

Commercial



Advertiser

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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.
ATKINSON & JUDD (A. L. C. Atkinson and Albert F. Judd, Jr.)—Office over Bishop & Co.'s bank, cor. Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts.

ACHI & JOHNSON (W. C. Achi and Enoch Johnson)—Office No. 10 West King St.; Tel. 884.

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.

LYLE A. DICKEY—King and Bethel Sts.; Tel. 806; P. O. box 786.

FREDERICK W. JOB—Suite 815, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul General for States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

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DR. GEO. J. AUGUR, Homeopathic Practitioner.—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, Beretania St., nearly opp. Methodist church; office hours 10 to 12 a. m.; 3 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.; Tel. 733.

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DR. W. J. GALBRAITH—Practice limited to surgery and gynecology; office and residence, Hawaiian Hotel.

DR. A. GORDON HODGINS—Office and residence, Gedge Cottage, corner Richards and Hotel Sts.; office hours 9 to 11, 2 to 4, 7 to 8; Tel. 963.

DR. T. MITAMURA—Office 539 Nuuanu St.; Tel. 564; P. O. box 842; residence 524 Nuuanu St.; office hours 8 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m.

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DR. C. B. HIGH—Philadelphia Dental College 1892; Masonic Temple; Tel. 811.

GEO. H. HUDDY, D.S.—Fort St., opposite Catholic Mission; hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL—Office hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Day Bldg., Beretania St.

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A. J. CAMPBELL—Office Queen St., opposite Union Feed Co.

C. J. FALK—Member Honolulu Stock Exchange; room 301 Judd Bldg.

WILLIAM SAVIDGE—Real Estate in all parts of the islands bought or sold; No. 310 Fort St.; Melrose Bldg.

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BEARDSLEE & PAGE, Architects and Builders.—Office Rooms 2-4, Arington Annex, Honolulu, H. I.; sketches and correct estimates furnished at short notice; Tel. 229; P. O. box 778.

HOWARD & TRAIL, Architects.—Suite 7, Model Block, Fort St.; Tel. 989.

O. G. TRAPHAGEN—223 Merchant St., between Fort and Alakea; Tel. 734; Honolulu.

ENGINEERS.

CATTON, NEILL & CO., LTD.—Engineers, Electricians and Boiler-makers, Honolulu.

CHAS. V. E. DOVE, C.E.—Surveyor and Civil Engineer; office Campbell block, upstairs (next to Bishop & Co. bank) P. O. box 421; orders taken for typewriting.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, M. Am. Soc. C. E.—Consulting Hydraulic Engineer; 306 Judd Bldg., Honolulu.

STENOGRAPHERS.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MUSIC.
COOK'S MUSIC SCHOOL—Love Bldg., Fort St.; Piano, Voice Culture, Singing and Harmony; especial attention paid to touch, muscular control and musical analysis.

ANNIS MONTAGUE TURNER—Vocal Studio, "Mignon," 720 Beretania St.

CONTRACTORS.

J. A. BUTTERFIELD—Contractor and Builder. Store and office fittings, shop and repair work; Bell Tower Bldg., Union St.; Tel. 702.

H. K. MEEMANO & CO.—Contractors and Builders, Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; all work neatly done; office Fort St., back of High School, Honolulu.

WM. T. PATY—Contractor and Builder. Store and office fitting; brick, wood or stone building; shop Palace Walk; residence Wilder Ave., near Kewalo.

OPTICIANS.

S. E. LUCAS, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN—Will be located, during the quarantine period of Block 19, at H. W. Foster & Co.'s, 209 Hotel St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONOLULU MERCANTILE AGENCY—Room 10 Spreckels Bldg., Fort St.; J. H. MacPherson, Mgr.; Collections a Specialty; PROMPT REMITTANCES; NO FEE CHARGED UNLESS COLLECTION IS MADE.

MRS. ARLEIGH—Formerly art embroiderer for Sharpless Bros., Philadelphia, will give lessons in all kinds of Art Embroidery, Marie Antoinette, Flemish, 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, 72 Beretania St.

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

—Price 60c; beautifully illustrated. For sale by all newsdealers.

QUESTION OF LONGITUDE.

A Reply to Britisher Regarding the Brisbane Dispatch.

Editor Advertiser: "Britisher" can be no more anxious for good war news than I am, but I cannot agree with his time reckonings. If Brisbane is in 154 degrees east longitude its time is about ten hours ahead of London and not behind it. The day begins at the 180th meridian, and Brisbane's sun is past the meridian before London is opening its eyes to the same day. "Britisher" figures out that a telegram from London at 9:30 a. m. on the 9th would reach San Francisco at 6:30 p. m. of the 9th; yet the San Francisco evening papers of the 9th print the entire day's news from London.

The Advertiser is equally wrong in stating that the hour of 10:30 p. m. of the 8th at Brisbane was equivalent to 6:30 a. m. in San Francisco of the 9th. A little careful figuring will show that at the hour the telegram was read in Brisbane it was almost exactly noon of the 8th at London, and therefore 4 a. m. of the 8th at San Francisco. We have, therefore, had news a day and a half later than the Brisbane telegram.

For those who are anxious to brush up their knowledge on the difference in time, I submit the following problem: An American farmer was a Seventh-Day Adventist and was continually in trouble for persistently working on Sunday. He heard of the freaks of scientists in dropping or adding a day at the 180th meridian, and calculated that if he could travel around the world, counting his own days consecutively and paying no attention to such foolishness, he would arrive at home with his conscience in accord with the laws of the land. The question is which way he should travel to bring his Saturday into coincidence with his neighbors' Sunday?

LONGITUDE.

MARRIED.

NOTT-ATWOOD—In this city, February 21, 1900, at the residence of Mr. John Nott, on Vineyard street, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, W. B. Nott and Miss F. E. Atwood.

NAYLOR-FRENCH—In this city, February 21, 1900, at the residence of Mr. Robert French, on Vineyard street, by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, William Naylor and Mary K. French.

GOSSIP OF NEW YORKERS

Castellanes In Gotham Society.

VAUDEVILLE IN BALL ROOM

Parisian Novelties in an Atmosphere of New World Exclusiveness—Minor Notes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Ample food for gossip has been afforded by the arrival of Count and Countess Boni de Castellane. They went direct from the dock to the Waldorf-Astoria, for none of the Gouids was on hand to greet them, though it was the first time the title-loving sister of the family of millionaires had been home since she was married.

The little Countess brushed away the tears, gave a glance around her to note the changes of five years and a smile was soon chasing away the mist. Since then the French nobleman and his wife have been in a whirl of gaiety. They have attended the opera and have been dined and wined and otherwise feasted, and the end is not yet.

Mrs. George Gould will give a dinner February 10 in their honor, the affair to be at the Gould's town house, No. 857 Fifth avenue. Madame Emma James and other artists from the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing. The Kaltenborn orchestra will play. It is said the Castellanes will go to Lakewood, to Count Gould's, to spend Sunday.

The Count said today: "We came to America to visit relatives. Before we return we will have been received and entertained by each and every member of the Gould family. There are absolutely no differences between ourselves and any member of the Countess' family."

Asked to explain the meaning of the conference between himself, the Countess and the other members of the Gould family, with the trustees of the Gould estate Wednesday, the Count shrugged his shoulders and dismissed the subject with two words: "Business, business."

"Do you want a revision of your financial matters? Do you expect to arrange for the payment of dividends and incomes from the Countess' patrimony in a different way?" was asked.

"Oh, no, no," replied the Count, "simply an understanding regarding a few personal matters."

Theatre in Splendid Ballroom.

The vaudeville show given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Saturday evening has caused no end of talk. It was at her home, No. 1 East Seventy-eighth street, the beautiful white and gold ballroom being arranged with a good-sized stage. It was a novel affair, and the guests were amused by hearing "ekits" on themselves and in seeing a pony, a dog, an acrobat and a clown performing. This vaudeville had a story running through it which hinged upon a "dude" darkey, who had returned to his Louisiana home from making his fortune in the Klondike, and had taken in the sights of New York on his way back.

The stage settings represented an old log cabin, with real pickaninies in front. The Spanish dancer was one of the few performers who escaped the effects of burnt cork. About the house were hung posters, and the programmes, in the design of old-fashioned play bills, were placed in gilt fish.

Mrs. Fish is very fond of gold fish, and often has them for favors at her dances. Next Saturday she will give the third and last of her large entertainments—a cotillon.

Parisian Novelties for a Ball.

Mrs. Ogden Mills' ball on Monday evening was an annual affair, and as usual possessed the elements of beauty and exclusiveness. There were 200 guests present and about half of these participated in the cotillon, which was led by Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Mrs. Mills. The favors were mostly dainty Parisian novelties.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, No. 24 East Sixty-seventh street, was another of the exclusive dance hostesses of the week, her function on Tuesday being in honor of Miss Justine Cutting and the younger set were mainly represented. Worthington Whitehouse also led this cotillon, having Miss Cutting as his partner. The favors were usually attractive, including parasols, mirrors, banners, rhinestone buckles, boxes of candy, pin cushions, paper cutters and silver pencils.

One of the prettiest small affairs of the week was the luncheon given by Mrs. George Crocker, No. 1 East Sixty-fourth street, on Tuesday. There were fifteen covers. The table was artistically decorated with four silver baskets of orchids and maidenhair ferns grouped about a tall center vase

holding a huge cluster of white lilies.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, No. 414 Fifth avenue, entertained at dinner on Tuesday. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Anna Sands, W. Hyde Neilson and Lispenard Stewart.

The second assembly at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Old Guard ball at the Metropolitan Opera House will occur simultaneously, February 25. At the Assembly the guests will be received by Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall and Mrs. John C. Willingding. Alexander Hadder will lead the cotillon. This ball is the most exclusive of all the like public affairs.

A showy ball dress worn by a debutante is of white chiffon. The skirt is barred up and down with red satin ribbons wondrously arranged. These were switched to the belt at the waist line, at even spaces. As they fell downward to the hem of the skirt, the spaces between spread and increased, permitting glimpses of snowy tulle to be seen. The same scheme of decoration was applied rather more sparingly to the bodice. One of the young lady's partners christened the new dancing frock an "American flag" dress. There were no stars worn beyond the girl's starry eyes, and the canton of blue was lacking. Still, the display of red and white stripes bore much resemblance to these bars of color on our national ensign.

SCARCITY OF MEAT.

The Local Market Will be Short—Until Australia Arrives.

In addition to the threatened infliction of a "rump Legislature" Honolulu is upon the verge of a meat famine. The rumor was current upon the street yesterday that the local market was short of beef and mutton. Late in the afternoon a reporter of the Advertiser saw Manager Waller of the Metropolitan Market and in reply to a number of questions that gentleman said:

"Yes, there is a shortage of meat in Honolulu. This is due to the fact that the Metropolitan Meat Company was almost entirely disappointed in the usual supply received from the Colonies. We expected to get 400 carcasses of beef and as many of sheep by the Aorangi; instead we only received forty-five carcasses of the former and 150 of the latter. This leaves us short, and we will not receive further supplies until the return of the Aorangi from the Coast."

"We expected to secure a part of the space belonging to a Sydney firm shipping by the Aorangi to Vancouver, but in this we were disappointed, and the amount received, as stated, was all that could be brought. It is a fact that our company will now find some difficulty in keeping the local market supplied until the Aorangi arrives."

"The space on the Aorangi is sufficient to carry 11,000 carcasses in cold storage. This of course refers to mutton; so it can be seen what a large trade has developed between Australia and Vancouver in fresh meats. We expect to receive by the Warrimoo, due here on March 14th, the greater portion of our order which was left by the Aorangi. Quite recently the Warrimoo has added largely to its cold storage space. This will be placed exclusively at the disposal of the Metropolitan company; and if we can tide over the present difficulty there will be no further danger of meat shortage as far as we are concerned."

A Joss in a Hack.

Kwong Sing Loy, a prominent Chinese merchant in this city, was seen yesterday conveying a wooden Chinese god which he had rescued from the Chinatown fire, in a hack to Pawa. The god had not been fumigated, nor did the god originally have a pass out of the quarantine district before the big fire.

A reporter interviewed Sing Loy's right-hand man and learned that the god was to be lodged in Sing Loy's house and that he was only a wooden god—"Allee same telegraf post."



SENATORS CONSPICUOUS IN PHILIPPINE DEBATE.
Senator Frye, of Massachusetts, and Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, are probably the most uncompromising opponents in the senate of the president's Philippine policy. Senator Frye, of Maine, and Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, are unflinching defenders of the president's course. Hoar, Frye and Beveridge are Republicans. Pettigrew is a Silverite.

CLEANING OF HAVANA

Gigantic and Successful Task.

YELLOW FEVER HEADED OFF

An Object Lesson for Honolulu in What May be Done by Unflinching Sanitarians.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 1.—The first year of American sanitary work in Havana has just closed, and some idea of what has been done, what is being done, and what is yet to be done to make Havana a good place to live in can now be arrived at.

It has been the most gigantic task of house cleaning ever attempted. When the streets are cleaned they are not only swept, but actually scrubbed and then sprinkled wholesale with disinfectants, such as the housekeeper of the north has in a quart bottle and uses a few teaspoonfuls at a time. When a house is disinfected the floors are scrubbed and the walls are washed with bichloride of mercury in a solution of 1 in 200, which is guaranteed to take the life out of the most deadly microbe. When it is considered that over 9,000 houses have been so treated, 2,000 with in the last month, some idea of the extent of the work can be realized.

Swept Once Each Day.

Every street in Havana is swept at least once a week. The streets of the main part of the city are all swept once a day, and some of the streets twice a day. Many of them are sprinkled occasionally with electrozone, a disinfectant made from sea water, and some of the streets in the densely populated part of the city receive this treatment daily.

During the month of December 900 loads of refuse were collected from disinfected houses, seventy-two large loads of refuse were towed out to sea, and 1,836 tons burned. The barges were loaded with 500 wagon loads of sewer dirt, 300 tons of offal, 2,000 tons of night soil, and 7,500 tons of street refuse. All the streets of the city are watered nearly every day. In addition to this, nearly 18,000 wagon loads of trash were hauled away from the city during the same month.

Employs an Army of Men.

To accomplish this work it takes about 2,100 men and over 200 carts every day. The cost is about the same or perhaps a trifle less than the same work can be done for in the larger cities of the United States.

The general plan of the work was inaugurated by Brigadier General William Ludlow, the military and civil governor of Havana. The details of the street department were formulated and carried out by Colonel William M. Black, who has just been made chief engineer of the island on the staff of Governor Wood. He was assisted by P. D. Cunningham, now acting chief engineer of Havana, and W. N. McDonald, now in charge of street work. The chief health officer, who has charge of all such matters in the city, and under whose direction all sickness is cared for and disinfecting carried out, is

Major John G. Davis. His work has probably been the most disagreeable of all, as he has carried it on at close personal range.

Sewerage System Needed.

When asked what was yet needed to put the city in better sanitary condition, General Ludlow said: "Sewers are needed, closets must be taken out of the litchens, streets must be all paved and the people must learn the principles of sanitation."

The sanitary officers all say that the people seem quite willing to help the work along. They have stopped, to a great extent, throwing trash in the streets, and just before the garbage wagons start out at 11 in the morning the householders can be seen bringing out the garbage to be taken away. This is a sight which cannot be witnessed in any other Spanish-American city.

An immense lot of work has been done in paving and repairing the streets. Old stone block pavements have been relaid, macadam has been used for many miles, drainage has been provided when possible, and an attempt has been made to give every part of the city the benefit of a part of the work.

Like the Augean Stables.

No one who has not looked the matter over can form much idea of the tremendous task which confronted the Americans when they assumed control of Havana, and most certainly no one can realize the persistent, tireless and courageous effort which has been expended during the past twelve months to accomplish results. There are moments of discouragement to the men who have labored here.

Politics enters into all things with the Cuban people. Private business interests pull and haul at the work of the sanitary force, both in Havana and unfortunately from Washington as well.

It has been fortunate for the reputation of the United States, its present political administration, and fortunate for the people of Cuba that the direction of the work was placed in the hands of the officers of the engineer corps of the United States army, for they hold their reputations for honesty and accomplishment as above a temporary political or financial gain.

Death Rate Decreasing.

The health department has just issued an interesting statement, showing the health record of the city for 1899. The population of Havana is estimated very closely, and is believed to be about 225,000. During the year 1899 there were 8,153 deaths, or at the rate of about thirty-six in the thousand, which is not very much larger than the death rate of some of the largest cities. Enteritis carried off 1,163; malaria, 822; heart disease, 623; typhoid fever, 240; meningitis, 397; pneumonia, 322; marasmus, 173, and cancer, 142. There were 284 cases of yellow fever, of which 193 were fatal. Of those who died, 5,853 were Cubans, 1,704 Spaniards, 158 Chinese, 116 African negroes, and 102 were Americans. The greatest number of deaths was in January, the first month of American control, when the total reached 1,260. In February there were 842. The number then decreased gradually until November, when there were 493. In December, the last month in the year, there was a slight increase bringing the number up to 534. The yellow fever report shows 284 cases and 103 deaths. Of those who died, fifty-eight were Spaniards, thirty-two Americans, four English, and the other nine were of other nationalities.

The total number of deaths in Havana in 1890 were 7,432; in 1891, 7,105; in 1892, 7,185; in 1893, 6,831; in 1894, 6,730; in 1895, 7,410; in 1896, 11,728; in 1897, 18,123; and in 1898 there were 21,295. In 1899, as noted, there were 8,153.

Yellow Fever Checked.

The deaths from 1890 to 1898 from yellow fever were as follows: 327, 362, 512, 418, 570, 1,540, 1,056. In 1899, as noted, there were 103. The record of deaths from yellow fever by months in 1899 shows as follows: January, 1; February, 0; March, 1; April, 2; May, 0; June, 1; July, 2; August, 3; September, 18; October, 25; November, 28; December, 22. There are now six cases in the city, and they are all convalescent. The health department hopes for a marked decrease from now on. The year 1899 was very dry, and that helped the work done to suppress yellow fever. If it should be wet during the year 1900 the probabilities are that the showing would not be so good, though it is apparent that there can be no such spread of the disease as there was under the careless rule of the Spaniards in former years.

While there were over 8,000 deaths in Havana in 1899, there were but 4,118 births, of which 2,665 were legitimate and 1,416 illegitimate. There were 1,183 marriages. There are 22,000 houses in Havana, and the thoroughness with which the American health department has worked is shown by the fact that 41,552 inspections of premises were made, and 9,020 houses were actually disinfected.

Disinfecting Old Houses.

Some of the houses have been disinfected twice, at intervals of several months. It is the intention to disinfect, in course of time, every house in the city of Havana, and good progress has been made with this work as is shown by the figures. During the year