

U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA

THE NEW FLAGSHIP ANCHORED IN HONOLULU HARBOR.

The Trip from Callao Made in Eighteen Days.

THE BOSTON WILL PROBABLY LEAVE NEXT WEEK.

After a pleasant and uneventful passage of eighteen days from Callao, Peru, the U. S. S. Philadelphia cast anchor in Honolulu harbor shortly after 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.



U. S. S. PHILADELPHIA.

miles. She left Callao on August 26th at 6:15 p.m., and the appended memoranda, kindly furnished by Captain Barker, will show the number of miles covered each day:

August 27th, 188 miles; 28th, 288; 29th, 280; 30th, 275; 31st, 262; September 1st, 289; 2d, 301; 3d, 330; 4th, 330; 5th, 285; 6th, 258; 7th, 246; 8th, 282; 9th, 284; 10th, 291; 11th, 276; 12th, 320; 13th, 333; covering a distance of 5200 miles, and arrived at Honolulu September 13th at 4:30 p.m.

She carries a crew of 380 officers and men, her list of officers being:

- Captain—A. S. Barker, commanding.
Lieutenant-Commander—L. C. Logan, executive officer.
Lieutenant—W. M. Wood, navigator.
Lieutenant—Samuel Seabury.
Lieutenant—Alex. Sharp, Jr.
Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.)—P. J. Werlich.
Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.)—W. S. Sims.
Ensign—C. M. Knepper.
Ensign—Phillip Williams.
Ensign—H. J. Ziegemeier.
Ensign—L. A. Bostwick.
Naval Cadet—J. A. Perry.
Naval Cadet—D. M. Berry.
Naval Cadet—J. S. Doddridge.
Naval Cadet—F. N. Olmsted.
Naval Cadet—F. P. Upham.
Naval Cadet—A. A. McKethan.
Naval Cadet (Eng. Div.)—F. D. W. Head.
Passed Asst. Surgeon—R. P. Crandall.
Passed Asst. Surgeon—E. S. Bogert, Jr.
Assistant Surgeon—M. S. Guest.
Paymaster—C. E. Hendee.
Chief Engineer—Isaac R. McNarry.
Passed Asst. Engineer—W. N. Little.
Assistant Engineer—F. H. Conant.
Assistant Engineer—U. T. Holmes.
First Lieut. of Marines—T. C. Prince.
Acting Gunner—H. A. Eilers.
Carpenter—F. S. Sheppard.
Pay Clerk—Theo. W. Arms.
Three hundred and eighty men.

As the vessel was off the harbor a salute of twenty-one guns was fired to the Hawaiian flag, followed by a salute of thirteen to Admiral Skerrett. The Boston responded with a return salute of thirteen guns, and when the Philadelphia got inside a government shore battery salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

A large crowd had gathered along the water front to see the Philadelphia, and when the big protected cruiser came steaming into the harbor she was saluted by the different vessels tied to the wharves and anchored in the stream.

Captain Barker reported having sighted the Australia at about 3:30 yesterday. She was signaled and answered.

Following is a description of the vessel:

The Philadelphia is classed as a protected cruiser. Length, 335 feet; beam, 48 feet, 6 inches; mean draught, 20 feet 8 inches; and displacement tonnage, 5200; and was built for the government by Wm. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, and launched September 7, 1889. Cost, without armament, was \$1,350,000. Built of mild steel, the plating 1/2 inch thick, the protective deck 2 1/2 inches to 4 inches thick, and the conning tower 3 inches thick. The motive power is steam. Has twin screws with horizontal triple expansion engines, capable of developing over 10,000 horse power, and driving the vessel at the rate of 19.68 knots an hour or about 22.5 miles.

The main battery consists of four

6-inch breech-loading rifled guns mounted on the fore-castle and poop decks, and eight 6-inch breech-loading rifled guns mounted in broadside on the spar-deck. The weight of fire from these guns ahead and astern is 400 pounds. The same amount or in broadside is 900 pounds.

The secondary battery consists of two 1 pounders, four 3 pounders, and four 6 pounders, rapid-fire guns, three 37m Hotchkiss revolving cannon and four Gatling guns, mounted on the rail, also 5 torpedo tubes for use of automobile torpedoes.

The complement consists of about 380 officers and men. The Philadelphia is fitted with electric lights throughout, four powerful search lights, and 98 water-tight compartments, and has 40 distinct and separate engines for various purposes. The ventilation is perfected by two blower engines, the pipes for which reach every room and compartment.

The vessel carries 1 steam launch, 1 steam whale boat, 1 barge, 1 gig, 2 dinghys, 3 cutters, 2 whale boats, and 1 sailing launch.

Has double bottom 5 feet deep extending full length of machinery space and magazines. Coaling capacity, 1095 tons.

Coal consumed 300 tons (forced draft) 20 knots; coal consumed 165 tons (all boilers) 18 knots; coal consumed 80 tons 10 knots.

The Philadelphia left New York on June 20th, and on arriving here completed a voyage of 15,000 miles without an accident of any kind. At Rio 820 tons of coal was taken, and at Callao 830 tons. Of this amount she has remaining on board some 300 tons. An average of forty tons per day was consumed in making the trip. At Callao the engines of the Philadelphia were overhauled. After leaving that place the vessel came through direct to Honolulu with the exception of two hours spent in target practice.

Captain Barker reports everything quiet on the Peruvian coast, no war vessels being seen at Callao. Good health was enjoyed by all on board the Philadelphia since leaving New York.

Captain Barker made an official call upon Admiral Skerrett at the Hawaiian hotel early last evening.

This is Captain Barker's second visit to Honolulu, being stationed here some twenty-seven years ago in the flagship Lancaster under Admiral Pierson, which was during the reign of Kamehameha V. He has an extended acquaintance among the kamaainas. Lieutenant-Commander Logan has also been in this city before, being engaged on the Ossipee in 1869. A number of the Philadelphia's lieutenants, cadets, engineers, etc., are known to Honolulu people. Passed Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Bogart, Jr., will be transferred from the Philadelphia and assigned to duty on the Boston.

The Philadelphia carries a band numbering fifteen members, the leader of which, it is said, will be transferred to the Boston.

Admiral Skerrett will probably transfer his flag to the Philadelphia some time during this or early next week. The Boston will hardly be able to leave for San Francisco until next week.

DEATH OF D. H. NAHINU.

A Prominent Hawaiian of Hookena Passes Away.

News came by Friday's Mikahala of the death of D. H. Nahinu, of Hookena, Hawaii, which took place at Hookena, last Wednesday morning, September 13. The following is an abstract from a letter from Mr. G. W. Waiau to Mr. J. U. Kawainui, of the Kuokoa: D. H. Nahinu died at his home at Hookena on the 13th inst. of fever, contracted from constant exposure to wind and cold. He was laid up with the fever for two weeks, Dr. Lindley attending him. Mr. Nahinu was born at Hookena in 1828, and was 65 years old at the time of his death.

He graduated from Lahainaluna seminary about 1848 or '49; among his classmates being the late Rev. M. Kuuea, Rev. J. Kekela, Rev. Nuhiwa and other Hawaiian scholars.

During a public life of nearly forty years, he has held different government offices, viz.: School teacher, district judge, postmaster, tax assessor and collector, deputy sheriff, member of the privy council and a member of the legislature for several terms. He was chairman of the Kona road board at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Hawaiian bar, being one of its oldest members.

The late Mr. Nahinu always took great interest in church matters, and his monthly contributions to his church ranged from \$5 to \$10 for many years back. His large real estate is said to be almost entirely free from mortgage, a fact which made him independent throughout his life.

His funeral took place last Thursday, and was largely attended.

A large crayon picture of President Dole adorns the walls in the council chamber.

DESERVED DEATH

A Notorious and Jealous Leper Murders His Wife.

AND IS IN TURN KILLED WHILE RESISTING ARREST.

Government Troops Ordered to the Scene.

At an early hour Friday morning a telephone message was received at the police station from Deputy-Sheriff Wond at Pearl City stating that a murder had been committed near there, and that the murderer was barricaded in his house and refused to surrender, and asking that assistance be sent to effect his capture.

Deputy-Marshal Brown and Captain Parker with five officers, armed with Winchester rifles, responded to the call and left for the scene of the murder by the 8:45 train Thursday morning.

After arriving at Pearl City, it took but a short time to ascertain the particulars regarding the tragedy. It seems that a notorious and desperate leper, known as Aikualani, had a place of residence a short distance from the Pearl City station, though he had been compelled for some time to make his home in the mountains for fear of being arrested and taken to Molokai.

Some time during Thursday night the bandit leper came to his house, where his wife and three children resided, and for some cause shot his wife Niau in the head with a rifle inflicting almost instant death. The shooting is supposed to have taken place Friday morning at about 5 o'clock. Shortly after committing the fiendish act, a grown up son of the murderer was despatched to Honolulu to procure a coffin for his dead mother.

Kaahani, the father of the dead woman, soon heard of the tragedy and went to the house, but was not allowed to enter, and was fired at by Aikualani. He escaped injury, however, and proceeded to Deputy-Sheriff Wond, who telephoned the news into the city.

After the arrival of Deputy-Marshal Brown and posse at the railway station at Pearl City, a programme was decided on, and the party repaired to a house close by the one containing the murderer. The officers were assigned to certain places, all of which commanded a view of the leper's house.

Proceeding closer toward the house, two small children—a boy and girl—were noticed sitting on the porch. The officers beckoned to them, and they came out. A note written in native by Captain Parker calling upon the leper to surrender was sent in to him by the boy. He returned to the officers with the information that his father refused to surrender, and said he wanted to kill those three—d police-men out there before he died. The boy was sent back with another message, but the father pushed him out of the front door, ordered him to get away and closed the door. As soon as the boy had got out of harm's way, the ambushed officers opened fire on the house in which the leper was confined.

By crawling through a rice field and some brush, Deputy-Marshal Brown and Captain Parker, with one officer, managed to get within a short distance of the house. While these maneuvers were being made the remaining officers kept up a fusillade upon the house.

The leper up to this time had not fired a single shot. Deputy-Marshal Brown, thinking perhaps the man had been killed, called to Captain Parker, and together they came out of their hiding places and up to within a few feet of the house. Hearing a noise in the front portion of the house, Messrs. Brown and Parker took to shelter as fast as possible and behind some trees near the house. No sooner had they done so than the leper fired two shots through the back kitchen window at Mr. Brown. Both the bullets were afterwards found imbedded in the tree. This shooting by the leper gave the other officers an opportunity of learning his whereabouts, and a heavy fire was concentrated at that point.

Not desiring to run any unnecessary risk, Deputy-Marshal Brown determined to return to the station and telephone for some of the government forces. In order to get away in safety he instructed Captain Parker to keep up a fusillade in order not to attract attention toward his departure.

Shortly after Mr. Brown left, Captain Parker followed, in order to acquaint Mr. Brown that more ammunition was needed.

Returning to the scene of the shooting, Deputy-Marshal Brown came upon a brother of the leper, who agreed to go to the house and make investigation. He went up close to the house and called out, but received no reply. A knock on the door brought no response, and he opened the door and saw the leper lying dead across the body of his wife, both being in the room in the rear, used as a kitchen.

An examination of the dead body of the leper showed a wound in the right

temple, and a portion of the skull at the back of the head being shot away. The left ankle had been shattered by a bullet, and presented a crushed and mutilated appearance.

The house was riddled with shots from every side, the interior being strewn with splinters. The walls and floor of the kitchen, where the two dead bodies were found, was covered with blood.

The dead body of the leper and his murdered wife were laid out in the front room and covered with a cloth. On the walls in the front room some native words were written with chalk. The following is a copy of them:

Ua make o Niau [w] mamuli o ho Keonaona [k] a me Niau [w] powa i keia po. A hiki i keia wanaao a pakele oia.

Aloha onkou. July 9, 1884. JAMES A. KEKUA. Ua ki au i ka ponoi no ko lina manao ino; kokua ia e Kaona a me Kaubaiaine [w]. Aole an e hanaino ia aole e powa lala ia'u, na bhakai i kun pu.

[TRANSLATION.]

I killed Niau [w] because Kaonaona [k] and Niau [w] conspired murder tonight. Up to this morning he is safe. My love to you all.

July 9, 1884. JAMES A. KEKUA. I shot last night because they wished evil. Kaona and Kaubaiaine [w] interfered.

I would not have committed wrong if they had not attempted to murder me, they broke my rifle.

An examination of the inside of the dead leper's house resulted in the finding of an old fashioned Henry rifle with the stock missing—which is thought to have been shot off during the fight—two old shot guns, with loading accoutrements, and a box of 44-calibre rifle cartridges. Eight cartridges were found in the magazine of the rifle used by the dead man. These were taken possession of by the police and brought to this city.

A large crowd of natives gathered on the hills near the scene of the shooting, and were interested and eager witnesses of the battle.

A coroner's jury composed of natives was empanelled, and an inquest was in progress until late yesterday afternoon, when an adjournment was made until this morning. The only evidence taken so far is that of the twelve-year old boy who carried the note from the officers to his father, and two native men. The boy testified that his father accused his mother of being intimate with two natives and asked her for their names. This charge was denied by his mother. A quarrel resulted, which ended in his father shooting his mother in the head. Death was not instantaneous. Before she expired she gave her husband the names of the two natives with whom she admitted being intimate. As soon as these were furnished his father wrote on the wall with a piece of chalk. The two natives—whose names were given by the dying woman—denied having anything to do with the woman in any way. Deputy-Marshal Brown and Captain Parker will go down to Pearl City this morning to give evidence in the case.

LATER—A telephone message was received from Deputy-Marshal Brown at Pearl City about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the effect that Aikualani was using his ammunition freely, and he deemed it expedient that more officers be sent in order that the leper might be captured before night.

A consultation between Attorney-General Smith and Acting-President Hatch resulted in an order being issued by Col. Soper for a force of twenty men from Co. A, under command of Captain Zeigler. These were despatched to Pearl City by the 1:45 o'clock train, accompanied by Attorney-General Smith, Major G. C. Potter, J. F. Brown, of the government survey department, and representatives of the Star and ADVERTISER. A seven-centimetre howitzer—the same one used on the Kalaiala expedition—was taken along, under command of Sergeant-Major Pratt. The regulars carried fifty rounds of ammunition and twenty shells for the howitzer were carried. Just as the train reached Pearl City a courier arrived bringing information of the death of the leper. The military spent the intervening hour and half on the platform of the station. All the officers of the government and the two press representatives left immediately after the arrival of the train for the scene of action.

A number of theories have been advanced as showing a motive for the murder of the woman, one of which is jealousy. Another that she was thought to have furnished evidence as to their whereabouts to the officers. Conversation had with several persons residing in the neighborhood brings out the information that the dead woman did not bear a good reputation, and that the sudden ending of both her and her leper husband is a fitting close to their earthly career.

Aikualani, the dead leper, has been known as a leper for some years, and was considered a dangerous man and a good shot with a rifle.

The house was a small, two-roomed hovel of an affair, erected upon piles. The interior was but scantily furnished, and as a whole presented a very dilapidated appearance, especially after the shooting.

The dead man was a leper of a pronounced stamp. All the fingers on the right hand, except the first, had been eaten off by leprosy, and his feet were swollen and putrid condition. The 12-year old boy of the deceased is said to be a leper also.

Had Aikualani so desired, he might have escaped, as there was no guard around the house for some time before the arrival of Deputy-Marshal Brown and party. Once out of the house and up the gulch it would have been next to an impossibility to have effected his capture.

Aikualani is the same leper who threatened to shoot Mr. Lincoln McCandless four years ago if he gave information to the officers as to his condition and whereabouts.

At one stage of the shooting, Deputy-Marshal Brown came near being struck by a shot fired by Aikualani. This was at the time of his firing from the kitchen window.

It is to be hoped that the shooting of Aikualani will have a salutary effect on those who think they can evade the law or its consequences.

PLANTERS MEETING.

Matters Brought Before It Yesterday.

The planters' labor and supply company held a meeting Tuesday. Mr. J. B. Atherton furnished the following letter in reply to the application of Professor Koebele:

HONOLULU, H. I., Sept. 12, 1893.

JOSEPH MARSDEN, Esq., Commissioner and Secretary of Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.

SIR: At a meeting of the planters' labor and supply company held to-day, the following resolution in regard to securing the services of Professor Koebele was unanimously adopted:

"That the planters' labor and supply company will be responsible for one-half of Professor Koebele's salary and expenses on condition that the government assume the other half, it being understood that said salary and expenses shall not exceed five thousand (\$5000) dollars per annum, and not to extend for a longer period than three years.

I am, sir, yours very truly, J. B. ATHERTON, Acting Secretary P. L. & S. Co."

It is understood the government has agreed to the proposition for the period of one year, and has ordered the necessary sum set aside from the appropriation for agriculture and forestry to cover the cost.

Certain matters concerning immigration and labor were brought up and discussed, and a communication was indited to the minister of interior, which will be acted upon in the near future in executive session.

TO BE OVERHAULED.

The Boston Will Leave for Mare Island Next Week.

The U. S. S. Boston is expected to leave for San Francisco and Mare island, to go into the dry dock, in about a week or ten days. Upon enquiry, the story published in the S. F. Call regarding the condition of the Boston's hull proves to be entirely unfounded. Since the last cleaning the hull of the vessel has been covered with a brittle coral growth of an inch or more, but this is now being removed preparatory to departure, and an examination shows that the hull is intact, and that the most damage that has accrued has been the removal of the chemical paint in patches. It is understood that the Boston will make about 10 knots on the journey home, and that as soon as she arrives at Mare Island her machinery will receive a thorough overhauling. She will take about 75 tons of coal on deck, and will make the average time up.

Glee Club Concert.

A concert will be given by the Honolulu Glee Club in aid of the Y. M. C. A. library, in the association hall on Saturday, September 23d, at 7:30 o'clock. The following programme will be rendered:

- Part Song—"Maiden of the Fleur de Lys,".....Sydenham Glee Club.
Song—"Only in Dreams,"...De Koven Mr. F. M. Wakefield.
Instrumental Trio—Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana,".....Masagnani (Violin, Organ and Piano).
Messrs. Rosen, Taylor and Wakefield.
Part Song—"You Stole My Love,".....McFarron Glee Club.
Song—"Love Me Sweet With all Thou Art,".....White Mrs. E. D. Tenney.
Instrumental Trio—
Song—"A Message,".....Thompson Miss Clara Glade.
Part Song—"Where Wavelets Ripple Gaily,".....Pinsuti Glee Club.
Song—"Love's Sorrow,".....Shelley Mr. C. Booth.
Part Song—"Song of the Triton,".....Molloy Glee Club.

Comparative Value of Foods.

A recent analysis of various foods places rice markedly in the lead. The per cent. of nutritive matter in a pound of it and other articles is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Food item and Nutritive value per pound. Items include Rice, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Beef, fat, Beef, lean, Potatoes, baked, Potatoes, boiled.

Its nutritive qualities differ from most of the other foods in the comparison, as it is essentially a heat-producing, fattening food. Lean beef contains about 21 per cent. of albuminoids, which produce bone, muscle and blood, and less than

one-half of 1 per cent. of the heat-producing carbonhydrates. Of the former, rice contains only 6.73 per cent., but 74.48 per cent. of the latter. It is thus seen that these two food products, lean beef and boiled or steamed rice, admirably supplement each other.—N. Y. Shipping List.

HALEMAUMAU.

A Kamaaina Says the Word is Mistranslated.

MR. EDITOR: Is it not time to correct the erroneous translation "house of everlasting fire," for the well known Halemaumau, even at the risk of spilling any fancied romance there may be in the translation above given?

To begin with, the word is not ha-le-mau-mau, but ha-le-ma-u-ma-u, the pronunciation of which is clear enough to those who are acquainted with the language, but as an aid to the uninitiated the spelling may be anglicized thus: Ha-leh-ah-ma-oo-ma-oo; the literal translation being not "house fern," as stated by a critic some years ago, when he was trying to correct some erroneous translation of Hawaiian words, but house (of) fern, or, correctly "fern house."

The name is supposed to have originated from the original house or hut that existed there, having been thatched with fern.

If any one disputes this theory of the origin and meaning of the word—which is believed by the writer to be fact rather than theory—a lover of correct rather than fanciful translations, will be glad to hear from him through the columns of your paper.

There has been too much of a tendency to carelessly adopt and perpetuate false translations of Hawaiian words, and some of the attempts that have been made to give the pronunciation of these words in anglicized orthography have exhibited a want of proper acquaintance with the phonetics of the language.

HAWAII.

Kohala, Hawaii, Sept. 10, 1893.

Here's a State of Things.

Henry Labouchere gives this as the authorized dictionary of discontent:

- What is creation? A failure.
What is life? A bore.
What is man? A fraud.
What is woman? Both a fraud and a bore.
What is beauty? A deception.
What is love? A disease.
What is marriage? A mistake.
What is a wife? A trial.
What is a child? A nuisance.
What is the devil? A fable.
What is good? Hypocrisy.
What is evil? Detection.
What is wisdom? Selfishness.
What is happiness? A delusion.
What is friendship? Humbug.
What is generosity? Imbecility.
What is money? Everything.
What is everything? Nothing.
Were we, perhaps, not happier when we were monkeys?

The Names of Nails.

The origin of the terms "six-penny," "ten-penny," etc., as applied to nails, though not commonly known, is involved in no mystery whatever. Nails have been made a certain number of pounds to the thousand for many years, and are still reckoned in that way in England, a ten-penny being a thousand nails to ten pounds, a six-penny a thousand to six pounds, a twenty-penny weighing twenty pounds to the thousand; and in ordering buyers call for the three-pound, six-pound or ten-pound variety, etc., until by the Englishman's abbreviation of "pun" for "pound," the abbreviation has been made to stand for penny, instead of pound, as originally intended.

Gold in Graveyards.

A statement prepared by the mint bureau, treasury department, shows that the production of gold and silver since 1792 up to 1892 aggregated \$10,738,869,000, of which \$5,833,908,000 was gold and \$5,104,965,000 was silver. Of the gold produced \$3,582,605,000 has been coined as money and the balance has been used in the arts. Of the silver produced \$4,042,700,000 has been coined as money and the balance used in the arts. Of the gold used in the arts it is stated, unofficially, that most of it is now in graveyards, as the practice of dentistry absorbs a large proportion of the gold used in the arts.

The Last Word.

Sheriff—Would you like to say anything before I give the word for your execution? Condemned—If you please, sir, I should like to suggest a remedy for the present financial stringency. Sheriff—Let 'er go, Mr. Electrician.—Detroit Tribune.