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G. ROGERS, M.D.—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Hotel St., opp. Y. M. C. A.; hours 9 to 12, 2 to 4:30, 7 to 8.

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G. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St., three doors above Masonic Temple, Honolulu; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

C. B. HIGH—Philadelphia Dental College 1882; Masonic Temple; Tel. 313.

A. E. NICHOLS—Office, No. 1123 Alakea St., next to Masonic Temple; office hours, 8:30 to 4.

A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL—Office hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Love Bldg., Fort St.; Tel. 424.

INSURANCE. FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia.—Chas. H. Gilman, General Agent; room 24, Judd Bldg.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York. S. B. ROSE, Agent, Honolulu.

ARCHITECTS. WARDLE & PAGE, Architects and Engineers—Office rooms 2-4, Arlington Bldg., Honolulu. H. L. sketches and correct estimates furnished at short notice; Tel. 229; P. O. box 778.

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

R. V. E. DOVE, C.E.—Surveyor and Civil Engineer; office new Maqoon bldg., cor. Alakea and Merchant Sts.; P. O. box 61. Orders taken for typewriting.

IRON WORKS.—Engineers and Builders of Pumping and Sugar Machinery and complete power plants; office room 12, Spreckels block; Tel. 194.

T. TAYLOR, M. Am. Soc. C. E.—Consulting Hydraulic Engineer; 236 Alakea Bldg., Honolulu; Tel. 988.

CONTRACTORS. T. PATY—Contractor and Builder, office and office fitting; brick, wood or concrete building; shop, Hotel St., near Spreckels; res. 1641 Anapuni.

JEWELERS. VEVE & CO.—San Francisco, Jeweler and Silversmiths. See advt. inside.

OPTICIANS. NEGLECT YOUR EYES; you wear one pair. Don't wear other man's glasses; your eyes differ from his. Don't wear cheap, improperly made glasses; they will ruin your eyes. S. E. LUCAS, OPTICIAN, room 1, Love Bldg.

BROKERS. CAMPBELL—Office Queen St., opposite Union Feed Co.

STENOGRAPHERS. AVERY—Public Stenographer, at Mr. Lansing's insurance department, 4th floor, Judd bldg.; Tel. Main 399.

A Generous Contribution. Honolulu Eye and Ear Infirmary. Receipt of a generous gift from Mr. S. E. Damon, who yesterday donated \$250. The following acknowledgment made:

The trustees and management of the Honolulu Eye and Ear Infirmary desire to acknowledge a subscription of \$250 from Mr. S. E. Damon, who comes most opportunely when the treasury is empty and will tide the institution over until the returns from the sale of ball and other subscriptions come in.

H. C. SLOGGETT, Surgeon in Charge.

THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE DIFFER

Mrs. Helen Gougar Denounces Murphy.

SAYS HE IS PAID BY WHISKEY RING

Group of Opinions on the Best Way to Reform City of Honolulu.

NEVER have there been in Honolulu so many well known public advocates of temperance and prohibition. Francis Murphy sailed on the Sonoma, after several weeks of hard work and after persuading many men to forsake liquor. Misses Ackerman and Murcutt, who have been here nearly a month, are holding nightly meetings on the streets. Mr. Chapman of the California Anti-Saloon League is making ready to begin a crusade. Mrs. Helen Gougar, who has been prominent among prohibition women, says she will start in at once. Mr. Woolley, who has achieved fame as a prohibition politician, is on his way here.

With all these energies in Honolulu a battle royal may be looked for. It has been said that most of these workers disagreed with Francis Murphy's campaign. When Murphy was here the ministers sat nightly by his side on the platform of Central Union church. The churches seemed thoroughly in sympathy with Mr. Murphy's ideas.

Yesterday the Advertiser asked a number of the ministers and the temperance visitors the following question:

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF FRANCIS MURPHY'S WAYS AND WHAT IS YOUR PLAN FOR REFORMING HONOLULU?

Some dictated their replies and others wrote them. Mrs. Gougar bitterly denounces Murphy. Rev. G. L. Pearson refused to be interviewed but remarked that it was well known even when Murphy was here that he (Mr. Pearson) was not just in accord with him. Mr. Pearson believes in prohibition as the real remedy for the drink question. The following are the answers received:

MRS. GOUGAR'S IDEAS.

Mrs. Helen Gougar said: "While I am always in favor of any conscientious effort which is being made against intemperance, I can consistently say that I am not in favor of Mr. Murphy's plan. Francis Murphy is not an honest man; he is a mountebank and a hireling of the whiskey league. He is in for the side of the question that has the most money in it, every time. I say this without hesitancy, because I know it to be true from my own dreadful experiences with him and his party of work. He has been a great hindrance to temperance work in the States, but his day is about over there.

"The people have come to know and distrust him, and they have made it impossible for him to appear there in public. He can only speak to the rabble, and probably of these he would hardly get a fair gathering in some places. I have plenty of facts to base these statements upon, and did I care to take the time I could tell many things that would disgust the public with Francis Murphy. He is held in contempt by the prominent men of temperance because of his traitorous conduct. Many times he has defeated prohibitory measures in Nebraska and Kansas and in other States by working in the pay of the saloon league men.

"I know this. I was practically at the head of the Prohibition party in one of these States, and several times when we had labored and had an amendment about to be passed, with public sentiment and everything working properly, Francis Murphy has spoiled it all. When the saloon league men saw they were in danger they would call for Murphy and put him to work talking about prohibition and saying that it was not needed or wanted, and he would speak night and day, breaking down our work and defeating our legislation. Any man who could do that is no friend of temperance, and is a traitor. Also, any man who would do that must have a motive, and that motive would be, obviously, money, and the money of the whiskey league. I have heard Mr. Murphy speak about three times. I would not go to hear him again, because I could not endure his monkey-shines in the pulpit.

"Temperance work certainly is serious enough to call for some dignity, and Mr. Murphy not only lacks dignity, but his actions in the pulpit are sacrilegious in the extreme, and absurdly ridiculous. He has no logic and advances no line of thought. He dances about upon the platform in a silly and senseless manner and without any purpose whatever, except it be that he is playing to the gallery gods. On one occasion I went with my brother and a friend to hear him, and he didn't know we were there. He did not make a success of his sermon that night and could get no one to sign the pledge. It was election day and he had a fairly large audience. He tried hard but didn't get any one to sign. Then he came down into the audience and asked people to sign. He shook hands with my brother and asked him to sign the pledge and then asked my young lady friend to sign. My brother made no reply, and Mr. Murphy reached across and took my hand. 'Won't you sign, sister?' he asked without looking up. 'I waited a minute; then I said, 'Francis

against temperance measures, and I say again he is a mountebank. He is ridiculous, undignified and sacrilegious in the pulpit, and I certainly do not admire him in the least. He has been practically ousted from several of the cities in the States, because sensible, self-respecting people would not endure him, and he could at best get the rabble to talk to. When it became so apparent that he was in the hire of the whiskey league his infamy was gone and he was held in contempt everywhere. I am thoroughly acquainted with Francis Murphy's history and the history of his work from its beginning, and I know what I am talking about. If I thought him an honest man I might excuse his bad judgment; but I know him to be dishonest, and I have no use for him in the world and no patience with his monkey-shines.

"I do not mean to take a pessimist's view of affairs, but when I see the havoc caused by the sale of liquor I sometimes almost despair. I hear that Mr. Murphy was accorded a great reception by a certain class of the people of this City and did not give satisfaction to the representatives of the churches. That is no more than I expected. No, I do not admire Mr. Murphy. That is great work that Mrs. Nation is doing in Kansas. It is a wonder to me that there are not thousands of Mrs. Nations instead of only one."

REV. E. A. CORY TALKS.

Rev. E. A. Cory said: "Comparisons are always odious. It would be very difficult to compare Mr. Murphy's work with the work of other temperance people who are laboring along other lines. Mr. Murphy does not aim to be a third party prohibitionist, an anti-saloon league man or Women's Christian Temperance Union man; he is simply a gospel temperance worker. As such he is a success. It cannot certainly be said that he has failed when thousands of men have been redeemed for Christ in the church under his preaching. These statements are given in answer to the question as to my opinion in regard to Mr. Murphy's work in comparison with others. I repeat again that I feel that it is not altogether just to compare his work with that of others, for he works along an independent line for gospel temperance, a separate and different work than those which have a political aim."

SECRETARY COLEMAN WRITES.

H. E. Coleman, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, wrote: "I am thoroughly in sympathy with gospel temperance work and believe that a great good has been done in our City by its apostle, Francis Murphy. I think it hard to get along without saloons where a large majority of the people drink, but that 'no saloons' is the natural result of strong sentiment against its use and sale."

MISS ACKERMAN WRITES.

Miss Ackerman wrote the following: "By careful investigation of police records, I find that while our esteemed friend Francis Murphy was inducing men to sign the pledge that more arrests for drunkenness were made than in any previous period for some years, and a visit to all the saloons of the City revealed the fact that they were still full of men who could not be reached in the church or by any other moral force. 'It is my conviction, from what I have seen of the saloons and in the saloons of this City, that drunkenness will never permanently decrease so long as the source of drunkenness is legalized. So long as the saloon has the right given them by law to make men drunk, just so long men will reel through these streets.

"In an asylum for lunatics it was the

FOR FREE SALE. Pure Alcohol To Be Dispensed Sans Laws. SO HEALTH BOARD WILL RECOMMEND Plan To Check the Death Rate Among the Natives From Wood Alcohol.

IF THE Legislature acts in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health passed yesterday the frightful death rate in Hawaii from the use of methylated spirits will be materially decreased. For years natives have been dying from the use of wood alcohol, the popular name of the spirits. The high price of liquor and beer and the unrestricted sale of wood alcohol have combined to make the spirits a common drink for the poor native. In the course of a few days, a month or so ago, there were half a dozen deaths from this poison.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Health a committee consisting of Dr. Cooper and George W. Smith was appointed to draw up recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature. The following was the report of the committee, made yesterday:

Dr. J. H. Raymond, President of the Board of Health, to whom was referred the matter of the sale of methylated spirits with instructions to frame a recommendation to the Legislature from the Board of Health, beg to report as follows: The sale of methylated spirits has been repeatedly sanctioned by successive Legislatures as a necessary article of commerce to take the place of pure alcohol.

The original legislation had in view the prevention of the manufacture of factitious liquors from pure alcohol. At the present time under the United States laws the importation into the Territory by anyone of pure alcohol is not and cannot be prohibited and it is now so imported for manufacturing purposes by others than those engaged in the drug business.

The prohibition at the present time of the sale of alcohol and the consequent forced sale of methylated spirits renders this article easy of acquisition and while not properly a poison yet when taken in quantity by those addicted to the use of drink, becomes fatal owing to its peculiarly irritating properties when introduced into the blood.

Pure alcohol is a necessity in medicine and a common domestic remedy for external application. Methylated spirits cannot be used in medicine or domestic practice, owing to its irritating and offensive properties. No restriction is placed on the sale of alcohol by drug stores in the United States and no provision is made in the laws for the preparation or sale of methylated or wood spirit. Methylated or wood spirit would not be offered for sale in the Territory if the restriction on the sale of pure alcohol were removed. At no time has the sale of pure alcohol been so large as to render it dangerous to public health or morals.

In view of the above facts your committee would recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Health respectfully requests the Legislature to repeal all that portion of Act 27 (unrepealed by the Organic Act) of the Legislature, special session 1895, and all amendments thereto entitled An Act to Provide for the Importation and Sale of Alcohol for Medical Purposes, and the Manufacture and Sale of Methylated Spirits, etc.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and this report be sent to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted, GEORGE W. SMITH, CHARLES B. COOPER, M.D.

A communication from Wilder's Steamship Company as follows was read at the meeting:

C. B. Reynolds, Superintendent Leper Settlement: Referring to our conversation this morning regarding the contract for which we are paid \$200 per month by the Board of Health the freighting of poi and taro was not contemplated. Taro and poi have been delivered by contractors at the leper settlement and we have been paid freight on the same by them. From this we do not interpret our contract to include the shipment of taro and poi. Our charge for the same will be at the rate of \$3 per ton.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The members of the Board expressed indignation at the Wilder company's action and it was agreed that the company must carry any and all freight offered by the Board for the \$200 a month or lose the contract.

The following report of the committee on cemeteries was adopted:

Honolulu, January 30, 1901. Resolved, That no permit for interment of the dead shall be granted within the City limits of Honolulu as defined in the resolution of April 5th, 1900, except in such places and upon such conditions as the Board of Health upon investigation shall find will not jeopardize the public health.

M. G. Silva was given permission to run a pipe into Kakaako ditch for dirty water.

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his contract to make photographs of lepers at \$1.75 for each subject.

The following opinion of E. P. Dole, Attorney General, was read and the claim ordered not paid:

In regard to the claim of Mr. Kanakanaul against the Board of Health for losses in the fire of January 20, 1900, referred to me by the Board of Health, I have to report that, in my opinion, the Board is not legally liable for such losses and has no authority to pay the same.

A bill of \$245 of Hackfeld & Company for rice furnished during the plague and which bill was disputed was ordered paid on the recommendation of Attorney General Dole.

Dr. Jesse Hawes of Greeley, Colorado, was granted permission to visit the Leper Settlement on Molokai for scientific investigation.

Causes Many Changes.

Captain George W. Ashley, quartermaster of the First regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, is busy making over his department to accord to the United States regulations. Every blank which formerly read Republic of Hawaii has had to be changed to Territory of Hawaii, and there are numberless features which were unknown until the new regime caused the changes. The committee appointed to revise the military laws, composed of Captain Ashley, Major Camara and Major White, is getting down to its work. They have to go over the laws governing every state and territory in the Union and they cannot state when their report will be ready for presentation to the Governor.

LUAU ENDS IN A BLOODY AFFRAY

Maltreats Children and Lands in Jail for the Night.

A luau on the slopes of Punchbowl late last night was productive of considerable excitement, and Rosa, the man who was giving the luau, is now in jail charged with assault and battery, and nursing a broken nose.

Rosa gave a luau and invited, among others, two men named Morris and Riordan. According to Rosa's story, Rosa and his wife were having a little conversation relative to the purchase of a horse for the hack which Rosa drives. Rosa's wife, it is alleged, would not talk quietly about the horse, preferring to create a disturbance. Rosa then went to bed and she refused, whereupon he pushed her.

Morris and Riordan resented the treatment Rosa accorded his wife, and jumped the man there and then. They banged him in the nose between them until his face presented a horrible appearance. As soon as Rosa got a chance he called in the police for protection.

The police say that when they arrived upon the scene Rosa had hold of a two-by-four and all were fleeing before him. They therefore arrested Rosa and took him to the police station, with his nose probably broken.

Earlier in the evening one Oscar Finn was arrested for assaulting a small Chinese boy on Hotel street. Finn asked a Chinese the time of day, and the boy near at hand noticed that the man was drunk. He spoke to him politely, casting aspersions upon his antecedents. The man resented this behavior to the extent of punching the child in the eye and knocking him to the ground. A policeman conducted him to the station house and registered him on the books of that institution.

"What's the hall?" asked the slayer of innocents.

"Fifty dollars," answered the man behind the rail who does the work.

"I wish I had hit the kid harder," was the gracious comment of the man.

He was put below, not having the necessary cash to purchase his freedom. Still earlier in the evening a young woman by the name of Sarah Bush was arrested for deserting her husband. The poor woman complained that she was compelled to do the work of both her husband and herself. Being obliged to dig taro, pound poi and everything else besides, while her husband did nothing but loaf and watch her work. The couple came from Kauai, the woman fleeing from her lord, and the said "lord" pursuing in hot haste.

The woman wants to be a wife and not a slave.

LIVELY STREET MEETINGS.

Miss Murcutt and Miss Ackerman held another street meeting at the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets last evening, which resulted in many pledge signers. An impromptu choir sang several hymns and both Miss Murcutt and Miss Ackerman spoke on the temperance question. There was a large crowd of the men that the missionaries seek to reach and Miss Ackerman spoke at some length. She related her experience in speaking to nine hundred tramps at the Sunday Morning Breakfast Association, a Philadelphia association which lodges and furnishes breakfasts to the unemployed. Miss Murcutt spoke of her experiences in the northern gold fields.

The audience last night listened attentively and asked several questions at the invitation of the two lecturers. One man who labored under the impression that they could not afford a hall because they could not afford a hall went down into his pockets, saying that such "fine speaking" should not be allowed to be wasted on the streets for the lack of a hall. He wanted to liberally contribute towards the hiring of the hall, and hardly seemed to understand it when Miss Ackerman explained that they spoke upon the street so that they might reach those who would not go into night meetings.

The evening meetings will be continued until further notice. Miss Ackerman will speak on Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall upon "Eight Hundred Miles Through Iceland on Horseback."

MARVELOUS HAIR RESTORER FOUND BY GEORGE CARTER



by hundreds of friends. When he removed his hat it was seen that where had been a bald and shining pate was now a luxurious and handsome growth of hair, parted in the center and most becoming to the wearer.

Congratulations were showered on Mr. Carter and the secret of the hair restorer was loudly called for. Mr. Carter confided his secret to his intimates that it was not real but a toupee which he had bought in New York. Now the advertiser artist has not seen Mr. Carter hatless since his return so he pictured him as ever with an expanse of glistening scalp. When the mistake was brought to his notice he hastened to make amends as above.

When George R. Carter, the well known banker and publicist, landed in Honolulu a few days ago after several months spent in the States he was warmly welcomed