

TO UNITE THE FLOCKS

Bishop Willis Asks Communicants to Register.

(From Monday's daily.)

BISHOP WILLIS of the Anglican church has proposed a union of the Cathedral parish and Second congregation and notified the members of both parishes yesterday from the pulpit and by written notices that all who desired to come into the union could do so by registering their names in the Cathedral Registry book on or before January 9, 1902. Those who attended services at the Cathedral yesterday had their attention arrested by notices which were posted conspicuously on the church doors. The first one read:

The Anglican Church in Hawaii, having by its synod, held in the city of Honolulu, on the second and following days of December, 1901, solemnly promised allegiance to the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the said constitution will go into effect on January 1, 1902; and all appointments made by the Bishop of Honolulu and licenses issued by him subject to the order of the Church of England will require, provided they are in accordance with the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be renewed subject to a declaration of assent to the book of common prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and if not renewed within fifteen days after the said first day of January, 1902, will become null and void.

Given under our hand and seal this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord 1901.

ALFRED WILLIS,
Bishop of Honolulu.

The second notice was as follows:

Election of wardens and vestrymen for St. Andrew's Cathedral under the new order, in effect January 1, 1902.

All male communicants of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States (not under the age of eighteen years), who have been residents in Hawaii since July 1, 1901, or who shall have registered their names in the registry book of the cathedral wardens on or before the 9th day of January, 1902, will be entitled to vote at the election of wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's Cathedral for the ensuing year, to be held in the Cathedral school room on Friday, the 10th day of January, 1902.

The registry book will be open for signatures every evening in the cathedral school room from Monday, December 30, 1901, to Thursday, January 9, 1902, from 7:30 to 9 p. m., inclusive, excepting Tuesday, December 30, Wednesday, January 1, and Sunday, January 5.

(Signed) ALFRED WILLIS,
Dean
VICAR V. H. KITCAT,
Parish Priest.
EDMUND STILES,
HENRY SMITH,
Wardens.

Bishop Willis made the announcement at the morning services of his congregation, intimating that he desired by this means to effect a harmonious union of the two congregations now separately worshipping in the Cathedral that he might turn over to the American Bishop, who will succeed him, a united church.

When Rev. Alexander Mackintosh held his services for the second congregation in the same church an hour later, he announced from the same pulpit that he had received a letter from Bishop Willis, "which attacked the vitality of the congregation." He therefore called a meeting of every member of the second congregation for this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Sunday-school room, to hear the letter read and to consider it.

The news was the talk of the two congregations during the day, and in the afternoon a meeting of the church wardens of the second congregation with Mr. Mackintosh was held at the residence of Mr. Von Holt on Judd street. The wardens, Messrs. W. R. Castle Jr. and T. Clive Davies, received a letter from Bishop Willis, stating that an election of wardens for the Cathedral would be held on Friday, January 10, 1902, at which time he trusted the second congregation would be willing to join with the Cathedral congregation, making one congregation only, and asking that word be sent to all Protestant communicants with the request that they register their names before January 9, 1902, which would give them the right to vote at the meeting.

It is apparent to certain of the members of the second congregation that the entire matter hinges on the renewal of the licenses of the various ministers now performing their duties under the Bishop's authority from the Church of England. The election of wardens and vestrymen is scheduled to take place on the 10th of January, but the renewal or nullification of licenses rests with the Bishop until January 15th, or five days later than the meeting. It was the impression of some of the second congregation members that in case the second congregation decided to take advantage of the Bishop's offer of a union, he reserved the power to himself to nullify any minister's license after they had pledged themselves to come into the Bishop's congregation. This is based on the phraseology of the following sentence of his notice above given, "and if not renewed within fifteen days

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



MANY WILL NOW PROCEED TO SWEAR OFF.



THE OLYMPIC MAN DOES NOT THINK KINDLY OF THE HONOLULU SPORT.



COMPETITION ON THE WATERFRONT



STREETS IN KEWALO



OFF FOR MANILA.



THE KIDS ENJOYED A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

How a Chinese-Hawaiian Boy Met a Sudden Death While Trying to Turn on Lighting Switch.

after the said first day of January, 1902, will become null and void." This question will be raised by the second congregation at its meeting tonight and fully discussed.

Bishop Willis was seen at his residence on Bates street, and asked concerning the two notices.

"There is nothing about the matter that is not fully explained in them," replied the Bishop. "I have sent out these notices to all the ministers of our church in the islands. It is a very simple proceeding to issue the new licenses. The Synod expressed its allegiance to the Constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, and in order that the change from the Anglican church to the American form of worship may be made complete, the ministers must have licenses in accord with the American church constitution. The power is vested in me to do this. The old licenses make their allegiance to the Church of England. The only change in the document, therefore, is changing the 'Church of England' to the 'Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.'"

"I have also issued a notice to all communicants of the Anglican church and to all members of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States to register their names in the Cathedral Registry book, for the purpose of giving them the privilege of voting at the election to be held on January 10. If the second congregation desires to affiliate and form but one congregation in the cathedral, they can signify their intention of so doing by voting. After that there are but a few weeks before I shall retire from the Bishopric of the Anglican church, and I would be glad to have but one congregation to turn over to the American church on April 1."

"I would be glad to see the differences ended. It has been an anomalous condition to have two separate congregations worshipping in the same church, but as I look back over the events of past years I can readily understand that the two nationalities which worshipped at the Cathedral may have much to do with the estrangement which took place, but surely, there has been time since then for these differences to have been adjusted and this anomalous condition to cease."

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

Union of Kawaiahae, Kaunakapili and Kalihi Schools.

The rally of the Sunday Schools of Kawaiahae, Kaunakapili and Kalihi churches took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Kawaiahae church, nearly five hundred children and adults being present. The entire auditorium and galleries of the church were filled with scholars and the regular church congregation. The exercises were recitations and singing by the schools, addresses by the general Sunday School superintendent, Messrs. Nakulua, and the three school superintendents, all of which were quite interesting. The Kawaiahae schools recited verses of Scripture in unison, the others by classes. The primary class of Kaunakapili Church was led by a little girl. A little child from the Kalihi school recited the Ten Commandments in the native language, and she afterwards catechized her older sister on Scripture matters. The collection, amounting to \$25.50, was given over to the support of the Sunday School paper, called the "Hoahana."

The British War Office accused the Boers of killing British wounded at short range.

While in the act of turning on an electric switch in McInerney's store, shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Henry Ahfai, a Hawaiian-Chinese boy about nineteen years of age received a shock which resulted in his death five minutes later. Dr. Chas. B. Cooper and A. N. Sinclair made every effort to resuscitate the unfortunate lad, whose heart fluttered feebly for several minutes, and then stopped.

A coroner's jury was sworn in at McInerney's store by High Sheriff Brown. The jury viewed the body, listened to testimony of eye-witnesses to the tragedy, inspected the switch which had dealt its death blow to the boy, and then held an inquest in the office of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth at the police station, where the evidence of Dr. Cooper and Manager Gartley and Superintendent Henry Hudson, of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, was heard. Upon the request of the jury the high sheriff sent the body to the morgue that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart. The jury also inspected the body in the police station yard, where burns and blisters were found upon the boy's right hand, the one which had come in contact with the metal parts of the switch. The jury found that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart. The jury also inspected the body in the police station yard, where burns and blisters were found upon the boy's right hand, the one which had come in contact with the metal parts of the switch. The jury found that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Ed McInerney, who was waiting upon a customer, asked Mr. Stevens, one of the clerks, to turn on the electric lights. Mr. Stevens was about to comply with the request when Henry Ahfai, who was sweeping near the front street door, said, "Never mind, Mr. Stevens, I'll do it." He dropped his broom and went to the door. The switch is located on the inside of the doorway. The door when open conceals the switch, and often the employees thrust their hands between the door and the door frame, just above the second hinge, to raise the lever. On Saturday a large glass umbrella case was against the door, and to get at the lever meant either to remove the case and open the door to raise it, or to insert the hand through the small space in the crack mentioned. Ahfai proceeded to take the latter course, it being a much quicker method, as he had done hundreds of times before. To accomplish this he had to clasp the iron column supporting the front of the building at the entrance with his left hand, stand on the iron threshold plate and raise his right hand above his head to the lever. The lever cannot be seen by a man of Ahfai's stature, and in thrusting his hand through the crack he practically had no control of its movements. He was used to finding the lever in this manner.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. McInerney, who had turned to other duties in the store, were startled upon gazing by chance toward the entrance, to see Ahfai's body drawn closely and rigidly against the door, a look of pain overspreading his features. He was standing in almost the position he had assumed on reaching for the lever. The switch had been but partly raised; the lights were merely glimmering. Some one shouted to Ed McInerney, telling him of the disaster, and he, in turn, shouted a warning to the employees to keep away from the body. "Keep away! You'll be killed!" Mr. Stevens took an umbrella and thrust the lever down,

whereupon the rigid body became limp and fell into the arms of Mr. McInerney. The boy was conscious, and while the employees were pouring water upon his face, he was requested to close his eyes to keep the water from getting into them, which he did. He seemed to recognize those about him, although he never spoke. Dr. Cooper was summoned and applied restoratives, and made several injections, but to no purpose. Dr. Sinclair also responded. There was the faintest fluttering of the heart, but shortly before 6 o'clock he was pronounced dead. High Sheriff Brown then swore in the following coroner's jury: C. B. Wilson, Ralph Gere, A. P. Taylor, John Wise, Mr. Kalani and Mr. Berlowitz.

The body was taken to the police station and the jury followed, accompanied by Dr. Cooper and Manager Gartley of the electric company. Dr. Cooper stated that the boy's death was caused by an electric shock. He was summoned about 5:15, and had attempted artificial respiration. He found a slight fluttering of the heart, which continued for about fifteen minutes. He gave a hypodermic injection of strychnine. Dr. Sinclair had come to relieve him, but the boy was dead. Ahfai was practically dead when he arrived at the store. As explained to him by Mr. McInerney, Dr. Sinclair believed the boy came to his death primarily from the effects of the electric shock. Manager Gartley was sworn, and in response to a question by Mr. Wilson as to the voltage on the McInerney circuit at 5 o'clock, said there was about 110 volts. He explained that there were two circuits—the primary, which carries about 2,200 volts, and the secondary, carrying about 110 volts. The latter circuit entered the McInerney store.

"Is that sufficient to cause death?"

"No; not under ordinary circumstances."

"If a man were in a normal, healthy condition, would that amount of voltage be sufficient to cause death?"

"No; I think not."

"That is your belief?" Inquired the high sheriff. "Is it not possible there may have been a higher voltage caused by the crossing of the wires?"

"If the secondary circuit was crossed by the primary, there might have been a higher voltage," replied Manager Gartley, "but I had a man climb the pole opposite the store right after the accident and he found nothing out of the way there to indicate that there had been any crossing of wires. I had the service turned off immediately upon hearing of the affair, and the lines were thoroughly examined. I have not yet heard of the results from my men."

"Would not the crossing of the circuits burn out the fuses and lamps if a higher voltage went into the secondary?"

"It would have a tendency to make a short circuit," Mr. Gartley answered. "The lamps in the secondary are capable of holding only the lowest voltage of the two circuits."

"Have you any means of knowing how many lamps were being used at the hour of the accident—5 o'clock?" Inquired Juror Wilson.

"Yes, we know about the quantity of current we put out by the registers in the power house."

constitution of the person receiving the shock. We have a man in our employ, Mr. Remahall, who received 2000 volts, and he lives. I have hearsay evidence that men have been killed on a low voltage of but 60 volts, but it was probably due to a weak heart."

Dr. Cooper stated if there were any lesions of the boy's heart it would be necessary to hold a postmortem. Upon the recommendation of the jury the body was ordered taken to the morgue for such examination.

Manager Gartley stated that as far as the location of the accident was concerned, everything was favorable to the boy receiving a shock. He was holding on an iron pillar with one hand, standing on an iron threshold, and his right hand did not grasp the handle of the lever, but caught hold of the metal parts, forming a complete circuit through the body. The boy's shoes were examined by the jury, the inside soles being damp, almost wet, from perspiration.

"How could he receive a shock from this switch?" Inquired Juror Wilson.

"By touching both poles of the switch at the same time, and holding to an iron pillar which was grounded."

Superintendent H. L. Hudson said that the voltage of the secondary circuit at 5 o'clock ranged from 110 to 115 or 118 volts. He was of the opinion it could not have sustained a higher voltage as it would have burned out all the lamps on the circuit. He had every reason to believe there had been no higher than 110 volts in the circuit. He explained, in response to a question, that the sputtering on the pole outside the store on Christmas evening had been repaired and an examination showed that it was still in good order.

When the body was sent to the morgue the jury was excused until 1:30 this afternoon.

The postmortem examination was made by Dr. J. T. McDonald. He found the heart beat in appearance, small and all signs pointing to its being very weak. The apex of the right lung was congested, the liver enlarged, the glands tuberculous, and the whole appearance of the boy showed he was in bad health.

OVERCOATS AND WRAPS AT WORK

(From Monday's daily.)

Overcoats were in evidence all day yesterday, and last evening the church-going throngs reminded a mailman of the similar occasion in the temperate zone, rather than the tropics. Yet with it all there was not at any time yesterday a low temperature. The minimum was 66, which is several degrees above the lowest point registered during this month.

The cause of the chill feeling in the air as explained by Prof. Lyons lies rather in the dew point, 51, than in the temperature recorded by the thermometer. The fact that the dew point is so low produces a condition which is bound to cause a chill upon the skin. Thus, there is in the atmosphere only four grains of moisture, whereas last week there was twice as much. This is followed by a drawing to the surface of the skin of the moisture of the body, and its rapid evaporation produces the feeling of cold.

Furs were in evidence during last evening and the city seemed to be abed earlier than usual. As all doors and windows were closed, the street cars were running closed as to doors and windows, when the cars had such additions to their furnishings, and everyone seemed to be wrapped up in extra clothing. There was a general desertion of lanais, and the streets looked more like Chicago during a like breeze session than the thoroughfare of a tropical city. Whether or not there will be cooler weather depends upon the presence of clouds, for if it remains clear the temperature will fall decidedly.

INFLUENCE ROOSEVELT

Humphreys' Plan to Hold on Until Successful.

Believing that the First Judge of the First Circuit has in reality resigned his seat upon the bench, there is a species of life injected into many canvases which had been laid aside temporarily since the announcement of the judicial divisions of the island were made known. There are some men in the field who have been after such a seat from the first, and they keep in the race from habit if from no other reason.

The opinion is growing, however, that the actions of the First Judge of the First Circuit are due to the closely-laid plan of his faction to capture his seat whenever he shall give it up. It is said that the still hunt is on, and on in earnest. There are now in the states several men who are closely identified with the Humphreys crowd in local politics, and they are said to be out with gum shoes and a piece of lead pipe, trying to steal up on the blind side of Justice and swipe her one, so that they may grab the office.

Evidence is collecting that this is the case, owing to the fact that while the strong endorsement of Frank Thompson is on file from the present incumbent, that young lawyer is engaged in denying that he is in the race at all. This has been heard from him since his departure, and he is said to have no other intention than to return and enter the practice, in company with others, as announced before his leaving for the East. It is even averred that Thompson is being made the stalking horse for the purpose of using his influence with the members of Congress in the Northwest to pull out chestnuts later.

The fact that Robinson, the most recent appointment made by President Roosevelt, is not one who has been identified with the "Knockers' Club, but has tried to be a good citizen since his coming, has been the cause of some disturbance of mind in the chambers of the First Circuit, and the still hunt has gone on even harder since the arrival of the news of the choice by the President. It was considered a foregone conclusion of the faithful who had been listening to the stories of how great had become the influence of the jejune kahuna of the bench at Washington, that he would choose any associate who might be named to take place beside him. But it is alleged that his rage over the selection of Robinson was only second to that which tore him upon the nomination of Judge Edging, of Kona, when he threatened to resign and leave the Territory to its fate.

The gun-shots which are alleged to be going forward will have for its end only the securing of a man who may be handled by the people now in the majority in the Circuit Courts, and there is alleged to be a chance that before very much longer there will be a vacancy in the seat of the second judge, who said when appointed that he would not sit for more than a couple of years at the most. Should there be any failure to catch the reappointments, the faction which is now spending the money of the Department of Justice upon jury audiences, would be in the minority and there would be fewer balliffs and hangers-on than there will be if there is no change.

The Republican committee at its meeting on Monday next, it is said, will pass resolutions inquiring into the causes for the miscarriage of the plans for influencing the President in the making of appointments. There are members of the committee who think there should have been no falling down in getting the judgeship for the organization, and are inclined to ask questions as to where the representatives of the party stood at the capital. It is understood that an attempt will be made to put through a resolution expressing the hope that the President may see his way clear to appoint Cayless in the event of any vacancy, and should this be offered there will be a substitute sprung, suggesting that the President make his choice from a list of names to be submitted. In this way, by sending on a roster of the Bar Association, it is hoped to avoid another defeat.

TWO YEARS MORE.

Oahu Sugar Company Extends Its Contracts With Refineries

At a special meeting of the Oahu Sugar Company Saturday, it was decided to extend the contracts of the American Sugar Refinery and the Western Sugar Refinery from October 1, 1903, when the present contract expires, until October 1, 1905. Other local plantations, all it is said soon take the same action.

Under this agreement the plantations will receive the New York market price on the day of arrival in that city, or at San Francisco, minus 2-1/2 of a cent per pound. This will probably result unfavorably to San Francisco interests, as this equals \$2.50 per ton, which amounts to considerably more than the additional freight around the Horn to New York.

Turkish troops at Scenita, upper Albania, long unpaid, surrounded the citadel and threatened the lives of the civil and military commanders. The sum due them, \$550,000 was paid.