

# Commercial



# Advertiser

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## KILAUEA'S OUTBREAK

### The Sight as Seen By Landlord Waldron.

## LAVA SLOPS OVER FROM THE CRATER

### Matter of Fact Statement of What Is Doing in Pele's Domain.

**V**OLCANO HOUSE, June 8.—Dear Sir: Yours of June 2 received. I am pleased to inform you that the crater is now active. Sunday, June 1, at 10 a. m., there was observed an outburst of gases, red dust and black smoke from Halemauau; at noon another outburst of gases was noticed. In going down nothing could be seen in the pit on account of the dense smoke. The black lava around the pit was covered with a fine red dust.

The following Monday and Tuesday, nothing unusual. But at about 10:30 p. m. Tuesday a faint glow was seen over Halemauau, which kept getting brighter. On going over it was found that a small stream of lava had broken out on the southwest or Kau side of the pit and running down to the bottom, forming a small lake. There is still considerable amount of smoke, which seems unprecedented when there is no.

This evening the sight was grand. A party of English tourists saw it. The way it is now acting the fire will continue for some time.

From the record books here I find that the last flow from Halemauau disappeared during the month of September, 1895. Very truly yours,

F. WALDRON.

(A slight appearance was reported in 1892.—Ed.)

## ENTERTAINMENT AT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

### Sunday School Children Participate in Program of Novel Exercises.

A novel and interesting children's entertainment was given last evening by Sunday school children at the Christian church, entitled "Beside All Waters," at the close of which Mrs. Gerould of Cleveland, O., traveling around the world in the interest of the Christian missions, gave an address. The entertainment by the children was new to Honolulu. They were well versed in what they had to do and there was no lack of enjoyment for the large congregation.

There were many flowers at the rear of the church and upon the organ, and there was a quantity of greenery which gave a pleasing effect. The pulpit platform was extended several feet, giving ample space for groups of children who participated in the various numbers. The exercises were opened with a song by all the children, the "Children's Day Welcome," followed by Scripture reading and prayer and the singing of "Beside All Waters." Three little boys with old-fashioned sea bags slung over their left shoulders appeared next and sang "Bringing in the Sheaves." During the singing they made the movements of scattering seed. While the boys were singing, six little girls filed upon the platform at the rear and formed in a row. A boy stood in the center holding aloft a banner inscribed "Beside All Waters." At one side were two girls bearing sheaves, opposite them were two others carrying sickles.

"Ring Out the Good News With Dollars" was a pretty feature. During the singing all the girls held out little boxes containing money. At the conclusion of the song each boy and girl came to the front of the platform and deposited the boxes in a heap. The "Christian's Call to Arms" was a number contributed by eight of the larger girls of the Sunday school. An American flag was carried by each and a number of marching evolutions were executed, in which crossing the flags, forming a flag arch, stars and crosses, were particularly pleasing. The class sang "Charged Flags," singing at all times a vigorous march tune.

Mrs. Gerould spoke briefly of the incidents of her travels, telling of little girls and boys in India who were being educated by the mites of the chil-

dren of the Christian church in America and Hawaii. The mission stations were filled with children fatherless and motherless, and in many cases simply because the orphans were "only girls." In some parts of Asia because a child happened to be born a girl was practically to lay a curse upon her as far as parents and country were concerned, for she is not held as of much consequence to any one. The missions were taking in hundreds of girls who had been deserted by their parents. Mrs. Gerould concluded by giving an exhibition of the manner of dressing the mission children in India, one of the little girls standing as a model. She used a long, single piece of white cloth and draped it about the little girl with an experienced hand.

W. C. Woodson announced that the Christian Church picnic on Kamehameha day would take place at Pearl City, the train leaving the depot here at 9:15 in the forenoon.

### Republicans Lack Quorum.

Owing to the absence of a quorum there was no meeting of the Republican Territorial committee Saturday. The chairman, during the day, received the declaration of Committeeman Stewart that he would not reconsider his determination to retire from the committee at this time. The minority of the committee present adjourned to Tuesday evening.

### Saturday Court Notes.

David Dayton, administrator of the estate of A. B. Scrimgeour, has petitioned for an order to sell the stock in trade in the harness shop owned by the estate, to Fred Philip for \$1200.

Henry Maul, executor of the estate of P. Kamanawa Kuaha, has been ordered to file his accounts.

Mele Pua has been appointed guardian of the seven minor children of John Spencer.

Judge Robinson will preside at chambers this week, under the rule adopted by the Circuit Court.

## WILL RUN IN FOUR WEEKS

Work upon the Rapid Transit extension out King street progressed rapidly during the last half of last week, and the prospect is that the present week will see even faster work. Officials of the company say they will have cars running as far as the Waikiki road within four weeks.

The intention is to rush the construction along King street to the point named, with the expectation that the delay as to the crossing of McCully street will not extend past the close of the present month. Once this obstruction is out of the way the tracks will be put down to the Waikiki road, at the junction of the Kalia road.

As soon as the road is down to the branching of the Waikiki road cars will be put on the line and its operation inaugurated. The cars will be run as far as those in Liliha street. There will be two cars which will make regular ten-minute trips. They will meet at a crossing about Piikoi street and will run into Alapai street to the barns, where the passengers will transfer to the main line.

## THE ORPHEUM REOPENS.

### Promise of High Class Vaudeville Next Saturday.

The Orpheum is billed to open on Saturday next with a vaudeville combination which comes here heralded by many flattering reports from the many places in Australasia and the Orient where it has performed. Captain Jack Sutton, who is at the managerial head of the Cogill and Sutton company, has following him and due to arrive here by the Hongkong Maru, a company of first-class variety performers, gleaned from the actors taken to Australia by Harry Rickards from the American and European circuits. They have played in New Zealand, Tasmania, United Australia, Thursday Island, New Guinea, Java, Straits Settlements, Borneo and Manila. At the latter stand General Chaffee, Governor Wright, with their wives and staffs, together with Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Atkinson, and many other officials, attended several performances. In China they played at Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking, where a private exhibition was given before the heads of various government departments.

In Japan, usually so apathetic to theatrical attractions, the press declares the Sutton-Cogill combination to have scored a decided success at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Tokio. After playing Honolulu the company will play for the States, where the various artists will eventually disperse to their regular spheres of action in Europe and America.

The program should prove a varied one from the different specialties of the performers, all of whom have most flattering notices to show from the Australian press, which may, in the light of recent active competition in vaudeville circles there, be considered no mean criterion of success. There are aerial and balancing feats, songs, serious and comic, burlesques, dances, juggling, a bright little comedy, altogether a happy mixture that should draw the crowd.

Honolulu has always proved liberal in patronizing good amusements from minstrel shows to Shakespeare, and Cogill and Sutton may rest assured of a crowded house next Saturday after the races and a further season of success if the performances are what they promise to be. The company will only play here a few nights in any event.

## SURVIVORS OF THE LOST COAL SHIP FANNIE KERR

### All the Missing Boats Finally Reach the Land With Their Crews Intact.

### They Left the Burning Collier Just Before the Decks Were Lifted by an Explosion of Gas.

**S**OMEWHERE about 800 miles northwest of the Island of Kauai the remains of what was once the elegant British steel ship Fannie Kerr is floating, a smoking derelict. Fire broke out on the vessel while she was on her way from Newcastle to San Francisco and forced the captain and crew to abandon her in mid ocean. The last boat had scarcely shoved away from the side of the flaming vessel, before the coal gases exploded with a terrific force that drove the decks and superstructure high into the air. The captain and his men made the best of their way in the open boats toward Kauai, arriving there and on Niihau in detachments on last Friday and Saturday.

The first news of the abandonment of the vessel was brought Saturday morning by Captain Tullett, the master of the steamer James Makee, which arrived from Anahola. At the time that Tullett left Kauai for Honolulu, only half of the crew had made land safely and fears were entertained for the safety of the first officer and fifteen men. British Consul Hoare was notified of the affair and he in turn communicated with Admiral Merry, the commandant of the local naval station. Admiral Merry at once gave orders to have the Albatross get ready to start in search of the missing men, the Government tug Iroquois also being ordered to coal and be ready to stand by. The Albatross waited until the arrival of the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday morning from Kauai, however, in order to learn additional news of the lost men. The Hall brought the news of the safe arrival of the missing men, one party making Waimea, Kauai, safely, and the other reaching Niihau inasmuch as all of the crew had been saved, there was no necessity for the Albatross going in search of them, so the vessel remained in port.

The Fannie Kerr left Newcastle, Australia, April 7, bound for San Francisco with 370 tons of coal. She carried coal from the North Extended colliery, which is considered a very dangerous variety. She was commanded by Captain Charles Gibbons and carried a crew of twenty-nine men, in addition to the first and second officers and the captain's young son. How long the vessel was at sea before the fire was discovered is not now known. But the reports received from Captain Gibbons state that the coal was on fire for many days. Finally, on May 29, the fire got beyond all control and burst forth, both fore and aft. It was then that the captain and crew had to take to the boats.

The disaster had been expected and all of the boats had been well provisioned. Captain Gibbons, his son and ten members of the crew got into one boat; the second mate and four men took the dingy; First Officer Lockwood and eleven men took another boat, while four more went in the gig. It was 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 29, while in north latitude 26.15, west longitude 168.30, and about 800 miles northwest of the Island of Kauai, that

the boats were shoved off. They had been but a short time from the ship before the coal gases blew up, destroying everything of the decks and sending the flames higher into the air. No one was injured, however. Strong northeast winds and heavy seas were experienced and within a short time the dingy filled and the four men had to be taken into the captain's boat. For two days the weather continued very bad. On the third and fourth days, southwest winds, with squalls and heavy rains, were encountered. After this, the weather shifted to north to northeasterly winds, with frequent calms and smooth seas. In some manner the three boats got separated during the first night, it is thought. Captain Gibbons' boat was provided with a sail, and, in addition, the men used the oars. For eight days the crowd was at work and finally, on the morning of June 6, they arrived off Makaweli, where they landed.

They met the steamer Mikahala, Captain Gregory of that vessel taking them in charge. To Captain Gregory Captain Gibbons expressed the opinion that the two missing boats were steering a course for French Frigate Shoals, which would have brought them about 600 miles to the north northwest of Kauai. Captain Gregory was then anchored at Makaweli and he communicated with Captain Tullett of the steamer James Makee, at Anahola, apprising him of the loss of the vessel and the probable fate of the mate and fifteen members of the crew. Captain Gibbons decided to remain with the Mikahala while his men were taken over to Waimea, to await her return to Honolulu.

As soon as Captain Tullett made known the news in Honolulu the greatest interest was taken in the probable fate of the missing men, and Admiral Merry's prompt measures of relief received universal praise. It was originally intended to have dispatched the Albatross Saturday evening for Kauai, and have her try and speak the W. G. Hall en route, as it was thought possible that Captain Gibbons might come down on the Hall, or else some further details of the case might be learned. This plan was subsequently altered, however, to the wiser one of waiting until daylight of Sunday morning, when the Hall would arrive.

In the meanwhile interesting events had been occurring on Kauai and Niihau. Instead of steering for French Frigate Shoals, the two missing boats had kept generally the same course that the captain's boat followed, and the result was that on Saturday, the day following the arrival of Captain Gibbons, one of the missing boats appeared off Waimea, while the other made Niihau safely. At the time that the first boat arrived at Waimea, however, the fate of the other boat was not known. Not until a whaleboat arrived from Niihau with the news of the safe arrival was the whereabouts of the third boat positively known.

Captain Gregory immediately started Saturday afternoon for Niihau to bring the rest of the crew off with him. The W. G. Hall did not leave Nawiliwili until Saturday afternoon, so Captain S. Thompson received the news of the safe arrival of the missing men. As soon as the news was received here it naturally ended all necessity for the Government to send expeditions in quest of the men.

The Mikahala will arrive here tomorrow morning. She is not ordinarily due from her Kauai run until Wednesday, but owing to Wednesday being a holiday, she will arrive a day ahead of time. Captain Gibbons and all of his crew will come to Honolulu on the Mikahala and then the further details of the loss of the ship and their experiences will be learned. None of the various crews appear to have suffered much, for all of the boats were amply provided with food and water.

The Fannie Kerr was a fine four-masted British ship, with steel hull. She was built at Liverpool in 1892 by T. Hoyle and Sons, under the personal supervision of Captain Gibbons, who was a part owner in her. She was 293.9 feet in length, 41.2 feet beam and 24.5 feet deep. She was 2426 gross tonnage, 228 net tonnage and 2268 net tonnage. She was owned by the Fannie Kerr Company, Ltd. She cost \$375,000 and was practically a new vessel. One original feature about her construction was the fact that her cabin and saloon had been built amidships, similar to the ocean steamers.

Captain J. Dower of Honolulu, the shipbuilder, is a first cousin of Captain Gibbons and is well acquainted with him. Captain Gibbons is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. He has been serving the present company for the past eighteen years between Liverpool and San Francisco, carrying grain, and the present one is the first accident in his history. The master of the lost vessel is well known in San Francisco and the disaster to his boat will be a source of much regret to his friends.

When abandoned, the vessel was considerably out of the track of the Oriental steamships, but she may be sighted by some of them if the trades carry her further to the southwest.

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## IN NEED OF AN OFFICE

### Cable Men Look for Something Steady.

## EMPLACEMENT OF INSTRUMENTS

### Must Be Removed From Danger of Having Them Jarred by Passers.

**W**ORK upon the cable which will connect Hawaii and the mainland, and this and the islands to the west, progresses without any hindrance. The progress which is being made is such that the head officers of the Pacific Cable Company have notified the acting agent here, Mr. S. S. Dickenson, to await further instructions before returning to the mainland. This would seem to indicate a desire to rush work along here, and that the office would be fitted for its purposes as rapidly as possible and despite the fact that the time for its use would be late fall at the earliest. Although the landing place for the cable has not been arranged and may not be settled absolutely for some time, and in spite of the fact that there are several property owners who will even endeavor to secure the cable company for tenants, there is little in the business section of the city that is not being carefully investigated by the cable authority. There have been a number of sites looked into for use as offices, and more will be investigated before any decision is made as to the placing of this important part of the cable system. The fact is that the office here will be so much more than a local office in itself that the locality, the convenience of the office to the business community, may be of necessity subordinated for a solid and roomy building. Contrary to the general idea there is a deal of room needed for the local office, owing in part to the fact that it will be the room through which will pass and in which will be repeated all the messages which will pass over the long line of cable. There will be needed two rooms or more on the ground floor and a basement of almost the same size.

The point involving the greatest care in the show end of a cable is the solidity with which the stands for the instruments are placed. These must be so carefully put down that there is the least possible jar owing to local disturbances. The common course is to have the office on the ground floor of the building and the batteries in the cellar or basement. The settings for the instruments are given foundation in the solid rock below and the stand is built up until it reaches the height above the floor which is needed for the receiving or sending apparatus. This setting is of rock or concrete and often is so carefully guarded from influence that it is railed off to prevent any one from even putting a hand upon it.

It is to make the instruments certainly free from surface disturbances that the ground floor is always used and the special settings made. The basement rooms are used for the batteries, and these must be so placed that there is always an opportunity for the workmen to get around the cells to test them and replenish the supplies of chemicals. The batteries are not extremely heavy, owing to the slight resistance encountered in a fine cable. The testing of the cable itself is done at low voltage, there being from two to thirty-two volts. Experiments have shown, too, that the best results attend operation under low currents. This is true in the using of the cable for commercial business, and also in the location of disturbances along the line, breaks and similar conditions.

There may be seen in the office here, once it gets into running order, an automatic sending machine which receives the message from the initial office and transmits it over another line of wire with mechanical accuracy. This machine was set up by Mr. Dickenson at Nova Scotia just before coming west and he is of opinion that the machine is still hard at work and doing better work, too, for it does not let the operator enter into the equation, but being unable to talk, he writes along.

The corps of the company here will include a manager, clerks for the general business office, something like eight operators and lads. The men will be brought from the East, they having made an agreement, and the company will do anything in its power to make them happy while here. There will be stationed either here or at Guam a cable ship for repair purposes. The fact that the location has not been decided upon means that the ship will be placed where there seem the greatest number of breaks in the system. Midway Island is too small and there are no habitations there, so the result will be the holding of the large plantation.

## FORMER HONOLULU PASTOR AT A MISSION IN CHINA

### Rev. Mr. Corey and Family Located at an Inland City Where a Great Work is Opening Up.

**R**EV. MR. COREY and wife, formerly of Honolulu, are now well and happy in Lu Cheo Fu, China, the ancestral place of the family of Li Hung Chang," said Mrs. Gerould yesterday morning at the Christian church. "This is the message which I have brought back from your former pastor to the people of the Christian church of Honolulu, which he remembers so fondly."

Mrs. Gerould, who is now completing a journey around the globe in the interest of the missions of the Christian church, made an address yesterday forenoon in the Christian church and gave the audience an interesting narrative of her travels and of the progress of the missions. She is a resident of Cleveland, O., where her husband was prominent in religious circles. After his death Mrs. Gerould decided to do something for her church in memory of her husband, and to this end resolved to establish a mission in India, for which \$2500 is already at the disposal of the same. She went to Italy, Greece, Egypt, and thence to India. At Rathi, in the northwestern province of India, in a village surrounded by nearly a hundred other villages, she purchased a piece of ground and this fall the work of erecting the mission buildings will commence. A girls' school will be a prominent feature of the Christian work. The mission will be called the "Gerould Mission."

Mrs. Gerould then journeyed on to China, intending to visit the Coreys. She found that the town was far inland and that the river by which the place is reached was not navigable at that time of the year. However, she felt it a duty to see them and surmounted all difficulties, reaching them safely. The meeting was a joyous occasion and she was a most welcome visitor. The city contains about 75,000 people.

and the only white persons there are five in number, all of them missionaries. Little Martha Corey is the only white child there, and probably is the only one in a radius of a hundred miles. She is an object of the utmost curiosity amongst the Chinese and whenever she appeared in the city she was surrounded by a mob of people, until it was deemed best that she remain within the mission. Now she is never allowed to leave the premises and is always watched by some one.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Corey expressed themselves as supremely happy in their new field. Mr. Corey stating that he felt that China was his field of action. He hopes to accomplish a good work there, and is a hard student of the Chinese language. He is progressing rapidly, and according to Mrs. Gerould he will soon be able to make himself understood. When Mrs. Gerould left the mission on her return to the coast she was accompanied by the missionary in charge, leaving Mr. Corey to carry on the work, assisted by the interpreters. Mr. Corey felt that he would be unequal to the task, but accepted the assignment dutifully.

One of the missionaries is a physician and a hospital has been established. The native physician of the Li Hung Chang family is a worker in the hospital. Mrs. Gerould says the place is always filled with poor, unfortunate beings, and thus a noble work is being conducted. "While I was in Egypt I saw many strange things," said Mrs. Gerould. "I had always thought there was something in Mohammedanism, but my personal observations convinced me there was not. For instance, our guide, an Arab, took us to his home and introduced us to his wife, who was 17 years of age. They had three children, and he told me they had been married 12 years. Such is the terrible condition which prevails among the women. Women are slaves as in the past; they have no liberties or rights, and my heart was touched at their misery."

### Wedding Dinner at the Moana.

A merry party of fifteen enjoyed a wedding dinner at the Moana Hotel last evening. The event was in celebration of the nuptials of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sullivan. The wedding of Mr. Sullivan and Miss McKenzie took place during the afternoon and the celebration took the form of the wagonette party and the dinner. The merry crowd spent the late evening in driving.

Saturday afternoon, May 31, the Makawao Polo Club had a practice game on their Pala grounds and at a business meeting held during the same afternoon re-elected all their old officers.

The engagement of Miss Pauline Neumann to Mr. George Rodiek has been announced.