

CONCORD RAN INTO SAMPAN

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The American schooner Concord was libeled yesterday by Teunekihi Matsuno for damages claimed to have resulted to his sampan by the former vessel colliding with the fishing craft.

The Jap sets forth that he is a fisherman, a married man with three minor children who are all dependent upon him for support. He is the sole owner of the fishing boat which was in the collision, and he used it daily in pursuit of his occupation, of supplying the market with fish. His average earnings were \$2 per day, and up to the time of the collision the boat was staunch, tight, strong and well-conditioned. Personally he claims he was in perfect physical condition. At the time of the collision the sampan contained various articles worth about \$22.30, including sails, mast, 300 feet of rope, oars, anchor, hatchet, lamp, 37 pounds lead, can of oil, waucaupan and 100 akule, the latter worth ten cents each.

About 4 p. m. August 27, the libellant departed in his boat for the fishing grounds off Oahu, and had reached a point about half way between the channel leading into Honolulu harbor and Diamond Head, and about three miles off shore, where he duly anchored his boat, and before dark set up his anchor light six feet, four inches above the level of the sea. At the time the light was up there was no sail raised in his vicinity. At 2 a. m. August 28, the night was clear, the north-east trade wind was blowing and there was no rain or fog. A number of fishing boats with their lights plainly visible were anchored on said fishing grounds.

Then the occupant of the sampan was rudely collided with by the schooner Concord, Captain Moses in command. The schooner struck the fishing boat nearly at right angles upon her starboard side, causing great injury to the hull. The boat was capsized and all articles therein, were lost. Everything was lost. The sampan was towed into port.

The Jap claims the collision occurred through the negligence of the schooner's crew. He claims: 1, "That the schooner was guilty of fault and violation of law in entering without necessity upon fishing grounds where a number of fishing boats were at anchor, as said schooner knew or must have known."

2, "Said schooner was guilty of fault and violation of law because she was proceeding at a rate of speed which was excessive for the place in which she was, instead of sailing at a moderate speed."

3, "Said schooner was guilty of fault and violation of law because she had no proper lookout to guard against danger of collision, particularly upon said crowded fishing ground, etc."

The Jap claims that a total of \$386.30 is his actual loss, including gear, illness and sickness, medical attendance, permanent depreciation of boat, repairs to boat, earnings, etc.

J. J. Dunne appears for libellant.

COURT NOTES.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a decree of divorce in favor of Caroline Kanikau from George Kanikau on the ground that the latter has incurable leprosy. The custody of the two minor children is awarded to the libellant.

Judge Robinson has ordered the discharge of Cella Noar, upon her petition, and appointed Samuel Noar, as administrator of the estate of the late Isaac Noar. The inventory shows that the estate was worth \$33.

Judge Robinson will call the even numbered cases on the calendar on Thursday morning, immediately after Judge De Bolt calls the odd numbered cases.

An inventory of the books in the law library left by the late Judge M. M. Etece, filed in the Circuit Court, shows that they have been appraised at \$4112.75.

DAY'S DOINGS IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Yesterday was about the usual run for the police court. The embezzlement case of Thos. E. Boisselier was heard and it having been shown that he had embezzled the sum of five dollars he was sentenced to thirty days. A Chinaman was reprimanded and discharged for using threatening language. Several gamblers had the good fortune to have their cases non-prosecuted and J. Martin, arrested on a bench warrant for failing to heed the kindly admonition of the court when he first suspended sentence, was told that sentence would again be suspended for six weeks. The Bertelmann cases went over "as usual." Charlie Moore will not be tried on his gambling charge until the ninth.

The police are guarding Shiraishi, the Japanese who attempted both murder and suicide Saturday. He is still at the Queen's hospital, but will be removed to the jail hospital as soon as he is strong enough. No particular danger exists at present regarding the recovery of either him and the woman he attacked.

MAY RAISE PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY

Admiral McCalla, Major General Sumner and other prominent army and navy officers on this coast are now

confident that a bill to raise the pay of both officers and enlisted men in the new army and navy will be presented to the next Congress, and the strongest influence obtainable will be brought to bear to have it made a law. They say it has been more than a quarter of a century since the pay of officers has been increased, and it is pointed out that during that period the cost of living has increased many times what it was twenty-five years ago.

Some of the officers say that the frequent changes of station ordered by the Department of War are a source of great expense to them. While it is true that the Government allows part of the expense incurred, the allowance, so say the officers, does not nearly compensate them for transferring themselves and their families from one coast to another.

Another source of expense is the constant changing and elaborating of uniforms. Formerly an officer's wardrobe was not a matter of any considerable expense. But now a different uniform is prescribed for almost every occasion. The social requirements, which have become by custom to be a part of an officer's life, are such as will not admit of any cheap dressing, and the most expensive material and workmanship are necessary in the opinion of these officers if an officer wishes to be considered in the swim, and most of them do.

Relative to the case of enlisted men in both the army and navy, the officers say that the demand for a higher mental caliber in the men is increasing every year, and that their pay should be such as will induce a high grade of men to become soldiers and sailors. In the opinion of the officers \$13 a month, even with clothing, quarters and rations, is no inducement these days for the class of men which the service most desires.—Washington Star.

CROUP.

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, and the attack may be warded off. There is no better medicine in the market for children than this remedy. It contains nothing injurious and as it is pleasant to the taste they readily take it. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

LOCAL MAN FOUND MISS BOUTON'S BODY

Edwin Hooper, employed at the von Hamm-Young garage, was at Colorado Springs, when Bessie Bouton was murdered. There was at the time a couple staying at the Hotel Alta Vista who were known as Mr. and Mrs. Milton Franklin. They quarreled frequently. One day Milton returned from Cheyenne Canyon where he and the woman had gone. Milton was alone. Three days later the nude and disfigured body of the woman was found by Hooper and others. The remains were identified as those of Bessie Bouton.

It is believed that Milton was none other than Andrews, who made a murderous assault on William Ellis in San Francisco. Andrews was known in Honolulu a couple of months ago as Brush. A woman with him was known as Mrs. Brush. In company with Ellis they stopped for a while at the Young Hotel. Ellis claims Andrews tried to shoot him while at Diamond Head one evening.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

ROAD WORKERS ARE TO LIE IDLE FOR TWO DAYS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night was uneventful to a degree and a suspicious amount of harmony reigned until the very end when the town and county members got to squabbling over estimates for the coming month and continued to wrangle until the meeting was adjourned and the lights went out.

Charles L. Rhodes made an appeal for a road that the Palolo Valley homesteaders could truthfully call a road. This was the most exciting feature of the first half of the meeting.

The bond of Treasurer Trent was raised to \$50,000.00, being an increase of \$25,000.00. This action, it was said at the meeting, has been taken at the Treasurer's own request.

Present were Chairman Smith, Supervisor-at-large Adams, Supervisors Lucas, Cox, Paele, Archer and Moore; Clerk Kalaauokalani, Stenographer Ala, Clerk Buffandeau, representatives of the press, Deputy County Attorney Milverton, Auditor Bicknell, County Attorney Douthitt, Sam Nawakoa, Train Dispatcher Doyle, Detective Lake, Sam Johnson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following appropriations were made:

- County office rent, \$100.
- County Treasurer, furniture and fixtures, \$375.
- County Attorney, office clerks, \$25.
- County Auditor, general expense, \$11.70.
- County Clerk, general expense, \$375.
- County Attorney, general expense, \$38.95.
- Premium on County Attorney's bond, \$15.75.
- Hawaiian band, general expense, \$67.35.
- Road Department, payroll, \$4756.48.
- Road Department, general expense, \$5182.34.
- Koolaupoko road district, salaries, \$245.
- Koolaupoko road district, general expense, \$315.16.
- Koolauloa road district, salaries, \$136.
- Koolauloa road district, general expense, \$68.85.
- Waianae road district, \$265.50.
- Waialua road district, \$820.
- Waialua road district, general expense, \$703.25.
- Ewa road district, repairs, \$378.
- Work on new Kipapa road, \$432.23.
- Ewa and Waianae road district, \$6.
- Road materials and supplies, \$152.75.
- Road tax fund, Queen street work, \$76.25.
- Jack Lucas' automobile trip around Oahu, \$30.

"If you don't want to pay for it, you don't have to," said Lucas.

Archer wanted to know how many trips Lucas intended taking a month.

"One a year," replied Lucas.

Keepers of parks, material and supply, \$55.60.

Kapiolani Park, \$426.50.

Archer wanted to know if it was true that a Japanese was working in the park.

Lucas said it wasn't his fault. He didn't hire the help.

Police Department, general expense and maintenance of prisoners, \$789.82.

Fire Department, general expense, \$818.61.

Garbage Department, salaries, \$685.34.

Garbage Department, general expense, \$331.68.

Electric Light Department, salaries, \$129.11.

Electric Light Department, material and supply demand, \$923.93.

Police and fire alarm system, salaries, \$145.

This amount formed the original basis of the blanket warrant test.

Police and fire alarm system, salaries, \$46.25.

Police and fire alarm system, general expense, \$114.06.

Lucas reported that the Papukeya road on the windward side of the island was in a dangerous condition and estimated that \$1200 would be required to put it in shape. Taxes this year from homesteads would amount to \$3000 and when pineapples were put in, the tax value of the district would be greatly increased.

The quarterly report of County Auditor Bicknell, was read.

This was followed by the reading of Treasurer Trent's report.

The police department report for October was filed as was Road Overseer Sam Johnson's report of road work for the past month, being too lengthy to read.

A communication was read from Chas. L. Rhodes, representing the Palolo Valley homesteaders. A road was badly needed there and it was urged that an amount of not less than \$200 a month be appropriated for road work.

C. L. Rhodes, who was present,

stated that the increase of families living in the valley, called for a good road to the homesteads. At present no adequate road existed and in bad weather the settlers suffered great hardships for want of a good road.

Rhodes thought that the road wanted might be completed for \$1200.

The matter was referred to a committee.

A. V. Bolster wrote the board to complain of the garbage department dumping objectionable waste material on Chas. Broad's lot between Vineyard and Kukului streets.

Sam Johnson said that the garbage department was not guilty.

Moore stated that Broad was using waste material from the wharves. The Board of Health desired the thing stopped as it was not sanitary and there had been much sickness in the district.

The matter was left to the Board of Health for action.

It seems that a pond is being formed in the lot and that bad smells arise therefrom.

A petition was read from residents in the vicinity of Punchbowl street and Gaston lane, asking for a macadamized road.

Inventories of property belonging to the now defunct district road boards for turning over to the Superintendent of Public Works for record, were handed in and tabled until the complete inventories are received by the board.

The following resolution was presented by Adams:

Be it Resolved, That \$25,000, the amount of the bond given by County Treasurer R. H. Trent, not being sufficient, and having authority by Section 26, Chap. 8, of the County Act, to require additional bond or increased security, we hereby notify said R. H. Trent that an additional bond of \$25,000 is herewith required and that same be submitted to the board within 30 days for approval.

The resolution was adopted.

It is understood that Trent has himself requested that his bond be increased.

A discussion of the estimates of expense of the various departments for the ensuing month followed and the town and country members wrangled for half an hour as to what amount each division should receive for road work.

Adams called the attention of the chair to a combination which he said Archer had spoken of, composed of country representatives who, if they didn't get what they wanted for the road work of their respective districts, would vote down the Honolulu estimates.

The chair refused to entertain such a combination.

A deadlock of ideas followed.

The country estimates for November are:

Koolauloa, \$500; Koolaupoko, \$500; Waianae, \$400; Waialae, \$2000; Papukeya road, \$1200; Ewa, \$2000.

Lucas asked for \$15,000 for Honolulu. It was suggested that the estimate be cut down \$5000.

Lucas said that he had spent \$4000 already this month and that there was plenty of money with which to appropriate the \$15,000 he asked for.

Adams remarked that the board had promised to pay off laborers every fifteen days and said that if \$15,000 were appropriated there would not be enough money left to meet the demands of the mid-month payday.

After a fruitless waste of words the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow evening.

After the meeting had adjourned the chairman called the board together again and Road Supervisor Sam Johnson was notified to stop all work on the roads pending the result of Thursday's meeting of the board.

If the work goes on until Thursday the expenses for the present month will amount to \$6000 and if only \$10,000 are to be appropriated this will tie up the Road Department in such a way as to cripple its immediate usefulness.

Sam Johnson issued orders last night to stop all work.

Arrived, the American brigantine Galilee, Pratt, from cruise, at 3:30 p. m. Thus modestly is chronicled the return to Honolulu of the first expedition in the history of the world, fitted out for determining in an exact and scientific manner the effect of the magnetism of the earth upon the compass in the broad expanses of the oceans. And as modestly did Captain Pratt tell of his work to an Advertiser reporter in the cozy cabin of his vessel last evening.

The charts used by navigators show not alone the parallels of latitude run-

ning due east and west and the semi-circles of longitude running due north and south, but also wavy lines running more or less parallel to these two sets, which show, roughly speaking, the parallels of magnetic latitude and semi-circles of magnetic longitude. That is, the magnetic north pole of the earth is not at the geographical north pole, nor is the magnetic south pole at the geographical south pole. In fact, nobody yet knows just where either of these erratic poles are. It is supposed that they do not stay home and behave themselves as good poles should do and

as the geographical poles do, but move around more or less. Just how or why is not known either. One of the minor objects of the present expedition, which has planned for it and its successors a twenty-year job, is to throw some light on these unknown matters.

But the expedition is under the control of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., and though the institution has an endowment of \$10,000,000, its work is strictly limited to practical subjects. Therefore, the present expedition is confining itself to locating these magnetic lines.

The practical side of it comes in from the fact that the needle of the compass, which is, of course, itself very sensitive to magnetic influence and points approximately to the geographical north and south poles, as a matter of fact points toward the north and south magnetic poles, so that every map shows the true north and the "variation" toward the magnetic north pole. Such a variation might throw the navigator very far off his course unless it is actually known and allowance is made for it. It is perfectly possible to absolutely determine the variation on land, but on the sea the ordinary ship has to rely on tables compiled from the experience of navigators of all nations internationally exchanged, and the observations made on land all over the world.

Some of the old wooden ships heavily coppered have made very valuable observations at sea, but the modern steel or iron ship, often with iron masts and iron trimmings everywhere replacing the old brass and copper, sometimes carrying, in addition to the iron and steel engines and boilers, heavy cargoes of iron, and having their iron sometimes in one part of the ship and sometimes in another, produce a "local" attraction for the needle which largely spoils the value of observations made upon them from a strictly scientific standpoint.

In addition to the fact that the magnetic poles are not located at the geographical poles of the earth, there is the attraction of the earth itself for the needle, which causes one end of it to be pulled down more than the other. This is called the "dip" of the needle. This is as erratic as the first magnetic element. But in addition to that is the intensity of the magnetic forces causing both the "variation" and the "dip." All these must be taken into consideration, as they all deflect, more or less, the needle from its proper position, which should point true north and true south.

The present expedition may then be described as one to take observations at sea as to the variation, dip and intensity of the magnetism of the earth for the very practical purpose of enabling the navigators of our ships to be able to tell exactly (to within less than statute mile in any direction) where their ship is at any moment of the day they care to make the proper calculation, no matter how many thousand miles from land they may be.

The present maps have been drawn from observations taken at land points with absolute instruments. Instruments that are turned upside down and the other end to and tested and corrected under all the conditions in any way affecting their reliability and the average or mean result used. But the lines which cross the seas have been drawn, though partly from observations of wooden ships with non-magnetic cargoes and fittings, largely from estimates made by scientists computing conditions at sea from a point on the land several thousand miles away possibly.

It speaks highly for the accuracy of modern science and equally highly for the modesty and candor of the officers of this expedition that there be chronicled the fact that not to exceed two degrees of error in the present charts has been observed by the Galilee during her five weeks' cruise which included over fifty separate and distinct observations.

The ship was probably navigated as "closely," that is to say with the most accurate and finely drawn computations as to longitude and latitude of any ship that ever sailed the seas under any flag in the entire history of the world. Her people are scientists and they wanted to absolutely know where they were to within the smallest fraction of a mile, so that when their delicate instruments were set to work and recorded a definite result, they could say positively at exactly what longitude and latitude they observed a given condition.

The Galilee's company went from here to Fanning Island, leaving here on the twenty-eighth of September and arriving at Fanning the eleventh of October. Leaving there on the fourteenth, they proceeded south, crossing the geographical equator and, ninety miles further south they crossed the magnetic equator at which point there is no dip to the needle of the compass. Not very far west of where they crossed the equators, these two equators cross each other, the magnetic equator being north of the geographical equator in Asia and south of it in America. In the central part of South America it takes a great dip to the south like a clothes line blowing in the wind. The magnetic lines which in some places are almost exactly parallel to it (in the same manner as parallels of latitude are parallel to the equator) in other places seem to run off on little expeditions of their own in the most erratic fashion apparently.

Cruising north, the Galilee people struck an ocean current which carried them west and adverse though light winds. They went half way to Midway Islands before they changed their course and made for Honolulu again, arriving in port yesterday afternoon, reporting pleasant weather all the way. The vessel will be here some days.

Richard Buhler and wife, Miss Lillian Hayward, leading member of the National Stock Co., and nine other members of the troupe are registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Mrs. W. R. Cushman and W. R. Cushman, Jr., wife and son of Lieut. Cushman of the Naval Station, arrived yesterday on the Ventura. They will occupy the Pearson cottage on Alexander street.

Consular and national flags were displayed at half mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of H. Alexander Isenberg, whose death in New York on Monday evening was referred to in yesterday's Advertiser. The doors of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Isenberg was the managing director, were draped in deep black. The building was closed, of course, and all the banks in the city, as well as many business houses showed their respect by closing up for the day. Harbor shipping also showed their flags at half mast, and work on the steamer Nebraska was stopped all day. Various sugar plantation agencies were also closed.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock to take appropriate action on the death of Mr. Isenberg, he having been a former president of the Chamber. F. J. Lowrey presided. A number of short addresses were made by members calling attention to marked qualities possessed by the deceased and throughout an eloquent tribute was paid to him. F. M. Swamy made an excellent address. A committee, with Mr. Swamy as chairman, was appointed to draft a letter to be sent to H. Hackfeld & Co., expressing the sentiments of the Chamber in the loss of Mr. Isenberg, a copy of which will also be sent to the widow and family.

A committee, with L. Tenney Peck as chairman, was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Merchants' Association to draft appropriate memorial resolutions on behalf of the commercial community.

President Lowrey was appointed a committee to confer with the family relative to setting apart a day for a general closing of business houses, probably the day on which the funeral services will be held.

The Merchants' Association held a special meeting at 3 p. m., at which a committee of three consisting of Messrs. Harris, Lucas and Trent, was appointed to confer with the Chamber of Commerce Committee, to draft resolutions of sympathy.

Governor Carter expressed deep sympathy for the family of the late H. Alexander Isenberg. He felt keenly the sudden taking away of Mr. Isenberg, as he enjoyed a close social relationship with him. He regretted that a man of Mr. Isenberg's great usefulness to the islands had passed away. His public spirit had impressed the Governor strongly.

TRIBUTE TO ISENBERG

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Just before the Isenbergs left for Germany they and the Governor and Mrs. Carter talked of a trip as one party, planning to visit the Swiss Alps, Black and Hartz Mountains and many other places of interest, with a view of the Black Forest which privilege Mr. Isenberg, through his influence with connections in Germany, would be able to secure. Mr. Isenberg was among the first to cable to Mr. Carter, when he announced his resignation a few months ago, urging him to remain in office. Governor Carter has cabled to Mrs. Isenberg expressing the sympathy of Mrs. Carter and himself in her affliction.

Mr. Isenberg, beside leaving a large estate, carried heavy insurance on his life. As much as \$125,000 in a single policy was placed with the New York Life, it is reported, about a year ago through the Waterhouse Trust Co.

THE GOVERNOR AND SENATOR McCANDLESS

The protest sent to Washington by Senator McCandless against the executive reduction of the loan authorized by the Legislature is no surprise to the Governor. He says he has expected hostility from McCandless since, in protecting the people, he had turned the Senator down in the matter of land and water rights. Foiled at one turn, McCandless always gets up a fight and carries it into other questions. During the Legislature, the Governor says, Senator McCandless was fighting to keep loan expenditure down; now he wants it to go to an extreme because the executive doesn't.

The mortuary report for the month of October is out and shows 69 deaths, 37 males and 32 females, divided into nationalities as follows: Americans, 4; British, 1; Chinese, 11; Hawaiian, 24; Japanese, 18; Koreans, 1; part Hawaiians, 5; Porto Ricans, 3; other nationalities, 2. Annual death-rate per 1000 of population, 21. Total deaths for October were 11 less than the same month last year. The deaths are summarized as follows: Febrile, 9; Diarrheal, 2; Septic, 2; Diabetic, 2; Constitutional, 12; Developmental, 4; Nervous, 7; Circulatory, 10; Respiratory, 6; Digestive, 7; Urinary, 3; Reproductive, 1; Accident and Violence, 4; Suicide, 1. Among the more common diseases are the following: Malarial fevers, 1; typhoid fever, 1; diarrhea, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; apoplexy, 1; asthma, 1; bronchitis, 2; pneumonia, 3; inflammation of the intestines, 3; catarrhal jaundice, 1; peritonitis, 2; Bright's disease, 2.

Shokichi Kusikabe was sentenced by Judge Dole yesterday to be imprisoned without hard labor for eight months, he having pleaded guilty of the crime of conspiracy to commit an offense against the laws of the United States. The conspiracy in question was to effect a sale of Kusikabe's daughter. Two alleged fellow-conspirators who pleaded not guilty will have a trial.

United States against Herbert E. Jones, for assault on a seaman upon the high seas, comes up for trial by jury before Judge Dole this morning.