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VEILING OF THE PERRY MONUMENT

eresting Address of Rear Admiral Beardslee at the Place of Disembarkation.

peaks on the Spot Where His Old Commander Brought Civilization to the Hermit Empire.

HAMA, July 15.—Considering e unfavorable weather condi- s yesterday, the Beiyu-kai s Friends' Association) have to congratulate themselves on essful carrying out of the Per- ment unveiling ceremony at a yesterday. The arrange- had all been thoughtfully consid- ed, although the rain deterred m attending, those who did go warded by the interesting char- f the international event.

Japanese government was fully ed at the ceremony both by ials and in the naval arma- sting on the occasion. Among ables present were: General Katsura, Premier; Viscount Minister of the Imperial d Department; Viscount Eno- ry Councillor; Baron Yama- ice Minister of the Imperial d; Baron Kaneko Kentaro, of the Beiyu-kai, Mr. K. Su- or of Kanagawa Prefecture; gata, Director of the Reve- u in the Finance Depart- Nagasaki, Chief Secretary perial Household Department; oka and Mr. Kato, Ministers Mr. Kondo Rempei, President ppon Yusen Kaisha; Messrs. d Iwanaga, Directors of the usen Kaisha; Mr. Okura Ki- Mr. Yoshida, Private Secretary istry for Foreign Affairs; Mr. ayor of Yokohama; Mr. Wa- President of Yokohama Saiban- Minakami, Superintendent of Customs; Capt. Kaburagi, I. Takagi, Surgeon General, I. dmiral Yamamoto, Minister for Mr. Sone, Acting Minister of Affairs; Baron Kodama, Min- War; Mr. Hirata, Minister for ure and Commerce; Field Count Oyama, Lieut. Gen. Te- Vice Admiral Tsunoda, Mr. Vice Minister for Foreign Af- ear Admiral Uriu, Rear Admir- ura and Capt. Iditi, Chief of the Squadron, and many other d military officers in uniform, ers.

were five Japanese ships of war scene, the selection designed to e progress made in naval mat- this country. A little to the of the entrance to Uraga harbor Hatsuse and the Shikishima— o most modern Japanese war- both constructed in England— further south lay the Fuso-kan, s thought out of date, although me from England only in 1883. o corvettes, the Amaki and the of old-fashioned type, also con- with the splendid modern bat- s. The Amaki, which was one first warships built by Japan, constructed of wood from the ains of Amaki.

erica was represented in warships e flagship of the Asiatic Squad- the New York, the New Orleans the Yorktown. The officers of vessels attended in full uniform, there were also present a large rep- ation of the diplomatic bodies, be- numerous civilians including a er of ladies.

mbers of the Beiyu-kai (under auspices the commemoration was d out) and their invited guests, e number of some 500, were con- d to the scene from Yokohama by S. S. Hakuai Maru, kindly placed their disposal by the Nippon Yusen a. Accommodation of an ample had been made for 700 guests on d the comfortable steamer, and all were assembled on board at o'clock—many having come down Tokio—so well arranged were all appointments that the discomforts ent to the rain were forgotten. The s were received, as they passed the gangway between pillars decor- with flowers, by members of the u-kai reception committee, includ- Messrs. Y. Murota, chairman ister resident); B. W. Ariga, treas- R. Yamaguchi, assistant treasur- H. M. Yamamura and Otani Kahei. s were on board the Hakuai at hama and took part in the recep- of the guests at Kurihama along the following: Messrs. T. Sagawa- Y. Yamaguchi, S. Tsuraya, Sawaki, uzuki, O. Koinori, S. Sakurai, H. ada. Each guest was presented a neat badge in the national col- and speedily found that his mate- comfort had not been neglected. decks were protected with ample ings and refreshments both on the ward and return trips bountifully ded. Indeed, while the thanks of are due to the reception committee, gestion should also be made of the generosity of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in placing the ship free at the disposal of the Beiyu-kai. The officers—Captain Tsuji, Chief Officer Tominaga, Chief Engineer Kawaji and Purser S. Sugihara—gave every possible attention. To the last named, especially foreigners were indebted for special acts of kindness.

The weather was the all-absorbing subject as the Hakuai Maru started. After about an hour's steaming there was a break in the sullen skies and it was hoped that there might be a general clearing up. But such hopes were doomed to disappointment and when the Hakuai Maru rounded to at her destination in Uraga harbor at 11 o'clock the scene was discouraging. As a flotilla of launches put out to bring the guests ashore, the warships lying by saluted; there were some dismal attempts to set off rockets on shore, which was crowded to the water with Japanese, whose yellow umbrellas, closely "testudinated," presented a solid foreground to the open end of the horseshoe-shaped scene of the actual ceremony. The outer rim of the horseshoe is formed by the surrounding hills and in the center about 200 yards from the shore is the Perry monument. The monument had been surrounded by an enclosure open at the side towards the sea by an imposing torii gateway made of foliage. The monument itself, which was covered with a white cloth, occupied the center of the north side of the enclosure, the walls of which were composed of covered sheds for guests. Hither, landed by the launches from the Hakuai Maru, from the warships, from the Yokohama yachts drawn up in the berths assigned to them, headed by their flagship (Mr. Scidmore's Yamato Damashii), from Yokosuka and the neighborhood of Uraga itself, flocked the guests of the occasion. The Hakuai Maru contingent had been provided with a pier constructed of pontoons, whence a walk of a hundred yards up the beach brought them to the enclosure. Local enterprise had reared two effigies on the left-hand side of the entrance—one representing Commodore Perry and the other Toda Izu-nokami, supposed to be meeting. Commodore Perry's figure was at least startling if not ferocious. Within the sandy enclosure, whither the somewhat bedraggled guests were courteously shown to their seats by self-sacrificing members of the Beiyu-kai, there was a temporary lull, while the assemblage was being completed. The seats on the north end on either side of the monument had been set apart for the Japanese and American notables respectively. In one of the "boxes," to use a theatrical term, dressed in civilian costume, were General Viscount Katsura, Premier; Viscount Enomoto, who wore naval uniform and a mass of decorations, and many other leading Japanese, mostly in official dress. In the other were Baron Kaneko, President of the Beiyu-kai; Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States squadron on this station; Mr. E. C. Bellows, United States Consul General; Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Deputy Consul General, and a considerable contingent of officers from the ships. The other sides, except that towards the sea, were occupied by white-uniformed Japanese officers and by the Japanese and foreign civilian guests. Slowly the guests came in, the appearance of the ordinarily garbed arrival being varied by the entrance of a corps of cyclists and the distribution of fans by an enterprising Japanese firm. Shortly before noon a Japanese naval band (that of the Hatsuse) marched in and took up its station facing the memorial, in front of which was a roofed rostrum and platform from which the addresses were to be delivered. A strong guard of honor, consisting of about 500 men, landed from the Japanese ships, also arrived and formed up in two large companies behind the band and also fronting the monument.

At 12:04 p. m. the proceedings began, the band striking up a Japanese air, and Admiral Rodgers being conducted to the base of the monument, whence, first uncovering, he "broke out" the cords that had previously held a light cloth in front of the inscription, permitting the characters to appear to the spectators. This was loudly applauded.

The monument is a huge slab standing upon a square base of granite, and this again rests upon a large granite foundation rising some four feet above the ground and sloping gently upwards. The inscription on the side facing the sea was written by Marquis Ito, and consists of gilt characters, of which the following is a translation:

"This monument marks the landing-place of Commodore Perry, of the United States of North America.

"Marquis Ito Hirobumi, Highest Order of Merit."

On the reverse side were characters which has been built under the supervision of Mr. Otani Kahei, the contractor being Mr. Yokomizo Tomekichi, of Hinodecho, Yokohama, is of material obtained only from the six villages of Sagami. Also, it may be noted that the whole work is 33 feet high and weighs nineteen tons. The expense was about Y.5,000. From a pole beside the memorial depended two festoons of flags, and bunting was tastefully disposed in the enclosure and throughout the tiffin tent, the credit of which belongs to a party of bluejackets from the Amaki.

Rear Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N.

of which the following is a translation:

"Landed on the 14th June 6th year of Kayei. Constructed 14 July, 34th year of Meiji."

Below this is a translation of the inscription on the obverse.

It may be added that the monument,

Baron Kaneko Kentaro, president of the society, then read the opening address in Japanese, after which the guard of honor presented arms.

Owing to the illness of Col. A. E. Buck, United States minister, the address which he had prepared to read, was read by Mr. J. M. Ferguson, second secretary of the legation, as follows:

"Had some wise man of prophetic vision, a half century ago, foretold that Commodore Perry's coming to Japan with his ships, landing at this place, and having intercourse with the Japanese government, would be followed by so momentous consequences within fifty years as are now manifest, he would have been treated with derision. Nothing would have been more incredible. And yet, if the commodore had never approached these shores, some other similar incident might have followed with like result. The time was opportune and conditions were favorable for such a departure from the old and the beginning of a new era.

"That a nation with its peculiar civilization of more than 2,500 years, existing wholly within itself, with little if any contact with the outside world,

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"SUGAR KING" WOOD'S PRETTY FIANCEE HAS BEEN HERE

MISS GODDARD, the young singer whose engagement to S. Z. Wood has led the Examiner to call him a sugar king, is not a stranger to Honolulu, where she has visited her sister, Mrs. Cohen, wife of the manager of the Orpheum, and herself a singer and actress of some repute.

THE CRICKETERS AND BASE BALLERS ARE NOW AT ODDS

CRICKET is temporarily dead in Honolulu. A season begun under singularly brilliant auspices has had to be abandoned in its zenith. There has been no Saturday afternoon game for weeks and it will probably be weeks before an active resumption of the great game occurs.

The reason—no ground.

How about Makiki? one is prompted to ask.

The Makiki recreation ground, it is true, has been the happy hunting ground of cricketers since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. A season or so ago the Honolulu Cricket Club, having first obtained official permission, laid down a concrete wicket at its own expense on the Makiki ground and until a month ago pursued the even tenor of its way unmolested.

Then came the baseballers, and since the season started they have wolfed the ground every Saturday afternoon, a procedure which has resulted in the complete collapse of the cricket season.

The Makiki ground is a public recreation ground. This was conclusively proved a few years ago when the National Guard of Hawaii attempted to seize it for military purposes and got ignominiously turned down in their effort.

Being a public ground, the cricketers and baseballers have an equal right to the use of it. As things are today the baseballers are doing the dog in the manger act and the cricketers are debarred from indulging in their favorite pastime on Saturday afternoons.

With a little trouble the baseballers could arrange their diamond in such a way as not to interfere with the cricketers, but no, they prefer to have their diamond situated in close proximity to the concrete pitch. The result spells good-bye to the English game, which, by the way, is exceedingly popular in Honolulu and which numbers among its adherents many Americans and more than one native son.

The Honolulu Cricket Club does not claim the entire ground; all that it asks for is that its undoubted rights be respected.

The only other available baseball ground is the Oahu College campus. At the commencement of the season the principal of the college kindly granted the baseball league authorities leave to have league contests played at Punahou. One game was played and the permission was rescinded. Some untoward incident on the part of players or spectators was responsible for the withdrawal of the privilege. Now only games in which the Police nine is engaged may be played at Punahou. The principal of the college has stated that he has no fear but that when the Police players are engaged the proprieties will be observed.

There is no convenient place left to decide the league games but Makiki, and it certainly seems a small request on the part of the cricketers that when the baseballers want to use the ground they shall at any rate endeavor to meet them half way and observe the unwritten laws which govern the etiquette of a gentleman's pastime.

The trouble seems to be that the baseball league lacks officers versed in the common courtesies of the field and energetic enough to see them extended to brother sportsmen.

Capt. R. A. Jordan of the cricket club has repeatedly approached President Chillingworth of the league on the subject, but while the latter has always manifested a disposition to do the right thing, he seems to sadly lack the backing and co-operation of his fellow officers of the league.

Meanwhile good cricket is being temporarily discounted by indifferent baseball.

MOONSHINE STILLS BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Kalihi Okolehao Makers Captured and Their Plants Are Dismantled.

Primitive Machinery of the Makers of the Illicit Liquor and Unique Hiding Place Was Found by Chillingworth.

TWO moonshine stills were captured at Kalihi yesterday by Deputy High Sheriff Charles F. Chillingworth. One was in operation, and the man operating it was taken in the act. The other was dismantled temporarily, as the mash was not ready for use.

The illicit liquor-makers were working in entirely different ways, yet within 500 yards of each other, at Puuhale; one in a little shed, the other in a most ingeniously contrived retreat beneath the lantana. The two distilleries lie makai of King street and between the property of Allan Herbert and Judge Wilcox. The capture is the result of almost a month's work on the part of the Deputy Sheriff and his men, broken only by the absence of the captor in Maui, during which time the watch was kept for him by his men without result, but yet furnishing added evidence, acting upon which the successful descent was made.

Five persons were arrested. These are: George Kailiuli and Joseph Mendes, the proprietors; John Cavalho, helper of the latter; a Japanese, Soto, who worked for Kailiuli, and John Richards, whose presence, with a bottle of the illicit liquor, furnished the clue which led to the most unique capture which has yet been made by the local police. One of this number only has been able to give bail. Wiki, a native property owner, furnished the bonds in $1,000 for Kailiuli. Richards is held as a witness. They will be arraigned this morning. The offense against the laws of the Territory is punishable by imprisonment for from three months to one year and fine of from $100 to $1,000. The Federal authorities cannot now take the case from the Territorial officers, and the glory for the excellent work lies with the Deputy Sheriff.

It was within the month that the Deputy Sheriff had his attention called to the existence of too much liquor in Kalihi, through the death of one of Judge Wilcox's men, and he began the search for the moonshiners. It was a hard task, for the hours at his command for the work were few. The first location which was carefully watched was a half mile away from that in which the stills were finally found. But with the aid of Policemen Kaelikai and Ah On a constant watch was kept upon the entire vicinity, the presence of smoke where it should not be, being the evidence sought. Several days ago the Puuhale location was decided to be the proper one, and attention centered there.

Yesterday afternoon Chillingworth took his men and went to Allan Herbert's place. The three went out into the fields behind the cluster of houses where Mendes makes his home. There are three residences and a small shed, from the makai end of which protrudes a small pipe. It was not until half past 1 o'clock that Chillingworth heard from Ah On the word "Uahi," and at once the active chase began. The three made a rush for the little shed, but they did not all get there at once.

The Deputy Sheriff was going into the front yard when he saw approaching a young man, Richards. He had a bottle in his hand and when taxed with the possession of okolehao admitted it and said that he had got it from "Hanakeoki." The boy was taken into custody and the descent upon Mendes was continued. Cavalho was in the shed, keeping up the fire under the still—caught in the act, in fact. Mendes was found in the yard and the two were taken into custody. Leaving the men in charge of one of his officers, Chillingworth went to Kailiuli's house and following a well-defined path searched for the still which he now knew was close at hand. Winding about and finally disappearing under an arbor of lantana boughs, the path led to a place where five barrels of mash and a furnace showed the use to which the place was put, so the owner was taken in, as well as the Japanese, who had given the bottle of spirits to Richards. The boy, the Japanese, and Mendes were sent up to the station while the others were detained awaiting the arrival of a dray to take away the evidence of distilling and Dr. Shorey, of the Board of Health, who was wanted to inspect the stills so as to be able to give evidence in the cases.

The still of Mendes was the most scientific. It was made of a copper kettle which would hold about ten gallons. As a cover there had been made a conical cover terminating in a gooseneck spout, which turned down to meet a pipe, which acted as the worm. This pipe had an outer covering with a funnel at one end and a drip cock at the other, for the purpose of providing for a stream of water when the flow of the steam was so great, or the pipe became so hot, that the condensation was not complete. The liquor dripped into a bucket from the end of the copper pipe and even up to the time the still was dismantled there was a constant flow.

The still is so primitive that it is provided with no opening for the purpose of filling it, but must be taken apart. The conical top is removed for this purpose, and the two pieces were joined, when the Sheriff took them, with a paste of flour. The goose-neck spout was joined to the top in the same way. There was no attempt at concealment, for the shed was open on the side toward the houses in the yard and the still was placed opposite the door, in plain sight of any casual visitor. In one corner was a shelf which held various cooking utensils which were of use in case of surprise, for the plan was to take off and secrete the top of the still, roll the pipe which did duty as the worm, behind the boxes on which it was placed, and the cooking going on would pass muster for another purpose than the making of liquor. But Chillingworth was too quick for anything to be done, and the entire outfit was in place when the capture was made.

Spread about the little shed were all the necessaries for the distillery. On one side were five barrels containing the mash which was in process of fermentation. In one corner there were three two-gallon kegs containing the liquor which had been taken off first and given the name of number one. Two demijohns were full of the number two okolehao, and on a ledge there were five bottles of the liquor, ready for sale.

The stillhouse of Kailuili is one of the most unique ever seen. It is located in a lantana thicket, and the proprietor showed great ingenuity in all of his arrangements. The approach is through a banana patch, the path from the house leading through the trees, and having many branches. At the base of one of these, covered with old leaves, was found the end of a piece of stovepipe. More than a hundred yards away, for the path doubles upon itself, the entrance to the stillhouse is located. The lantana has been cut out until there is a tunnel which runs back toward the house for fifty yards and ends in an arbor of fifteen feet in diameter, the boughs of the lantana being supported by a half dozen props. The roof is of the shrub, here and there patched with burlaps, from sugar bags. The roof is less than six feet above the ground, but then Kailuili is not a tall man.

In the center of the space is the primitive furnace. It consists only of a hole in the ground, covered with strips of iron, the conduit at the back for the smoke being connected with an iron water pipe, which leads forty feet away to where the opening was found at the root of the banana plant. Nothing could be more primitive than the still. Over the furnace was a copper pan with a capacity of ten gallons. Inverted over it and fitting into it sufficiently to leave a space for the cementing of the two together with mud, was a half barrel. From one side of this there ran a copper pipe one inch in diameter. This was straight, and passed through a trough which was filled with water, thus furnishing the degree of cold necessary to the condensation of the steam from the still. There were no means of filling this trough but with buckets, and the drip was caught in a bucket at the end of the pipe.

Off to one side were the four barrels of mash which furnished the stock of the distillery, while beside them was a sunken barrel which held the water supply. As the purest water must be used, Kailuili carried this from a spring which is on Judge Wilcox's grounds, or from a well there, and filling the tank which was placed at his residence, had a pipe line running to his stillhouse. Primitive, but compact, there was nothing which could add to the efficiency of the little still that was wanting. There were none of the supplies in the house except a bag of bran, as the mash which was found had been made last Saturday.

Kailuili, who declared that he made the stuff for fun, seemed to have had all of it that he needed. Along the tunnel, cleverly concealed, was an exit, which would allow him to leave the main path and escape out into the bed of the river, upon the bank of which his house was placed. But of all his contrivances the most perfect and simple was the alarm arrangement. From the house there was stretched a stout string, which was there fixed tightly. Hanging over the cooling trough at the stillhouse end was a small bag containing rocks. The string played over a pulley, and was carefully guarded against any chance of becoming caught. The alarm consisted in the

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