enrollment list. Mrs. Brown has won the warm esteem of all who know her, and not a small share of the association's present success is due to her strong controlling influence, tireless energy and unfailing fund of resource, combined with a remarkable degree of managerial ability.

It Often Happens.

"Faint heart never won fair lady,"
"Tis said. And yet 'faint heart'
May win with some assistance
Upon 'fair lady's' part.

CHALDEAN TRADITION OF THE DELUGE

THE TIMES ADDS ANOTHER
STORY TO FORMER
ACCOUNTS.

Extraordinary Dimensions of the Ark.
As Indicated by Tablets in British
Museum—Animals Taken Into the
Ark—Other Data.

MANY readers of the Times would, I believe, be interested in a fresh witness to the Chaldean tradition of the deluge. The best-known account of this tradition is contained in the late George Smith's "Chaldean Genesis." There was given the first connected account of the Assyrian version of the old Babylonian myths concerning the flood. This version has been drawn up for the library of Ashurbanipal, the last great king of Assyria, and had been brought by Sir Henry Layard from the ruins of Nineveh. A more complete edition, consisting of all the fragments of this story, preserved in the British Museum, has been published by Professor Haupt.

Unfortunately, the lines which once recorded the dimensions of the ark are defective, and though Professor Haupt considers it probable that the length was 600 cubits, while the breadth and height were both 120 cubits, we have no certainty about the length. By assuming that the measure named in the text really denotes a half cubit, as was once held by Professor Oppert, the conjectured length would agree with 300 cubits of the Biblical narrative.

Now, one of the tablets, probably also once in King Ashurbanipal's library at Nineveh, appears to give a different estimate of the dimensions of Noah's ark. It is catalogued as a "list of animals of certain measurements," etc., and was recently copied for me by my "Assyrian Deeds and Documents," where the cuneiform text will appear as No. 777. A closer examination of the contents has made me think they deserve to be more widely known.

There is no distinct statement on the tablet that the measurements refer to the ark, but I fail to see what else the figures could be concerned with. The first lines read simply, "300 cubits long, 150 cubits broad, 600 cubits high. The whole tablet is written in the ideographic style, and some of the ideograms used are not to be found in published 'lists of signs and ideograms.' But these lines employ only such signs as are well known from the cuneiform inscriptions, and I assign to them the meanings which they always have in such texts as concern the dimensions of buildings.

Temple of Merodach.

But this would be a very large building, indeed. The great temple of Merodach at Babylon, by many identified with the tower of Babel, was only 180 cubits high. If we consider these dimensions as those of a tower, it must have been nearly 1,000 feet high. Such a height could only be that of a mountain. Then it would be difficult to account for the presence of the animals recorded below. There were no animals kept in the tower of Babel, so far as we are told, and the animals whose names can be recognized are not such as we have any reason to suppose were kept by the kings of Nineveh in a menagerie or zoological garden.

The mythical character of the building seems evident. The next two lines give other dimensions, in precisely similar terms to those in the preceding lines, the terrace or platform on which the king erected their palaces. Interpreting the signs in the same way as is always done in such cases, the superstructure of this strange building was 410 cubits across and 788 cubits along its side. There is no suggestion of a height.

Now, the Ninevite version of the Chaldean tradition, above referred to, contemplates the ark as a "house" on a "boat" or raft. It may be questioned whether in these texts the word "height" means "vertical height." If not, we may suppose a boat 788 cubits in length over all and 410 cubits in breadth amidships carrying a box-shaped house 660 cubits long, 300 cubits broad and 120 cubits high above the deck. It is possible that the roof sloped from a central ridge, to serve as a "deck promenade." If we prefer to take 690 cubits as the height, part of this may have been submerged; but in any case we should have a curious shape for an ark, though one quite admissible for an imaginary temple tower.

The Animals Named.

The animals named, so far as I am able to recognize their ideographic descriptions, are domesticated animals, horses, mules, asses both male and female of each species, forming one group; then oxen and cows of various sorts, sheep, goats, antelopes or gazelles, hares, with their young ones, and of both sexes, forming a second group. The first group seem to be the animals, man's helpers and servants; the second group are possibly the clean animals used for food. It may be noted that the antelope or gazelle is frequently depicted as associated with fish-tails, and in the Ninevite version a prominent part in the tradition of the flood. No numbers are given, in contrast to the Biblical narrative, but there were evidently pairs in the first group, and it would not be difficult to make out seven for the bovine race and sheep. In the many herd lists of Ninevite kings the numbers of each sort are, of course, always given. Hence we can scarcely think of the animals in a farm yard.

Then follows a list of birds, most of which are not yet to be identified with any certainty, though nearly all the ideograms occur also in the lists of offerings made to the gods. Such birds were in all probability used for food. The list ends with the raven, the eagle, the hawk, etc.

Now, in the Ninevite version of the story, Noah sent forth when the waters began to abate, first the dove, then the swallow, then the raven, the eagle, etc. The raven would hardly be kept in any domestic establishment; few of the other creatures except perhaps antelopes, would be kept in a menagerie.

The extraordinary dimensions of the building, the singular selection of animals, as remarkable for its omissions as for its contents, seem suited to no other explanation than that we have here a summary estimate of the size and contents of Noah's ark.

I may add that the shape of the tablet is unusual, one side being flat, the other convex. The contour is a long oval, like that of a pressed fig. The writing reads the same way on both sides, contrary to the usual custom of the scribes, who "turned over" from top to bottom, not from left to right, as we do, and as in the case of this tablet. The text is a sort of palimpsest, in that several lines are written upon partly erased characters. The ideographic style seems to indicate that this was an extract or abstract from a larger and probably older work.

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CORNER OF THE Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION ROOM.

course of ten lessons in point and
Battenburg lace work, and Monday
evenings at the association's head-
quarters are very busy periods.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Arthur
Maxon Smith, of Oahu College, con-
ducted her Current Events class,
which has a large membership. The
work taken up by this class is es-
pecially interesting and valuable. At
the meeting held on Tuesday evening

pupils at their homes at such hours
as can be conveniently arranged, Miss
Keany conducting the private instruc-
tion and Miss Phillips attending to the
regular class meetings.

The classes in elocution, which are
held on Tuesday and Thursday even-
ings at the association's rooms, are in
charge of Mrs. Walter E. Marr, who
makes a specialty of vocal drill and
light physical culture, teaching cor-

U. S. Land Laws vs. Hawaiian Land Laws

To the Editor of the Republican:

Sir—At the close of my communication of the 19th, I retired from the task in disgust, and that is where many others have quit Hawaii and all things Hawaiian. That is just where a certain aggregation in these islands wish to drive every one who will not act as a coot and coddle at their heels for mere existence. I admit that it is almost useless "to cast pearls before swine"—swine with backbone and swine without any; swine that get the corn and swine that get the hanks; but, in acting as philosopher and guide while the porkers go by I may be able to point out some of their peculiar characteristics. It will be necessary to go back a little for the text and take up the thread of discourse where I left off by quoting the Commissioner as follows:

"Nothing should be done which would jeopardize the future of the country. In my opinion, the application of the American system of land laws would do this (jeopardize the future of the country), for it would lead to the planting upon the subdivisions of a plantation of men who take up the lands in the interest of the estate instead of for their own homes."

Probably the Commissioner has come to this conclusion from the fact that Hartwell, Smith, Armstrong and others from Hawaii fought hard against the introduction of the American land laws into Hawaii. Of course, we all know that these men would not do anything or allow anything to be done, if they could prevent it, that would help a plantation either directly or indirectly. They are pure patriots, who work for the dear people and hold the greedy planter in check. At any rate, the Commissioner shows by his own words that he knows nothing about the American land laws, and it would appear that he does not want to know anything about them. On his tour of inspection he found out how much wealth you could pile up by buying Ola Sugar Company, but he failed to learn anything about the methods which are being practiced here in illegally obtaining title to the public lands, although there are several parties hired to file and prove up on lands, and as soon as title is obtained turn them over to the fellow under cover, who pays the expenses, and under the Hawaiian law at that, which he claims to be so much superior to the American land law to prevent speculation in the public lands. We will see later whether or not the Commissioner is trying to help the Hawaiians or any other persons to obtain homes on the public lands for their own use and benefit.

To give the Commissioner something to paste in his hat and for the information of other people, I quote

a case, showing what becomes of such speculators under the United States land laws.

Copp's Public Land Laws, Page 789: SMITH vs. CUSTER, et al.

Pre-emption Entry—Innocent Purchaser—Jurisdiction of the Department.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior are vested with full jurisdiction to pass on the validity of a pre-emption entry allowed by the local officers.

A pre-emption claimant acquires no title to public land until he has fully complied with all the pre-requirement requirements and paid for the land.

The pre-emption takes by final proof, payment and the receipt of final certificate, only a right to a patent, in the event that the General Land Office, or the Department on appeal, find that the facts warrant the issuance thereof.

One who purchases land from a pre-emptor prior to patent acquires no greater right than existed in the pre-emptor, and is charged with knowledge that the legal title remains in the United States, subject to the necessary inquiry and determination by the Land Office and Department on which patent may issue.

A contract to convey the land on receipt of final certificate, made by the pre-emptor prior to final proof, renders the entry fraudulent and requires its cancellation.

It is the duty of the Department to cancel any entry which has been made contrary to law, or of lands not subject to entry, or by persons not qualified, or where compliance with legal pre-requirements did not take place or where by false proofs a seeming compliance was fraudulently established.—Secretary VILAS to Commissioner STOCKLIGER, February 27, 1880.

The land involved is the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 32, T. 3 N., R. 31 E., La Grande district, Oregon.

The record shows that on June 21, 1880, John Custer filed pre-emption declaration for the tract, alleging settlement thereon May 17 of the same year. He made final proof before a notary public at Pendleton, Oregon, October 16, 1882, which was acted upon and approved by the local officers October 19, 1882, and cash entry certificate No. 1, 177 issued thereon. On February 10, 1888, the local officers transmitted to your office the corroborated affidavit of D. K. Smith, attacking the validity of said entry, alleging in substance that the same is fraudulent and void; that the entry was not made in good faith for the use and benefit of the entryman, but was made in fact for the use and benefit of one J. H. Cavanaugh; that prior to the date thereof, the entryman, together with his brother, Josiah Custer (who at the same time made cash entry No. 1,176 for the S. E. 1-4 of said Sec. 32), entered into a written contract, by which they agreed for the expressed consideration of \$1,400, Cavanaugh to sell to J. H. Cavanaugh the land here in question together with that embraced in the entry of Josiah Custer, as soon as title was obtained from the United States; that Cavanaugh paid all the fees and costs attending the making of final proof, and also furnished the money to pay for the land when the entry was made; that the said Josiah Custer, John Custer did, on the day the entry was made, and before he had received notice that his name

had been favorably acted upon by the local officers, convey to Cavanaugh the land in question, and has since that day exercised no acts of ownership on the same.

Acting upon these charges, your office, on May 1, 1886, directed that a hearing be had to determine the questions raised thereby. The hearing took place before the local officers in June, 1885. Both parties appeared in person and by attorney, and the entry was also defended by one John Walker, transferee of Cavanaugh, who filed affidavits disclosing his interest in the subject matter of the controversy.

Walker further interposed the objection to the jurisdiction of the Land Department in the premises, on the ground that final receipt and cash entry certificate had been issued on the proofs submitted, insisting, in effect, that such receipt and certificate were conclusive evidence of the validity of the entry in all respects, so far as the Land Department is concerned.

Upon the testimony submitted, the local officers found against Walker on the question of jurisdiction, and further, that Custer's entry "was made in fraud of the pre-emption law, at the instance and for the benefit of J. H. Cavanaugh, and not for the use and benefit of the entryman; that at the date of said entry and prior thereto there was an agreement and understanding that the land was to be deeded to Cavanaugh, which agreement was effectuated October 19, 1882, at Pendleton, Oregon, the same day that the entry was made at this office," and thereon they recommended that the entry be cancelled.

From this finding Walker appealed. On August 23, 1886, your office affirmed the finding below and held the entry of Custer for cancellation.

Walker again appealed. A number of errors are assigned by him, which amount, in substance, to a contention that said entry is not proven to have been made in fraud of the pre-emption law, and that the land was to be deeded to Cavanaugh, which agreement was effectuated October 19, 1882, at Pendleton, Oregon, the same day that the entry was made at this office," and thereon they recommended that the entry be cancelled.

On November 24, 1889, Cavanaugh sold and conveyed the land to Walker, for the stated consideration of \$2,000. Walker claims to have purchased in good faith without notice of any fraud in the entry. He states that he examined the record of the title to the land and found it in all respects clear and unincumbered, except by the aforesaid mortgage of \$200, which he agreed to pay off as part of the purchase price of the land.

Cavanaugh was not present at the hearing, and does not appear to have taken any interest in the controversy.

I am satisfied on a careful review of all the evidence in the case that there was an agreement and contract made by Custer with Cavanaugh, prior to making final proof, to convey the tract in question to the latter upon receipt of final certificate by the former, and therefore that said entry was fraudulently made by him.

In the Revised Statutes of 1873, Section 441 provides:

The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall perform, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties pertaining to the acquisition and sale of the public lands of the United States, OR IN ANY WISE RESPECTING SUCH PUBLIC LANDS, and also such as relate to the claims of land and the ISSUING OF PATENTS for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.

When one considers the nature of the public business relating to lands, and the mode of conducting it, as prescribed by the statutes, the comprehensive grasp of this authority, and the sufficiency of

Custer made and executed at Pendleton, Oregon, a deed of conveyance of the land in question to Cavanaugh for the stated consideration of \$2,000. Pendleton is about 15 miles distant from the local office and in a different county, and at that time the mail communication between the two places was by stage.

Notice of the acceptance of Custer's proof on October 19, 1882, was given by the local officers through the mail, and his final receipt and cash entry certificate were forwarded to him through the same source, and it is shown that both were mailed at the local office not earlier than the evening of October 19, 1882. It thus appears that the deed of conveyance from Custer to Cavanaugh was made and executed before the final receipt and certificate were received by the former.

Another memorandum in the handwriting of Cavanaugh is found in the evidence, which is signed by the Custer brothers, and is in words and figures following:

Pendleton, Oregon, Oct. —, 1882.

Received from J. H. Cavanaugh payment in full for the following lands deeded this day to Cavanaugh, to wit:

1. A certain tract of land, containing all debts, deeds and demands of every kind and character.

JOSEPH CUSTER.

Custer never exercised any acts of ownership after the date of his said deed to Cavanaugh. Custer himself testifies that he got from Cavanaugh about \$700 for the land. He swears in his final proof that he was then twenty-four years of age, but at the hearing, over two years after his proof was made, he swore that he would be twenty-three years old in the following December. Other witnesses, however, testify that he is a man of weak mind and had memory, and that he was always entirely under the control of his brother Josiah, who appears to have been acting in the interest of Cavanaugh in reference to both entries.

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When one considers the nature of the public business relating to lands, and the mode of conducting it, as prescribed by the statutes, the comprehensive grasp of this authority, and the sufficiency of

these words as a grant of the full measure necessary, become apparent.

The acquisition of the public land through the right of pre-emption is but one of many modes, but as the one involved in this case, attention will be limited to it. The statutes prescribe many conditions: first, certain classes of lands only are subject to the right; secondly, certain classes of persons only may exercise the right; thirdly, certain acts must be done on the land to acquire the right; and finally, certain proofs, preliminary of those points and others, must be made in order to enjoy it. It is now clearly established doctrine that the pre-emption claimant acquires no right to the public land until full compliance with the performance of all the conditions and final payment. (Fisher vs. Whitely, 9 Wall. 187; The Yosemite Valley case, 115 Wall. 17.) The law provides for the issuance of patents by the President with all the machinery of a bureau equipped for the preservation of all information concerning the circumstances, condition and disposition of the public lands; the local officers are subordinate agencies for the transaction of the business committed to the General Land Office; the Commissioner is charged with the performance of "all executive duties" relating to the subject; and the Secretary with the supervision of the entire public business concerning the lands; and the Registrar and Receiver can act only agreeably to the rules prescribed by the Secretary. Under such circumstances, it is to be rationally supposed that the law intended to leave it to the Registrar and Receiver to disregard all the limitations and conditions prescribed by statute, or the rules of the Secretary, without any right to review their action on the part of the Commissioner, who is charged with all executive duties, or the Secretary, who is charged with supervision overall? Such a theory makes the subordinate the superior and inverts the order of authority and administration. It must be considered by all, to put a plain case, that if a pre-emption claimant should impose by his false affidavit upon the local officers, the United States are entitled to some redress. Is that redress only to be had by an action in the courts? If so, from what does the necessity arise? The title is still in the Government, and no right to it has been acquired. Or suppose the local officers should be satisfied, so as to accept payment and issue a receipt, upon the proofs which, upon their face, disclose plain non-compliance with the law or the regulations; is the President, by whose patent alone can the title pass, bound to issue that patent? Such instances and one readily multiplies them on reflection, demonstrate the legislation of Congress in the creation of bureau and department to be absurd, or that this theory is inadmissible.

In further manifestation of the legislative will, Congress has, for many years, provided a class of officers, whose duty is, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to examine cases which have been passed by the local officers, with a view to ascertaining whether the facts warrant approval of the action of those officers by the issuance of a patent. This action has been taken year after year, with full knowledge of the claim of jurisdiction; indeed, in avowed aid and support of the exercise of that jurisdiction. If a doubt could exist of the sufficiency of previous legislation to confer it this regular course of appropriation would itself be sufficient to endow it with all the vigor of congressional sanction. But aside from the long maintenance of this authority by departmental assertion, and its long recognition by Congress, the Supreme Court has abundantly adjudged its rightful existence in numerous cases, has defined its limits, and itself has acknowledged the duty of obedience to the determinations made in its proper exercise.

Few questions stand more completely adjudged by that tribunal, almost every

effect of the power having been in some form considered. So that it is not surprising that at last the court has been led to use the following language in *Steel vs. Smelting Co.* (138 U. S. 409):

We have on often had occasion to speak of the Land Department, the object of its creation, and the powers it possesses in the execution of patent of portions of the public lands, that it creates an unpleasant surprise to find that counsel, in discussing the effect to be given to the action of that department, overlook our decisions on the subject. That department, as we have repeatedly said, was established to supersede the various proceedings whereby a consequence of the title from the United States to portions of the public domain is obtained, and to see that the requirements of different acts of Congress are fully complied with. Necessarily, therefore, it must consider and pass upon the qualifications of the applicant, the acts he has performed to secure the title, the nature of the land, and whether it is of the class which is open to sale. Its judgment upon these matters is that of a special tribunal, and is unassailable except by direct proceedings for its annulment or limitation. Such has been the uniform language of this court in repeated decisions.

And see *Haynes et al. vs. Underhill* (1 Black 316); *Johnson vs. Towley* (113 Wall. 87); *Shepley vs. Cowan* (91 U. S. 340); *U. S. vs. Schurz* (102 U. S. 401); *Lee vs. Johnson* (116 U. S. 481).

The extent and quality of this power have been as clearly recognized as its existence has been established. The decision of the Department upon a question of fact is final and conclusive upon the courts. In *Shepley against Cowan*, supra, in which one party sought to maintain his claim by showing the falsity of the proofs presented in support of the pre-emption right which the Department had adjudged in the other's favor, the court said, speaking of the action of the General Land Office:

There is no evidence of any fraud or imposition practiced upon them, or that they erred in the construction of any law applicable to the case. It is only contended that they erred in their deductions from the proofs presented; and for errors of that kind, where the parties interested had notice of the proceedings before the Land Department, and were permitted to contest the same, as in the present case, the courts can furnish no remedy. The officers of the Land Department are specially designated by law to receive, consider and pass upon proof presented with respect to settlements upon the public lands, with a view to secure rights of pre-emption. If they erred in the construction of the law applicable to any case, or if fraud is practiced upon them, or if they themselves are chargeable with fraudulent practices, their rulings may be reviewed and annulled by the courts when a controversy arises between private parties founded upon their decisions, but for mere errors of judgment upon the weight of evidence in a contested case before them, the only remedy is by appeal from one officer to another of the Department, and perhaps, under special circumstances, to the President. (91 U. S. 340.)

II.

The clear establishment of the jurisdiction of the Department, and of the several propositions above set forth, leads to the easy disposition of the second point. The cases show that the pre-emption purchaser takes by his final proofs and patent, and his certificate of purchase only a right to a patent for the public lands in case the facts shall be found by the General Land Office and the Interior Department upon appeal to warrant the issuance of it. Whatever claim to patent he possesses by virtue of his payment and certificate is dependent upon the further action of the Department, and its future finding of the existence of the conditions, and his compliance in fact with the pre-requirements prescribed by law

to the rightful acquisition of the public land he claims. This being so, it is plain that the purchaser can acquire from the entryman no greater estate or right than the entryman possesses. The purchaser is chargeable with knowledge of the law, which includes knowledge of this law, and is chargeable with knowledge of the state of the title which he buys, in so far, at least, as that the legal title remains in the United States, subject to the necessary inquiry and determination by the Land Office and Department upon which patent may issue. He is not then an "innocent purchaser," so far as there may exist reasons why that patent should not issue. He buys subject to the risk of the consequences of the inquiry depending in the Department. He buys a title sub judice. At the most, it is but an equitable title, the legal title being in the government. It is a familiar rule that the purchaser of an equitable title takes and holds it subject to all equities upon it in the hands of his vendor, and has no better standing than he.

NOTE.—Purchasers from persons who hold final certificates purchase with notice that the Land Department is but an administrator of the law, and that it has no authority to issue patents to pre-emptors or entrymen who have not complied with the law or have procured their certificates by fraud. (C. P. Copewell, 3 L. D. 23; 11 C. L. O. 181.)

Boone vs. Childs (10 Peters, 177); *Root vs. Shanks* (1 Woolworth, 340). It is argued, however, that this is inconsistent with the theory that the land so held is liable to taxation, as the Supreme Court has determined. But the same court has made this point plain also. It is the equitable title only which is taxable, and in case of sale for taxes, the deed transfers only the vendor's equitable title. *Carroll vs. Safford* (3 Howard, 441.)

These adjudications, so strongly supporting the plain reason of the matter, leaves us in no doubt of the duty of the Department to cancel any entry which has been made contrary to law, or of lands not subject to entry, or by a person not qualified to make such entry, or where compliance with the legal pre-requirements to such entry did not take place, or where by false proofs a seeming compliance was fraudulently established.

Extenuating these views, your decision is hereby affirmed.

In another similar case, wherein the Travelers' Insurance Company was a party in interest, as mortgagee, in a decision rendered by First Assistant Secretary Chandler to Acting Commissioner Stone, August 28th, 1889 (9 L. D. 315), the whole question was again reviewed, the doctrine as laid down by Secretary Vilas was reiterated and the same conclusions arrived at.

It will avail nothing to say: The pre-emption law has been repealed, for the reason that the same provisions pervade all the land laws of Congress concerning the public domain of the United States and the alienation thereof. The repeal of the pre-emption law does not repeal the Supreme Court decisions except wherein such decisions relate to some particular provision or peculiar wording of such law. It does not repeal Sections 441 and 453 of the Revised Statutes, which I claim was extended to Hawaii by Section 5 of the Organic Act.

T. J. R.
Mountain View, Sept. 18, 1901.

His Share Very Light.
Cholly—Yass, Gussie Chickadee and I have decided to waive a mustache.

Miss Peppery (scrutinizing his lip)—Ah! he's raising at least three-fourths of it then, I presume.

There Is No Longer Any Doubt

ACCORDING TO A NOTED SPECIALIST IN HAIR AND SKIN DISEASES, THAT BALDNESS IS CAUSED BY A MICROBE. THERE IS A WAY OF GETTING RID OF IT, THOUGH, WHEN YOU KNOW THE NATURE OF YOUR LITTLE ENEMY.



Pacheco's Dandruff Killer

will absolutely cure catarrhal inflammation of the hair follicle; it is the most common of scalp diseases.

Nine-tenths of the premature baldness is due to it, and gray hair is usually the result of it. There's no doubt that it is due to a microbe, which attacks the sebaceous glands.

This causes dandruff and itching. Then the hair begins to fall out, and that shows that the microbe has left the sebaceous glands and has burrowed into the hair follicle. There it causes inflammation and loosens the hair root, and goes on to another follicle. Meanwhile it raises an army of children, and they all go to war in the same way. The wrecked follicles left behind, the conquering hosts fill up with a fungous growth, and even when the new hair sprouts it is poorly nourished and diseased. All the other scalp diseases are more or less along the same line, and due to parasitic or microbic attack.

PACHECO'S DANDRUFF KILLER will destroy the parasite, because it penetrates to the entire depths of the hair follicle. It then feeds the roots and follicles and rebuilds the wasted tissues.

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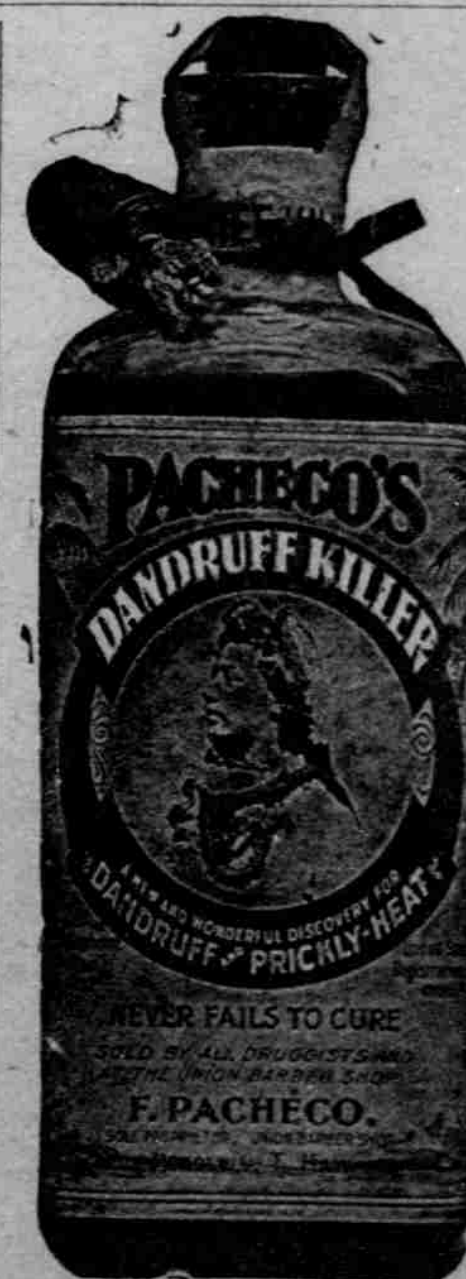
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The Dandruff Germ

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