



(Photo by Vaniman.)

BEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PALI EVER MADE.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG

Serious Condition Of That Big City.

The Manila Times has the following: The last reports received from Hongkong indicate that that city is on the verge of another serious plague epidemic, such as visited the port in 1894, and which was followed by recurrences in 1896 and 1897.

The last official report shows that for the week ending May 14th there were ninety-three cases and ninety-two deaths. A study of the official reports of the Hongkong Sanitary Board shows since January 30th at first a gradual and latterly a rapid increase in the number of cases. Commencing with the week ending January 30th, there were two cases; this gradually increased up to April 20th, when there were twenty-four cases in the week. The week following that there were sixty-five cases, and the last week ninety-three.

Hongkong's population is approximately that of Manila, our census showing about 250,000, and their 252,000. It is interesting, then, to note that last week's plague report for Manila shows a total of forty-one cases, less than half of Hongkong's number. It is a matter of further interest that Hongkong has declared a quarantine against Manila, while Manila has so far not observed this necessity with the neighboring port, but undoubtedly steps will be taken at an early date.

That Hongkong is in serious danger of a terrible epidemic, is evidenced by recent news in private correspondence. Two of the ninety-three cases reported for the week ending May 4th, were Europeans. Both were employees in the store of Watson & Co., druggists, who employ many Chinese. One of these has died, the other probably will. Just before being taken with the plague the latter wrote to a friend in Manila, and referred to the plague as follows: "We have been stunk out last week with a load of dead rats; they get under the floors and then peg out from plague, and then they begin to talk."

It is an established fact that rats are the most effective carriers of plague, and when it gets among them there is practically little hope of averting an epidemic. As the writer above describes, they die, and their rotting bodies diffuse the atmosphere with the germs. Not only this but the mosquitoes carry the disease germ from the rat to the person. It is the history of plague that when the rats begin to die in any numbers it is the signal for a violent spread. It is difficult to get rid of the rats, though every method of extinction in communities has been tried. The Manila Board of Health when the plague first appeared, and ever since, has been using great quantities of rat poison for the purpose of keeping the number down.

It is an unquestionable fact that the Chinese brought the first plague to Manila, which, up to three or four years ago was unknown here. Under the present circumstances the conditions in Hongkong are viewed with serious alarm in Manila, emphasizing strongly the necessity of a strict quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A cable to the Sun from London, dated June 8, says The Weekly Dispatch, which recently anticipated accurately several official announcements in regard to peace negotiations in South Africa says Lord Kitchener and General Buller, the latter commander in chief, accompanied by two aids as witnesses, held a protracted conference a few miles from Standerton on June 6th, and arrived at a tentative settlement.

As honorable men may borrow, but he may not forget to pay his interest.

REVIEW OF MEETING

Lists of Winning Owners and Jockeys.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

Name	Starts	Won	Lost	Pctg of Wins
McAuliffe	8	5	3	62.5
Thomas	10	4	6	40.0
Ross	8	3	5	37.5
Piggott	9	2	7	22.2
Leonard	8	1	7	12.5
Burns	2	0	2	0
Rodriguez	2	0	2	0
Kaena	5	0	5	0

WINNING OWNERS.

Name	Stables	Wins
Prince David	100	50
J. C. Quinn's stables	400	400
R. Ballentyne	400	400
G. S. McKenzie	325	325
T. Hollinger	200	200
W. Lucas	150	150
G. Thomas	150	150
W. H. Cornwell	150	150
T. V. King	150	150
F. Smith	100	100
Kealia Ranch	100	100
Hon. Stockyards stables	100	100
W. Wolters	75	75
Lihue stables	50	50
J. Kona	50	50

WINNING DRIVERS.

Name	Races	Won	Lost	Pctg of Wins
J. Quinn	3	3	0	100
C. H. Judd	4	1	3	25
McManus	4	1	3	25
L. H. Dee	2	0	2	0
Callahan	2	0	2	0
W. Lucas	1	0	1	0
Garrison	1	0	1	0

The meeting just closed has been the best on record, and the racing as a whole has been of good class. Prince David, thanks to Weller, heads the list of winning owners. J. C. Quinn comes next, and R. Ballentyne, another one horse man, takes third place. G. S. McKenzie, who brought a string of five runners from Hilo, has had only a fair share of success, winning three races and figuring fourth on the winning list. Tom Hollinger has not come as well as was expected, but Racery should win purses for him next year. Colonel Spaulding's string has only one race to its credit. The Kealia horses made an uncommonly good showing, however, and the thanks of Honolulu go to a greater degree to Colonel Spaulding and G. S. McKenzie for their efforts to make the seventeenth meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club an unprecedented success.

James McAuliffe easily heads the list of winning jockeys, with the excellent percentage of 62.5. Thomas comes next with four wins to his credit and a percentage of 40. Both Ross and Piggott have displayed good riding form at the meeting. Cal Leonard has ridden in several races, but his skill in the saddle was discounted by his mounts. This remark applies in even a greater degree to Kaena.

J. C. Quinn drove to a winning in each of his three races, and proved himself to be the most capable reinsman here. He brought Waldo J. to the wire in such shape that he could have rounded the track in 2:10; as it was, he cut a fraction of a second off the track record of 2:13 2/5, held by Louie Wayboy, Quinn's other winner. It is a game, consistent little horse which will pace below 2:30.

C. H. Judd and McManus shared the remaining honors in the harness division between them.

The meeting has been productive of track records in the free-for-all harness race, the four and one-half furlong dash, the one mile and a quarter, and the one mile and a half races. Also, Edith H. broke the Hawaiian record for the 2:12 1/2, held for many years by Fred Mac.

J. H. McDonough is raffling off his brown gelding Abbey, by Imp. Friar Tuck-Penelope II. One hundred and fifty tickets will be sold at \$2 each. Between races on Saturday Abbey worked a quarter out of his stall in 25 3/5.

The local horsemen are now looking towards Hilo, and quite a number of racers will be shipped from here to the half-mile track at Hoolulu Park. Among those certain to go are Weller, Amarino, Watossa, Venus, Garterline and Minnie.

The Hilo executive are making liberal offers of purses, and with the track in good shape and plenty of horses in sight, the Hilo July meeting should prove a big success.

MORE PORTO RICANS.

Nearly 800 of Them Arrive at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Another load of Porto Ricans arrived here last night on the way to Hawaii, there being 211 women and 174 children and 390 men in the party. The latest arrivals are in far better condition than any that have yet gone to Hawaii. Captain Dyer of the California, who brought them, says that when he left Ponce there were 2,000 of the natives ready and waiting there to leave for Hawaii as soon as the vessels could take them.

The disposition to leave is increasing and the Hawaiian planters will have no difficulty in securing the 8,000 Porto Rican laborers they have arranged for. More than half, or 5,000, have already sailed.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has arranged with A. E. Mienville, a native Porto Rican, to settle in the island for a term of five years to act as representative and correspondent of the immigrants and keep them in touch with their native country, as well as to settle any differences that may arise.

A large number of Italians have recently left Louisiana for Hawaii and have proved satisfactory to the planters, but it has been found necessary to work the Italians on different plantations from those where the Porto Ricans work, the Porto Ricans having a bitter hatred for the Italians.

MORE STEAMERS COMING.

German Fast Mail Service Across the Pacific.

BERLIN, June 6.—Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, who lunched with the Kaiser, said in an interview published by the Lokal Anzeiger, that his company would shortly open the first regular line of fast mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai. He had assured the success of the scheme by purchasing large quantities of ground at Shanghai for the construction of wharves, etc., and by contracts with trans-American railroads.

Herr Ballin fully reported all this to the Kaiser. He also spoke of J. Pierpont Morgan's new undertaking. The director-general of the Hamburg-American Line hopes to work on friendly terms with Morgan. He denied the English report that Morgan was in the treaty for the purchase of the Hamburg-American Line.

MAY STARVE TO DEATH.

A Government Agent Abandoned in Siberia.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 8.—The annual voyage of a Government ship to Siberia after reindeer, according to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who left for the North on the transport Warren today, has been abandoned for this season. Lieutenant Berthoff, who crossed Russia and Siberia last year to gather a herd of deer, will be left to get along as best he can until a year from the coming July.

Dr. Jackson thinks Berthoff may starve to death or perish while waiting for a ship to take him off. He is likely to be left all alone and to his own personal efforts for subsistence through next winter, as there are few natives where he will be. It will be impossible to attempt to rescue him until after next June, as the ice will permit no approach to the coast.

SITE FOR STATION

Pearl Harbor Lands For Naval Use.

WHAT the United States might acquire the necessary lands at Pearl Harbor upon which to establish a naval station, without being forced to pay exorbitant prices, the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, has instructed the Federal District Attorney here to immediately institute condemnatory proceedings for about 800 acres of land near the entrance to Pearl Harbor, including that portion of the Bishop estate lying south and southeast of the harbor, and comprising about 500 acres, Kuahua Island, comprising about forty-one acres, and the south and southeast portions of Ford's Island, comprising about 151 acres.

By the steanship Zealandia yesterday morning advices to this effect were received by Acting Commandant Pond. Commandant Pond, when seen by an Advertiser reporter yesterday, said: "I received advices by the mail this morning from Washington to the effect that the United States District Attorney would, without delay, institute proceedings in court to acquire the property desired at Pearl Harbor. Just how long this will take I cannot say. I have been instructed to co-operate with the District Attorney, and will render him every assistance possible.

"Yes, a few months will see very busy times at Pearl Harbor. Of course we will have to wait for Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the construction of fortifications and wharves and so forth, but there is a great deal which can be done in the meanwhile. Bids for the dredging of the channel will be opened in San Francisco on the 24th of this month, and that work will begin in the near future. This must be accomplished, you know, within ten months after the task is begun.

"Then we already have an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of a machine shop, one of \$25,000 for a foundry and one of \$15,000 for the commandant's residence.

"Certainly, the establishing of the naval station at Pearl Harbor will be a great thing for Honolulu. It will probably mean something like \$10,000,000 to this city within the next decade, and the employment of from 500 to 1,000 men."

As soon as the desired land has been condemned the erecting of the machine shop, the foundry and the commandant's residence will, in all likelihood, be commenced.

The Oahu Railroad runs through the land chosen and above described, and the matter of transporting material for the buildings at Pearl Harbor is a simple one. The shipping of this port will feel the effect of the new operations very soon. Vessels will bring lumber and iron and stone and machinery. These vessels will dock at the rail wharves, their cargoes will be loaded on cars and sent down the line and unloaded on the land belonging to the navy.

The presence of the machine shop and foundry will mean the establishment of a town in which will live the hundreds of men who will be necessary to the work of building one of the finest naval stations in the world.

anchorage, the water is of a sufficient depth to permit vessels moving freely inside.

The forts at the entrance would be able to make the enemy keep his distance, and it would be hard for a warship to land shells near enough to do any damage to the fortifications. Instructions relative to improvements to the local naval station were also received from Washington by the mail yesterday. Specifications for the construction of a watchman's house, for the extension of the commandant's office and for fencing and grading are ordered prepared. A water pipe system is also to be instituted. These improvements will soon be made.

It is very doubtful now whether the United States tug Iroquois will make a cruise this year. Pearl Harbor matters are apt to materially change her plans. She will not start in any event before Commandant Merry returns from San Francisco, where he is busily engaged in making his Guam report.

Upon the return of Commandant Merry to Hawaii he will take charge of Pearl Harbor affairs, and a great deal of his time is likely to be spent there.

The lands chosen by the Government for a naval station are those recommended by Captains Merry and Pond. Concerning the condemnation of the required lands at Pearl Harbor the San Francisco Chronicle of the 8th instant has the following: WASHINGTON, June 7.—At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the Attorney General has instructed the United States District Attorney at Honolulu to institute proceedings immediately for the condemnation of certain lands on the border of Pearl Harbor on the Island of Oahu, selected as a site for the proposed naval station. The Naval Commandant at Honolulu has been instructed to co-operate with the District Attorney and render all necessary assistance. Condemnatory proceedings were necessitated by the action of the owners of the property in refusing to sell it except at what was regarded as an exorbitant price.

COSTLY PACIFIC CABLE.

Ten Millions for the Canadian-Australian Line.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The State Department is in receipt of information concerning work on the British Pacific telegraph cable which is to connect the Dominion of Canada with the Australian confederation. The new cable is to be 5,241 miles in length—the longest ever constructed—and will be transported and laid by one ship, which is now being built for that purpose. Consul Abraham Smith, at Victoria, B. C., informs the State Department that a surveying party has located the landing site of the Canadian end of the cable at a point on Keip Bay, near Banfield Creek. It is about seven miles from the entrance to Barclay Sound, and something over 100 miles from Victoria. The location is described as being admirably adapted for the purpose.

The cable will run from Vancouver Island to Fanning Island, which lies south of Hawaii—a distance of 3,237 miles—before a landing is effected. Thence it is laid to the Fiji, to Norfolk Island, and thence to Queensland. Work on the cable proper already has been commenced in England, and the first installment, which will be the cable for the route from Fanning Island to Australia, is expected to leave England in January, 1902. By the terms of the contract the whole cable is to be laid and in working order by January 1, 1903. It will cost \$10,000,000.

ARTILLERY FOR US.

Honolulu on the List for Forts and Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An order has been issued by the War Department creating districts for the coast artillery and assigning commanders. Each district consists of a certain number of forts and is designated by the principal city which those forts surround or to which they are in proximity.

Among the districts are the following: San Diego—Fort Rosecrans; Major W. B. Hodges. San Francisco—Forts in San Francisco harbor; Colonel J. B. Rawlin. District of Puget Sound—Fort Casey, Flieger and Worden; Captain J. B. O. Husking. District of Columbia—Fort Stevens, Columbia and Camp; Major H. C. Humphreys. District of Honolulu—Captain S. Hart.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY

Bribe-Takers Not To Be Ferretted Out.

THE report of the grand jury was opened and read before Judge Gear yesterday. After quoting the charges of Judge Humphreys, the report reads as follows:

The 13th and 14th of May were given to the consideration of bills presented to the Grand Jury by the Attorney General's Department, and on the 15th the accusations of bribery and corruption of the members of the Territorial Legislature were taken up and examined. It has been under continuous consideration to the present time. Every person who it was thought would throw any light upon the subject has been before the Grand Jury, and carefully interrogated. Over one hundred witnesses have been examined, and the testimony of many of them has been very contradictory and unsatisfactory. Every rumor was accepted and traced without result as to the charges of bribery and corruption.

Among the witnesses examined were the Governor of the Territory, the Attorney General, the Secretary, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Treasurer, the Acting Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Commissioner of Public Lands, all of whom were executive officers of the Territory on the 30th day of April, and had attended the Governor as counselors when requested.

The Governor testified that the information he had received was from second or third hands; that at the time his reply was given to the Senate, in which he stated that he had information from a source which he could not ignore that bribery of members was going on in the Legislature, he had no legal evidence of bribery or corruption of members of the Legislature.

The Attorney General said that he declined to present the evidence in his possession; that he had no evidence in his possession that would convict any member of the Legislature of bribery or corruption; that to divulge at that time any of the evidence he had would close the chief sources of information and defeat the ends of justice. I am not aware that anything has been done to bring charges of bribery and corruption home to members of the Legislature.

The Superintendent said that he had no evidence of bribery; that he had information of contributions to a corruption fund; that the fund was not raised to defeat a bill, but that the fund was raised to get a bill through the Legislature; that he believed sufficient evidence could be obtained to warrant the Attorney General in presenting a bill to the Grand Jury; that he declined to give any information to the Grand Jury as a matter of privilege.

The Superintendent of Public Works said that he had nothing but hearsay on charges of bribery or corruption; that he had confidential relations with the heads of the other departments of the government on matters that he was not at liberty to divulge, and refused to do so.

The Treasurer said that he had read in the newspapers that there had been bribery and corruption of the members of the Legislature; that he had attended the Governor's Council, but could not tell to mind any discussion about such bribery and corruption.

The High Sheriff also appeared before the Grand Jury and said that he had heard the matter of bribery and corruption discussed in a general way only that on the 13th or 14th day of May he was instructed by the Attorney General to secure any evidence he could as to these practices, but prior to that he had no instructions to secure such evidence; that at the time he was before the Grand Jury he had no evidence of bribery or corruption of the members of the Legislature; that the Attorney General had not given him any evidence, nor had he laid out any

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