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The Humane Educator.
The March number will probably be
the fifth and final issue of the Hu-
mane Educator. The publication was
founded by Mrs. H. J. Craft, but her
health has been attending to it since
her departure for Clayton,
Mexico, in search of health. Mr.
Craft says that he can no longer spare
time to give to the work. The Hu-
mane Educator has awakened interest
in a very important work and has
obtained a police officer at a salary
of \$100 per month. The police depart-
ment has heartily co-operated with
it in all its work.

THE DRUG BILL.

Expensive Item of the Board of Health.

RAYMOND WOULD DO AWAY WITH IT

Law To Reach Sellers of Adulterated Milk Will Be Drawn Up at Once.

TERRITORIAL physicians and the drugs furnished them and paid for out of the Territorial treasury were the subjects of discussion in the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. The question of economy in connection with dispensing with the services of the Territorial physicians was brought up by President Raymond. He spoke earnestly in favor of radical changes in that department of the Board of Health and urged reforms in the present system of salaries and the furnishing of drugs.

The whole question arose over the requisition of Dr. Malony, a newly-appointed physician for Kona district, Hawaii, who asked for \$44 worth of drugs. It was reported that he was already overdrawn on the drug list. It was questioned whether he should be allowed to overdraw and the discussion finally merged into the question of whether the Territory or the physicians themselves should supply the medicines of their indigent patients. It was stated that in the latter case it would materially cut down the expenses of the Board. Nine thousand dollars had been appropriated by the last Legislature for the purchase of drugs and of this only \$5,000 had been expended.

President Raymond said he was aware of the labors performed by the Territorial physicians in the country districts where they had to travel many miles a day to treat the sick indigents. In the estimate prepared by him for the next period he had left out the amount for drugs, based on the last appropriation. This did not include the supply for the Honolulu Dispensary, which was on another basis from those in the country. His idea was to employ Territorial physicians and pay them on a scale according to the population of their districts and the amount of ground covered. In other words, it meant a reduction in their incomes. In answer to Dr. Cooper, the president said the largest drug account of any Territorial physician was \$200, but the average was \$125 all around. Dr. Cooper thought for professional men the salaries were small enough and to deduct from their salaries would be to give them an income of but \$600 a year in many instances. To deduct \$200 a year—the cost of the drugs furnished—would work a hardship upon them. If the drugs had to be purchased with money taken from their own pockets the compensation for services rendered would be ridiculously small.

Mr. Dole was of the opinion that for the physicians to contribute drugs out of their own pockets the temptation would be strong with them not to furnish what was really needed. He did not believe they should contribute out of their own pockets what should come from the Territorial treasury. Dr. Emerson agreed with Mr. Dole. The two physicians in the Kona districts were not overpaid for the amount of ground they frequently had to cover in one day. Forty and fifty miles a day were often covered by them in their visitation of the sick ones. Mr. Dole further stated that the tendency of the measure was to make the horse carry more of a load than he was capable of. Dr. Cooper did not think \$200 for drugs in a populous district was a heavy drain upon the treasury. Dr. Raymond said as far as he was concerned personally he desired to see all physicians become wealthy and retire, but he thought the tendency was quite the reverse.

"Doctors go to their graves poorly paid," said he, meditatively, "unless they go in for bonds, stocks and a few other dividend-producing affairs."
"Or cattle ranches," quoth Dr. Cooper. The president took the allusion to his \$100,000 Maui cattle ranch with smiling equanimity.
"However," he continued, "there is no personal feeling in the matter. It is only to reduce the expenses. The calls for drugs have often been for the most expensive quality and entirely unnecessary for public patients. The question of economy is one that this department is bound to consider because as a matter of fact the revenues of the country have been cut down and it is absolutely necessary for this department, as well as in every other, to economize. Two hundred dollars in each case seems small, but in the aggregate it is a large amount to the Government.

"Conditions have changed here. American laws have gone into effect. The rule all over the world is that the indigent persons are not treated nearly so well as they are under the system in vogue in Hawaii. I honestly believe that to be consistent with the other parts of the United States the physicians should be done away with. There

are plantations in all of the districts. The parties most benefited are the owners of those plantations. To reduce the matter to a fine point the Territory is furnishing drugs for the plantations. In other words it is subsidizing the plantations, more for their benefit than for the indigent sick. I have had experience in the country and know what I am talking about.

"The question naturally arises, if you cut off the drugs what are you going to do? My answer is that the plantations are going to hire the physician and any professional man who would refuse to treat these poor patients is unworthy to be a member of the medical profession. There is no chance for any hardship to be worked on any physician in this country. As a matter of economy it is incumbent upon this department to strive to bring about a saving of money that the medical men should be willing to do their part. That is my view. There is nothing personal in it."

George W. Smith said that in the event of the establishment of a county government the county boards would take care of the indigent sick. President Raymond said that county boards were proverbial for the frightful manner in which they administered medicine. The patients did not get fancy medicines put up by the swill houses. They usually got a mixture of 'No. 1 or No. 2, or sometimes two blacks and one white.' These people were treated in the States as paupers and fed on coarse food. Mr. Lowrey did not see why the Honolulu Dispensary should run why the country physicians were to be discontinued.

Dr. Cooper then presented a motion that all the requisitions sent in be filed, which was carried.

REPORT ON FOOD LAW.

Mr. Dole made an oral report on several paragraphs of the food law which the food commissioner wished changed. The act as proposed would make it a penal offense, he said, if a man should provide a pitcher of adulterated milk for his wife's breakfast table. Any changes made he did not think would be sustained by the Supreme Court. The law at present was not a perfect one and could be greatly improved. The change suggested was to add the words "deliver to" to the present law, which would insure a prosecution of milk drivers who delivered the adulterated product. Mr. Dole and Dr. Shors were appointed a committee to frame a law for presentation to the Legislature.

STREET WORK WILL GO RAPIDLY AHEAD

Crusher Able to Handle Rock at the Rate of 150 Cubic Yards per Day.

Crushed rock at the rate of 150 cubic yards per day began pouring out of the new rock crushing plant at Palama yesterday. The plant, which has been installed for the Public Works Department, will work steadily every week day and an ample supply for the needs of the streets will be forthcoming. The plant will furnish macadam material for the projected improvement of the entire length of King street from the Nuuanu stream to Kalihi.

The first work to be done in road-making with macadam from this plant will be to put in a road from the quarry to the Asylum road in order that the teams can work over that route in rain or shine. The department has begun the laying of curbing on King street from Liliuokalani's premises to the Asylum road, thus insuring an even stretch for the department's wagons. This is a narrow strip but is absolutely necessary at present.

Streets will be torn up only sufficient to keep the work moving. The macadam will be laid directly in the wake of the ploughing of the streets. The plant will also furnish sand for all the Government needs.

The machinery of the plant is run by an engineer, fireman, two feeders and one friction tender. The force at work on the quarry consists of free laborers and thirty prisoners, who are getting out rock for the crusher. More men will be added in a short time.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Program for the Commemoration of Victoria on Friday.
Rev. John Osborne will conduct the Victoria united memorial services at the Kawaiahao Church Friday afternoon, assisted by Reverend Messrs. Kincaid, Lee and Parker. The band will be in attendance and the Government offices will be closed in the afternoon. Governor Dole will be present. Following is the program:

Prelude, Funeral March.....Chopin
Hymn, "On the Resurrection Morning"
Psalms.....90 and 130
Lesson.....I Cor. xv., 20 v.
Hymn....."Rock of Ages"
Hymn....."Nearer, My God, to Thee"
Address.....Rev. J. Osborne
Hymn in Hawaiian, Jesu i Aloha Mau
Address.....Rev. H. H. Parker
Hymn....."O God, Our Help"
Address.....Rev. W. M. Kincaid
Hymn, Now the Laborer's Task Is O'er
Benediction.

Noted Theosophist Coming.
Col. Henry S. Olcott, the president-founder of The Theosophical Society, is expected to arrive by the Rio Janeiro on next Tuesday and will remain in the city a week. The local branch of The Theosophical Society is anticipating much pleasure, as the Colonel will lecture several times during his stay. At least two public lectures will be given, so others besides members of Aloha branch will have the privilege of hearing the most celebrated Theosophist now living.

HAWAII'S INSANE.

Detailed Report of the Asylum Here.

SUPERINTENDENT HERBERT'S FACTS

He Gives a Plain and Scientific Statement of Institution's Affairs.

D. R. GEORGE HERBERT, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, is supported by the Board of Health in his government of that institution. His management of the affairs of the asylum has caused the Board no uneasiness as to whether or not it is in good hands. Dr. Herbert submitted yesterday a lengthy report upon the history, inmates, treatment and general affairs of the asylum, which was accepted and the thanks of the Board extended to him for his faithful work, upon the motion of Member Cooper.

President Raymond, commenting upon the report, said: "I believe, as has been suggested, that it would be better to have a resident physician at the asylum. Under the circumstances, however, I would say that a short time ago I made a thorough examination of the asylum and the only criticism I had to offer was to congratulate Dr. Herbert for the conditions I found existing there. I believe it is the duty of the Board to endorse the report as presented. It is impracticable at present to have a resident physician and have the right sort of physician, for the reason that it would be a very expensive proposition. I doubt that the patients would receive better attention under such an arrangement than they do now."

"I believe the institution is perfectly satisfactory to the Board and to any reasonable-minded man. The Board of Health takes no cognizance of people who criticize such matters, knowing full well they are perfectly incompetent to pass any criticism. Many prominent physicians have visited the asylum and have complimented the state of affairs found there. When we know a man has done well and is doing right, the Board should come forth and protect him."

The following is Dr. Herbert's report in part:

FOUNDATION OF THE ASYLUM AND HISTORY.

Previous to the year 1882, the mentally afflicted were sent to jail to mingle with the felons and prisoners of all kinds; they were treated simply as dangerous characters to be kept away from the public; and it was not until this date (1882) the question was raised of setting aside a place for their care. Of course at this time the ratio of insane to the population was small. In 1882, after some discussion an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Minister of the Interior to provide lands and buildings suitable for the care and management of the insane and to call for appropriations necessary for their construction and maintenance. However, time passed, and it was not until September, 1884, that the matter was accomplished and the few (six) insane were removed from the prison to the asylum and placed under the care of Dr. Ford, superintendent, and Mr. Davison, assistant superintendent.

From now on it was a dark era, characterized by its want of systematic records—only a few notes being obtainable and these making but very distasteful reading—and it was not until Dr. Tucker took charge, in 1887, that, with the assistance of Mr. L. A. Thurston, things shaped themselves into a better course.

"Then followed the progressive steps of all similar institutions and advanced with the advancement in the treatment of these unfortunate sufferers—who, from being treated like animals driven into a pen where they could just take a limited amount of exercise and fresh air, and then being locked up in cells again for the rest of the twenty-four hours—have now as near a Paradise as most of us will reach. Bathing to absolute cleanliness and comfort; three good meals a day, and basking in the shade of the trees on the green lawns.

Supplied with comforts and cared for with gentleness; their general health tended to and each individual case treated according to its form of mental disease, in the effort to re-establish the balance of the mind and restore them to their homes, relatives and friends. Many of those now at the asylum have been there for many years and it is rarely, after three years, that recovery can take place, but until that time, in many cases, hope may be embraced and clung to. The spirit of evolution has entered here as elsewhere in nature, and man, here as elsewhere, is a "dynamic" is a sick man, to be cared for as such, not abused and battered about, but met with kindness, placed under the most improved hygienic and sanitary conditions; restrained with caution and gentleness, only when it becomes absolutely a necessity to prevent them from injuring themselves and others. Clothed and fed with the best that can be afforded—and what has been the result? From death and destruction of mind which was regarded as inevitable and invariably was so, the percentage of improvements and cures have increased so that lunacy, instead of being regarded as an offense or crime, is rightly added to our list of ailments that human flesh is heir to, just

as much as scarlet fever, Bright's disease, or others.

ETIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT.

The ratio of insanity to the population should be one of much satisfaction to the community, even though it is on the increase, as it is the world over. Look at us, a cosmopolitan crowd gathered together from everywhere on the face of the earth; the intermingling of all races, in all stations in life, of all trades and occupations, from the grossly ignorant to the most intelligent. Take these factors with the understanding also of the different ways of, and reasons for, their coming here, such as emigrants by the hundreds to plantations, with the bright prospect held out to them of making money in the new land; the crowding together on board ship and changes in manner of living. The excitement of individuals in their eager search for work, and fortune, in the far away little group of islands, so far away from home; the political strife of late years, with also war and rumors of war, not omitting the passage of troops bearing men to the front, a very few of whom (three or four) have been cared for at the asylum.

Also appreciate the fact that the excitement of the epidemics, both of cholera and plague, are much more felt in a small community like this and have been directly or indirectly responsible for several cases of mental aberration.

Take these factors, and it is remarkable that our list is so small, for it is recognized that just such conditions as these are prone to cause psychological disturbance associated with certain pathological states.

Among the most common of the pathological states are the alcoholic habit and syphilitic lesions. Our institution is no exception from others in the world, where the blame from one-half to two-thirds of the diseased brain is laid at their door. Here I wish to mention the chief difficulties of obtaining and giving the scientific explanation that could be of so much value, and that is, in the entire absence of the family history, for how can we ascertain the antecedents of some plantation Jap with no friends or relatives here, or who could extract anything of scientific interest in the life history of the Gilbert Islander from his unintelligent friends or family?

Another obstacle to research has been, as all acquainted here know, the antipathy of all nationalities to the performance of autopsies on the remains of their friends and relatives, and until the last few years, I was unable to make any examinations except in those cases where no one claimed the deceased.

It is noticeable that acute mania has attacked Hawaiians, Chinese and Japs chiefly, and that the Hawaiians have also a large number of chronic mania; for this they can thank the progress of civilization with its concomitant vices.

COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

This draws attention to the subject of commitment of the insane, the responsibility of which should not be placed on the shoulders of one man, but be in the hands of a Lunacy Commission, and special attention paid to commitments from outlying districts, which should carry the endorsement and personal observations of at least two physicians before the magistrate of the district.

DETENTION HOUSE.

Many cases could do better and possibly many saved were it feasible to have an intermediary station between the patient's home and asylum, where the freshly distorted brain, anxiously looking for fuel to consume its substance, or avoiding with equal anxiety anything in the nature of excitement, might be kept away from the howls and awkward antics of those beyond redemption. These alone are enough to scatter the few senses left in a recent case of mental affliction, and we have always endeavored as much as possible to avoid this contact and maintain separation as much as we could.

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES.

Artists pen 1, acrobat 1, boatbuilder 1, bookbinder 1, bartender 1, butcher 1, bookkeepers 2, clergymen 2, compositors 1, carpenters 5, clerks 7, chemist 1, domestic servants 8, dentists 2, engineer mining 1, farmers small 16, fireman 1, fish-dealer 1, gardeners 4, housewives (women) 28, hula dancer (woman) 1, hair-dresser 1, huckster 2, laborers 82, mechanics 7, piano-tuner 1, policeman 1, ranchers 5, seamen 3, storekeepers 5, soldiers 3, tailor 1, telephone operator 1, vagrant 1, well-borer 1, no occupation 56; total 292.

There are at the present time six wards in the asylum.

ATTENDANTS.

The force of attendants at present employed at the asylum are as follows: Two captains, 12 guards, 1 matron, 4 female nurses. They are divided into two watches of eight hours each. Their stations are: The captain of the watch, upon the veranda of the assistant superintendent's house, close to the entrance gate to the asylum, and who has general supervision of all the attendants upon his watch, and who are under his orders.

No. 1 Ward—Two guards; in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda of the ward; the other on the lawn directly in front of the ward. At night both are stationed on the veranda of their ward.

No. 2 Ward—One guard; in the daytime this guard is stationed on or in the vicinity of the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to guard the gate, if the captain (woman) 1, hair-dresser 1, huckster 2, laborers 82, mechanics 7, piano-tuner 1, policeman 1, ranchers 5, seamen 3, storekeepers 5, soldiers 3, tailor 1, telephone operator 1, vagrant 1, well-borer 1, no occupation 56; total 292.

No. 3 Ward—Two guards; in the daytime this guard is stationed on or in the vicinity of the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to guard the gate, if the captain (woman) 1, hair-dresser 1, huckster 2, laborers 82, mechanics 7, piano-tuner 1, policeman 1, ranchers 5, seamen 3, storekeepers 5, soldiers 3, tailor 1, telephone operator 1, vagrant 1, well-borer 1, no occupation 56; total 292.

SHOOTS A MAN.

E. S. Gill Tries To Kill Reporter Stevens.

PUTS A BULLET IN LATTER'S BODY

Assailant Republican Editor and Victim on Advertiser's Staff.

MORTIMER I. STEVENS, a reporter for the Advertiser, was shot last night by Edwin S. Gill, the editor of the Republican, in the office of that paper at Merchant street. One shot was fired by Gill from a 38-caliber revolver and the ball entered Stevens' leg just above the left hip and is still in the wound, as the doctors could not find it by probing. Unless unlooked for results follow the search for the bullet this morning Stevens will recover. Gill gave himself up at the police station about ten minutes after the shooting and was put in a cell.

He was released in an hour or so on bail of \$1,000 after being charged on the prison books with assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

The shooting was the outcome of an article and editorial in yesterday's Republican which reflected on the character of women friends of Stevens. The article and the editorial were as follows:

BE CAREFUL HOW
YE ENTERTAIN STRANGERS.
Especially When The Strangers Are Young Ladies Betrothed to Others Far Away Who Trust Them.

It would be well if certain young society men in Honolulu would remember that all is not gold that glitters. In other words, just because certain young ladies from abroad are admitted as the object of making goo-goo eyes, it does not signify that the aforesaid young men are the only ones.

Now it has come to pass that there are certain young ladies sojourning within the gates of Honolulu who have made a name-strike with several young men. The latter for the time being have laid by the ordinary duties of life, and are sitting up nights trying to think out nice and novel ways for entertaining the Mainland maidens. Bad as matters are at the best, there is one young man who is fast losing his heart. The young lady to whom he is paying particular attention seems so appreciative, too. She upbraids him for his prodigality, and tells the dear boy not to spend his money, in treats with him, implores, does everything, in fact, but refuse to accept his attention. All this time the one young man in the crowd is unmindful of the fact that even now, in far away Los Angeles, the engraver is working on a plate from which will soon be printed invitations announcing the young lady's marriage to a wealthy young Angeleno. And the gentleman in the land of sunshine, in passing to the demerol, thinks that his beloved is behaving as demurely as a soon-to-be-married young lady should.

The fair ones, when mildly reproached for their actions, put up such an innocent front that their would-be censors have not the heart to criticize them. A word of advice might not be out of place, in passing, to the demerol. It is this: When talking over your plans, girls, don't sit on the front piazza of your caravanary and deliberately make your plans in such a tone of voice that everyone within a radius of fifty feet knows exactly what you intend trying to do.

"BEWARE! SHE'S FOOLING THEE!"

It looks like a mighty mean thing to do to "tip-off" another fellow's game, but the Republican really cannot see the young men of the city devote their undivided attention to young ladies from the Mainland of whom they have but little knowledge. At one of the hotels there are three young ladies. They are here on a visit. They are pretty and dainty and accomplished, but the young men who swarm about them are wasting their time, for the ladies are all three to be married very, very shortly. We have this from an unimpeachable source—the young ladies themselves. For in the exuberance of their spirits over the jolly good time they have been having in this city they have taken nearly everybody in town into their confidence except the young men who are paying them suit. We do not mean to say that the young ladies have come to us and made a heart-to-heart confession of their little affairs, but the lanal of the hotel is large and its acoustic properties have considerably aided in the spreading of the news, by the careless, light-hearted way the girls have of discussing what Charley or Frank or Ben has done, or will do to make it pleasant for them. "Just to think of it," one of the girls said, "and I am to be married as soon as I get home."

The following is Stevens' statement of the incidents leading up to the affair as dictated by him at the Queen's hospital an hour after he had been shot and when he did not know but that he might die from his injury:

I called upon Mr. Gill, city editor of the Republican, in reference to an article which appeared in that paper yesterday morning, believing that he was going to follow up the story with more defamatory statements against the character of innocent parties. I left the office of the Advertiser at about 9 o'clock p. m. last evening

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