

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1906.

—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2791

## BUSINESS SECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO IS DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE

The long suspense has been broken. San Francisco and California are once more in touch with the world. The story of the great disaster will come in its harrowing details. The news printed this morning puts the stricken people within the reach of human sympathy.

At 11:30 last night the following service message was received by Cable Superintendent Gaines from the superintendent in New York:

"Our San Francisco superintendent is now at the hut. They are trying to get a battery connected up with the cable."

That meant that the long tension would soon be broken.

"That cablegram is doubtless several hours old," said Mr. Gaines,

in repeating this message to the Advertiser over the telephone.

As the message reached Honolulu at 11:30, it must have been not much later than nine o'clock. The message being several hours old when it reached Mr. Gaines, as he says, it follows that the work of connecting up a battery had then been under way for several hours.

The relieving feature of the message lay in this, that it showed

that, whatever the nature of the calamity that had befallen the California mainland, there were still men living in San Francisco who were trying to get into communication with the outside world.

It showed, moreover, that communication with San Francisco had been secured by the New York cable office. And that was much—how much, the people of Honolulu who have lived now through forty-eight hours of dreadful suspense, can appreciate.

### HONOLULU IS APPALLED BY THE DISASTER

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Honolulu was thrilled, yesterday morning early, when the news was flashed under the sea that San Francisco had been stricken down by earthquake—was thrilled, and then the life of this little city stood still while men gathered in all public places to discuss the disaster, to go over and over its meager details, to hope against hope that cable communication would be re-established and that word might be had of loved ones known to have been in the vicinity of the disturbed region. Sure word it was that was wanted. Not at such times does idle rumor satisfy the deep anxiety that preys upon the human heart.

The news of the disaster came to Honolulu in the dispatches received at the cable office here by Superintendent Gaines and summarized as follows. The news was received between the hours of three and seven-thirty in the morning, Honolulu time, which would be between the hours of five and ten in the morning, San Francisco time:

"The district from Montgomery street south—(this probably should read east, as Montgomery street runs north and south)—is destroyed.

"From cable office, both sides of buildings on fire and destroyed.

"Call building on fire and destroyed.

"Palace and Grand-Hotels both burned down.

"Martial law declared.

"The water coming up Market street.

"Cable office closed at 7:30 on account of fire.

"Water mains destroyed at first, but supply of water has been obtained."

Interpolated in this, following the paragraph stating that the cable office had closed at 7:30, are the words: "And do not expect to have any communication with the San Francisco office until 11 o'clock, Honolulu time."

That was all that came from San Francisco direct all day long. At a late hour last night, the cable to San Francisco was tested, and it was found that it was unbroken to a point close to the landing place on the beach below the Cliff House. Whether the land station had been destroyed, or whether the operators were unable to establish communication at the other end, was not known.

That was all that came, all through the day, and in the meantime the anxiety grew, and business in Honolulu was at a standstill. The people waited, hoping and fearing. At ten o'clock in the morning, there was noticed in the waters about this island a slight tidal flutter but so slight that it was deemed that the tidal disturbance at San Francisco, at least, had been merely local.

Actually what had occurred on the mainland, no man could say. But it was evident to those who know San Francisco that a cataclysm had occurred there, that the made land which is between Montgomery street and the waterfront had been dislodged by an earthquake shock or a series of them heavier than usual, and that the whole business district of the city or rather the wholesale business district had gone down in ruin. The loss of life must have been large in any event. The loss of property will inevitably reach into the millions.

In that part of the city, at the early hour at which the disaster came, there were still hundreds of people, night workers who had not yet gone home, watchmen, commission merchants and their employes getting ready to feed the city, clerks and messengers, market men and peddlers, fishermen and gardeners, rattling in their wagons through the streets to meet death in

the tumble of tall buildings down upon them.

If the disaster had occurred a few hours later, in the rush of business hours, there would have been two hundred thousand people exposed to danger of death. Many must have been exposed, as it was, in the hotels that the fire following the earthquake and landslide destroyed.

And, in the cities about the bay, the bedrooms for the workers of San Francisco, in the ships at anchor and lying at the docks, the loss of life can not but have been appalling. It may take years, indeed, to learn the names of all those who have perished.

All this Honolulu felt, and, feeling, suffered in its anguish at the lack of sure news. A little before midnight, the cable office announced that messages would be received for San Francisco via New York at sender's risk.

The underworld, it is true, had sent its message of disaster, recorded in the seismograph at Sinal. "The record showed vibrations this morning lasting six minutes, which is unusually long," said R. E. Nyswander, clerk in the U. S. Magnetic Station at Ewa, last night. "I did not note the time, for I was leaving when I read it, but I have no doubt that it compares with the time of the earthquake in San Francisco, for we compared them before, and they did not vary more than a minute or two."

It was stated by another gentleman that the vibrations of the seismograph continued very hard for six minutes, the lines running from side to side of the tape, in swift jerks, and that after the first heavy shocks the uneasiness of the surface of the earth continued for at least one hour.

"There have been no more vibrations of the earth's surface observed after the first heavy one this morning," said Prof. W. D. Alexander last night.

That is the one bit of good news that the long day carried. It means that after the first shock of the disaster its intensity was in lessening force. Those in Honolulu who have relatives or friends in the danger zone can but hope and pray, now, when they think of the names of their loved ones. There will be material aid for San Francisco from all parts of America and the civilized world. In this work Honolulu will go its share, more than gladly.

Honolulu has always been close to the great California seaport, and will be drawn closer by this awful calamity.

In the business community yesterday all work ceased, virtually, and public and private business was at a standstill. The steamer Alameda, booked to

leave for the mainland early, was delayed until nine o'clock this morning, and merchants who had made orders of goods by her duplicated their orders to Seattle. That was a precautionary measure. It was not desired that there should be a shortage of provisions in Honolulu, which draws its supplies in large measure from San Francisco.

The following messages were all that were received at the cable office yesterday up to the time that Superintendent Gaines heard at 11:30 that San Francisco was trying to get the cable open at that end:

HONGKONG, April 18.—The latest report received here is that the land system in California is paralyzed. [By land system, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph lines are supposed to be meant.]

The following, from the New York office of Alexander & Baldwin, was given out for publication as soon as it was received in Honolulu:

NEW YORK, April 18, 9:30 P. M.—To Alexander & Baldwin, Honolulu: Alexander & Baldwin's offices, 308 Market street, have been destroyed. No advices.

ADMIRAL M'CALLA WOULD GET NEWS

"If there were any possible way to get word out to the world from San Francisco, Admiral McCalla, Commandant at the Mare Island Navy Yard, would get it out. If anyone in the world could do it, he could."

Read Admiral Lyon spoke as above at a late hour last night. He had received no answer at that time from the message sent by him to the Navy Department, but was assured that word would come at the first possible opportunity.

"Admiral McCalla has proved his executive ability. At Peking, during the time that the Chinese capital was cut off from the outside world by the hordes of Boxers, he was enabled to devise means to get into communication with the advancing relief column from Tientsin. If it were possible to get out word from San Francisco he would organize a pony express if necessary to get his despatches across the country affected by the disturbance."

TEST THE CABLE.

Tests made of the cable last night show that the line reaches the Cliff House beach but that beyond there the connection is broken. Fear is expressed that the beach station of the cable company has been washed away and that the expert who repairs broken connections has lost his life.



A MARKET STREET ANGLE OF SAN FRANCISCO'S \$6,000,000 CITY HALL.



THE PALACE HOTEL, NOW DESTROYED

### LITTLE NEWS COMES VIA ASIA

Alexander & Baldwin Get Brief Message From New York.

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### ONE MESSAGE COMES VIA MANILA

Mr. Phillips Receives Word From Portland Oregon.

The following cablegram from one of the leading firms of Portland, Oregon, was received in Honolulu, via New York and Manila, at 12:30 this morning:

"Manny Phillips, Honolulu: No private messages. Business district destroyed. Residences reported safe. Will wire."

The request for information as to the San Francisco disaster was sent by Mr. Phillips to his Portland correspondent at 8:30 Wednesday morning.

# PANORAMIC VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO



## LOWLANDS OF SAN FRANCISCO

The country affected by the disaster that has visited San Francisco must comprise, in greater or less degree, all the region that lies about the Bay. This would be true if there had only been a landslide and no earthquake shock at all. All that region depends, physically and materially, upon San Francisco. It is, in the largest measure, suburban to the great city.

It is an old story that in 1849 the "water came up to Montgomery street." An explanatory of the disaster that has befallen San Francisco, it may be stated briefly that the water has come back to its own.

Very briefly, all that portion of San Francisco lying east of Montgomery street on the north side of Market, and east of a line running from Spear and Stuart to First and Market on the south side, was formerly under water. The tide ebbed and flowed there, and when the gold rush came great ships rode at anchor where before yesterday there stood massive business blocks of stone and brick and iron.

The old water line, commencing at about where Stuart street meets the bay at the Merchants' Drydock, ran in a northerly and westerly direction to a point a little below the junction of First and Market streets, thence across Market to Sansome and through the intermediate blocks in a pretty straight line, gradually inclining toward Montgomery street, to what is at present the meeting point of Montgomery street and Montgomery avenue. At this point, deflected sharply to the eastward by the rocky spurs of Telegraph Hill, the water washing the base of that peak, the line ran down as far as Battery street, and continued in a northerly and westerly direction to the junction of Kearney and Bay streets. Beyond this point a more modern fill, protected by the seawall, runs out to the old Selby Smelting Works, and beyond that is another made or begun by the late James Fair, which embraces the lands at the sea front of Van Ness avenue, and out toward the Presidio.

This line, it will be understood, is approximate—but it is pretty nearly correct. Going back now to the foot of Spear street on the south side of Market, there is a fill extending toward South San Francisco and taking in Mission, Flats and the Southern Pacific Railway yards, or a large portion of them. The Union Iron Works, on low-lying lands, is still not on the fill. In this part of the filled land below Market street is the manufacturing district of San Francisco, and the rail offices being at Spear and Harrison streets, and the Southern Pacific freight offices at Fourth and Townsend streets, while its passenger depot for the main line to Southern California and New Orleans is at Third and Townsend. The Central main line starts from the ferry on the Oakland side, as the Santa Fe starts from Emeryville and San Pablo.

In that part of the submerged district which lies north of Market street is the entire wholesale district, the business heart of the great commercial city of the Pacific Coast. Every big business house in the city has its store and every man doing big business in the city has his office there, almost, be the agent or broker or what not. All the banks are in that district, every insurance office of any note, and many of the largest hotels are there.

If this district is in ruins, the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Coast is in ruins. And if fire has added its horrors to the horror of the earthquake, the loss is almost irreparable. The loss of life has been heavy, without any doubt, and the money loss will foot up into the hundreds of millions. The real estate itself even is gone, and no insurance can be collected.

The Palace and Grand Hotels, which are reported to have been burned, stood west of the old water line along First street on the south side of Market street, and in a mere tidal wave would have escaped destruction but that they were thrown from their foundations by the cleavage caused by the earthquake being above them. They were probably shaken by the first shock, and when the ground began to slide, the bursting gas pipes in the hotels or the coals from the grate fires, common at this time of the year in San Francisco, were thrown out and communicated to the woodwork in the rooms. As the earthquake shocks had burst the city water pipes, of course there was probably no way to control the flames.

This same condition would obtain in the Hobart building, on Market street below Montgomery, where the cable office is, and when the Hobart building went, the Union Trust Company's building, where the Southern Pacific offices were formerly, probably went at the same time. It is not stated that the Examiner and Chronicle buildings are gone, but both these are between

the Call building and the bay, on Market street. The Examiner building, of the three, seems to have been the best calculated for resistance, if the fate of the Call structure is any guide. The frame and all the partitions in it were of wood.

The Occidental Hotel was below the line, also, or at least it was just on the upper edge of the line. It stands, or stood, on Montgomery street between Sutter and Bush.

The whole region in the low lying section of San Francisco east of Montgomery and First streets has of late years been built up with very heavy sky scrapers of stone and steel, buildings that were calculated to endure for all time. At the same time, there was a warning in existence against this procedure, for it is known that the whole of the lower part of the city was gradually sinking. The engineers seemed to have relied upon the sea wall to check this tendency—yet the subsidence has been constant all the time, in despite of the fact that the

in the cities across the bay and about it comprises a thousand square miles. Most of these would have been asleep in their homes at the time of the disaster, or the housewives would have been getting breakfast and the men, mostly of the laboring class or clerks getting ready to go to their work. The little children would have been asleep in their beds. Only God could see and pity them at such a moment.

## CUT OFF FROM ALL THE WORLD

Perhaps the most terrifying feature of the disaster, to people in Honolulu, was the knowledge that San Francisco and the country around there seemed to have been cut off from telegraphic communication with all the world from the moments immediately following the first receipt here of the news of the

of Port Costa, or of five hours at most by way of Stockton and Livermore. Was the Livermore Company in the scope of the disturbance, too, and was Stockton? Was Port Costa under water?

These and a thousand other questions the people of Honolulu, closely drawn to San Francisco by ties that reach into every household here, asked themselves. A cablegram sent to Portland, Oregon, early in the day, received no answer. Portland, was cut off from San Francisco, too.

The Advertiser, last night, sent a cablegram around the world to Los Angeles asking for news and another to New York. It does not seem possible that the entire California coast is involved in the disaster. That would have created a seismic disturbance that would have been felt here. As it was, there was some slight tidal disorder observed in Honolulu at about ten o'clock yesterday morning, but it was very slight. And, in the meantime, the whole



SAN FRANCISCO'S CITY HALL, WHICH COLLAPSED AT THE FIRST SHOCK.

sea wall was being extended all along the city front. Indeed, it has been said that the sea wall itself was built upon muck.

However that may have been, it is a fact that when it was desired to erect a building anywhere in the part of the city that has now gone to ruin, the first procedure was to link three or four or five piles together, and trust to the sand binding them more firmly as they went down. Engineers even said that this sort of foundation was the best. And the city kept on sinking.

The piles, in many cases, were driven down one on top of the other without finding bottom, but at last some of them would hold firmly, and then upon these concrete would be poured and a foundation thus made. Upon this insecure base, great ten and twelve-story buildings of stone and steel were reared.

And still the city was sinking. Buildings put up at the foot of Market street within the last five years, notably Smith's Cash Store and the new and massive Hotel Terminus, both on Market street close to the city front, with sidewalks conforming to the official grade, have walked in front of them five feet higher than those fronting the buildings on either side of them. That will show how the city has sunk. And the people of San Francisco, property owners and engineers, were perfectly aware of this condition. Before the Hotel Terminus was built, pumps were sucking water out of its basement for months.

The ferry building had sunk several feet in the five years following its completion, and the front on the water side of it was of corrugated iron, made so as to lighten the structure, its builders being afraid to use the heavy stone employed on the land side.

The whole area that is submerged if the water has come back to its old line, comprises a strip about eight miles long and varying in width from a few blocks to half a mile. Some idea of the immensity of the disaster, in San Francisco alone, may therefore be realized.

disaster. It had been cabled to the local cable office that the San Francisco office must cease sending the fire driving the operators into the street. That was at 7:30 in the morning. It had been presumed that the cable operatives would go at once to the landing station near the Cliff House, and continue sending messages from there. They did not do that. It may have been that, the city being put at once under martial law, the operators were not permitted to work. That is a mere possibility. It is not at all probable. The military authorities themselves would try to relieve popular anxiety everywhere.

And, when a message was sent from here to New York via Manila, and failed to draw any information concerning the disaster, anxiety in Honolulu rose to the point of frenzy. It was seen that the disaster must have been more wide-spread than the dispatch in the morning to Cable Superintendent Gaines would indicate. It was feared Oakland was involved and San Jose and that all the region about the bay was affected more or less. Why did not New York send a special train from Sacramento to the scene of the disaster? It is a matter of only a couple of hours to reach San Francisco by way

town was anxious for news and details, and there was absolutely nothing reliable came after that dispatch to Superintendent Gaines. Everything else was fake, a deliberate playing upon popular anxiety. Business men, the steamship agents, the newspapers, received nothing up to six o'clock, and at that hour it was reported from the cable office that there had been no communication with the mainland by way of San Francisco since 7:30 in the morning, and of course it was not known when communication would be re-established. Nothing was coming the other way, via Manila, either—nothing, that is, from San Francisco. And there was that dispatch stating that New York had not been able to raise Oakland, and asking if Honolulu had any news from San Francisco? At that time, Honolulu probably knew more of the disaster than the cities east of the Rocky Mountains—and Honolulu knew little enough.

## LANDSLIDE AND TIDAL WAVE

The San Francisco Call building had



THE FERRY BUILDING, FOOT OF MARKET STREET.

## GOVERNOR ATKINSON EXTENDS SYMPATHY TO THE AFFLICTED

April 18, 1906.

To Mayor Schmitt, San Francisco: Hawaii feels deepest sympathy for San Francisco and stands ready to render any assistance in its power. What can we do?

ATKINSON, Acting Governor of Hawaii.

April 18, 1906.

To Governor Pardee, Sacramento: Hawaii sympathizes with California in the great loss of lives and property at San Francisco with whose citizens we are so closely allied by ties of blood, friendship and business. ATKINSON, Acting Governor of Hawaii.

its foundation in rock, and stood exactly at the point where the hard red sandstone ledge that forms the geological backbone of the peninsula of Yerba Buena comes sharply to the surface of the ground. In the erection of this immense structure, which Claus Spreckels designed as a monument to himself to stand for all time, an excavation was made in the rock and fifty feet of crossed railroad iron was cemented in one solid mass, making a rigid stratum to which the steel framework of the building was bolted.

From the point at the apex of the rock ledge where the building stands, the rock falls away toward the bay at an angle of about thirty degrees, and the bay at the foot of Market street is very deep. In fact, the under ledge probably runs down as sharply to the southward from the Call building, as the descent of Third street toward Townsend and the low lying Mission Bay region is also steep.

Now, while the incline of the rock under the surface of Market street is at an angle of thirty degrees, the grade of Market street itself to the ferries is probably not more than three per cent.

What has happened in San Francisco—a part of what has happened,—is very probably this: There was a sharp and somewhat long continued shock of earthquake in the early morning of yesterday. There may have been and probably were several hard shocks. The whole filled-in section of San Francisco below the old water line was shaken, of course, and the line of cleavage may have been right at the apex of the ridge upon whose apex the Call building stood. If the rock had been split apart there, that would account for the collapse of the Call building, otherwise from the manner of its construction inexplicable.

Followed upon the earthquake shock and the splitting of the rock ledge a tremendous landslide, carrying everything below the cleavage line down toward the ferry. From the fact that the Palace hotel and other structures between the Call building and the Ferry were burned, this slipping might have been slow, after the first shock, but even at that a tremendous amount of matter would slide into the bay, carrying with it the wharves, the shipping, everything below Montgomery street, bodily.

This would explain the wreckage which is said to have befallen all that portion of the city—in effect the entire wholesale business section. This tremendous earth slip, sliding into the bay, would raise the water, pushing a great wave ahead of it upon the low Oakland and Alameda shores and, because little of it could find its way out at the Golden Gate, submerging the lower portion of every one of the towns about the bay, extending from Alviso on the south to the marshes of Suisun Bay on the north.

The appalling nature of the calamity can thus be grasped. San Francisco Bay, swept by a local tidal wave, would rise within its own limits precisely as the water in a bath tub would, if the tub were to be suddenly filled with earth.

Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, San Pablo, San Quentin, Tiburon, Sausalito, Port Costa, Martinez, possibly even San Jose and certainly the low-lying points along the inner side of the peninsula of Yerba Buena, San

Mateo, Palo Alto, Redwood City, would all feel something of this tremendous driving back of the waters.

The water is very deep between San Francisco and Goat Island, now called Yerba Buena, and it is possible that this island, standing like a stone dam in the middle of the bay, stopped or checked the landslide. The water that had then been forced back upon the low lands about the bay, and particularly upon the low lands of Oakland and Alameda, which would feel the worst of this effect, would then rush back toward San Francisco again, this backward rush accounting for the water that is said to have come up into Market street.

As the water "once came to Montgomery street," the water would be taking its own again. And if Oakland and the towns in the bay regions were flooded, if only for a little time, that would account for the fact of the prostration of all the land wires, and for the failure of New York to get into communication with San Francisco by way of Oakland. If Oakland were in the throes of a disaster of that kind, there would be small time and less inclination to repair telegraph lines. Communication, if it is to be restored, must be established by sending special trains from Sacramento or Los Angeles to the scene of the disaster—if, indeed, those cities have not likewise been involved in the common ruin. In Honolulu yesterday nothing was known as to the details of the calamity, and the most frightful rumors took shape.

## A SECTION OF BIG BUILDINGS

That part of San Francisco which has been involved in ruin is the section of the city that has of late years been invaded by the skyscrapers—immense ten and twelve-story buildings, with steel frames and heavy walls of pressed brick and stone. It began with the Chronicle building, followed closely by the Mills building, ten stories high and built of yellow brick, which stands on the water side of Montgomery street at the corner of Bush, and has ended with the completion of the new Merchants Exchange, on California street below Montgomery, which was fourteen stories high and one of the most splendid structures in the world. The big buildings, the high ones, were all splendidly finished. It paid to finish them splendidly. They were intended to endure for all time.

Along Montgomery street, from Market, these buildings in their order make a most wonderful showing of business stability. Perhaps, as the disaster seems to have had its center or its starting point at the Call building at Third and Market streets, it is well to start this slight description of the big buildings of San Francisco with the Call building. It is a structure familiar in its aspects to all Honolulu people. When it was constructed an excavation was made and in that were laid fifty feet depth of railroad iron, the rails laid across and across and cemented together. The steel frame of the building proper was bolted to this, and when the Call building collapsed it must have created a tremendous displacement of earth and stone. The Call's presses were in the basement of the building, and a tunnel ran from this basement to the basement of the building on Stevenson street, where the Call editorial rooms were and where the forms for the paper were stereotyped.

Down Market street, on the same side, were the Examiner building, facing the Call across Third street, and next to that the Nucleus building, now being raised several stories in height, where was located the Santa Fe uptown office, and the office of the Oceanic Steamship Company.

Next, across a narrow alley, was the Palace Hotel, and below that, across new Montgomery street and connecting with the Palace by a bridge over the street, was the Grand Hotel. Both the Palace and the Grand are gone.

Across the street from the Grand was the Union Trust skyscraper, and next to it and below it on Market street was the Hobart building, in which was the cable office. Opposite the Palace, at the corner formed by Market and First streets, was the splendid Crocker building, one of the most imposing in San Francisco. Then, returning up Market street, the Chronicle building faces the Examiner, fronting south, and on a lower level than the Call building, if the land has slipped from Third and Market the Chronicle, with

(Photo by McPherson.)

# AS IT WAS BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE



its addition facing Kearney street, is probably gone, or it stands on the brink of a chasm at the point of cleavage.

Along Montgomery street, in the first block north from Post, are the Masonic block and the Lick house. These may not have gone. All the row across the streets and facing them are in the danger zone. The next skyscraper is the Mills building, and back of that on Bush street is the new telephone building of the Sunset Company. The old Cosmopolitan Hotel, now a wholesale house, is there, also. The Occidental Hotel extends from Sutter to Bush on Montgomery street. Back of the Occidental, and between it and the bay, are the wholesale houses of Crocker & Co., Sach & Co. and many others, all in the ruined district.

The Merchants Exchange building is close to Montgomery and California streets, and on the corner of Montgomery and California stands the massive Alvinza Hayward's skyscraper. On the corner of Sacramento, still further to the north, is the Pacific Mutual building, a beautiful structure of pressed brick and red sandstone, a skyscraper but built without a steel frame. It is the only one of the kind in San Francisco.

Along Sansome there have of late years gone up a number of tall and very heavy buildings, and all the banks of the city are close to that thoroughfare or below Montgomery in the cross streets. Even the Nevada Bank, which formerly occupied the building put up by John W. Mackay on the corner of Pine and Montgomery streets, has been removed since its consolidation with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank to the corner of Market and Sansome. The Western Union Telegraph office, where also were the offices of the Associated Press, are in the building opposite the old Nevada Bank building, at the northeast corner of Montgomery and Pine.

Still farther down in the ruined district, the Fair estate has lately erected a number of heavy stone structures in north Davis street. Then, along the lower part of Market street there are also some very heavy buildings, and here are the big hardware houses, with stocks of the heaviest articles, such houses as those of Baker & Hamilton, Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, W. W. Montague & Co., Huntington, Hopkins & Co., and all that class of business houses. In this district, too, are the big wholesale houses of Wellman, Peck & Co., Tillman & Bendel, Norton, Teller & Roden, and all of the commission and fruit houses, and the wholesale fish markets.

A most interesting structure, which has probably gone with the rest, is the Niantic Block, occupied on the ground floor by the commission house of O'neest & Co. and in the upper stories by big printing houses, which was built with the hull of the old ship Niantic for its foundation. This building was rebuilt a few years ago, and at that time wine was taken from the hull of the Niantic that had been stored there when the ship was moored in that place to be used as a warehouse in the early mining days. The water covered that spot then—the waters of the bay of San Francisco.

South of Market street in the danger line, extending from First to the waterfront and from Market to Spear, in a narrowing line because of the slopes of Rincon Hill, the whole region is covered with factories and machine shops and boiler works, and the big brick buildings given over to the heaviest kinds of machinery. With the other made land that has gone down, this section must have gone, too. The weight carried there was something enormous. It is in this section, likewise, that fires have probably started to sweep westward across the squalid quarters and cheap frame tenements of the poor people who live south of Market street. Here, if anywhere in San Francisco, monetary aid will be needed. The poor who are made homeless will lack food and clothing.

The beautiful Ferry building and the docks and the seawall will add their weight to the rest, and doubtless have gone down with the rest. In fact, when the land slipped down from the region between Montgomery street and the waterfront, the shipping in the bay must have been overwhelmed in the awful destruction. Ships would be driven to their death on the rocky shores of Goat Island or upon the mud flats of Oakland and Alameda, and the destruction would be almost beyond man's comprehension. The contours of the bay itself has probably been changed, and the deep places between Goat Island and the San Francisco ferry slips have been filled up. And what that may mean, sea-faring men only will realize. The bay is so deep between San Francisco and Goat Island that it has been found impossible to work there with diving apparatus.

## DR. BISHOP SAYS NO PERIL HERE

"I think that there is absolutely no danger for us here. The dreadful catastrophe at San Francisco will not affect us in the way of volcano activity or earthquake disturbance," said Dr. Sereno Bishop.

This expression from one who has a wide reputation as a scientist and whose long residence on these islands enables him to gauge the situation correctly and qualifies him to express an authoritative opinion, will be reassuring to many here, who have been more or less dreading they knew not what.

"The great earthquakes in California of 1865 and 1868 gave no after-shock here, nor were they felt in the least. While we have had some shocks from earthquakes, only once in my recollection was there any damage done in Honolulu. This was in 1870, and one stone building in the city was cracked. The center of that disturbance was southwest of Lanai, and the shock was quite severe at Lahainaluna, where I was living at the time. So severe in fact that we had to tear down and rebuild our house, so badly was it shattered. But this disturbance had little force in Honolulu, although it was the worst in the history of the city.

"Two years before that, just prior to the great outbreak of activity at Moanalua, there was a sharp shock felt at Kau, Hawaii, when nearly every house was shaken off its foundation. This

the form of message to the sister body of San Francisco filed at the cable office by President Lowrey for transmission.

Attending the meeting were F. J. Lowrey, president; Jas. Gordon Spencer, secretary; H. P. Wood, assistant secretary; L. Tenney Peck, Jas. F. Morgan, E. I. Spalding, F. M. Swanzy and W. M. Giffard.

Attached to the call of the meeting was a draft of resolution which concluded with an immediate tender of money for any relief fund that the citizens of the stricken city might have opened.

"Gentlemen," the president remarked, "you have been called together for a special meeting today. So far as we can judge, by news received thus far, one of the greatest disasters of modern times has visited our sister city, San Francisco.

"I was going to send a message of sympathy on my own responsibility this morning, but learned that the wire was not working. We are now met to express our sympathy and perhaps to ask if any assistance is needed.

"I should like to have the trustees of the Chamber act promptly. I shall be glad now to hear from different members their views as to what ap-

propriate action, if any, should be taken."

Mr. Spalding said he thought the typewritten memorandum of resolution proper, especially the first part of it. As to placing a sum of money at the disposal of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, that was a matter for consideration. Personally he was in favor of it, a sum of, say, \$2500. No doubt relief would be needed. There must be great loss of life and a large amount of distress among the living.

Mr. Morgan was in accord with the remarks made by Mr. Spalding. First he had thought of sending a message of sympathy to begin with, and afterward tender a sum of money for relief purposes. Now he thought it best to send a certain sum of money at once and perhaps more later.

Mr. Peck said it seemed to him that the remarks heard were about right. He would suggest something of the order: "In accordance with universal sentiment the Chamber of Commerce extends sincere sympathy. Relief will be forthcoming as needed."

Mr. Swanzy stated that he was quite in accord with the suggestion of sending the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce a resolution of this Chamber and an expression of their sincere sorrow. But as to the suggestion that this Chamber should send any contribution to a relief fund, he was not quite so sure. They did not know the extent of the suffering from this calamity, they did not know if San Francisco asked for relief. If the amount of relief required by people whose houses had been knocked about their heads were known, perhaps they could send more money than was now proposed. He hoped that the amount of relief needed might be comparatively small. The business men of San Francisco took a pride in their city and might decline relief from outside. His opinion was that they ought to confine themselves at present to an expression of sympathy and leave the matter of relief to be decided later. The bulk of business in that part of San Francisco was hardware, though a large number of the working classes lived in that quarter.

## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTS

"To the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce:  
"The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce expresses its great sorrow at the San Francisco calamity and extends sympathy to sufferers. Financial assistance is tendered if required."

Under full power of a resolution passed by the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon, the foregoing is

gan, who was leaving in the Alameda, might carry a personal message.

President Lowrey, referring to his original suggestion, said it appeared that the disaster was one of great magnitude. It was impossible to imagine such a disaster without a need of money, and a large amount, for relief. If they tendered a sum of money, which was placed at the immediate disposal of the sister Chamber, it would make their sympathy more effective. Any sum they might offer would be very small, but later they could add to it if necessary.

Mr. Spalding asked how it would do to leave the matter to the San Francisco Chamber. It was a colossal disaster and \$2500 would not be much.

Mr. Giffard, who came in late, asked if it was relief to the mercantile community or to personal sufferers.

Mr. Morgan said the more he looked at the resolution the more he thought it should pass with the \$2500 inserted and with the addition, "and more if required." They should not wait to see whether the money was wanted or not, but send them a certain sum right down. If the San Francisco people did not want it, the money would be returned. It would be a more expressive tender of sympathy. He moved the resolution pass with the

Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Giffard then made this statement: "At the request of the Merchants' Association, and with the permission of the superintendent of the United States mails, the Oceanic steamship Alameda is held until tomorrow morning, and will sail at 9 o'clock regardless of whether the cable is opened in the meantime or not."

It was moved by Mr. Spalding, seconded by Mr. Morgan and carried, that the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce join in the request of the Merchants' Association to delay the departure of the Alameda until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Spalding moved that Mr. Morgan be authorized to visit the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and personally tender the sympathy of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Peck seconded it with the proviso that if there was no meeting he call on the executive officer of the Chamber. The motion carried.

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## HOW GALVESTON WAS ASSISTED

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Col. W. F. Allen, president, was in the chair. It was moved by C. M. Cooke, seconded by J. B. Atherton and carried, that a committee of three to solicit funds be appointed. The chairman named J. B. Atherton, Paul Isenberg and Robert Lewers as the committee.

On November 14, 1900, at a meeting of the Chamber, Mr. Atherton reported that \$3900 had been subscribed and remitted to the Governor of Texas. A letter was read from N. A. Cravens, private secretary of the Governor, acknowledging the receipt of the contribution.

## THE EFFECT ON TOURIST TRADE

About the streets one notes an impression that the tourist traffic may have been spoiled by the San Francisco calamity. This opinion is shared by the hotel men, although the Promotion Committee is sanguine and optimistic despite the bad news. One of the hotel managers shook his head when asked what he thought would be the result of the disaster. He stated that "the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce extends sincere sympathy and will be glad to render financial assistance if required."

Mr. Peck seconded the amendment with the understanding that it authorized the president to send a cablegram of that general effect.

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"A definite offer of assistance is one thing," the president remarked, "and an inquiry if relief is needed might be taken in quite another way."

Mr. Spalding's motion prevailed. President Lowrey then made a reference to Mr. Morgan's intended departure in the outgoing steamer, asking the trustees if they would like to designate Mr. Morgan to visit the San

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## NEW SHOALS MAY BLOCK HARBOR

Could the harbor of San Francisco be blocked by the cataclysm? This question was suggested about the streets during the day. Captain Dowdell of the S. S. Alameda was asked his views on the matter. Not knowing fully what was the cause of the disaster, whether it was entirely a landslide or an earthquake, he said he could not answer the question intelligently. He did not believe, however, that there would be any geological changes outside the Golden Gate, or even just within the lines of the Gate, but he said he would not be surprised at new shoals being encountered in the Bay of San Francisco. In the absence of any definite news on which to base theories, Captain Dowdell said he could really give no reliable answer to the question.

Captain W. A. H. Connor, who has been in charge of the Federal dredging operations of the North American Dredging Company in Honolulu harbor, is a departing passenger on the Alameda to remain permanently on the Coast. He stated that the office of his company was located in the Buckley Block, No. 95 Market street, corner of Market and Spear streets, which was probably wrecked or even wiped out of existence. Mr. Connor was to take charge of a contract for the Southern Pacific Company to dredge out 4,000,000 cubic yards in San Francisco bay for some of the railway company's terminals on the Oakland side. Captain Connor stated that the disaster might have considerable effect on the proposed dredging operations. "There may be a lot of wrecking operations to be taken up on the submerged portion of San Francisco and I suppose our company will get in on that."

As to whether there might be any changes in the bottom of the harbor Captain Connor replied about as did Captain Dowdell. The absence of definite news barred him from giving a satisfactory answer. However, he was of the opinion that there would be no changes in the shoal and reef topography outside the Golden Gate.

## WHY ALAMEDA STAYED OVER

Following is a copy of the letter sent to W. G. Irwin & Co. by George W. Smith, president of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu and in answer to which Messrs. Irwin & Co. delayed the departure of the Alameda until this morning:

Honolulu, April 16, 1906.  
Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Agents of the Oceanic Steamship Co., Honolulu.

Gentlemen: I beg to hand you herewith a numerously signed petition requesting, on behalf of the merchants of this city, that you postpone the sailing time of the S. S. Alameda until Thursday the 19th inst. at 10 a. m.

The request for this postponement arises from a desire on the part of the merchants to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the disaster to the mercantile portion of San Francisco and to learn, further, if there is a possibility of their orders being filled in that city.

Trusting that you may be able to meet the wishes of the petitioners I am, with respect,  
Yours very truly,  
GEO. W. SMITH,  
President of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu.

## ALAMEDA TAKES ADDITIONAL FUEL

Seven hundred additional barrels of oil for fuel were pumped into the tanks of the steamship Alameda yesterday, this work commencing about noon. The extra oil was taken aboard to provide for any unfavorable contingencies that may meet the vessel on her arrival at San Francisco. Should there be no oil supply at San Francisco the seven hundred additional barrels will be sufficient to bring the Alameda back to Honolulu or take her to some other Coast port.

## CABLE STEAMER RESTORER MAY GO

There was a well-defined rumor about town last night that the cable steamer Restorer may be sent to San Francisco today or tomorrow to stand by to assist in repairing damage or laying new shore cable. Inquiry by telephone to the cable steamer people elicited the response that they know of no orders to prepare for the voyage.

The cable steamer is generally coalled up so that she could leave port for such a trip on twenty to thirty hours' notice and probably less if necessary.



VIEW OF MARKET STREET—THE BUILDING AT THE RIGHT OF THE PICTURE, CONTAINING THE CABLE OFFICE, IS AMONG THE NUMBER BURNED.

addition, "and a further amount if required."

Mr. Spalding moved in amendment that "the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce extends sincere sympathy and will be glad to render financial assistance if required." Mr. Peck seconded the amendment with the understanding that it authorized the president to send a cablegram of that general effect.

Mr. Swanzy suggested a change of the latter part to the query, "Have you opened a relief fund?"

President Lowrey thought there was no question that relief was required. Mr. Swanzy did not think so. Mr. Peck thought it was enough to "tender our sympathy and financial assistance." Mr. Spencer favored Mr. Swanzy's suggestion.

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Mr. Spalding's motion prevailed. President Lowrey then made a reference to Mr. Morgan's intended departure in the outgoing steamer, asking the trustees if they would like to designate Mr. Morgan to visit the San

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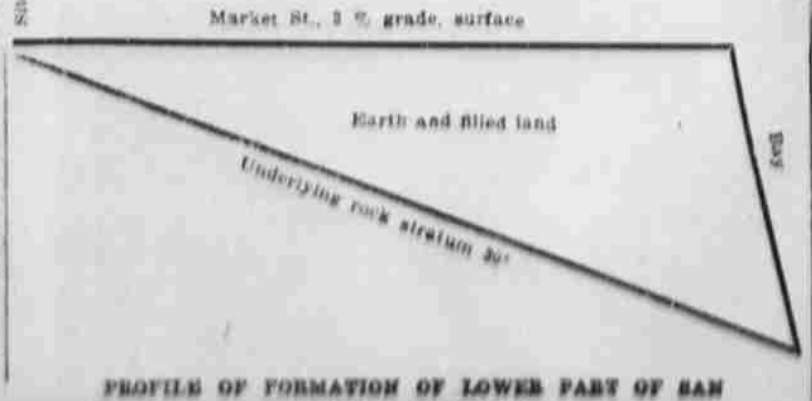
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PROFILE OF FORMATION OF LOWER PART OF SAN FRANCISCO PENINSULA.

(Continued on Page 5)



# DISASTER MAY HAVE STRICKEN ALL CALIFORNIA

## What It Would Mean if the Earthquake That Struck San Francisco Extended to All Parts of the State.

Anxiety deepened in Honolulu yesterday as the day wore on and no details of an authentic character were received concerning the disaster which has undoubtedly left a large part of San Francisco in ruins, and which has perhaps extended in its destructive force over a very much wider area.

A brief message, received at the cable office last night, from the cable office at Hongkong, said that the entire land system in California, meaning the land telegraphic system, had been paralyzed. That would explain the failure of New York to reach any point in California by wire. And it would explain the failure of Honolulu to receive any authentic news.

As was known here direct communication by cable with the mainland had

fifty thousand people, a city of splendid buildings, a city on the hills, smiling in the sunshine of the Southland, the hub of the tourist travel of the western world, with from fifty to one hundred thousand strangers within its limits at all times. It is the center of a rich and fertile district, surrounded by thriving towns, and before Tuesday had swift rail and telegraphic communication with the world. Pasadena, a town of twenty thousand people and containing the winter homes of many of the richest people in America, is within easy reach by electric cars. It is probable that many of the leading millionaires of America were in Pasadena at the time of the earthquake. Governor and Mrs. Carter are known to have been there, at the Raymond



Examiner. Call. Mutual Savings.

### The Whole City Waiting Anxiously for Any Sure News.

The continued delay throughout Wednesday night and Thursday and the entire absence of authentic information from the mainland served only to increase the tension and many ladies with relatives in the doomed city were on the verge of nervous prostration fearing dire results to those of their blood. The fact that some of the passengers booked on the Alameda had canceled their orders for berths did not tend to lessen the anxiety of the people who were to remain but rather did it intensify the feeling that the disaster was greater than at first reported.

Theories were as thick as hairs on a dog, and they are still thick and the one with the most optimistic view of what is most sought after. Cablegrams in plenty were filed in the local cable office, but those for San Francisco direct were refused and any for the round the world route were accepted only at sender's risk.

Early yesterday G. W. Smith, president of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, sent a written request to Admiral Lyon that he transmit a message to the Navy Department at Washington asking for the fullest information. The Admiral granted this and formulated the message into a code word. At this writing there has been no answer received.

Alexander & Baldwin cabled a similar request to their New York house and placed no limit on the number of words which the answer might contain. Like Mr. Smith the fullest information was desired and cost was not to be considered. The Star seems to have jumped to the conclusion that New York was in touch with San Francisco because Manager Kishi, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, had received the following:

"Our San Francisco branch probably burned down; clerk probably saved." On its face this is a mere conjecture. The New York office, knowing the location of the San Francisco office, and of the clerk's home, could easily have framed the theory upon which the dispatch was based. The total lack of definiteness in the message shows that it could not have come from San Francisco at all. At the Japanese consulate nothing has been heard from Japan or the coast by any route.

Manila seemed to have been as much the mining cities, although there is also a great mining industry in the more southern counties.

Along the coast to the northward from San Francisco are the timber lands, Humboldt and Mendocino counties, and there are also groves of big trees in Santa Cruz and Calaveras and Tuolumne counties.

It is beyond human conception that all this vast region should have been destroyed. It is not, however, beyond human conception that the whole land has been sorely stricken. Men at this distance can only hope for the best, while they prepare their minds for the worst. The outlook is very dark.

### BUILDINGS IN THE TRACK OF RUIN.

In the dark as Honolulu and could give no information as to the extent of the damage. One rumor run down was to the effect that Postmaster Pratt had received a wire from New York saying no information was obtainable. But it was a mere rumor; much to his regret he received no message though he would like to for the reason that his wife and daughter had advised him on Monday that they would leave for the islands that day.

It has been suggested that the cause of the delay is possibly the destruction of the instruments in the cable office in San Francisco and the impossibility of replacing them immediately. It is understood that there are no instruments kept in the station at the Cliff House and there may be no duplicates in the city. There is nothing of the kind kept in the cable station at Wai-kiki so that if the local office were to be destroyed by any means the same delay would be caused here. With this theory in mind some of the citizens have been greatly comforted; there is no reason why it should not be as good a one as any so far advanced.

It is probable that the last direct message received here was that from William Alexander to his father Professor Alexander. The son is engaged in an office of a mining company and before leaving here seven years ago arranged a private code with his mother. Translated it meant "safe and well" and at 7:22 Wednesday morning, Honolulu time, that code word was received. It was marked as having been sent from San Francisco at 9:45 a. m.

### THE MATTER OF LOSSES.

As time passes the danger of severe or great financial loss to the banks and money institutions in San Francisco grows and conjectures are many and varied. In that part of the city believed to be most affected are the largest and strongest financial institutions on the Pacific coast, possibly as strong as many in New York, and the reference is not to the possible loss through shrinkage of values but by actual disappearance of the money reserve that is kept always within their vaults. It has been wired that the lang was sinking and it is the theory of Doctor Bishop that some such disaster has occurred. That being assumed the great vaults of the banks and the trust companies would go down with the sweep.

In the district is the Mercantile Trust Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of California, Merchants' Exchange, Nevada Bank, Safe Deposit Building, Haywood building, American Surety Co., Brown Bros., Cotton Bell and Co., Anglo-California Bank, Union Trust Co., Crocker Woodworth Bank, German Savings Bank, Trans-Atlantic and North German Insurance Co., and the new said-in building. The banking institutions keep a reserve cash fund of twenty-five per cent of their total deposits and taking the Mercantile Trust Co.'s deposits as a criterion, that institution having an average of nearly fifty-three million dollars, the combined reserve fund

## WILL KEEP GOOD FAITH

Hilo is going to have its high school, but in a wooden building. There was some informal conversation on the matter at a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday. It was stated that some Hilo people were doubting the good faith of the authorities as to giving Hilo any high school.

After the meeting an Advertiser reporter asked Mr. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, if he intended calling for tenders for the Hilo high school building. His answer was in the affirmative and he said that the building would be of wood. The material of construction, if the building goes up this period, is a case of Hobson's choice, for, as previously reported, the bids received for various fireproof materials were all far above the amount of the appropriation balance after large expenses for site were paid. So it became a question of putting off construction for a new appropriation or building of wood under the existing appropriation.

At the Board meeting there were present W. H. Babbitt, Superintendent, and W. R. Farrington, Mrs. E. W. Jordan and Mrs. H. Wilcox, Commissioners.

Mr. Babbitt brought up the matter of teachers' examinations, giving the members his views thereon. For one thing, he thought it was unfair to ask the same teachers, one year after another, to assume the task of handling some of the old examination papers, and his opinions in this respect were generally approved by the members. "What we want to find out," Mr. Babbitt said, "is what the teacher knows." Referring to certain schedules of questions he thought they gave an advantage to cleverness rather than knowledge. "A teacher who may pass an examination very cleverly," the Superintendent observed, "may be a poor teacher in the classroom, while one who may be slow in answers may be a good teacher."

It was agreed that the Superintendent should, at his convenience, appoint a committee to prepare examination papers.

Other matters were purely routine. Recommendations of the teachers' committee were adopted as follows:

That leave of absence asked for by Mrs. Lennox be granted.

That leave of Miss Nina J. Adams be granted.

That appointment of Miss Rose Kuanamano to Royal School be approved.

That appointment of Miss Gouveia to Waiakua School be approved.

That Miss Kawainui be not transferred from Waiakua to Maenae School.

That Miss Nielsen's appointment to Waipahu at \$35 a month be approved.

That leave of absence be granted Mrs. Anahu, and that D. H. Kahana-



THE CHRONICLE BUILDING AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

been lost. If the land system of lines were also destroyed, there would be nothing left for the seekers after news on the mainland but to make their way overland to the stricken district by rail or auto or on horseback, as quickly as possible and carry back details of the catastrophe. And that this was being done, goes without saying. The American newspapers will get the news, at any cost in money or time.

But, if the whole California littoral has been stricken even measurably, as San Francisco is known to have been, the disaster will take rank as one of the most appalling of modern times. The loss of life may run up to figures that will stagger the world. The loss in property will be beyond calculation. The disaster will be continental, and more than continental. These are the darkest possibilities. Honolulu will hope that this may not have happened. Yet the failure to raise any point in California by wire forbodes the worst. It is even possible that San Francisco may not have been the center of the disturbance—that its initial point was somewhere in the interior, to the southward or to the northward. Possibly there has been a seismic disturbance in the high Sierras, displacing the vertebrae of the continent. It may be that the great interior valleys have suffered subsidence. In this dark time, all sorts of surmises are indulged.

But, if all California has been stricken, as San Francisco has been—and no more—the possibilities for harm are most awful. The California littoral was one of the richest stretches of country in the whole world. Lying for a thousand miles along the Pacific Coast of America, with a width ranging above one hundred miles, it has a population of more than a million and a half, its coast and its valleys teeming with rich cities and filled with a happy and contented and prosperous people, joying in the fair land that was theirs.

San Francisco, its chief town and seaport, had a population estimated to be close upon half a million. In the towns about the bay of San Francisco and having their immediate business interests centered there, are three hundred thousand more people. San Jose, fifty miles south and just beyond the head of the bay at Alviso, contains forty thousand people, and is the center of the prune industry of the state. Still to the southward are the towns of Santa Cruz and Monterey, and Salinas and Castroville and Paso Robles, and San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara and Ventura.

Then comes the magnificent city of Los Angeles, with one hundred and



SAN FRANCISCO FROM THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL.

Referring to the message sent by Admiral Lyon, Captain Carter, of the naval station, expresses the opinion that it will be given greater attention along the route than one from an individual and will, in consequence of being in the nature of an official inquiry, be rushed to its destination.

It was at ten o'clock yesterday morning that the Advertiser filed a third message, no answers having been received from those filed Wednesday night. This was sent the round the

would make an amount to conjure with.

The vaults of these companies are, perhaps, as well constructed as any in the world but they were not built with a view to resisting the effects of landslides or dashes into the water and it is said by persons competent to judge, that directly the earth began sliding the buildings and the vaults would go with the soil.

### SOME OF THE MADE GROUND.

Anthony Richley, of Hilo, but now here on business, was one of the builders of the Palace hotel. He says the soil there was very uncertain and that some of the piles were driven through quicksand a distance of ninety feet. There was a ledge of rock and the apex seemed to have been about where the Call building stood and from there it sloped toward the bay. The foundation of the Palace hotel was thirteen feet at the base and required eleven million bricks in its construction.

Mr. Richley says he never saw a finer and more substantial structure; the idea that it could ever be destroyed by an earthquake was furthest from the contractor's mind for it was built with an idea of withstanding the severest shocks. But a landslide was not in the philosophy of the builders; it would have made no difference if it had been, for nothing could have prevented the building going when the time came.

As to the vaults in the big buildings Mr. Richley says they were built for utility and safety, safety from fire and burglars but, like the foundation of the Palace, landslides had no consideration from the contractors of the builders.

In many of the banks it is the custom to handle the twenty-dollar pieces much as a farmer does his corn, shoveling them into bags and weighing instead of counting the pieces.

lajo be appointed substitute.

An application by letter of Miss Ellen H. Bicknell, of the high school, for leave of absence to attend the summer school at Berkeley, Cal., was granted.

Mrs. S. B. Harry's request for a transfer from Waiuku, Maui, to Hialekua, Hawaii, was referred to the teachers' committee.

Miss Hazel Hoffman, of the high school, wrote asking leave of absence to attend a college fraternity meeting in Washington, D. C. Her request was granted on condition that she find a substitute.

A proposition to charge 50 cents a month for regular pupils and \$1 for outside pupils in the high school, for use of typewriters, was adopted.

Whether or not this is the present custom is of no consequence, for money in bags would slide as readily as if loose on the floor of the vault. In some of the buildings the foundations went full forty feet below the sidewalk and they were crisscrossed with railroad iron. He says the older buildings have been settling for years and this bears out the theory of a slide.

Now to gather the consequences. In the event of the great mass of earth constituting the floor of the city from the waterfront to Second or Third street going into the water, the effect on the city across the bay would be identical with that of a tidal wave and the shipping would be among the greatest sufferers. Down in South San Francisco the land is of a different character; it is more solid and for that reason, probably, the rolling hills were built there.

INCIDENTS IN HONOLULU. Psychology had its innings in one of the primary schools here on Wednesday and for a time there was almost a panic instead of counting the pieces.



PART OF THE SUBMERGED DISTRICT AT THE FOOT OF MARKET STREET.

# TO IMPROVE THE BOATS

The Inter-Island S. N. Co. is determined to place the service on its vessels on a par with the best running to ports on the American continent and in order that information as to the ways on other vessels and in other companies may be obtained by the company, President Kennedy and the board of directors have decided to send C. L. Wight as a special agent with instructions to go where he can find the best and report as he gets what is worth finding out.

Mr. Wight has been connected with the Island steamboat interests for the past twelve years and during all of that time he has been putting the standard of excellence, in the conduct of the steamers from port of departure to return, a little bit higher than it ever was before. He is of the opinion that to improve the table in certain features, one at a time, was the surest way of reaching a climax in which all of the good features would be combined. The results in this respect have been satisfactory in the main but the company is still striving and the management wants to hear from the visitors that the steamers and the service in the Islands equals the best of any other part of the world. In order that the best ideas may be obtained the company has selected Mr. Wight as its agent believing him to be the best man in the service of the company for that purpose.

"I leave on Wednesday, in the Alameda," said Mr. Wight, "and I have carte blanche to go where I think new features are to be found. The commission is a roving one and it is my intention to go direct to Cuba. My stay there is indefinite for I want to look into every phase of steamer travel and management of the boats while en route. I want to learn, also, the methods of handling bananas and pineapples for I am of the opinion that we will see the cultivation of pines the second industry in the Territory; I want to learn how the fresh fruit is handled and I want to get on the inside of the shipping of bananas. It may be that some of the troubles of the growers on the big island will be eliminated after we get our boat in service. From Cuba I will probably proceed to the Mexican ports and look into the steamer management along that route and then I will go through the United States and Canada with the same object in view.

"My investigations will include the handling and the stowage of freight; if there are new and more modern appliances for the more rapid handling of cargo I will find them and report upon them and you may depend upon it if it will be for the improvement of the service of the Inter-Island Company they will be adopted. Some people object at first glance to our way of handling freight and passengers at some of the ports on Hawaii. Well, if I can find a better method in any of the Mexican ports I will report upon them. The company wants to improve its service in every particular and the management is sending me off to find the way. The majority of the people who travel on our steamers are of limited experience in this respect and they hear people from the mainland drawing comparisons with lines over there. The company wants to have its service so that the comparisons, if they are necessary, will be favorable and we hope, too, that the favor will be altogether on the side of our service.

"I am going into every detail while I have the opportunity and this will take me into the matter of linen for the rooms as well as for the table. I will note the table service and see where our ways may be improved and if there is any line that sets a better table than the Inter-Island the Inter-Island will copy that one in serving the best meals possible, market conditions considered. It may be that I will select the best things served on the steamers of several different lines and the company will make its menus from the combination. Do not understand that we are chasing the tourist trade principally, for that is not the case; we want first to please those with whom we do nearly all of our business, the island people. We want them to feel that the company is going to give them the best obtainable, we want them to realize that it is wide awake, enterprising and not afraid to spend money in looking for what will bring them the comfort they hear other people talking about. My trip will extend over several months. My wife will go with me and we will go wherever there is anything to learn."

# JOHNSON IS SANE

"Do you not think that it was possible that this man had an attack of alcoholic mania when this child was killed?" asked Attorney Harrison, defending murderer Johnson, of Dr. Moore yesterday.

"I do not," answered the doctor. And that was at the conclusion of a long day of fencing between the physician and the attorney for the defendant in the trial that is now getting on into the second week before Circuit Judge Robinson. The case has reached the stage where the prosecution is putting on its rebuttal, and Deputy Attorney General Prosser is conducting it alone for the Territory, the Attorney General being laid up with grip. At the morning session yesterday, A. J. Lopez, George Watt, J. D. Holt, Chang Kim and Charles Fain were on the stand, and each testified to having known Johnson. They all regarded him as sane. Then came the session with Dr. Moore.

Dr. Moore, having the hypothetical question read to him, said that he did not find it necessary to change the opinion already formed of Johnson from his examination of the man. He

# CREMATORY IS COMING

## The Way Cleared for Building One in Nuuanu.

It will be good news to those who have been interested in the establishment of a public crematory for Honolulu to know that the obstacles which have been impeding the progress of the Oahu Cemetery Association in the matter have been removed and that the work has every prospect of being carried through with expedition.

The preliminary details, such as the location of the building on the new lot acquired for the purpose, the approval of the general plans for the building, the best process of incineration and the best fuel to use in incineration, as well as the most improved make of retorts to be installed, have all been satisfactorily settled. Nothing remains but to proceed with the building. The necessity of installing two retorts instead of one as was originally planned will make the incinerating plant cost nearly \$5000 more than was at first estimated but the erection of the crematory will nevertheless proceed without further delay.

The tract of land of nearly two acres in extent, known as the Campbell homestead, lying in the rear of the cemetery acquired by the Oahu Cemetery Association and offered as a bonus to supply a site for the crematory has been taken over and the land will at once be cleared for the building. Some delay was experienced in securing a satisfactory title to the property.

The approved deed has at last passed the Territorial Land Court where the title has been cleared and the Cemetery Association have within the last week taken possession of the property.

In the meantime the architect for the Association, O. G. Traiphagen, has given the subject of cremation and crematories very careful study, spending some time on the mainland to personally inspect certain crematories of advanced types there. As a result the sketch here shown is believed to embody all the desirable features to be found in a complete and thoroughly up-to-date mortuary chapel and crematory, combined.

When the entire structure can be built, at a total cost of approximately \$50,000, Honolulu will have a crematory to compare favorably with any now in operation in any of the larger cities of Europe and America.

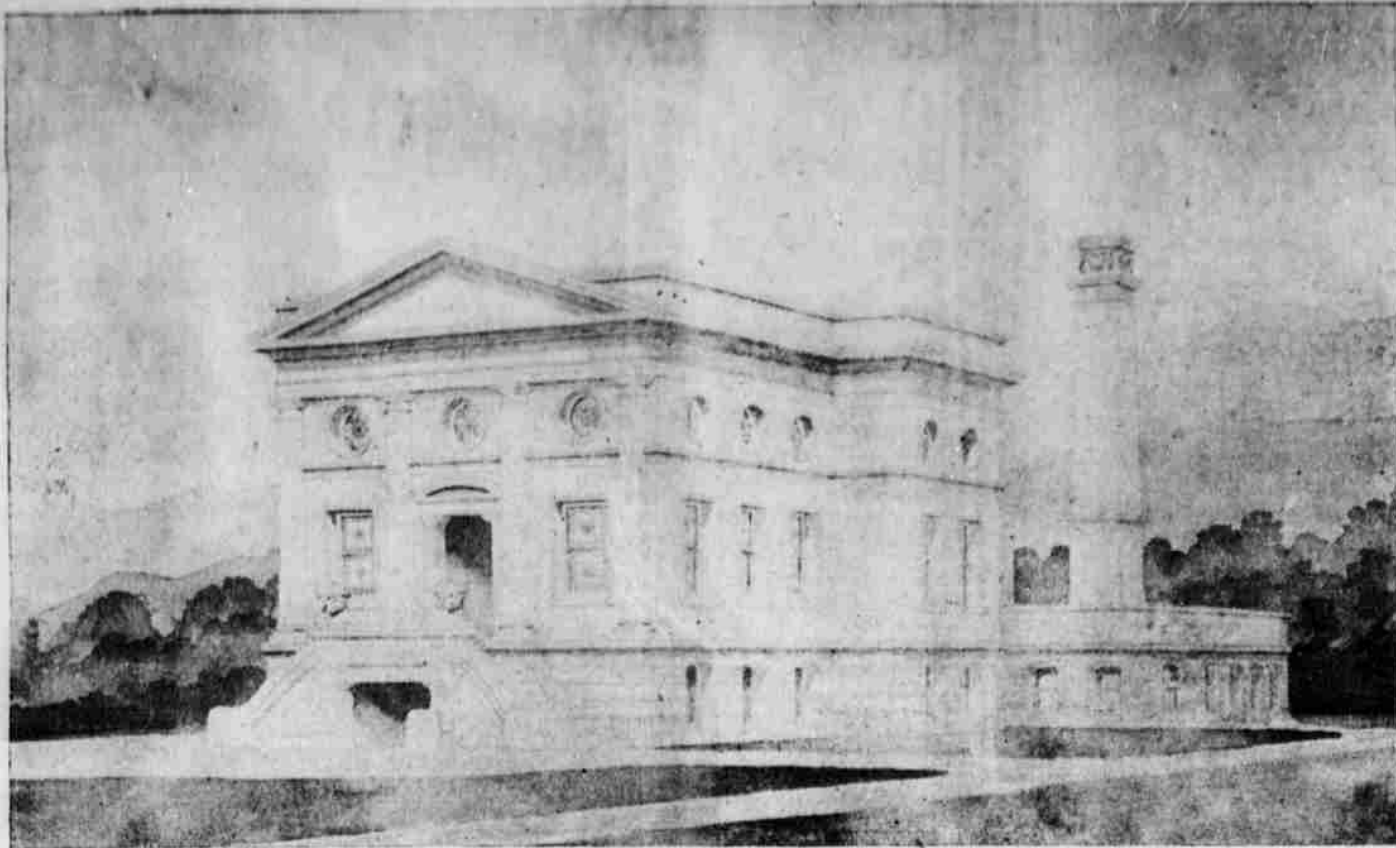
For want of sufficient funds only the rear or incinerating portion of the building will be erected at present. The chapel, with a seating capacity of two hundred persons, which provides spaces in its walls and balcony for niches in addition to reception, urn and preparation rooms in the basement, is designed so as to be added at any time without alteration of the incinerating portion to be built at this time.

All who have given the matter study feel that once the crematory is in operation it will not be long before some one of Honolulu's generous citizens will interest themselves in adding this portion of the structure which has on

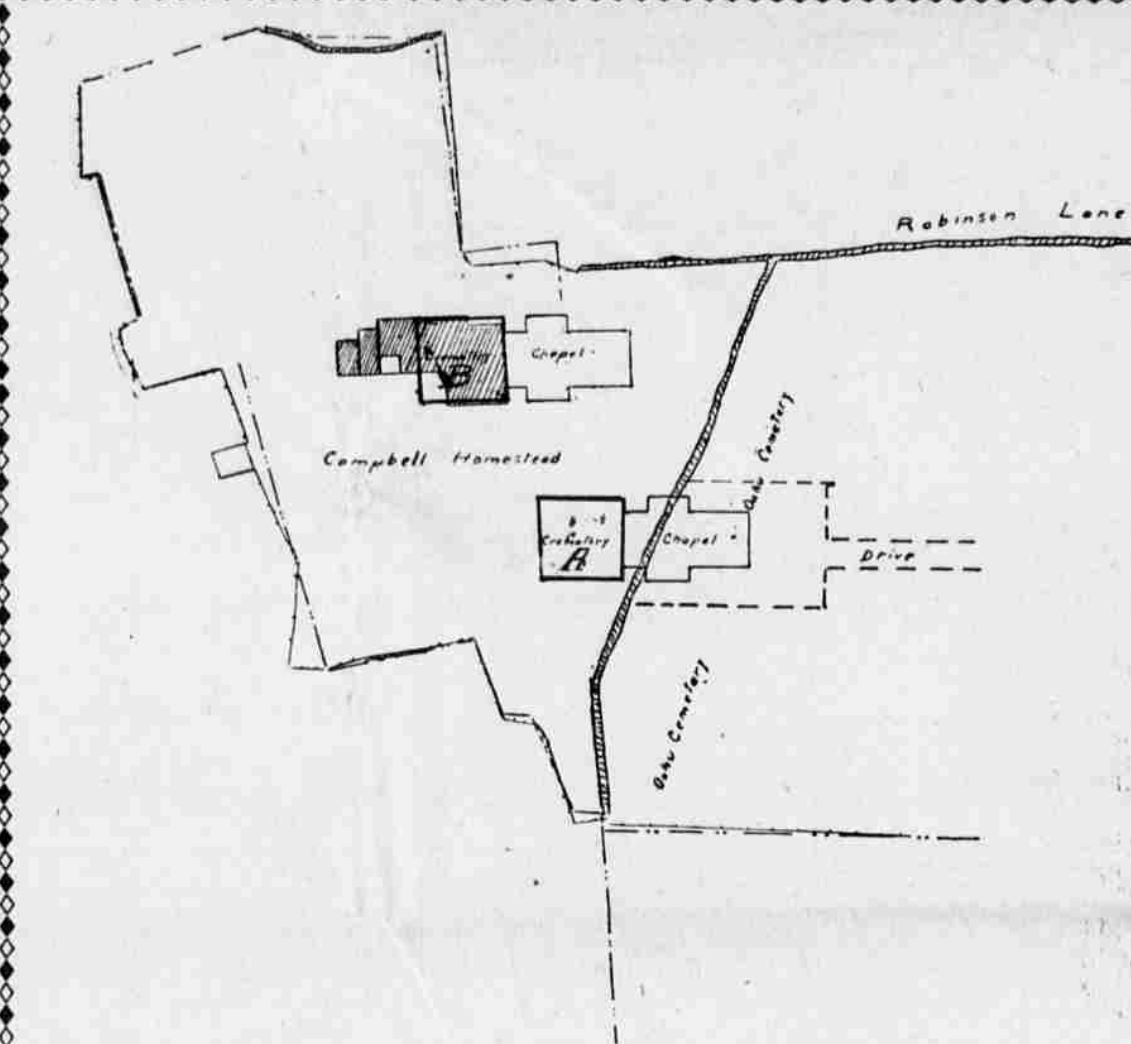
the mainland come to be almost as important to the equipment of a crematory as are the crematory retorts. As a memorial mortuary chapel to be used by all, free of charge, without reference to race or creed, this portion of the building would be a much appreciated public gift. Preliminary estimates place the cost of the chapel at approximately \$30,000.

The incinerating portion to be erected will stand on the site here shown. It will be a plain inornate structure suited to the housing of the retorts and necessarily will depend on the erection of the chapel to give the structure finish. In addition to the retort room, the incinerating plant will provide a temporary preparation room and an ample incineration or receiving room. After a most thorough and careful investigation of the processes and fuels used in the sixty crematories in operation in America and Europe the trustees have decided that the retorts best suited to the purposes of cremation in these Islands are the rapid combustion oil burning type, such as are in use in a number of our western cities where they have given entire satisfaction, in many cases during a period of several years.

The preliminary plan as was originally submitted to the community at a public meeting held for that purpose several months ago was to erect a crematory large enough to house two retorts. It was thought desirable to install but a single retort in the beginning; however, to provide foundation



THE PLAN FOR THE COMPLETED CREMATORY AND CHAPEL. CREMATORY IN THE REAR.



PLAN OF THE CAMPBELL PROPE RTY ADDED TO THE NUUANU CEMETERY FOR CREMATORY SITE. A AND B ALTERNATE SITES.

for the second, so that it might be added at any future time. After a careful investigation it has been found that all satisfactory incineratories have in operation two retorts. The reason being that the high temperatures to which the retorts are subjected renders frequent minor repairs necessary. In order to prevent delay or dissatisfaction it is considered advisable to have the two retorts available from the beginning.

To do this the Oahu Cemetery Association must have more funds at its disposal than were provided by the preliminary appeal to the community, as the addition of the second retort which is so desirable and necessary will add between \$4000 and \$5000 to the total cost of the plant, bringing the total cost up to between \$18,000 and \$20,000. Of this sum between \$11,000 and \$12,000 was subscribed some months ago by generous citizens interested.

A second appeal is now being made, not only to those who have already subscribed and who feel that the additional expense incurred in the adding of the second retort would justify them in adding to their subscriptions already made, but particularly to the large number of persons who are interested but who have waited until the project was assured before expressing their interest by a subscription to the cause.

You are therefore asked to subscribe to this object first by the direct gift of such a sum as you feel called upon to give towards the erection of a crematory in Nuuanu Cemetery for public use, or second, by subscribing to the advance issue of crematory certificates which are sold at \$25 each. These are transferrable and entitle the holder to have one body cremated free. When the crematory is in operation the certificates may be advanced to \$35. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. A. Bryan, special agent for the trustees of the Cemetery Association or Mr. J. B. Galt, treasurer for the Association.

It is believed that the community will respond to this call for additional funds in such a way as to justify the Association in at once ordering and installing the second retort.

The chaplain of the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento will say mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning. It is possible that the entire crew and the officers in uniform may attend services at the cathedral next Sunday, headed by the ship's band.

The Kilauea Art League will hear a talk, "Art Treasures of Old Hawaii," by Miss Josephine C. Locke, in the parlour, Alexander Young Hotel, Saturday evening, April 21, at eight o'clock.

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VIEW IN NUUANU CEMETERY, SHOWING SITE OF THE CREMATORY.

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# KOREANS SUBSCRIBE TO MONEY GIFT

Koloa, Kauai, April 14, 1906.  
Patrick McLane, Esq., Koloa, Kauai.  
Dear Sir: We, the Koreans who have worked under your management, for the two years, wish to express our sincere regret at the loss we are about to sustain owing to your departure. We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for the fine treatment we have received at your hands, and ask you to accept this little token of our good will and respect. The following sum of \$30 has been subscribed by us with the addition of a sum from J. K. Farley, and we wish you to purchase a saddle which we hope will meet with your approval, and be the means of reminding you of the little body of Koreans whom you have left behind on Kauai to regret your departure. Yours very truly, THE KOREANS.

LINGERING COUGHS.  
Persistent coughs that continue through the spring and summer usually indicate some throat or lung trouble and it is a serious mistake to neglect them. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of coughs of this nature and a few doses taken in time may save a doctor's bill and perhaps years of suffering. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., 149, Agents for Hawaii.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS. Entered for Record April 16, 1906. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Manuel de Silva and wf to John Carvalho ... Rose K Aka to Manoel J Pavao ... Waiuku Prot Church to O Nawahine ... Manuel Jose and wf to H A Baldwin ... Y Makiuchi et al to Oloa Sugar Co Ltd ... T Kakutani et al to Oloa Sugar Co Ltd ... Jos Kala to Keliikuaama Kahana (w) ... Z Paakiki and wf to D Forbes ... James D Lewis and wf to Alexander K Lewis ... Keana Land & P Co Ltd et al to First Bank of Hilo Ltd ... A Lewis Jr to Joe Orotinas ... Waiuku Sugar Co to Yonekichi Takase ... Wm A Meyer to N H Peterson ... Entered for Record April 17, 1906. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Peter C Jones Ltd to Frederick B Johnson et al ... J W Padmore to Wm Henry ... Anna B Tucker to Alice D Hart-

well ... Isabel P Andrade to William S Ellis ... Wm S Ellis to Sarah H Clark ... Sara H Clark to H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd ... Sara H Clark to H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd

Recorded April 4, 1906. C M V Forster tr to Eperaima Kawakumouie, Rel; 1-2 int in ap 2 R P 2258, bldgs, etc. Leleco, Honolulu, Oahu; 1-2 int in gr 576, bldgs, etc. Kamamau, Waialua, Oahu. \$250. B 285, p 82. Dated Apr 3, 1906.

Keoloha Kahale (widow) to Mlieka Kahale (w), D; int in R P 2821 kul 1511, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. \$10, etc. B 280, p 35. Dated Apr 3, 1906.

San Ant Port Ben Socy of Hawaii to A D Castro, Rel; lot 1 blk 2, McCully tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$250. B 285, p 62. Dated Mar 19, 1906.

A D Castro to Charles F Gilliland trs of D; lot 1 blk 2, McCully tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$600. B 278, p 381. Dated Mar 27, 1906.

Christina Gilliland (widow) tr to Port Muti Ben Socy of Hawaii, M; lot 1 blk 2 McCully tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 285, p 63. Dated Mar 29, 1906.

A S Cleghorn to Claus Spreckels & Co, A M; mtg E M Pratt and hsb on lot 556 of gr 3756, corner Heulu and Kewalo Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. \$7000. B 285, p 65. Dated Apr 4, 1906.

Chow Mow Soong et al to Tom Leong, B S; 4 1-2 shares in Look Hop Co, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1750. B 284, p 86. Dated Mar 31, 1906.

Est of B P Bishop by trs to Havn Agricl Co, L; por R P 7709 ap 12, por gr 3533 ap 2 and pe land, Honomoo, etc, Kau, Hawaii. 21 yrs at \$3500 per yr. B 283, p 124. Dated Mar 28, 1906.

W G Kapu and wf to F A Schaefer, D; por R P 7405 kul 8275, Honokala, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$480. B 278, p 379. Dated Mar 30, 1906.

Oliff Peterson by mtgee to John J Grace, Forc Entry; pe land, Oloa, Puna, Hawaii. B 281, p 19. Dated Mar 16, 1906.

John M Bright to Kadzumura, L; pe land, Kelaweia, Lahaina, Maui. 10 yrs at \$50 per yr. B 282, p 122. Dated Apr 3, 1906.

John M Bright to Feramoto, L; pe land, Kelaweia, Lahaina, Maui. 10 yrs at \$25 per yr. B 282, p 123. Dated Apr 3, 1906.

Hawn Fruit & Taro Co to Est of K Lunallilo trs of Agrmt; in re validity of mtge in liber 110, fol 468, on 2 pcs land, Wahee, Maui. B 284, p 85. Dated Mar 31, 1906.

Jose Duenas and wf to Bishop Zeugma, D; 1 1-2 acr land and int in pe land and 2 bldgs, Kamaole, Kula, Maui. \$200. B 278, p 382. Dated Mar 26, 1906.

Recorded April 5, 1906. John Mamaki to Ane (w) et al, D; int in gr 844, Kamananui, Waialua, Oahu. \$1, etc. B 278, p 384. Dated Mar 15, 1906.

R Maka and wf to Luka K Lumilani (widow), D; int in por R P 576 kul 5711, Waikane, Koolaukoo, Oahu. \$1, etc. B 278, p 385. Dated Dec 23, 1905.

Wm Henry and wf to Mary E Low, D; por R P 2550 kuls 1034-4500, Iwilei, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1, etc. B 278, p 386. Dated Apr 3, 1906.

E Colt Hobron to C H Bellina, Rel; lots 1, 2, 3, 29 and 21 blk J, Kalanolohe tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$400. B 285, p 66. Dated Apr 3, 1906.

Kanemakua (k) to J M Keoloha (k), Rel Cur; R P ars 1549 and 1795, Kamananui, Waialua, Oahu. \$15. B 278, p 387. Dated Aug 13, 1900.

Emmaline M Magoon and hsb (J A) to Richard S Kelly, D; por gr 595, Kalihii, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 278, p 388. Dated Apr 3, 1906.

Walphee Barenaba and hsb to John H D'Almeida, M; por gr 1795, bldgs, etc, Kapananui, Waialua, Oahu. \$100. B 285, p 66. Dated Apr 5, 1906.

Halalli Kahle (w) to Kahle, D; share in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$70. B 278, p 383. Dated Feb 23, 1906.

THE AGONY ABOUT OVER

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Practically the evidence in the Johnson murder trial is now a closed book.

Deputy Attorney General Prosser, at 3:48 p. m. yesterday, announced that the prosecution rested its case. This was upon the release of Dr. Sinclair in rebuttal from the witness stand.

Mr. Harrison said he would put on some rebuttal on a few points. Upon a demand of the Deputy Attorney General, the defendant's counsel said he desired to testify himself from a personal examination of the soil where the victim of the homicide was buried.

The object was to show that mutilation was not necessary for concealing the body. Also, he wished to testify of interviews he had held with the defendant. Moreover, he would like to call one or two witnesses that it was impossible for him to swear previously.

There was a wrangle between counsel as to evidence already given on the soil question, which the court interrupted, saying, "These are only side remarks." Judge Robinson said he did not think Sheriff Brown said what Mr. Prosser quoted and went on to disappointment further prolongation of the trial, saying:

"There must be an end to this case sometime, like to all litigation."

Mr. Harrison put a few questions in cross-examination, concluding by asking Dr. Sinclair what he was going to get as an expert and, when witness said that was not yet settled, how much he expected.

"I generally get from \$25 to \$100," was the answer.

Mr. Harrison then rested the defense, subject to the court's ruling on the admissibility of his own proposed evidence.

The trial was then continued until 10 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Moore's cross-examination was concluded yesterday morning. His answers but emphasized the direct evidence he had given that Johnson was not insane. The theory he advanced was that defendant had attempted or accomplished an unnatural crime and when the child cried Johnson struck and killed him. His conduct thereafter showed a realization of consequences and mental calculation of how to avoid them.

Dr. A. N. Sinclair qualified showing he had attended insanity cases here and abroad. As physician to Leahi Home here such cases occasionally came to his attention. Answering the hypothetical question he said Johnson, on January 3, was sane. From personal visits to defendant in jail he concluded he was a man of poor education and low intellectuality, but he did not strike witness as mentally deficient. His theory of Johnson's conduct, regarding the homicide, corresponded with that of Dr. Moore.

"He was confronted with the two propositions, whether to fly or to conceal the body," the witness said. "While not suffering from insanity he was greatly excited. I believe the man was sane when he committed the crime. His actions did not show any particular form of insanity."

There was a great deal in the hypothetical question to show that he was not afflicted with insanity.

Witness answered no to Mr. Harrison's question if defendant was sick and silly without being drunk, so that a very little drink would make him sillier, did that indicate that he was insane. As to Johnson's saying he saw his watch in the water, that was no indication of delirium tremens, for whenever he was told his watch was in a house he accepted the information. The alcoholism described was followed by deep sleep, as was also transitory frenzy. Johnson took breakfast that morning, but one having delirium tremens did not eat.

On redirect examination Dr. Sinclair said the subject of the hypothetical question had no form of mania, and no form of insanity, and was suffering from no form of mental derangement.

Recross-examined, he said the dilated eye of Johnson might have been the normal eye, the other one being constricted by exposure to the early morning light. There was a dispute here as to whether Dr. Hubert Wood testified to dilation of the eye on the second morning, and the stenographer's notes showed he said Johnson's condition was about the same on Dec. 29 as on Dec. 28.

Witness said melancholia must not be confounded with a melancholy condition. Johnson had none of the cardinal symptoms of melancholia. On the day of the crime he was practically normal.

"If he only had the symptoms of the hypothetical question," witness said, "I would have been very much surprised if he should have broken out in delirium tremens."

HIGH SHERIFF HENRY CATCHES EMBEZZLER

For three weeks past High Sheriff Henry has been trying to apprehend one Wada, a Japanese wanted on Kauai for having embezzled something like one thousand dollars from Senator John Gandall, and yesterday the man was run to earth at Waialua and brought in to Oahu Prison. He will be taken to Kauai for trial on the first steamer to the Garden Island. But little is known here of the details of the crime, nothing but the warrant having reached the local officers, but Wada has given the High Sheriff something of a chase. He was first located in a Japanese hotel in town, where his clothes are yet, but for three weeks he would slip in there only for a night at a time, always rising before daylight and going out into the country after he heard that the officers were after him. As the hotel keeper was always careful to notify the High Sheriff that the man had been back only after he had gone, the officers were kept pretty busy trying to locate him. They finally got into his trail down in the country, and after that his capture was a matter of only a few days.

KOREANS TO BE HANGED

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) The five Koreans who murdered one of their countrymen on Hawaii in December last will be hanged for their crime. Acting Governor Atkinson has declined to interfere with the course of the law, and the date of the execution has been set for Wednesday, May 2. The death warrants were signed and delivered to the High Sheriff last night.

The five men who will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on that day are Shim Myung Ok, Kang Yong Bok, Kim Yong Yee, Chang Chi Yuel and Woon Myung Sook.

The people of Honolulu are familiar with the story of the murder, which was, perhaps, the most atrocious ever committed in the islands. It took place at Kukui, Hawaii, the man killed having been a thief who stole money and their passports from the murderers. At first there were nine men engaged in the attempt to recover the money from the thief, but three of these drew out when they discovered that the matter was getting serious, leaving the five now under sentence of death, and one other who seems to have been the instigator of the crime but who was shrewd enough to be absent from the scene when the actual killing took place. He escaped with a long term in jail.

The five tortured the murdered man in various ways, beating him with sticks, pouring soy into his wounds to make them smart, and at last kindling a fire of brush on his abdomen. There seems to have been some doubt as to whether he was burned, however.

The men confessed their guilt, and were fairly tried. It was claimed, however, that they were ignorant of American laws, that torture was in accord with Korean custom, and fast Monday Rev. Mr. Wadman, pastor of the Methodist church, in company with Acting Japanese Consul Matsubara, appeared before the Acting Governor and made a plea for mercy for the condemned. The Acting Governor has decided that he can not, in consonance with his duty, stop the course of the law. The worst murder that the Territory has known, and the first committed here by Koreans, will be executed on the gallows.

THE WAIPAHU SUGAR WAREHOUSE COLLAPSES

The warehouse at Waipahu plantation, Oahu, is reported to have collapsed yesterday and the contents, comprising about 23,000 bags of raw sugar, were scattered about, but the sugar remained intact in the bags. The tremendous amount of sugar stored in the warehouses forced the sides open and the collapse of the building resulted.

In order that the sugar should not be exposed to rain, shine or dew forty-three empty freight cars were sent down to the plantation in the afternoon and steps were taken to get the stuff under cover at the earliest possible date. The sugar may all be brought to Honolulu and stored to await shipment.

CHILD LOSES LIFE FROM SEVERE BURNS

A Chinese house at Waipahu is reported to have been destroyed by fire last Friday and two little Chinese children seriously burned. The children were given the best treatment for their injuries, but one is said to have died on Monday and the other is reported to be in a precarious condition.

THREE APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE DENIED

Three applications for fifth-class liquor licenses were refused by the Territorial Treasurer yesterday because the applicants had not the approval of the majority of the property owners, as required by the new liquor law. The provision of the law under which these licenses were refused reads: "Nor shall a license be issued for any premises without the written consent of a majority of the property owners within a distance of 1000 feet measured in a straight line from the nearest point of the premises for which the license is asked to the nearest point of each of the surrounding properties."

The three whose applications were refused were S. Nakata, of Honokaa, Hawaii, Manuel de Frietas of Nienu, near Hookena landing, Hawaii, and M. G. Abreu, of Kaunaloa, Honokaa, Hawaii.

Joaquin Jose Andrade has made application for a fifth-class license at Ahaou, Honokaa, Hawaii.

RHEUMATISM MAKES LIFE MISERABLE

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

Miss Rose C. Davison dislocated her right shoulder and sustained other injuries yesterday afternoon through the falling of a horse she was driving. The animal slipped and fell on the sidewalk while being driven into the Ward premises on King street.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and nest baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. J. J. & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEKKOS LTD., Cape Town. POTTER, DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

LATE NEWS NOTES From Coast Files.

Weston Flint, former Librarian of Congress, is dead.

The International Postal Congress is in session at Rome.

Heavy rains have caused a flood in Oakland, California.

Russell A. Alger, Senator from Michigan, is seriously ill.

Spencer Cannon is opposed to tariff revision at this time.

Bribery is an extraditable offense under the new treaty with Japan.

California will give a dinner service of solid gold to the cruiser California.

Senator Depew is in strict retirement on an estate on the Hudson river.

Half a million miners quit work in the anthracite coal field on the first of April.

Henry C. Ide was inaugurated Governor General of the Philippines on April 2.

The recent rains have stored 20,500,000 gallons of water in San Diego reservoirs.

A seismograph film shows that the Baltimore earthquake of Jan. 31 lasted five hours.

Claus Spreckels is almost ready to incorporate his new street car company in San Francisco.

Ben S. Woods, a prominent Democratic politician of Sonoma county, California, is dead.

Turkey has yielded to England, and withdrawn its troops from the disputed territory in Egypt.

It is said that Harriman and Huntington will merge their street car interests in Los Angeles.

The Bush Temple of Music, a Chicago concert hall, has been sold to a San Francisco woman.

John McMann, a St. Louis stone mason, took carbolic acid rather than go on a strike with his union.

Sigurd Ibsen and M. Horst have been appointed Danish members of The Hague court of arbitration.

Congress has passed a bill making largely increased appropriations for agricultural experiment stations.

The Ohio Assembly has formally approved the stand taken by Senator Foraker on the railroad rate bill.

Edison has invented an electric storage battery in which cobalt has been employed instead of lead or nickel.

The State Department has concluded not to attempt to put through any reciprocity treaties at this session of Congress.

Father Louis Martin, General of the Order of Jesuits, is dying in Rome as a result of an amputation of his arm for cancer.

It is said that the Japanese famine stories have been greatly exaggerated, and that there have practically been no deaths from starvation.

Melvin Norwood was caught in a shaft in a Los Angeles planing mill and stripped of everything, even his shoes, but not hurt at all.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte favors giving boys a two years' cruise around the world before admitting them to the naval academy.

The Chicago Building Trades lined up against Mayor Dunne and the municipal ownership of street railways in the recent elections in that city.

The Kaiser has once more promulgated his order that all dueling in the army must stop. The order was received with laughter in the Reichstag.

Alexander Burns, employed in an Idaho sawmill, was suffocated by an avalanche of shavings and sawdust that fell upon him while he was at work.

Frederick W. Whittridge of New York has been appointed special ambassador to attend the wedding of the King of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg.

vine that grew them was kept in the house all winter.

Walter Scott, otherwise "Scotty," the picturesque Death Valley miner, is on trial at San Bernardino for assault to commit murder—and one of his pals has turned state's evidence.

Twenty thousand people of Spokane assembled at a mass meeting and resolved to clean the streets of the town and plant trees to the end that they might make the city beautiful.

Dale Norton, a fifteen-year-old school-boy of Los Angeles, was killed by being struck in the head with a shot which a schoolmate was "putting" in the practice of the school athletic team.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina will make his campaign for re-election on the issue that the state liquor law should be amended. North Carolina sells the liquor consumed in the state.

Wilson Mizner, who married the widow of Millionaire Yerkes, has been arrested in New York upon a charge of blacking the eye of a process-server. The server wanted him to answer a suit for \$46 through a clipping bureau.

The Mormon church has determined to discipline those apostles who for more than two years have been in voluntary exile from Salt Lake. There are three of them, and they were all wanted in Washington to testify in the Smoot case.

The Los Angeles City Council gave away a valuable railway franchise the other day, and the proviso of the charter which permits the people to throw out recalcitrant officials by popular vote is to be invoked to get the councilmen out of office.

J. Wesley Ankins, pastor of the Faith Cure Tabernacle of Philadelphia, has been held by the grand jury as accessory before the fact to the death of a child from typhoid fever. Ankins came away after the child died, but recently returned to Philadelphia.

William J. Arkell, formerly publisher of Judge in New York and later backer of a touring bureau and dealer in wildcat stocks, has run away leaving debts that foot up in the neighborhood of from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. Plunging in stocks was his undoing.

The new immigration bill to be reported in Congress provides that every immigrant over sixteen years of age must be able to read and write, and gives the Department of Commerce and Labor absolute discretion in the admission of immigrants under 16 years old.

RESERVOIR WORKER TAKES HIS LIFE

Frederick Schmidt, employed as a laborer at the new Nuuanu Reservoir, committed suicide Monday night by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The man had talked during the day of making away with himself. He went to the foreman's room, took a revolver from a holster hanging on the wall, and deliberately shot himself to death. A coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the above. The funeral expenses are to be paid by the Eagles although the deceased had no claim on the benevolent fund of that order.

LOST DREDGE CASE.

Judge Lindsay made the following order in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Cotton Bros. & Co., on the lost dredge case:

"Good cause appearing therefor and pursuant to an oral order made in open court this 17th day of April, A. D. 1906, it is hereby ordered that if the defendants herein have any right to file and present any further or other bill of exceptions herein their time for so doing be and the same hereby is extended until ten days from the date hereof."

Judge Dale yesterday assented the Federal trial jury on account of the settlement over the San Francisco earthquake. He continued the trial of Wm. Moore and John Duffey, defendants in the Sherman bill counterfeiting case, until Monday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, April 17. Steamer Kinou, Freeman, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 12 m. Steamer Likiepke, Naopala, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m. Steamer W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m. Steamer Ke Au Hou, Tulliet, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m. Am. steamer Rosecrans, McDonald, for Monterey, 1 p. m. Am. steamer Monterey, Nielson, for Monterey, 3 p. m. In tow of Rosecrans. Thursday, April 19. Steamer Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, 4:45 a. m. Steamer Neoua, Pederson, from Hawaii ports, 4:45 a. m. A. H. S. S. Nebraskan, Weedon, from San Francisco, 2:50 p. m. DEPARTED. S. E. Alameda, Dowell, for San Francisco, 9 a. m. Steamer J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo and Koolau ports, 9 a. m. Bkt. Kikikat, Cutler, for Puget Sound, 1:30 p. m. Schr. Mol Wahine, Kuanoni, for Paia and Kohala, 3 p. m. Steamer Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, 5:20 p. m. PASSENGERS ARRIVED. Per steamer Claudine, April 19, from Lahaina—Bishop, Restarick, G. Freeman, Miss B. Ibbi and servant, Mrs. Shaw, Master Shaw; from Hana, Sam L. Kamakau; from Kahului, Thomas Wilson, wife and 2 children, J. Emm-sky, Miss Emma Lyons, Charles Lend, J. McDonald, T. Sumida, Mr. Fukushima, W. J. Kline and wife, C. Knoc-kstedt, M. Rosenberg, S. P. Bartley, C. Sullivan, T. Kobayashi and 100 deck.

THE OLD RELIABLE



There is no substitute

PLEA FOR KOREANS

In regard to the five Koreans who are to be hanged for murder on May 2, a prominent lawyer yesterday expressed his opinion as follows: "Without condemning the decision of the Governor or the case as presented to him, I believe that the community gave too little attention to the matter as a whole. In other words the Governor has been deprived of the advice and expression of public opinion which would not have been wanting had the community taken the interest in the case that would have been taken if the people condemned were better known. "The hanging is to take place within two weeks and practically the case goes by default so far as real public opinion is concerned. There are no good grounds for contending that the act of the men who are condemned was other than a lynching. Though Oriental in the way it was done, to wit, by barbarous torture, but bearing in mind that punishment by courts is aimed almost exclusively at prevention, it is a question whether these men should be hanged. "Some years ago, a prominent white merchant of Hamakua, in company with three or four other white men, undertook to castigate and intimidate a Japanese storekeeper whose only offense was that he had started a rival store and was selling goods too cheaply. Following up the castigation, they strung the man up to a telephone post, not long enough as they thought to strangle him to death. He was finally killed, however, but the ringleader in this affair was sentenced to only eight years' imprisonment. Though the element of extreme torture was not wanting and though the provocation was less than nil, no one demanded the execution of these offenders nor was there any occasion for it. The sentence proved ineffectual and effectively put a stop to anything of a similar nature and the Japanese government, as evidence of its satisfaction with the trial and sentence, decorated the officers who conducted the prosecution. "Many years ago, a native religious fanatic with his followers in Kona, stoned a white sheriff to death and were punished by a few years' imprisonment, and justly so, for the crime was a bit of fanaticism and lacked the elements of selfish murder for private ends. "These Koreans certainly should not go unpunished; if imprisonment, however, is a great punishment to anyone, the punishment had far better be too little than too much, because there is always a reaction against excess and the moral effect upon others, which is the most vital point to be gained, is thus lost. If the effect on the 6000 Koreans here is that these men were hanged because of the indifference of the community and the lack of influence back of the prisoners, the value of the prosecution and conviction as a deterrent, is weakened. "The argument that the greater the penalty the less likely people are to commit crime, has been exploded a thousand times. The fact that these Koreans told others of what they had done supports the proposition, that, in a certain way, they considered and believed that they were executing justice upon the deceased. The cruelty practiced is apt to blind one in making a true estimate of the nature of their offense and the motives back of it. It seems to me that more time should be given to think the thing over and the Governor is not the one to refuse it, particularly if the question has largely gone by default, perhaps through our own indifference and inattention to civic duty."

LAND PURCHASED BY KALAKAUA

A mandamus suit was brought by Kaplioni Estate, Ltd., against Land Commissioner Pratt yesterday to compel respondent to issue a land patent to petitioner for fifty-two and a quarter acres of land at Kenoa, Waialua district, Oahu. On being served with the summons Mr. Pratt sent it directly to Attorney General Peters, who had advised him to refuse a tender of the alleged purchase price, with interest from date of alleged sale, April 21, 1887. The defense will be that the alleged purchase and his successors have slept on their rights. It is alleged in the petition that King Kalakaua bought the land at a sale held by Luther Ahlo, Minister of the Interior, on the above date. The price was \$15 and though there is no record of payment, it is alleged that Kalakaua paid for other lands bought at the same time. It is stated that the land is a long strip averaging 800 feet in width, running between two gulches, 500 feet above sea level and with for anything but position, it is a large piece of land.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

WAS UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER HERE! NOW DEPART! But without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily, and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of the New French Remedy, THERAPION, a complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence. THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, after a few days use, effects a cure, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, cures, pimples, spots, blotches, itching and swellings of the joints, gonorrhoea, rheumatism, sciatica, etc. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body. THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, imparts vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of disipation, worry, overwork, etc. It increases appetizing power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION

THE WHOLE CITY WAITING ANXIOUSLY

(Continued from page 5)

among the little Hawaiian girls who knew something had happened but were in ignorance of the real reason of the whispered conversations between the teachers. They saw climbing up over Tantalus an immense black cloud and to them it had its meaning, a meaning which they could not explain nor would they be quiet for many minutes after it had made its appearance. Yesterday when the first whistle blew the announcement of the sighting of the steamer the public jumped to the conclusion that it was the resumption of cable communication and when the whistling stopped at the third blast there was keen disappointment felt on all sides. When the steamer was reported as the Nebraskan it was believed a report of submarine disturbance would be made but the officers said there was nothing unusual transpired on the voyage. This seems strange in view of the fact that the record at the U. S. Magnetic Station on Wednesday showed greater seismic action than has been recorded in years. While looking upon the dark side of the affair it would be well for nervous people to keep in mind the fact that Honolulu is not New York and that there are messages from the largest cities in the world asking other cities for the same information that the people here are seeking and the big places will have attention before the little ones. It is probable that every telegraph office on the mainland, and many in all parts of the world, is crowded with telegrams bearing upon the question of the damage to San Francisco. The difficulty in getting cables around by Europe are multiplied by the fact that there is always a rush of commercial messages and add to them the hundreds, perhaps thousands, that have been sent on account of the disaster and it is not difficult to imagine the extent of the congestion and the time required to break it. At 4:25 yesterday afternoon a message was received from the cable company's extension at Hongkong to the effect that the land telegraph system throughout California is paralyzed. This would indicate that the disturbance spread beyond the confines of San Francisco. Steps are being taken to secure financial aid for the stricken ones in San Francisco and one of the first cables to that place after the line is repaired will be from Honolulu Aerie No. 140, Fraternal Order of Eagles, transferring the sum of \$500 to the sufferers in the stricken city. ALEXANDER & BALDWIN'S REPLY. At 9 o'clock Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin received an answer to their dispatch and while it was plainly worded the belief is that it was merely a deduction drawn by the New York agents of the firm. The message read that the office of the firm in San Francisco had been totally destroyed but there were no advices. Knowing the location of the office, and the area of the city most affected, it was easy to tell that it was among those destroyed. The case is similar to that of the Japanese banker alluded to above. The fact that the New York office had no advices bears out the word information from China that the land system is paralyzed. There is a feeling among some of the local cable men that their associates at the San Francisco office may have been injured or killed. The last message from the operators at San Francisco was to the effect that they were about to remove their instruments from the cable office. The building may have collapsed immediately afterward and destroyed the instruments and the men. "Since the extension of the Pacific Cable Company's line to Shanghai from Manila some of the best men from the Coast have been transferred to the Far East and there is said to have been but one man left in San Francisco who could have connected up with the end of the cable in the hut near the Cliff House. That man is McKenna. The only other experts outside of Honolulu, close to San Francisco, are in New York and Nova Scotia. Even with railroad communication intact to the Coast it would require at least four days for experts to travel from the Atlantic to the Western Coast of the United States. A HAWAIIAN VERSION. An old kamaina said yesterday that the Hawaiians had their own version of the reason why destructive earthquakes visit other parts of the world and do not harm the Hawaiian archipelago. Their principal reason was that Hawaiians propitiated Pele and foreigners never did. Red fish, a white chicken, awa and other things were used by the Hawaiians in the earlier days, and of even the present day, to ward off a visitation of Pele's wrath. But the haoles scoffed at such things. In addition the Hawaiians, long before the white race invaded the islands, believed that goddess Pele had seven sisters residing in other parts of the world, but that she, being the older sister, ruled them all; and made her home in the Hawaiian Islands. This being her home, she was less likely to allow her anger to descend on the natives than on the foreigners. The valued information that "water is coming up Market street" was corrected by a later message, or a later reading of the original one, saying that "hames" were coming up Market street. This materially changes some of the theories advanced and makes a difference in the situation for if the water was not rising up the street, the hypothesis of a cutting in of the city is considerably weakened.

MURDER CASE GOES TO THE JURY TODAY

Probably by noon today the Johnson murder case will go to the jury. T. M. Harrison, attorney for the defendant, today concluded his closing address in the jury of about 4:30 p. m. yesterday. When he concludes this morning he will be followed by M. F.

FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS THE BEST NERVE TONIC.

A Michigan Mother Preserved to Her Family by This Wonderful Remedy.

When the blood is impoverished the nerves starve and neuralgia or something more serious swiftly follows. Nervous people are generally pale people. By supplying through the blood those vital elements that the nerves need, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have performed those remarkable cures that make it impossible for any nervous sufferer to neglect them with justice to himself. A recent case is that of Mrs. Peter Morrisette of No. 315 Eleventh street, Alpena, Mich., who writes as follows: "My trouble started with childbirth. After one of my children was born I had a kind of paralysis. I was very weak and my stomach was a little crooked. I was always tired and was so nervous that I could not bear to hear a dog bark or a bell ring—even the little bird in its cage would annoy me. My heart fluttered a great deal and I had dizzy spells. I was not able to be left alone. "My doctor gave me different kinds of medicine, changing it several times. When it was evident that he could not help me he said he did not understand my case. This was three years ago and I was very much discouraged, when my brother, who had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recommended them to me. I tried them and noticed a change for the better when I was taking the second box. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me and I have been well ever since. I now do all my own housework, sewing and washing for seven of us. I have recommended the pills to a number of people and am very glad to make this statement. "The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured this stubborn case, as well as others more severe, leaves no doubt that they will cure lesser troubles arising from disordered nerves and lack of nerve force. They have also cured diseases caused by impure or impoverished blood such as rheumatism, anemia and after-effects of the grip. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or the remedy will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, for the prosecution. Then Judge Robinson will instruct the jury, sending them out to consider their verdict. The court will open at 9:45. Mr. Prosser stated yesterday that he would not speak much over an hour. Attorney Harrison, by a ruling of the court, was allowed to testify yesterday regarding his interviews with Johnson. When he came off the stand in the forenoon, the jury were excused until 3 p. m. Court and counsel proceeded to consider the court's instructions to the jury. This took up the time until 3:35, when the jury were called in and closing speeches to the jury began.

HOMESTEADS FOR NATIVES ON MAUI

James W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, will before long advertise the opening of sixty-three homesteads on the island of Maui. They are the Keane and Wallua lands and suitable for the raising of taro. The homesteads will be allotted on the 999-year lease plan, which gives life tenure absolutely to their respective holders but without power of alienation. It is an opportunity for so many native families to make their living upon the soil. Captain Diaz, the officers and cadets of the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento, will give a private reception this afternoon at 2:30 to their friends. It is not a public affair, and is confined exclusively to those they have met in Honolulu. Owing to the death of Pres. Quintana a large reception will not be held.

PLAQUE OF THE NIGHT.

Keeps Thousands of People in Honolulu Awake.

Keeps you awake; can't sleep a wink. Breeds misery by day, profanity by night. Know what it is? Itching Piles. Itch, itch, itch. Nearly drives you crazy. Itching away in any position, any time. Doan's Ointment cures Piles, Eczema and all itching skin diseases. Read what a local citizen says: William Preston has been a resident of Victoria, Australia, for over half a century and is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Klida. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema. "Doan's Ointment is applied in all diseases of the skin, scabies, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (two boxes \$1.00) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A PLEASANT AND SAFE MEDICINE.

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

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS.—CHAMBER SUMMONS. (\$2.00 Stamp.)

Jane Wight in her own right, and as Trustee and Executrix of the Will of James Wight, deceased, et al. vs. Alice Atkins, et al. The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, The Sheriff of the County of Hawaii, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summons Alice Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; James Wight Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Mary Mist, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Eliza Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Frank Atkins, residing in New York; Julia May, residing at Clarendon Road, Bournemouth, England; Percy May, residing at Bombay, India; Arthur May, residing on the West Coast of Africa; Vera May, residing at Bournemouth, England; Gerald May, residing at Eastbourne, England; Cyril May, residing at Eastbourne, England; Emma Wood, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Ada G. Capwell, residing at 1111 Cedar Street, San Diego, California; Ethel Wood, residing at Ashland Seminary, Versailles, Ky.; Eliza Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Lottie McQuaid, residing at Keala, Kaula; May Madden, residing at Kukulau, Hawaii; Alfred Alexander, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Murray Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; John P. Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Philip A. Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Florence Patton, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Cara Patton, residing at Guildford, England; Amy Patton, residing at Bournemouth, England; Catherine S. Wight, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Maud M. Wight, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Mary D. Mason, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Olga Mason, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Arthur Renton, residing at San Francisco, California; Gertrude Renton, residing at Mills College, Alameda County, California; James S. Wight, residing abroad; to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the island of Hawaii, otherwise twenty days after service, before the Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit sitting at Chambers in the Court Room at Kailua, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to answer the annexed petition of Jane Wight, in her own right and as trustee and executrix of the will of James Wight, late of Kohala, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, deceased, and Robert W. Shingle and Robert Wallace, trustees and administrators with the will annexed of the estate of James Wight, deceased, and Clara Bryant. And you are further commanded by order of Hon. John Albert Matthewman, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, to serve a true copy of the order of his appointment, and of this petition and summons upon Charles R. Hemenway, guardian ad litem of the infant defendants. And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. Witness JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit, at Kailua, Hawaii, this 11th day of December, 1905. (Seal) By JOHN GREIG, Clerk.

2765—Jan. 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23, Mch. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS.—IN EQUITY. Jane Wight et al. vs. Alice Atkins, James Wight Atkins, Mary Mist, Eliza Atkins, Frank Atkins, Julia May, Percy May, Arthur May, Vera May, Gerald May, Cyril May, Ada G. Capwell, Ethel Wood, Cara Patton, Amy Patton, Arthur Renton, Gertrude Renton and James S. Wight, non-resident defendants, by publication of the same and continuance of said cause until Thursday the 10th day of May, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. (Seal) JOHN GREIG, Clerk.

2765—Jan. 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23, Mch. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS.—IN EQUITY. I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered that service be made upon Frank Atkins, Julia May, Percy May, Arthur May, Vera May, Gerald May, Cyril May, Ada G. Capwell, Ethel Wood, Cara Patton, Amy Patton, Arthur Renton, Gertrude Renton and James S. Wight, non-resident defendants, by publication of the same and continuance of said cause until Thursday the 10th day of May, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. (Seal) JOHN GREIG, Clerk.

2765—Jan. 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23, Mch. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS.—IN EQUITY.

Jane Wight et al. vs. Alice Atkins, James Wight Atkins, Mary Mist, Eliza Atkins, Frank Atkins, Julia May, Percy May, Arthur May, Vera May, Gerald May, Cyril May, Ada G. Capwell, Ethel Wood, Cara Patton, Amy Patton, Arthur Renton, Gertrude Renton and James S. Wight, non-resident defendants, by publication of the same and continuance of said cause until Thursday the 10th day of May, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. (Seal) JOHN GREIG, Clerk.

2765—Jan. 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23, Mch. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27.

defendants by publication of a copy of said summons, and also of this order fixing the day of hearing, in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in Honolulu, from the 15th day of January to the 27th day of April, 1906, once each and every week during said period, and that a copy of the petition in said cause and of the summons, and also this order fixing the day of hearing, be deposited in the post office in Kailua, Hawaii, addressed to each of the non-resident defendants whose post office address is known. Kailua, Hawaii, T. H., January 12th, 1906. (SGD.) JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, Circuit Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit, T. H.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the Order for Service by Publication filed in this Court on the 12th day of January, 1906. JOHN GREIG, Clerk.

2765—Jan. 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23, Mch. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27.

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE. S. K. KAUWE

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated January 27, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances, in Honolulu T. H., in Liber 213, pages 479 and 480, and made between Kauwe and J. D. Paris, the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest when due. Notice is hereby likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the front door of the District Court House of South Kona, Hawaii, (mauka road) on Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon. The property conveyed by said mortgage consists of certain land situated in Hookea and Kauhako, South Kona, Hawaii, described in R. P. No. 6198, to Kauwe; together with the appurtenances. JOHN D. PARIS, Mortgagee.

Terms: Cash U. S. gold coin; deed at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to J. D. Paris, Kealahouka, Hawaii, or to G. F. Maydwell, Attorney of Mortgagee, Honolulu, Hawaii. Dated Honolulu, April 10, 1906. 2789—April 13, 20, 27, May 4, 11.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated June 28, 1888, made by W. H. Daniels, A. N. Kepoi-kai, both of Waialua, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, and J. D. Holt, of Honolulu, said Territory, to Mary S. Parker, W. C. Parke and W. O. Smith, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunaillo, deceased, which said mortgage is recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in said Honolulu, in Liber 110, on pages 468-471, said Mary S. Parker and W. O. Smith, said Trustees, and Ernest A. Mott-Smith, of said Honolulu, one of the present trustees under said Will, as a successor in trust, who together, as the present trustees under said Will, are the present holders and owners of and mortgagees under said mortgage, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest thereon when due. Notice is likewise given that those two parcels of land hereinafter described conveyed by said mortgage will be sold each as a separate parcel at public auction at the front entrance of the court house in said Waialua, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property conveyed by said mortgage which still remains subject to said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid is the two following parcels of land situate in the district of said Waialua, to-wit: 1. All that parcel of land situated at Waiehu and being the first premises described in a certain deed from A. Barnes to the Alden Fruit and Taro Co., dated November 12, 1885, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 87, pages 318 and 319. 2. All that parcel of land situated in the III of Kalaualoa in said Waiehu and being the second premises described in said deed from A. Barnes to the Alden Fruit and Taro Company. Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Terms: Cash in United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchasers to be prepared by the attorneys of said Mortgagees. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, said Honolulu, Attorneys for said Mortgagees. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., April 10, 1906. MARY S. PARKER, W. O. SMITH and ERNEST A. MOTT-SMITH, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunaillo, deceased, Mortgagees under said Mortgage. 2789—April 13, 15, 20, 24, 27, May 1, 4.

MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

LOCATED IN THE BEAUTIFUL OAKLAND HILLS. It is the only chartered college for women in California. There are eight buildings and 120 acres of ground. The location is most excellent, beautiful and beautiful. A devoted Christian home for young women. The College confers degrees and grants diplomas. Seminary course accredited to the universities and leading Eastern colleges. Excellent opportunities offered for the study of Music, Art and Education. Fortieth year. Spring term began January 10th, 1906. Pupils received at any time. Write for catalogue and illustrated booklet. Address Mrs. P. T. Mills, President, Mills College P. O., California.