

# HAWAII'S VOLCANO.

## The Glare of Mauna Loa Turns Night Into Day

### FOR OVER FIFTY MILES AWAY.

#### The Flow of Lava Approaching Hilo. If it Reached that Point it Will Entail a Loss of \$10,000,000—Hazardous Ascent of the Convulsed Mountain—Eight Cones Discovered.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Journal publishes the following additional details of the activity of the great volcano, Mauna Loa, Hawaii, which started to erupt on the fourth of July:

From Hilo, fifty miles away, the glare was described as being so great as to illuminate the heavens, turning night into day, so that when the clouds cleared away the whole contour of the mountain was visible at night.

On Monday, July 10, Frank Davey, a photographer of Honolulu, organized an expedition to go to the top of Mauna Loa from the Kau side, arguing that many parties would naturally start from Hilo for the flow, but few would reach the actual source of the eruption. The Hilo expedition reached the flow on July 12 and found that it had made about twelve miles progress in the direction of Hilo, but having reached the great basin between Manua Kea and Mauna Loa it was spreading out and flowing slowly; that it had broken up into what is called an "a-a" flow, which never makes rapid progress.

It was estimated by competent persons that at the rate of progress the flow was then making it could not reach Hilo for eight or ten months, if, indeed, it lived that long. The small flow in the opposite direction has stopped, but another one has broken out near it, and is flowing in the same direction.

The Hilo flow is following almost the same course as that of 1881, which stopped within half a mile of the town, narrowly saving it from destruction.

Should the present flow reach Hilo bay it is likely to destroy not less than \$3,000,000 or \$10,000,000 worth of property, including the value of the land covered by it, besides ruining the beauty of Hilo bay, which next to the Bay of Naples is perhaps the most beautiful in the world.

As soon as possible after the news reached Honolulu, Mr. Davey formulated his plans, and asked the Journal correspondent to accompany him on what afterward proved to be the most difficult and most hazardous expedition ever made to the top of Mauna Loa. They left on Tuesday morning by the steamer Hall, their destination being Kau, and from thence to the top of the mountain.

Upon reaching Kailua Kona Mr. Davey took the precaution to telephone to Mr. Mousurat, at Kapala, nearly 100 miles distant, his objective point, to be outfitted. Mr. Mousurat replied that he had a house full of people and all his horses were engaged.

This was a hard blow, but Mr. Davey, with indomitable energy, decided to undertake the ascent of Mauna Loa from the Kona side, which necessitated descending again on the Hilo side to the source of the eruption. It is the most arduous and hazardous route to reach the mountain, but time was an object and there was nothing else to be done.

Horses for the party and three pack mules were secured at Kilauea, and they rode through the beautiful, picturesque forests that fringe the slopes of the three great mountains on the island of Hawaii, whose lofty crests penetrate the clouds, and one of which—Mauna Kea—is perpetually snow-capped. The correspondent relating his experiences, says:

"The great forests of Hawaii are very dense, the trees sometimes rising in straight shafts as high as 200 feet, with a mass of foliage of lesser trees, vines and tree-ferns crowding the interspace. We rode through this forest to the top of the mountain over a very rough and tiresome trail, reaching there about 5 o'clock in the evening, and made camp on the edge of the great crater of Mokuawewewo, on the top of Mauna Loa.

"It was cold, being below freezing point, and there was plenty of ice for cocktails if we had had the wherewithal to make them.

"Mokuawewewo is a great crater, perhaps a mile in diameter and 1,000 feet deep. It was not in action, but was emitting great clouds of sulphurous smoke.

"Next morning about 7 o'clock our party started out bravely, in good spirits, on the exploring expedition down the Hilo slope of the mountain to locate the source of the eruption. We, of course, had the smoke and steam to guide us, and it seemed very near. All gayly anticipated that three or four hours' walk would bring us to the objective point. The spectacular effect of the night before from the eruption had been grand beyond description, and great were our anticipations.

"We could not take our horses, as we had to cross trackless lava without even the sign of a trail, being guided only by the smoke and steam. After going about five miles in the hot sun, which concentrated its rays on our heads by the attraction of black lava,

our water gave out, and the majority of the party became disgusted and returned to camp.

"However, Mr. Davey, myself and one other of the party decided to push on, believing that the point to be reached was not so distant but that we could endure thirst until we could return to camp. None of us will ever make so hazardous an attempt again.

"Stumbling over jagged rocks and into cracks, tearing our clothes and leaving little patches of skin behind us as we extricated ourselves from the rocks, we pushed on and on, but the smoke seemed no nearer.

"At last we came upon a large cone, newly made, which proved to have been the source of the eruption, but it was entirely dead. Proceeding about a mile we found cone No. 2, which was also inactive, and so on, until we had inspected four of these inactive cones.

"The flow had descended the slope of the mountain by a series of cone action. The lava had broken out from a fissure in the side of the cones and, after flowing 1,000 feet or so, had buried itself and come up again in another cone formation.

"Cone number five was emitting smoke in a desultory way, as if about to give up the ghost, while cone number six, a mile or two farther down, showed a little more action.

"The scene of great action was not reached until we came to the eighth and last cone, although cone number seven was still a hot member. The remnant of the party that pushed to the front was brought to a standstill within 1,000 feet of cone number eight.

"The cone, so called, as near as could be estimated by the professor's instruments, was 200 feet high, and the crater on top was fully 500 feet in diameter. It was, in fact, a veritable volcano, spouting molten, red hot lava as high as 100 feet or more above the crater. This lava fell back, building up the sides of the cone very rapidly.

"At irregular intervals, with a great roar and a boom, large boulders that must have weighed over a ton shot into the air, away above the glare of the lava, as near as could be estimated about 400 feet, or nearly twice as high above the rim of the cone as the cone was above the base. It was the grandest exhibition of power that I ever saw.

"From a great fissure in the lower side of the cone or crater the lava was flowing forth with great velocity, a veritable waterfall of fire, and stretching out below for miles. On the side of the mountain in the direction of Mauna Kea, whose lofty crest penetrated the clouds, the lava flow lay like a fiery snake that grew broader and broader as it flowed. How infinitesimal we felt in the presence of such grandeur and power of nature! We forgot all about being thirsty.

"Mr. Davey took his pictures in the afternoon, and we were enticed to stay until evening to get a more comprehensive view of the great display.

"What an illumination! The steam and smoke were illuminated until the heavens were as bright as day. The long, snake-like flow below became more intense in its glow. The crater itself seemed to realize that it could make a better showing at night, and the fountains of fire were more active, while the great boulders were thrown in the air at more frequent intervals. It was a revel of fire, the very incarnation of the Hawaiian idea of the Goddess Pele.

"Impelled as we were to remain, our growing thirst and weariness drove us again in the direction of the camp. The full moon was not necessary to light us on our way. For miles the region was illuminated as if in full daylight. But our troubles were not at an end.

"While we were witnessing the spectacular display of pyrotechnics the wind had changed, and as the crater on the side nearest us was pouring forth sulphur and gaseous smoke, we found ourselves cut off by the deadly fumes.

"We could not go around the cone because it would be impossible to cross the flowing lava. None of us knew that we were within a mile or two of the Shipman trail that led to the Volcano house. It seemed as though we were hemmed in and must meet instant death. The other members of the party were about to retreat when Davey shouted, 'Follow me!'

"He had kept his head, and noting that the smoke had lifted in an arch, decided to hazard a run through it. It was dangerous, but we followed him.

"Before we reached free air again one of the party was about to faint and Davey had to carry him through. Having escaped this danger, we toiled wearily up the slope toward camp. We had now been over ten hours without water, and our tongues began to swell and a terrible weariness was upon us. Speech became difficult. We traveled a hundred yards or so, then lay down on the hard and jagged lava and napped for five or ten minutes, and then struggled on, only to succumb again to sleep.

"While in this distressing condition Davey cried out:

"There is water."

"Where?" was asked in concert.

"There! And he pointed to a crack about six feet wide and forty or fifty feet long. Strange to say, we all thought we saw water. Prof. Nichols jumped down upon a stone with his canteen and started to dip up the water, but he only waved his cup in empty air.

"There is no water here," he exclaimed in a disappointed tone.

"Yes, there is," persisted Davey, and, picking up a stone, he threw it into the crack. There was no splash. It was only a delusion of our diseased brains. We looked at each other in fear and trembling. Had we lost reason?

"There was only one thing to do—dip wearily on to the top of the mountain, which was reached in four or five hours, when our thirst was slacked by chewing ice. We had been fifteen hours without water. The return journey to Kilauea was without incident and we caught the steamer Hall for Honolulu on her return from Kau."

Representative Booth Injured. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WOODSFIELD, O., July 30.—Hon. W. H. Booth, Monroe county's representative in the Ohio legislature, was seriously hurt by a runaway team last night. He was driving home from Woodsfield to Grayville and his horse scared, throwing him out. He was

found a few hours later and brought to Woodsfield. His injuries are apparently not dangerous, although severe.

### REMARKABLE GROWTH

In the Exportations of American Manufactures for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Of the remarkable growth in our exportations of manufactures during the fiscal year just ended, that of the manufacture of iron and steel is the most striking. The total increase in our exports of manufactures during the year, as shown by the figures of the treasury bureau of statistics, is in round numbers \$48,000,000, and of this increase, \$33,000,000 is in manufactures of iron and steel. The total exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof in the fiscal year 1899 were \$33,715,951, against \$19,406,885 in 1898, \$37,497,872 in 1897; \$41,169,877 in 1896; \$32,050,989 in 1895; and \$29,220,294 in 1894. It will thus be seen that the exports of manufactures of iron and steel in 1899 were more than double those of 1894 and more than three times as much as those of 1894.

On the other hand, the imports of manufactures of iron and steel continue to fall, having been during the year but \$12,098,239, against \$25,338,103 in 1898 and \$33,444,372 in 1891. Thus, while the exports of iron and steel have been steadily growing, the imports have fallen, so that they are now less than one-half what they were in 1898 and about one-fifth what they were in 1891. All the classes of manufactures of iron and steel have shared in the growth of popularity abroad, but this is especially marked in the higher grades of manufactures, such as steel rails, railway engines, builders' hardware, machinery of all sorts, and especially those used in manufacturing. The number of railway engines exported during the year was 517, against 488 in 1898; 320 in 1897; 261 in 1896; 253 in 1895, and 142 in 1894, while the value of the exports of locomotives in 1899 was \$4,728,748, against \$1,028,226 in 1894.

Of the 517 railway locomotives exported during the year, ninety-nine went to Russia, sixty-nine to Japan, sixty-one to China, fifty-nine to Mexico, fifty to Canada, thirty-six to British East Indies, twenty-five to England, twenty-three to Sweden and Norway, twenty to Brazil, fourteen to the West Indies, and eleven to Africa. One interesting feature of this large exportation of locomotives in 1899 is that 211 of the 517 exported went to Asiatic countries.

### Oil Company Chartered.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 30.—A charter has been issued by the secretary of state to the Lone Star Oil Company, of this city, with a subscribed capital of \$9,500, and paid-up capital of \$3,200. The incorporators are L. F. Richardson, P. W. Frankberger, J. S. Sanger, Fred Gardner, P. H. Sanger and J. A. M. Grayter. It will operate for oil in Texas.

### Cross-Examination.

Will Only Strengthen the Testimony of Wheeling Citizens.

The testimony which follows will stand the test of closest investigation. Cross-examination of such evidence will strengthen it. Proof of this nature is plentiful in Wheeling and the most skeptical can hardly doubt the claims made for "The Little Conqueror" when placed face to face with the public utterances of friends, neighbors and local citizens. Have your neighbors and local citizens? It may save you many hours of future trouble.

Mr. Thomas Debaugh, of No. 214 Coal street, a glass blower, employed at the East Wheeling Glass Company's works, says: "Attacks of kidney complaints were always preceded by nervousness and a feeling of heat in the back, and the distastefulness of my kidneys was so distressing that I could not rest, but tossed about all night long. I felt tired and depressed all the time and any unusual exertion made me entirely out of breath. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I got them at the Logan Drug Company's store and took them. They relieved me very quickly and permanently."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

### Restored to Former Duty.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 30.—An order has been issued from National Guard headquarters here, restoring Lieut. Charles T. Nesbitt, of Fairmont, to his former rank and duty in the National Guard as lieutenant and assistant surgeon, and assigning him to the first battalion, First infantry. Nesbitt left the guard to become an officer in the First West Virginia Volunteer regiment. An order has also been issued warranting Hugh F. Kyle, of Parkersburg, as hospital steward in the medical detachment of the guard and assigning him to the first battalion, second infantry.

### West Virginia Pensions.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Pensions have been granted to the following West Virginia applicants:

Original—George H. Smith, Thomas, \$5.

Widows—Elizabeth Howard, Blacksville, \$5; Rachel Watson, Halleck, \$5.

Re-issue—George A. Jones, Moundsville, \$12.

Increase—John F. Martin, Goose creek, \$5 to \$10.

### Next Practice March.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 30.—The next battalion to start on a ten days' practice march will be the first in the First regiment. Orders have been issued from brigade headquarters here, for it to place its place in August, the date to be fixed by the regimental commander. The battalion is commanded by Major W. W. Scott, of Fairmont.

### That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Logan Drug Co., druggists.

### Steamship Tickets.

J. G. Tomlinson, agent Pennsylvania lines, No. 5 Eleventh street, is agent for the North German, Lloyd, Canard, American, French, Anchor, Red Star and White Star lines. See him for lowest rates.

### W. D. Jones, the Tailor.

Is now located in his new store at 1416 Market street. A full and complete stock on exhibition at popular prices.

### PEACE CONFERENCE

Has Adjourned—Practical Results Said to be Attained.

THE HAGUE, July 30.—The international peace conference met for its final sitting yesterday when it was announced the sixteen states had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of explosive bullets.

A letter was read from the Queen of Holland to the pope, asking his moral support of the conference. The pope's reply, which was read, promised co-operation, recalled the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator and assured her majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization.

Baron de Staal delivered the farewell address, thanking the representatives of foreign states. He said the work accomplished, while not so complete as might be desired, was, since the wise and practical. The great principles of the sovereignty of individual states and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the conference was truly meritorious.

Minister Estournelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the conference had not realized utopian dreams, nevertheless it had disproved pessimistic forebodings, and the moral effect would more and more influence public opinion and aid governments to solve the question of the limitation of armaments, which still remain a source of grave consideration for statesmen of all countries. Baron de Staal then declared the conference closed.

### Postal Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The postoffice of New Hope, Mercer county, has been established, with Rufus J. Carr as postmaster.

The following postmasters of the fourth class have received their commissions: John A. Boone, Fayette; William F. McConnell, Leewood.

The special service to Claris, Calhoun county, from Sycamore, has been ordered discontinued, to take effect August 7, as follows:

Star service has been established in West Virginia. Route 16,769, Arnoldsburg to Claris, 3.50 miles, and back, three times a week, by a schedule of not to exceed one hour running time each way. From August 8, 1899, to June 30, 1901.

Service will be established on the following routes from August 14, 1899, to June 30, 1901:

Route 16,768, Vandalla, by Stalnaker and Adams Mills, to Weston, eleven miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of not to exceed four hours running time each way.

Route 16,766, Ireland, by Knaw and Jacksonville, to Arnold, 12.30 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of not to exceed four and one-half hours running time each way.

Route 16,767, Ireland, by Duffy and Wildcat, to Replete, twelve miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of not to exceed four and one-half hours running time each way.

Route 16,768, Crawford, by Walkersville, to Jacksonville, 4.25 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of not to exceed one and one-fourth hours running time each way.

The following changes in star schedules take effect August 1, 1899: Route 16,351, Arnoldsburg to Wellford; leave Amma daily except Sunday, 1 p. m.; leave Wellford daily except Sunday, 4 p. m. Route 16,550, Walton to Clendenin; leave Walton daily except Sunday, at 6:50 a. m.; leave Clendenin daily except Sunday, at 12:30 p. m.

Fourth class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Samuel F. Morris, Eckman, McDowell county; B. E. Barr, Sewell, Fayette.