

W. P. BOYD & CO. Front Street, Pioneer Square. See Boyd's New Fall Neckwear. Special Sale Men's Fine Neckwear. BOWS, CLUB TIES, DE JOINVILLE, FOUR-IN-HANDS, TECKS and FLOWING ENDS. All at Popular Prices.

CHOLERA IN HONOLULU.

Forty-One Cases, Thirty-five Deaths, to Sept. 5.

ONLY ONE VICTIM WAS WHITE.

The Natives and the Chinese Generally Die When Stricken.

Because They Are Ignorant and Unclean—A Sailor on the Warship Bennington Among the Dead—K-Queen Lihoukalani and Most of the Other Rebels Paroled.

Honolulu, Sept. 5 (Per steamer Australia to San Francisco, Sept. 12)—Forty-one cases of cholera have been reported up to date, with thirty-five deaths. The disease attacks only natives. Every effort is being made to stamp it out. No island steamers are allowed to touch at Honolulu without remaining in quarantine for five days. Passengers must undergo the same ordeal. The Australia leaves today for San Francisco with cabin passengers only. The cholera, according to the general theory, was brought to Honolulu by the steamer Belgic, which arrived here on the 9th of August with 53 Chinese immigrants on board. The vessel had a clean bill of health, but following the custom, the Chinese were placed in quarantine. On the 13th of August it was learned that three of the immigrants were stricken with cholera, and the other two from exhaustion. The third man was an aged opium fiend, and it is claimed that if he had been supplied with his regular amount of the drug he would have lived. As soon as it was publicly announced that deaths had occurred at the quarantine station people became alarmed and declared that Asiatic cholera had broken out among the Chinese immigrants. It is not unusual for forms of bowel complaint to break out among the steerage passengers during quarantine, and the change in diet and the propensity to fill up on fruits and food sent in by friends from the city, but the health authorities made a careful investigation of these cases and reported that there was absolutely nothing to indicate that the sickness was due to cholera or any disease of a contagious nature. A careful diagnosis was made of each case by physicians, and not a single symptom of cholera was discovered. In the meantime two other immigrants were attacked with dysentery, and it was decided to extend the term of quarantine until all signs of sickness had disappeared. W. O. Smith, president of the board of health, made a statement, which was published. It allayed the fears of the people here to some extent, but on the morning of the 30th another alarm was sounded. A special meeting of the board of health was held to consider measures to break the disease. The doctor who attended the immigrants, stating that a woman died on the 19th, after suffering about ten hours, with an illness very similar to Asiatic cholera. Another native was taken down with the same symptoms and died later. The board of health held another meeting on the 21st to confer with local physicians. After a general discussion the medical men would not give a decided answer regarding the disease, awaiting the result of a series of bacteriological experiments. They were inclined to believe that the disease was a form of sporadic cholera morbus, rather than Asiatic cholera. Another meeting was held on the 23d, and four of the most prominent physicians pronounced the disease Asiatic cholera. It was decided to inaugurate a system of house-to-house disinfection, and other precautionary measures were taken to insure, if possible, the security of the city. The doctor of the Belgic is blamed by the people, many of whom claim that he made a false report to Port Physician Day. When the vessel returned here he reported that three Chinese had died on the way over. He claimed that heart disease carried off two, and that pneumonia was responsible for the third. The doctor of the Belgic, however, says that the symptoms were quite similar to the cases that ended fatally at the quarantine station. No cases of disease among the Chinese at the quarantine station after August 16, and the immigrants have since been released. Up to the departure of the Monowal, August 23, five cases of cholera had developed at Iwilei, Honolulu, and four died. On the evening of the 25th another case was reported. For five days there were no cases reported, and the people believed more freely, believing that the disease had been stamped out. But it was only a respite. On the 30th nine cases were reported. One of which proved fatal. One of the unfortunate was a seaman on the Bennington, named W. H. Goebel. He was taken ill while on board the vessel, and died but a few hours after his arrival. The chief difficulty in dealing with the cholera here is the ignorance and unclean habits of the natives and Chinese. The natives have, of course, no conception of the nature of the disease, its origin, or proper treatment of it. In this, as in all other respects, they are mere children, and must be treated accordingly. During the smallest epidemic of 1883 they did not hesitate to bathe in the ocean water, and rarely disclosed any outbreak of the disease in their homes. Ten thousand died in 1881, on another outbreak of cholera of smallpox, they were handled by intelligent white men, and the ravages were not so great. The idea of a germ disease of the natives is, however, not to permit the cholera discharges to remain in the premises indefinitely if allowed to do so, and is not willing to follow instructions as to how to deal with the disease.

DEFENDER WINS AGAIN.

The Valkyrie Crosses the Starting Line and Quits.

SHE NEVER INTENDED TO RACE.

Probably She Intended to Say the Steamer Crowded Her.

But the Sightseers Were Kept Back Half a Mile—Dunraven Acts Like a Pouting Child, Makes No Explanation, and Leaves Town—The Valkyrie Did Not Set Her Topmast, Showing That She Didn't Mean to Compete.

THE CABLE TO HAWAII.

Washington City, Sept. 12.—Col. S. E. Spalding, who lately received from the Hawaiian government a franchise for a cable line between the Hawaiian islands and the United States, is in the city. He went from New York to San Francisco, and will return to Washington on Saturday. He is expected to make up his mind regarding the Pacific cable, and to submit a proposition for establishing cable communication between San Francisco and Honolulu, and asking for \$1,000,000 and a bond for \$1,000,000 to grant a yearly subsidy which, in connection with that granted by Hawaii, will enable us to raise the money necessary to carry out the project. As soon as the cable is decided upon they will be made public and every opportunity given for scrutiny and investigation as well as for competition in construction. Col. Spalding did not see any of the state department officials while in Washington City, as nothing could be done until congress is in session.

GEN. SCHOFIELD GOES SOUTH.

To Attend Two Great Reunions To Be Retired on the 29th.

Washington City, Sept. 12.—Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., accompanied by his personal staff and a party of friends, will leave for Washington on Saturday. He is expected to attend the dedication ceremonies of Chateaugay park on September 16, and the reunion of the 16th and the 42d at the Cotton States and International exposition on September 21. From Atlanta he will return to Washington on the 24th. Gen. Schofield will be retired for age.

An Oil Train Burned.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 12.—On the Chicago and North Western a westbound train broke in two, and as the front part slowed up at a water-tank the rear part started to burn. The train was carrying naphtha and petroleum in the train, all of which were soon ignited. The flames started at the engine, and spread rapidly to the cars. The train was stopped by the firemen, and the engine was burned to death. Other firemen were badly but not fatally injured. The train was carrying a large quantity of naphtha, and the loss is estimated at \$12,000. Houses a quarter of a mile away were scorched by the burning oil. C. O. Carlson, the locomotive fireman, was thrown from the cab and injured about the head. The oil cars were strewn along for half a mile. The track is twisted, the ties burned, trees killed and the whole scene is one of ruin.

Furious Storm on Lake Ontario.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A terrific storm, with a heavy rain, and a high wind, struck the lake on the night of the 11th. The storm was of such force that it actually swamped passengers on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway. The train was stopped by the water, and the passengers were rescued. The storm was of such force that it actually swamped passengers on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway. The train was stopped by the water, and the passengers were rescued.

Ex-Congressman M'Shane Not Free.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Ex-Congressman John A. M'Shane, charged with real estate fraud, was defeated in his application for a writ of habeas corpus today. The case was heard by Judge Hoffman, who refused to interfere, and the Omaha ex-congressman will be tried in police court this week.

Stickers Close Michigan Mines.

Isabella, Mich., Sept. 12.—About 500 strikers surrounded a non-union mine from the Lake Anselma mine, who drew away the machinery, and prevented the mine from being worked. The strikers went to the rescue and fired shots into the crowd. This intimidated the mob, and the men returned to headquarters. The pumps in section 21 of the Lake Superior mine have been stopped, and the Winthrop mine operated by Mr. Braisted at unit rates, is rapidly being flooded.

Sold Back's Fine Reduced.

Portland, Sept. 12.—Judge Bellinger today reduced the fine imposed on Sold Back, the Chinese merchant who was indicted with ex-collector of Customs Lelan of conspiracy to illegally land Chinese. Sold Back was unable to raise \$5,000, the amount first imposed. It was reduced to \$3,000.

The Los Angeles Wine Poisoner.

Los Angeles, Sept. 12.—William Busby, the negro who sent a bottle of poisoned wine to James Garfield and thereby caused the death of W. J. Thompson and O. L. Martin, who drank the wine, has been arrested. Busby confesses his crime, and says he wanted to kill Garfield so that he could secure Gardner's position.

Twenty-five Dead Miners Found.

Houghton, Mich., Sept. 12.—A party of men went down shaft No. 4 of the Osceola mine today and found twenty-five dead miners at the fourth level and two at the third level. Five are still missing.

There is nothing to prevent anyone concocting a mixture and calling it "Sarsaparilla," and there is nothing to prevent any one spending good money testing the stuff, but sensible people who wish to be sure of their remedy, take only Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and so get cured.

THE VALKYRIE'S WALKOVER.

No Excuse for the Failure of the Valkyrie to Start.

New York, Sept. 12.—At the time the yacht cast off their lines from the respective tugs there was every indication that there would be a good wind, but when they got down to the outer lightship the wind had fallen to four or five miles an hour. That the course would be to the windward of leeward and return was signaled from the committee boat at 10:30 by the hoisting of the letter "C," and five minutes later the gentlemen in charge of the race notified the contestants that the signal "D. C. G." that the course would be outward east by south, which meant a run before the wind over the first half.

While the committee was signaling the Valkyrie was sailing durably without a club topsail, as though to notify the people in charge of the race that she would not be satisfied with the excursion boats that had congregated back of the starting mark. At that time there was no vessel within half a mile east of the line, and the entire fleet of spectators was well to leeward of the line.

The committee got weary of the apparently childish conduct on the part of the Valkyrie, so at 10:55, when they saw there was a splendid opening for a start, they fired the gun. The patrol fleet of steam yachts, seeing that the Valkyrie wanted more room, steamed about furiously, ordering the excursion boats and tugs further back. All obeyed orders.

With the finest chance for a clear and even start that ever was given for an American cup race, the committee boat sailed on tomorrow at 11:30. The Defender eased off her sheets to the full and headed down the line, a beautiful picture, and shook out her spinnaker and balloon sail as she crossed the starting line.

The Defender went on with every sail drawing in the breeze of about five miles an hour, over a smooth sea, just the sort of conditions that should suit the Valkyrie. She rounded the outer mark at 12:05, and as she did so there was a hurrah as great as though she had a good name competitor. During the home run the wind increased in power, and as the champion lay over sometimes with lee scupper under she presented a sight that made the onlookers cheer.

As she was approaching the finish Mr. Iselin yelled through a megaphone to the committee boat: "Do you wish me to cross the line?" He received no answer, and repeated the question. Again no answer, so the Defender went over at 4:30:35. The Confederates' night's program, notably Gen. Gordon, Gen. Buckner and Mr. Watterston, took part again in the receptions and campfires, praising the good will that had brought peace to the city.

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RAVENS GROWING THIN.

Nearly 7,400 Grand Army Men Died During the Year.

FESTIVITIES AT LOUISVILLE.

Ex-Confederates Buckner, Gordon and Watterston Very Conspicuous.

Col. I. N. Walker, Who Escaped From Libby Prison Through the Tunnel, Elected Commander-in-Chief—The Next Encampment at St. Paul.

Louisville, Sept. 12.—The thirtieth national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in St. Paul in 1886 with Col. I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, as commander-in-chief. The encampment proper, the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Circle all began their proceedings today at 10 a. m., and continued in session all day. The men of the encampment almost completed their work, while the women of the two auxiliaries did not get much done. There has been considerable agitation about uniting them, but the women of the auxiliaries are as far apart as ever, in spirit, if not in purpose, and they will remain divided. The Ladies' Circle devoted the day to reports and discussions thereof, and the perfection and extension of their organization. The Women's Relief Corps held a meeting with the factions of Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Sherwood at Canton, O., exemplified by the sheriff, who entered without the password and with an injunction of court on the national officers, restraining them

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