

Commercial



Advertiser

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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20 1900—TWELVE PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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FRANCIS J. BERRY, Attorney-at-Law—Removed to cor. King and Bethel Sts.; Rooms 2 and 3.

FRANCIS M. BROOKS—Room 9, Spreckels building, Fort St.

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S. E. LUCAS—Love Bldg., Fort St., upstairs; P. O. box 251. I carry a full line of ALL KINDS OF GLASSES from the CHEAPEST to the BEST. Free Examination of the Eyes.

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MRS. ARLEIGH—Formerly art embroiderer for Sharpless Bros., Philadelphia, will give lessons in all kinds of Art Embroidery, Marie Antoinette Flanders, and Point Lace at B. F. Ehlers & Co., second floor. Orders taken.

MRS. B. F. McCALL—Latest designs in Tailor-Made Evening, Dinner Gowns, and Wedding Trousseau, 73 Beretania St.

MRS. FRANCES MONTROSE—Up-to-date Manicure Parlor, air dress and shampooing; scalp treatment a specialty; room 6 Model block, Fort and Beretania Sts.; Tel. 989, take elevator.

J. MORGAN—Opal Merchant, Jeweler and Lapidary; Opal Cutting a Specialty; No. 2 School St., near bridge.

DR. A. C. POSEY—Specialist for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases and Cataract; Masonic Temple; hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

P. SILVA—Agent to take acknowledgments to instruments, district of Kona, Oahu; at W. C. Achi's office, King St., near Nuuanu.

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.

Ship for German Expedition Is Being Built.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The ship being built at Kiel for the German antarctic expedition will be of wood and somewhat rounder than the Fram. It will not fall away toward the keel like the Fram, Nansen having declared that the shape of the Fram was unsuitable in heavy weather in South seas.

The middle deck will be nearly on the water line, in order to strengthen the vessel against the pressure of ice. A triple coating of oak, pitch pine, and South American greenwood will be put on as a protection against floating ice, and at the bow and stern there will be steel bands. The length of the ship will be forty-six meters, the breadth ten or eleven, and the draught five.

Coal and other store accommodation will be sufficient for three years. The ship will accommodate five scientific men, five officers, a crew of twenty, and fifty Arctic dogs. The vessel will be a rigged three-masted schooner, electric lighted, and, according to contract, will be built by May 1, 1901, and outfitted not later than August 31.

LINED UP ON TUGELA

Buller About to Make An Attack.

METHUEN GONE INSANE

Lord Roberts at the Cape—Indian Stretcher Bearers—Ladysmith Casualties Withheld.

The Advertiser's file on the transport Tartar, which contained one day's later news, was lost or stolen yesterday and we are unable to give, this morning, more than the headings of the important telegrams. These are as follows:

General Buller is making ready to cross the Tugela river in force.

The Boers are still massed along the British front and waiting for the expected attack.

General Lord Methuen, on account of insanity, is to be relieved of his command.

Lord Roberts has reached the Cape and will make important changes in the army personnel, especially among the division commanders.

One thousand Indian stretcher-bearers have been ordered to the front.

No news has been received in England of the number of men killed at Ladysmith in the recent engagements. It is hinted that the War Office has a momentous list of casualties but is afraid to publish them.

A few small parties of British troops have made sorties without decisive success.

It is generally supposed in English circles that the Boers in attacking Ladysmith greatly weakened their force at Colenso.

There is said to be no news of importance to Hawaii from the Mainland.

REV. JACKSON'S RESIGNATION.

CHARGES AGAINST HEAD OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ALABAMA.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 8.—The Right Rev. H. M. Jackson, bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal church in Alabama, has forwarded his resignation to Bishop Doane, at Albany, N. Y., the acting president of the House of Bishops.

The church in Alabama has been disturbed for more than a year by rumors of the misconduct of Bishop Jackson. He came to Alabama from Virginia seven years ago. His wife was possessed of means, and they purchased the handsome piece of residence property in the city, and equipped it royally. The bishop's ability in the pulpit and his hospitality made him at once a great favorite. His wife died two or three years after he came to Alabama, and the mansion here was rented out. After a while the bishop married Caroline Cochran, of Eufaula, a member of one of the foremost families of the State. After this inebriety and public drunkenness were openly charged against Bishop Jackson.

At a meeting of the Episcopal clergy-men of Alabama his resignation is said to have been demanded. The bishop indignantly denied the allegations, and it was understood declined to resign. A meeting of four members of the House of Bishops was recently held there, however, and after a conference with Bishop Jackson it is understood the latter agreed to resign in order to avoid further controversy in the church.

KING MENELEK IS WATCHED.

Wondering What He Wants of S Large an Army.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The reason for the mobilization of a big army by King Menelek of Abyssinia remains a mystery. It is admitted that the King has a big army in the field, but it has been semi-officially explained that the sole cause of this force is the necessity of looking after the well being of the Tigre country.

There is no need for an Abyssinian army in the Tigre country, because that region has been phenomenally quiet for a long time past. Menelek undeniably has some objective point, but it is not the Tigre country, although many of his troops are now

there, to the sore discomfiture of the inhabitants. His intentions must be known or suspected by the British, Italian and other diplomatic agents attached to the King's court, and presumably they have managed to let their respective governments know the truth, but so far nothing has been allowed to transpire in Europe on the subject except vague and intangible rumors.

The latest report, published at St. Petersburg, declares that King Menelek and his court never left Addisabeba, but advices from Bijoubifal, on the coast, whence there is telephonic communication with Addisabeba, state that all efforts to speak with him by Captain Harrington, the British agent, and Captain Cecco di Cola, the Italian agent, have been futile. As a matter of fact, they have not been in the capital for three months past, which is sufficient proof that Menelek and his court are not there, or else the Frenchmen who own the telephone line have taken good care to make it report British defeats in South Africa, and news thereof must have reached Menelek.

When King Menelek hears, as he must do soon, of the departure of the redoubtable Kitchener, he will probably show his hand if he is meditating an anti-British movement in the Sudan.

MRS. LANGTRY.

The Lily Arrives in New York for a Theatrical Tour.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Langtry looks as beautiful as when here four years ago. She has the same pink cheeks and "holds her age" remarkably well, though a few crows' feet have appeared at her eyes.

The Lily wore a gown of blue cloth when she landed from the steamer today. Her corage was trimmed with white chiffon and had a high collar. Her hat was a large flap affair of gray with big feathers, and she wore a long cloak trimmed with fur.

She declared she was glad to be in America again. "You know," she said, "when I am here I feel just as though I were at home in England. My friends here are all so kind. My husband is due in Cape Town today, and I expect to get a cablegram from him. I must send him one right away. I suppose it will cost a fortune, but he is worth it."

"While here I expect to arrange for a tea chantant at the Waldorf. I have as patronesses all the titled American ladies in London. One-half of the proceeds I shall give to the widows and orphans of South Africa, the other to the widows and orphans of the Philippine war."

Mrs. Langtry was asked about "The Degenerates." "Immoral!" she echoed in surprise. "Why, it is not at all immoral. You see, in the first and second acts we kill off all the immoral persons, so that in the last act only the good ones are left. Nothing could teach a better moral."

CLEARING CUBAN JAILS.

General Wood Inaugurates a Long Needed Reform.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Today General Wood issued an important order giving freedom to forty men in the Province of Santa Clara. Some of them had been detained without trial; others were suffering excessive punishment. All had been released ten months before by an order issued by General Bates, but they were immediately re-arrested by orders from division headquarters, on the ground that a department commander did not have the power to pardon. After looking carefully into the cases General Wood decided that the judgment of General Bates regarding their release was wise. Reports from other departments are daily expected.

The Council of Notables—as General Wood's convention of representative Cubans is called—held a morning session today, at which General Wood was present, and then dissolved, many of the members having to catch tomorrow's boat for the eastern provinces. General Maso, who hopes to return to Havana in the near future, said that freedom from all foreign control was now in sight, and that the assurances of President McKinley and the conduct of the Governor General convinced him of the absolute sincerity of the United States.

The yellow fever report for 1899 shows 103 deaths in Havana, which means that eighty-three persons have died since General Ludlow's report was issued at the end of August last. During the month of December there were seventy new cases, of which twenty-two cases were fatal. On January 1 of this year there were twenty-five cases under treatment. Today there are seventeen. The cold weather will probably diminish the number. This record does not compare favorably with the records prior to the revolution, although the sanitary authorities claim that the increase of mortality is due to the fact that an unusually large number of Spanish immigrants have arrived during the last few months.

NO DEATHS ONE CASE

Native Woman Taken at Warehouse.

MERCHANDISE A DANGER

President Wood's Strong Appeal at Board of Health Meeting -- Burning of Chinatown.

PLAGUE CASE.

* Kaana, female Hawaiian, * aged 30; stricken in Corral 6 of * the kerosene warehouse deten- * tion camp, in which she had * been quarantined since Janu- * ary 13th. Sent to pest hospital. * Originally came from the Blue * Gate cottage on Merchant street * in block which was burned late- * ly. Last night's report from the * hospital stated she had great * pain in the bubo.

The keynote to the situation was struck yesterday by the co-operation of the representative merchants of Honolulu with the Board of Health in a determination to stamp out the plague at all hazards and at any cost. The business men now agree with the Board of Health that the plague germs have infected the merchandise which is stored within the precincts of the infected district, and believe that the last cases of plague have originated therefrom. This realization of the danger arising from the infected goods of Chinatown was brought to a sudden focus by the large business houses of the city signing a resolution to the Board of Health recommending that the latter body prevent the further moving of merchandise, and that it be destroyed by fire with the buildings of the infected district, in order that the disease might be effectually and quickly eradicated.

In view of the fact that this method of procedure is in exact accord with the views of the Board, it is needless to say that the early destruction of the entire district of Chinatown is assured, including all the merchandise and personal effects liable to spread the disease. The handling of infected goods has, in the opinion of the medical members of the Board, been the cause of at least two cases of plague in the last two days, and they are fearful lest the infection spread by the same means unless prevented by the heroic measures proposed.

A committee of three, composed of Messrs. J. P. Humburg, C. Kaiser and J. Wakefield met in conference with President Wood, F. M. Hatch and Dr. Emerson of the Board of Health yesterday morning, and presented the resolution which appears in full in the Council of State proceedings. The committee and the above named members of the Board called upon the Executive while the Cabinet was in session to present the matter for recommendation by the Cabinet. The result of the conference was that the Cabinet called the Council of State to discuss the question yesterday afternoon. The Cabinet fully approved of the line of action observed by the Board in its efforts to stamp out the plague and also recommended the construction of a rat-proof fence about the entire infected district. F. M. Hatch has calculated that at least a mile of fencing will be required for this purpose.

Afternoon Board Meeting.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Board there were present: President Wood, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch. Several matters relating to freight shipments were brought up, two instances being of freight which had been returned from Hilo on the Kinau and which had not been landed there on account of the action of the Hiloites. The shippers sought to have the goods re-shipped in another steamer to Maui. The goods, mostly coming under the restriction freight regulations of the Board, were decided by the Board as coming within the regulations and the re-shipments were refused.

Mr. Hatch moved that the ditch beginning at King street and running by the corner of South and Queen streets to the sea be at once cleaned out and that the material removed be carted to the garbage scows and dumped at sea. Carried.

It was also moved by Mr. Hatch that the merchants of Honolulu be informed that in the opinion of the Board of

Health great assistance would be rendered to the Board in its efforts to suppress the plague, by the merchants agreeing to open their places of business at 10 a. m. and closing at 3 p. m. This motion was carried unanimously.

The above motion was made for the reason that it would perhaps prove a factor in rendering valuable assistance in making a house-to-house inspection by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, in place of the disposal of the Board a large number of needed volunteers.

Mr. Hatch moved the appointment of a finance committee to disburse the money placed at the disposal of the Board by the Council of State, as follows: "Moved that a finance committee of three members be appointed by the president of the Board of Health to recommend methods to be followed in handling and disbursing the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Council of State; and also to nominate cashiers and disbursing agents and accountants."

The suggestion was made by Mr. Hatch that this committee be appointed from persons outside the Board, which was agreed upon.

The president, acting at once, appointed as a finance committee, C. M. Cooke, chairman; J. B. Atherton, and T. Rain Walker.

A communication from Major Taylor of the United States military hospital was received, in which he stated that he deemed it his duty to protect the American troops stationed in Honolulu from possible contact with the plague, and asked permission of the Board to erect a hospital and detention camp on the Beach road near the kerosene detention camp. Upon motion the Board passed favorably upon the request, and in a few days a tented detention camp will be established at the point suggested. Major Taylor is using every precaution to prevent the infection from being carried to the troops, and has already made a report upon the plague situation to Surgeon General Sternberg at Washington.

A communication from Postmaster General Oat was received relative to Sheriff Andrews' health regulations, in so far as they affected the carriage and proper delivery of mail. The complaint in question came from the postmaster at Nalehu, Hawaii, in which he stated he had been directed to follow the custom of the Hiloites in commencing addresses to open their mail in his presence and return the empty envelope to be destroyed. President Wood stated in this connection that he understood from Attorney General Cooper that these special regulations of Sheriff Andrews had been annulled.

With reference to the suspicious cases reported, President Wood stated that the suspect Likia, of Palama, was the wife of a member of the National Guard, the latter having been on guard duty and in the habit of going home after his detail until lately. If there is any connection between him and this case of plague, it has been on account of his having been in the infected district and carrying the infection into his home.

At this juncture P. C. Jones, Kaunakoa and A. G. M. Robertson appeared as a committee from the Council of State to confer with the Board for the purpose of ascertaining more fully the wishes of the Board in asking for \$200,000 with which to meet property claims occasioned by the fires which have occurred in Chinatown by authority of the Board of Health.

President Wood Speaks His Mind.

President Wood, speaking for the Board, addressed the committee in very strong and impassioned language, and the fervor with which his argument was delivered carried considerable weight. In answer to the committee's request for the Board's views on the wholesale burning of Chinatown's structures and merchandise, he said:

"We are perfectly willing to give the committee our views in the matter, and all the information we can furnish, but as we feel that it is such an important matter we would really like the privilege of speaking directly to the entire Council of State, in order to be sure that all were directly informed of the importance of the question as it appears to us. We as a body feel so strongly in the premises that we think we can better impress the matter upon the minds of the Council."

"The Board had a meeting this morning with the Executive, as you probably know, and urged upon them the importance of pushing, as soon as possible, what we consider the most important feature in fighting the plague, the removal of the people of the infected district. We have realized all along, and have stated emphatically a number of times, that if we could have removed the people from that place we could have stopped the plague at once. That was the ideal method of handling the people—getting them out of the infected district. We have realized that people remaining there would be taken with the plague, and our prophecy has been fully corroborated."

"We feel that the plague is gaining on us, and that we are not throttling it as we should. We have not been able to remove the population as expeditiously as we would like. One reason was that we were wasting time and energy in handling the large amount

(Continued on Page 3.)