



THE MIKADO IS TOASTED

Banquet Given at the Japanese Consulate.

"BANZAIS" FOR THE EMPEROR

The President and Governor Remembered—Consul and Mme. Saito Entertain.

HIS IMPERIAL Japanese Majesty's Consul, Hon. Miki Saito, and his wife were the hosts at a banquet given last evening at the Imperial Consulate on Nuuanu avenue, at which about two hundred and fifty of the representative Japanese officials, business men and capitalists were present. The entrances and circular driveways leading to the front piazza were lighted by Japanese lanterns, all of which bore the sun-disk and rays of the national flag of Japan. The long strings of lanterns reaching from the trees which border the sidewalk and festooning the veranda showed the brilliant hues of the red and white bunting which was draped from pillar to pillar. Above the entrance where the guests were received, the yellow conventional chrysanthemum, symbolic of the imperial authority, gleamed brightly. The consulate was brilliantly lighted displaying to advantage the decorations of palm branches, ferns and chrysanthemums, relieved here and there by the bright colors of the flag.

The guests, in evening dress, were received at the main entrance by two attaches of the consulate and conducted with ceremony through the hallway to the portals leading to the reception parlors. Consul Miki Saito, Madame Saito, Vice-Consul Okabe, Madame Okabe, Mr. S. P. Sacko, Mr. S. Yoshio, Mr. S. Nagasawa and Mr. S. Mori, stood in line before a background of greenery with a dash of the yellow chrysanthemum flowers in full bloom. The Consul and his wife were most cordial in their reception of the guests. The latter after paying their respects passed out into the dining-hall and thence to the rear lawn, where a large marquee had been erected, beneath which were seven long tables laden with toothsome delicacies. The gentlemen were given temporary seats to one side of the tables, while the ladies were entertained in the parlors of the consulate, until all the guests had been received.

Rarely has such a pretty sylvan and garden scene been presented in Honolulu for an evening entertainment as that at the Consulate. The marquee covered the entire open space between the small office buildings and everywhere the national colors of the Mikado's realm were on view. The offices and fences were hidden behind long strips of bunting, with here and there, in vivid contrast, a curtain of palest blue and white in Venetian stripes. The prettiest sight of all was the array of chrysanthemums in full bloom arranged with dainty grace by Madame Saito. The flowers have been carefully trained under her supervision until they had attained a size seldom seen in Honolulu. They were arranged in three tiers, with masses of ferns and leaves between. In order that the rich yellow would be brought out at its best, above this charming conservatory setting large Japanese lanterns with flower designs traced upon the transparent coverings, shed a soft light.

The tables were laden with the choicest viands of the season, with cold meats, salads, sandwiches and cake, while the glasses were kept filled to the brim with punch. Lager was also served. As all the guests with one or two exceptions were Japanese the white chopsticks were used. Seating arrangements were made for the ladies' table, over which Madame Saito presided, while the gentleman partook of the establish standing at their places.

At 7:30 o'clock Consul Saito and Madame Saito entered the marquee, followed by the ladies, who took their places around the table, and at a given signal from Mrs. Saito seated themselves. The gentlemen then took their places, the glasses were filled with punch, and a general health toast was drunk. The glasses were once more filled, and Consul Saito, stepping to a place in full view of his guests, called for three cheers for the Japanese Emperor, and with a hearty "banzai," or "long life," the toast was drunk and repeated with a will. After a short interval the consul proposed a similar toast for the President of the United States, and later for the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the toasts. Mr. Iminishi, on behalf of the guests, arose and with uplifted glass, thanked the consul and his wife for their kindness in inviting the Japanese people to honor the Emperor's birthday, and

SCHLEY SMILINGLY FACES HIS CRITICS.

The Man Who Sent Cervera's Ships to a Swift Finish Now Awaits Verdict on His Own Fate.



Big guns and smoking charges did not daunt the hero of Santiago when he had to face a grim enemy on the rolling main. Firm and self-reliant as on the day when the fate of Cuba's freedom was sealed by his act, the old sea dog now faces the legal guns and perhaps smokeless charges which he has demanded the right to face.

proposed a hearty "banzai" for Madame Saito. The consul thanked the guests on behalf of his wife, saying that she desired to thank the people for attending, as it was for their kindness in responding to the invitation that she derived pleasure on such an auspicious occasion. Mr. Iminishi followed with a toast for Vice Consul Okabe and his wife, and the consulate staff.

The consul announced that an entertainment would follow, and nominated Mr. Shioda as general in chief of the same. Mr. Shioda made a humorous speech in reply, saying that he had been elected a general, but he did not have a single soldier to command, and therefore the honor seemed an empty one. He, however, elected an army of one man in the person of Dr. Haida, whom he designated to attend a concert phonograph which was placed near the chrysanthemum display. The first cylinder was a piece entitled "Tenchoetsu," the Emperor's birthday, which elicited tumultuous applause. This was followed by a funny story, told by Mr. Ochi, the central figure in the same being Mr. Ishigawa. The "Kimigayo," or national anthem, was then rendered on the phonograph. The 350 guests singing in accompaniment, Mr. Susumajo wearing a peculiar shoulder cape, followed with a poem which he chanted. Mr. Kimeni-

(Continued on Page 2.)

CORONER'S JURY BRINGS IN ITS WOOD ALCOHOL VERDICT

The coroner's inquest over Holopii, the native who died from the effects of drinking wood alcohol, was held last night at 7:30 p. m. The jury had to go to the Queen's Hospital, where the only witness examined, George Apili, also a wood-alcohol victim, lay seriously ill. Apili was a very sick man when he was taken to the hospital, and was totally blind. Yesterday he was better, however, and though he was not able to distinguish things, he could tell the difference between light and shade. He testified that on Thursday of last week he was at work outside of Bertelman's home while the deceased, Holopii, and a native called O'Shea were working inside. O'Shea called Apili and gave him a drink of whiskey, whereupon he showed him a demijohn of wood alcohol and asked him if he knew how to mix it so as to make it fit to drink. Apili said that he did, and took a bottle into which he mixed one-fourth wood alcohol and three-fourths of water. Of this mixture he himself drank first three-fourths of a glass and later half a glass. O'Shea

drank half a glass and Holopii drank what was left in the bottle, which was quite a quantity. After this O'Shea took an empty demijohn and one containing wood alcohol, and all three went off as far as Spreckels' bank, where Apili asked O'Shea to give him some of the wood alcohol. O'Shea filled his lunch pail with the stuff, giving him about one gallon, with which Apili went home. The next day Apili fell sick and was blind, so thinking that salts would be a good thing for his case, he took a good sized dose of them. Later on, however, when he heard of Holopii's death, he got frightened and was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where he now is. The jury returned to the office of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, where the medical evidence was heard. The following verdict was returned: That the said Holopii, male Hawaiian, came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 21 day of November, A. D. 1901, from drinking wood alcohol, said wood alcohol having been taken by said Holopii voluntarily and without intent to commit suicide. And this jury would recommend that persons dealing in or having in their

possession poison known as wood alcohol should take precautions that none other than responsible persons have access to it. CHAS. F. CHILLINGWORTH, Coroner.

Signed A. E. MURPHY, ALLEN DUNN, E. K. DUVALCHELLE, C. B. LEMON, CHESTER SMITH, J. H. McDONOUGH.

Leprosy Not Due to Mosquitoes.

There is not the slightest evidence that any species of mosquito existing in the Hawaiian Islands is capable of propagating any infectious disease. The Culex Anopheles, which transmits malarial fever, is not found here. Nor is the other species which is proved to communicate yellow fever. Leprosy is but slightly contagious, although a terrible and incurable disease. It is well established that its chief means of infection is by the secretions of the mouth, transmitted by kissing, by smoking pipes together, and by eating with the fingers from the same dish, to which practices the Hawaiians are greatly addicted, and therefore have been terrible sufferers from leprosy. Other races very rarely contract the disease.—The Friend.

SAFETY IN CUT WIRES

Use the Axe on a Burning Copper End.

LIVE CONDUCTOR A GREAT MENACE

Superintendent Corcoran Discusses Quickest Plan to do Away With a Sputtering Telephone.

WHAT is to be done by a household when a telephone discharges electricity from a cross-wire?

What is to be done if a live wire falls in such a way as to threaten one's home with fire?

Live wires sputtering about the sidewalks, menacing the lives of all foot passengers, twisting upon the roadways, endangering the people passing in vehicles, promise to be even more in evidence during these winter months than during the season passing, if the ideas of the managers of the electric companies are correct, as the winds and rains will bring tree boughs down upon the electric light wires and form arcs which will burn the wires and permit the living ends to fall to the ground.

Owing to the crossing of so many telephone wires and lighting wires, the high current of the latter is often communicated to the former and the result is not only burned out instruments, but as well often serious frights to the people and in some cases danger of fire where the telephones are placed close to dry wooden partitions. In addition to the scare the danger makes it necessary that every one should know at least what may be done quickly for the protection of the house, in so far as one who has not appliances to handle live wires may act.

"Our telephones have ample protection from a crossing with a light current," said J. H. Corcoran, superintendent of the telephone company, last evening. "We have fuses in each instrument and at the cable heads, as well as upon our switch boards. The fuse which is in the instrument will blow up at seven-tenths of an ampere, which is a very low current indeed. In case however there is an arcing caused by the contact of the wires above the instrument, an easy and safe way is to simply take a hatchet, with a dry handle, and cut the wires above the point where the contact is formed.

"Ordinarily, there will be no need of this, but in isolated cases there may come a time when the wires lose their insulation and touch so as to form an arc. There would be no danger to one so cutting a wire unless there was a contact with the metal which touches the wire. Of course one must not use iron or steel pliers, or a pair of scissors, or anything which is a conductor of electricity, or he will get a nasty shock. Once the wires are cut there is little danger of any more trouble, for the insulation is very good and the copper will not be in contact.

"When a light wire falls the same thing should be done. The wire should be cut and the free end put in a dry high place where it cannot touch anything which will form a ground. Any one who will take an axe with a dry handle may cut the wires without any danger of a shock. The wires should be cut as high as possible from the ground, and if one can take a stick and put the end in a dry place where it does not touch the ground, there will be no further danger.

"Of course the moment the contact of the live wire with the ground is ended there is no more danger from fire, though the danger to one who touches it is as great of course. The completion of the current by grounding is what causes the trouble. The danger too is much greater during the wet season for then the electricity may be carried by otherwise non-conductors."

The fact that the current is not shut off by the electric company when there is a falling of a live wire, has been very much discussed, and it is probable that under the new wiring plans there will be less danger than formerly. The circuits are so arranged that they may be shut off with greater ease and less discomfort to others using current from the same wires. The small circuits will permit the shutting off of the power without cutting out so many users as of old.