

Commercial



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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAY FAVOR DEMOCRACY

Suggestion That a Non-Partisan Run.

GREAT PARTIES MAY YET AGREE

Plan for Saving Time, Energy and Money Until the Fall.

Democracy may be the residuary legatee of the two leading parties of the Territory, if the plan to escape the fighting of a campaign for the Fourth District vacancy ever passes the speculative stage. Where the Republicans and Home Rulers are trying to escape the contest, they may reach a conclusion which will result in the certain choice of a Democrat.

The plan which promises to find great favor among the conservative men of both parties, is that of Jonab Kalaniana'ole, who is the chairman of the special committee of the Home Rulers, which has full powers to act in the matter of the Fourth District vacancy. The committee has the credentials which show that any arrangement which it enters into must be recognized by the executive committee, and the fact that there has been no nomination by the committee, is the result of the belief on the part of Prince Ka'ulāi'oa, that the making of a fight now would be bad policy on the part of both parties.

The proposition which may soon be formally set before the Republican committee named at the last meeting of the Fourth District convention, contemplates the making of a joint nomination of some man who is not objectionable to either of the larger parties, one who has not been identified with either of them, and whose election cannot be taken as a victory by either party. The scheme is thus practically to throw the choice to a Democrat, as there is probably no single man in the district who has not taken sides with one or the other of the parties.

Prince Cupid explained, in discussing the proposal, that there would be no political advantage in making a hard fight at this time, as it would simply take the time and money of the leaders, while the recompense for the man who would make the race would be nil. Eliminate the advantage which might come from the winning of the election, and there would be neither party spending any money, which would mean that the sinews of war would be saved for the fall campaign. The subject was placed before Secretary Fisher, of the Republican Territorial committee, and he said that he thought this would afford a way out of the matter, as the two parties might thereby agree to the conditions and elect some good man, who would be non-partisan in his feelings, as between the two great parties in the field. The absence of rivalry would reduce the fight to a love feast, and there would be no dissipation of energy for a purpose which was not worth the expenditure.

E. A. Andrews said that he would certainly consider any such a proposal seriously, and that in his opinion it would afford a way out of the dilemma, for there are several men in the parties who would be acceptable to both sides. For his part, he said, he believed that there might be such an understanding, and that the result would be well worth the time for its being worked out.

The committee, on the part of the Republicans, appointed for the purpose of taking care of the matters of the Fourth District, is composed of Chairman Gear, J. D. McVeigh and L. A. Andrews, while the Home Rulers are in the hands of Jonab Kalaniana'ole, Senator Kalanokalani, Carlos Long, W. P. Erving and John Emmeloth.

A Trip to Honolulu.

A handsomely bound volume of 327 pages, called "Honolulu: The Greatest Pilgrimage of the Mystic Shrine," by Charles Chipman, has been received in Honolulu. Its name indicates its contents. The story of the pilgrimage is well told, partly by drawing generously from the contemporary accounts of the advertiser. Many half-tone pictures appear.

FIGHTING PROGRESS BY PROXY



Get on the Track, You Chink, and Stop That Car.

KONA MEN MAY SECURE MONEY

Stockholders and Creditors in Conference—Judge's Memory Criticised.

Stockholders of Kona Plantation are hopeful that they will now be able to make arrangements which will permit the estate to be operated. The discharge of the receiver gives to the stockholders a week in which to arrange for the payment of the fees allowed, and the negotiations which are now going forward have for their object the securing of an assignment of all claims against the plantation, so that there may be an arrangement effected which will permit the estate to be run without paying the heavy bills which are now outstanding. The receiver figured that there would have to be in the neighborhood of \$125,000 paid out at once, to secure the running of the mill and the shipment of the cane. This would go in about the following sums: For the railroad, \$60,000; for payments to planters under contracts, \$30,000; for wire rope conveyors or trolleys, \$10,000; for rolling stock, \$10,000; for incidentals, \$5,000. It is the expectation that these claims may be materially reduced by the agreement of the creditors to permit them to file without pressing for the present.

The stockholders of the company who advised the placing of the case in the hands of the court, are of opinion that the statement of the Judge that he would not agree to any slide, and that he was not consulted, but that the creditors were trying to run him, must be attributed to lack of memory. One of the stockholders said yesterday that the judge had been approached and asked what he thought of S. M. Damon for the place of receiver, and that the answer was that he was the very man for the place, and there was such an air of truth in the statement that the interlocutor subsequently made this statement that there could be no slip up in the matter.

It is said that it was on the strength of such assertions that the agents and large stockholders brought the suit, and they are now delighted to have the matter out of the hands of the court, for they do not think it will be permitted to fail.

There will be meetings today between the creditors and their attorneys and an effort will be made to make the final catching up of an agreement.

The St. Paul railroad has made a cut in the price of sleeping car berths. The St. Paul does not use Pullmans, and the other railroads may follow suit.

KAMAAINA RETURNS AFTER THIRTY YEARS ABSENCE

Dr. Albert B. Clark, who has been away from the Islands for 33 years, is back in Honolulu renewing the friendships of his boyhood. Dr. Clark departed for the mainland in 1869, but the remembrance of his early life here has always been strong within him, and at last he succumbed to the attractions which the Islands held for him, and returned intending to stay.

When Dr. Clark left Honolulu the harbor was filled with whaling ships. Sugar was not such an important industry then that it could be called a factor in our trade. Honolulu itself was hardly more than a straggling village with its limits held to what is now largely the business district.

The kamaaina was reminiscent when seen yesterday by a reporter, and he told of many interesting features of life in Honolulu a generation ago. He was born at Waikuku, but made his home mostly at Honolulu. The last two years of his residence in the Islands was as superintendent of Onomea plantation, Hilo. He went to Chicago, and was there when the great fire of 1871 occurred. He lived on the West Side, however, and did not suffer any loss. He went there with the intention of returning to Honolulu, but was persuaded to remain and take up the profession of dentistry and he has been practicing there ever since. He will now take up his practice here. He is president of the Dental Society of Illinois, the oldest organization of the kind there, and is a member of the State Dental Society.

"When I left here in 1869, Honolulu was a very small place," said Dr. Clark. "We all knew each other here; everybody knew his neighbor. It was a small and pleasant place in which to live; in fact, it was delightful. Previous to my departure the business was largely that coming from whaling. The sugar business was just commencing. I can remember seeing over 100 whaling ships in the harbor. They came in from the North Pacific in the fall, and generally remained here while the Arctic and Behring were frozen and dangerous. Honolulu was then a pretty lively port with sailors all over town. But the whaling business began to die out and the sugar business to assume a little importance, and when I left there were signs of the latter becoming the greatest industry.

"I find that Honolulu has completely changed since my departure. The prosperity here has impressed me, greatly; there seems to be so much stir and growth, much more than I looked forward to, although I have kept in pretty close touch with the Islands during my absence. J. B. Atherton's place on King and Alapai streets was on the edge of the town, and between that and Punahou College there was nothing but prairie. No one but a few natives lived there.

Beretania street was but a road, which connected with Punahou street, which in turn connected with the college. King street was also a road, which turned down to Waikiki. At Waikiki there were a few coconut groves and a few natives living around. We used to ride horses to the beach and jump in for a swim, and there was no one living about to see us. At Punahou there were but a few people living near the college. On one side of King street there were a few small taro patches.

"Fort street was not much then. There was little business on it, but it only went as far as Merchant street, above which were private residences. The old Fort street church was then at the corner of Beretania and Fort streets, and Nuuanu valley, in reality, commenced there. Kukul street was one of the prettiest residence streets in the city, and I was surprised on going through it the other day to find it inhabited mostly by Chinese and Japanese. Nuuanu street was lined with Chinese stores, as far as Beretania street, with a few American stores, but then there was one store where there are now a dozen. Dickson had a lumber yard at Fort and Queen streets. The old fort had been destroyed before I left and the Esplanade filled in. We boys thought they were making an awful lot of new land when that part of the harbor was reclaimed. Punchbowl was a barren waste; no one lived up there. I attended the old Royal School when a youngster. There were few houses beyond where General Miller's house and Liliuokalani's present residence stand. Across the river the prison was about the only building to be seen. Liliha street had just been opened before I left, and I remember riding up it on horseback. We lived near Kawalahou church, and that section was considered about on the limits of the town.

"The royal family lived in the old palace, the predecessor of the present capitol. It was not a pretentious affair, but we thought it was a fine building—it was of stone, I believe. I was a member of the Rifle Company when Kamehameha IV died, and I remember standing on guard at the front entrance for a whole day while the remains of the king were lying in state in the central hallway.

"Steamer traffic was only just beginning between San Francisco and Honolulu. The first voyage I made to San Francisco was in a sailing vessel, and most all travel was done on sailing ships. Just before my departure the steamship line was established, and I went away on one of the fast vessels. They did not come often in those days, and news of the outside world was received at long intervals. Of course we had steam men-of-war in our ports, and the United States almost always had a vessel stationed here. In those days there was considerable jealousy among the nations over Hawaii, and they kept tab on each other by stationing steam warships here. The social life, too, has changed. Then there were Americans and Hawaiians, but today the nationalities are so greatly increased and the mixtures of the races has gone on until it is difficult to tell who some of the people are. I have been greatly interested in studying them since my return.

"To my mind, the outlook for the Islands seems the best. Their future is only beginning. The Nicaragua canal, which is bound to be finished in time, is going to make a great opening in trade for these Islands. I have recently been in Hilo and in Kaula, and have been in touch with many of the old residents. Some of them are inclined to look on the blue side of things, but I don't see anything to be blue about. Honolulu did have a boom a short time ago, and there is naturally bound to be a reaction. The pendulum must swing back. The plantations are firmly established. The people here have been so used to receiving enormous dividends that it seems a hardship to have them cut down, but dividends, no matter how small, show prosperity. I don't believe this country wants to favor obtaining one class of laborers for the plantations, such as the Japanese, for instance. This is a rich country. An enormous amount of sugar is grown here, and more can be raised. Hawaii is all right, and has a splendid commercial future.

Dr. Clark has established his dentistry office on the corner of Miller and Beretania streets, since his return from Kaula, where he went in company with his old friend, H. P. Baldwin.

GROWTH OF THE Y. W. C. A.

Membership is Rapidly Increasing and the Association is Quite Popular.

A noon song service will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association today during the lunch hour. These services are becoming more and more popular. The lunches also attract. Ladies find the rooms convenient places in which to get a light noon repast while they are down town shopping. The rooms are cozy and the lunches dainty, and prices as reasonable as possible. For the members of the association fifteen cents is charged, and for non-members twenty cents.

Additions are constantly being made to the furnishings of the rooms, the idea being to make them cozy and attractive. The association is steadily growing in numbers and usefulness. There are now 459 names on the rolls. Miss Louise Boardman will give lessons in embroidery for the association on Monday evenings from 7 to 8, and those who wish to join are requested to notify the secretary, Mrs. A. N. Sanford will also continue her classes in lace making. The secretary wishes those who desire to join would notify her promptly so that a definite time for the work can be set. In each class the terms are \$1.50 for ten lessons.

The young ladies of the association are now busy raising a fund for the purchase of an organ for the rooms. Thus far the organ used has been loaned by Theodore Richards. More than half the required amount has already been raised.

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STILES IS SHOCKED

Receives a Heavy Voltage at Ainahau.

PICKS LIVE WIRE FROM GROUND

Becomes Unconscious But Revives Under Treatment—Left Hand Seriously Burned.

Edmund Stiles, a bookkeeper for Spreckels & Company, had a narrow escape from instant death at Ainahau last evening. He received a shock of electricity, which, estimated from the conditions existing, must have been in the neighborhood of 1,000 volts, and his life was saved by the prompt action of the linemen and the others who were about.

The immediate cause of the accident was the breaking of the lines which furnish light to the home of Governor Cleghorn, at Waikiki. Owing to the distance from the main road, and the fact that there is so much foliage in the two residences, that of the Princes, and that of Gov. Cleghorn, which would cause great loss of electricity in a low tension line, the high power wires are carried to a transformer, which is located inside the grounds. There is little travel in the private road, and the line is so carried that there is the least possible chance of a break.

Last evening there was a call for the trouble man from the light company at 7 o'clock, as the lights which had been burning for some time had gone out. When lineman William Carey arrived he found that the line had broken just inside the yard at Aina-hau, and that the two ends of the wire were lying in the bushes. He at once cleared the one which led from the road, taking the end of the wire to carry it up the pole and tap it in there. He directed every one to keep away from the wires, as they were alive. There was a small gathering about to see the operation of handling live wires, among those at hand being Mr. Stiles, who was visiting at the residence of the Governor.

Carey had only just begun to make his ascent when he heard a shout and saw that Mr. Stiles had reached into the bushes and taken hold of the end of the wire. The man was stiffening up from the shock and no one had got to his relief before the lineman had reached him and drawn from his hand the wire which had been grasped about a foot from the end. When the wire had been taken away Stiles dropped to the ground unconscious.

He was picked up and carried into the house and artificial respiration set up, and the body rubbed with alcohol. Dr. Mays was called and told over the telephone what was being done and he advised the continuation of the treatment. By the time the physician arrived the work of resuscitation had been effective, and Mr. Stiles was able to sit up. He received a very painful burn in the palm of the left hand, with which he grasped the wire, and this proved to be the only serious effect which he suffered from the experience. Later in the evening when his wound had been dressed, Mr. Stiles was pronounced out of all danger by his attendant. He said he was feeling no ill effects, the sensation being much that of recovery from faint.

Superintendent Hudson of the Hawaiian Electric Company, was there as soon as he could get out after notification of the accident, but he found that the injured man was all right when he arrived. The lights had not been turned on, however, as Governor Cleghorn had asked that the work be stopped when the accident occurred. Mr. Hudson said last evening that there was no way to account for the occurrence other than that Mr. Stiles had not heard the warning of the lineman, and had seen the wire and picked it up to be of service. The break was due, he said, to the wind having chafed the wire with some branch and it gave way under the pressure of last evening.