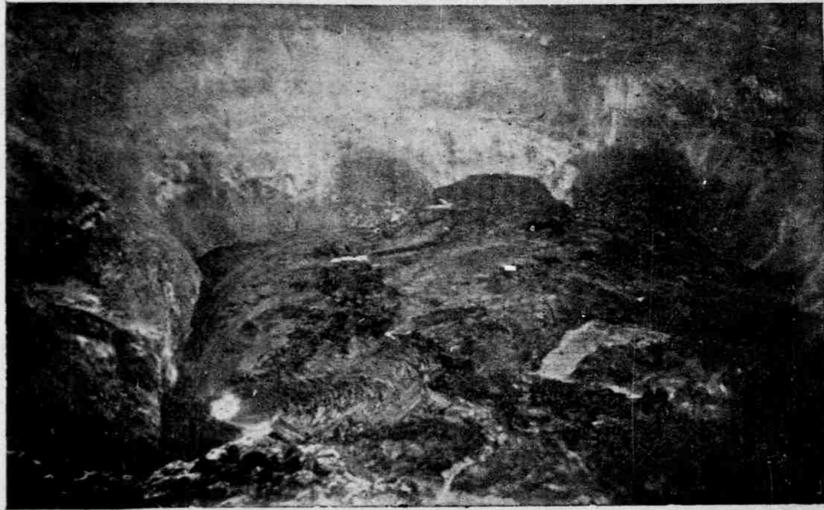
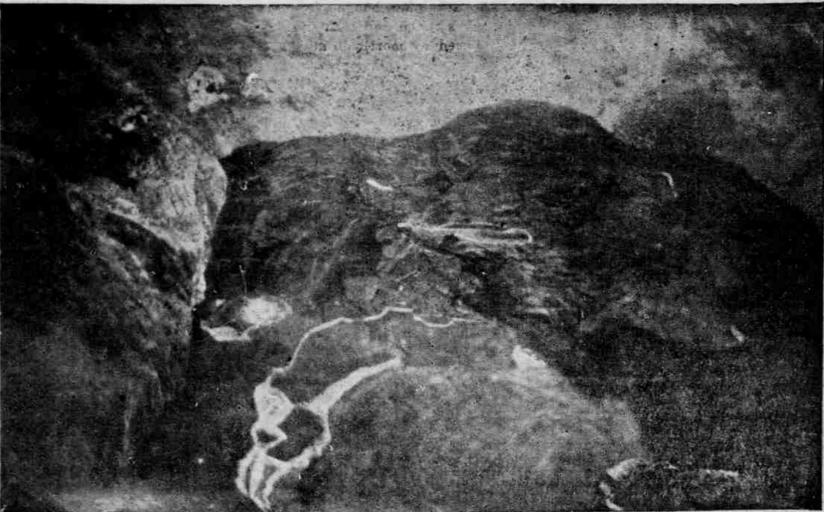


FIRE FOUNTAINS PLAY IN CRATER



AS HALEMAUMAU FILLED.

The crater as it appeared to Rev. E. W. Thwing Monday, January 21, 1907. The lava at this time was rapidly flowing to the floor of the crater from the holes on the left of the picture. At intervals the fire would spread over most of the floor and on one occasion went over an elevation much as water goes over a dam.



THREE DAYS LATER.

This engraving is from a photograph furnished the Advertiser by F. E. Steere and shows the lava on the floor of Halemaumau on the night of January 24. The white streaks are the lava, apparently more abundant in the left hand corner of the pit, as shown in the picture furnished by Mr. Thwing.

(Continued from Page One.)

extent of the lava as it approaches the sightseer. Beside this Mr. Hitchcock made several sketches for color schemes which he will later put on canvas.
H. P. Wood received the following dispatch from Fred. L. Waldron yesterday afternoon:
"Grandest and most magnificent display imaginable. Fry and arrange to make trip on return Kinau."

THE LAVA FLOWS AS SEEN BY M'DOUGALL

Hookena, South Kona, Hawaii,
January 24, 1907.

Editor Advertiser: The first outbreak is about three or four miles from the summit of Mauna Loa, and the second outbreak is about fifteen miles down from the first. Before going further,

I will state that I slept upon one of the hills of Puu Keo, night of January 19, 1907, which was eleven days after the first outbreak, and upon this visit I drew a map.

The whole distance between the first and second outbreak, with the exception of four or five breaks of about one quarter mile each, was a continuous line of smoke rolling skywards a hundred to two hundred feet high. By this line of smoke you could follow Madame Pele's underground course from the first to the second outbreak.

The flows immediately below the first outbreak above (mauka) of Puu Keo, was cold and dead when I got there, and judging from the glare from down here at Hookena, I believe these flows flowed out during the first three days after the first outbreak on January 9th, 1907.

Judging from the amount of area covered by these first branches, which is about three to four hundred acres, and being principally pahoehoe, and thickness not being more than two to six feet deep, the lava must have flowed very rapidly, which accounts for the disappearing of the glare in the sky up in that direction.

The line of smoke I referred to above gave no glare of any kind at night, nor could you see any molten or red lava.

Down at the second outbreak was a wonderful sight. There was a molten mass boiling and splashing up and overflowing on the mauka side and it ran away around the hill called Puu Kamaoalaala, and down on its course toward the sea. I could not get much closer than two hundred yards because the night before she overflowed some ways back on the makai side, so stopped my progress. As the lava comes out of this vat it is a pahoehoe flow, but as the distance increases it turns into a-a. So flows which cross the government road, are seen to be a-a flows. The two flows that have

Special Trip to the Volcano

THE GREATEST NATURAL WONDER OF THE WORLD
The center of volcanic activity is now at the

CRATER OF KILAUEA.
Information from reliable sources is to the effect that the pit is filling with molten lava. Eyewitnesses declare the fiery display to be beyond description. This is an

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME to visit this wonderland.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP RATES.

By S. S. Kinau, leaving Tuesday, January 29, returning via Hilo Saturday of the same week, \$40.00
By S. S. Kinau, leaving as above, returning via Honoapua by S. S. Mauna Loa, Friday, February 8, \$60.00

The latter trip allows a stay of six days at the volcano, takes in the circuit of Hawaii, passing the recent lava flow, and gives an exceptional opportunity to visit all the scenes of recent volcanic activity.

Competent Guides Accompany Visitors through the Volcanic Region. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER.

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IMMIGRATION CASE APPEAL TAKEN

Under instructions by cable from Washington to District Attorney Breckons yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Dunne noted an appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, from Judge Dole's decision releasing a Japanese on habeas corpus from detention here by the immigration officials.

Chiyomatsu Nakashima, a Japanese whose adopted home is at San Jose, California, his family living there and awaiting his return, was on Friday discharged from a long detention here by the Federal immigration officials, whose decision to deport him was only thwarted by a writ of habeas corpus out of the United States District Court.

Judge Dole's written decision on the writ of habeas corpus concludes thus: "The petitioner is discharged subject to the taking of an appeal, in which case he may be released upon giving a recognizance with surety in an amount to be fixed by the court to answer the judgment of the appellate court."

In taking jurisdiction of the case against the strongly presented plea that the law allowed no interference of the court's with the decisions of immigration officials, Judge Dole held in effect that such decisions must be upon matters that the law places within the discretion of the officials. If they are acting without any legal authority their decisions are simply null and therefore voidable by due proceedings. In this case the officials never considered the essential question of whether the petitioner was an "alien immigrant" or an "alien resident," but were going to bundle him out of the country as "an alien" simply because he was affected with a contagious eye trouble. As a matter of law Judge Dole found that the immigration act of March 3, 1903, applies to "alien immigrants, but not to aliens domiciled in the United States who may have temporarily gone abroad and are returning thereto."

Nakashima was ordered, as a military reservist, back to Japan to fight the Russians and was on his way home to San Jose when detained here in transit.

THE NEW YORK SUN ON JUDGE HIGHTON

The New York Sun of January 12 had the following to say on its editorial page of the late Henry Highton:

Henry E. Highton, who died at Honolulu last week, was for many years one of the most prominent and one of the ablest lawyers in the State of California. He was a great trial lawyer, and although in the main devoted to civil cases, he had been very successful as counsel for the defendant in some of the most conspicuous criminal cases—such, for instance, as the Pierson murder case. He defended Lucky Baldwin in a famous breach of promise suit, and was always potent before juries, either on the civil or criminal side of the court.

Mr. Highton was prominent in Masonry and was a forceful public speaker; and although an ardent Democrat, he contributed largely to the Republican victory in the Presidential campaign of 1896 by stumping the State for Mr. McKinley. Always a public spirited citizen, in times past he had rendered efficient services to the city of San Francisco in the protection of its waterfront, in securing its deposits from loss when threatened by the impending insolvency of a big bank in which the city funds were deposited, and in other emergencies. At the request of General Smith, the Governor of the Philippines, who wished him to become Attorney-General, Mr. Highton was about to sail for the East when he was suddenly carried off by an affection of the liver.

A lawyer of the old school, conservative and thoroughly trained, he held a high place in the affection of the people of his State.

BIG HARVEST HOME OF GAMBLERS

Judge Robinson raised the sentences of the Honolulu District Court in the cases of Ah Sing and 67 others, whom he had found guilty after trial with jury waived on the charge of being present at a gambling game.

Ah Wai and Shing Tai, proved to have been conducting the game, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor. In the lower court Ah Wai had received a sentence of imprisonment for one month only and Shing Tai had been let off with a fine. Ah Chee, who had been sentenced to two weeks in prison, now escaped from having turned the Territory's case. As to the other defendants they were sentenced by Judge Robinson to pay fines of \$25 and \$250 costs each, the raise being in \$150 of the costs.

A. P. Judd, representing R. W. Breckons, counsel for defendants, who was absent from illness, had nothing to say when asked before the pronouncing of sentences, but noted an appeal afterward.

Deputy Attorney General Prosser asked for stiff penalties, by way of a body blow to gambling. The limit of fines he contended should be imposed on the majority, as the conductors of the game would pay the fines.

Judge Robinson did not countenance the latter suggestion, as there was nothing before the court to indicate such a thing. He thought the fines below were excessive, not giving leeway to the higher court to raise the penalties as a preventive of trivial appeals.

On the appeal the bail of those fined was fixed at \$50 and on those sentenced to imprisonment at \$2500 each. This large harvest home of gamblers was reaped by a committee of last term's grand jury, under Foreman Hutchins, while on a tour of discovery in Chinatown.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

(Continued from Page Four.)

Alexander M. McBryde et al. for \$10,000, and land at Manoa road by H. E. Cooper and wife to Bruce Cartwright for \$1400.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, in his circular of January 12 says: "The money market continues to be the key to the stock market. Our supply of currency has been depleted by trade activity and high prices; and our supply of capital is also being exhausted by the great mass of new undertakings, as well as by the losses of the San Francisco fire and other disasters, which wasted immense sums of capital. The credit situation is still under much strain, and as our monetary resources have been thoroughly exploited through the means just referred to, there is but one remedy, and that is the one repeatedly referred to in these advices—that of contraction and liquidation. This probably can only be accomplished at the expense of falling prices—a contingency that, unwelcome though it be, must be recognized and accepted. This does not mean that we are to have an immediate and precipitate fall."

Williams, Dimond & Co. (San Francisco) have the following on the coffee market in their circular of January 16: Since our last advices the arrivals of Hawaiian coffee to this market aggregate 2163 bags; the deliveries have been 783 bags, leaving an available stock of say 1380 bags. The coffees that have been sold have brought full figures, due to the prevailing scarcity of all grades and varieties in this market. There is still brisk demand for all classes of coffee and the present stock of Hawaiian coffee will no doubt find a ready absorption. We append quotations: 13c. to 14c., for fancy; 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c., for prime; 10 1/2c. to 11 1/4c., for good; 9 1/2c. to 10 1/4c., for fair; 11c. to 13c., for peaberry; 7c. to 9c., for low grade.

Auditor Fisher's comparative statement of the Territorial treasury for December, 1905 and 1906, shows current receipts 1905 of \$95,954.05 and 1906 of \$92,836.92, a decrease of \$3117.13. A decrease of \$6300 in tax receipts, due chiefly to change of collecting times, more than twice accounts for the difference. Total current expenditures in December, 1906, were \$321,507.72, being \$85,729.65 greater than in the corresponding month of 1905. Payments under the Loan Act were \$71,815.56 last month, being \$11,625.81 less than those of December, 1905. The net increase of all expenditures amounted to \$74,703.84. The counties were paid \$114,695.55 in December last against \$92,240 in the previous December. The current cash balance Dec. 31, 1906, was \$379,263.73, being \$30,797.92 less than even date the year before. Hawaii's loan indebtedness was \$3,820,000 on Dec. 31, 1906, an increase for the year of \$667,900.

In the Rivers and Harbors bill reported to the House of Representatives, Washington, there is \$400,000 each for Honolulu and Hilo harbors, one-half the amounts respectively being for expenditure this year and the remainder allowed for continuing contracts. A similar provision of \$200,000, with an equal amount for continuing contract, appears in a bill of the War Department for a breakwater at Hilo.

Over 200 people have booked for the excursion of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., to Hawaii, for which the steamer Ohio has been chartered. In connection with the visit of the excursionists an exhibition of Southern Californian manufactures and products will be given in Honolulu.

Prospects are reported as good for the early construction of the Kaula railroad, planned to connect several plantations with each other and the seaboard.

Guy Owens, the original promoter of the automatic telephone scheme, has regained control of the stock of the Standard Telephone Co. chartered by Congress to operate the system in Honolulu. At a somewhat warm meeting of the shareholders the other day he secured his election as president, and in that capacity has called a meeting for 1:30 p. m. next Wednesday to elect the rest of the officers.

A late Montreal paper states a probability that, when the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad is completed, new steamships will be put on the route between British Columbia and Japan and the famous Empress line transferred to the Australian route.

The Waianae Lime Co., Ltd., has filed its proposed charter with the Treasurer. Its capital stock is \$25,000 in shares of \$100 par value each, with the privilege of increase to \$250,000. The purpose is to produce lime and cement on a tract of land at Waianae bought from the Government. Officers and shareholders are: W. W. Harris, president, 50 shares; W. E. Brown, secretary and treasurer, 25 shares; F. L. Winter, 50 shares; E. J. Lord, 100 shares; J. J. Belser, 25 shares.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Mariposa from Tahiti (to replenish oil), the Sierra from the Colonies, the Coptic and the Ventura from San Francisco. Departures have been the Chiusa Maru for Japan, the Mariposa and Sierra for San Francisco, the Captiva for the Orient, the Manning on relief cruise and the Ventura for the Colonies.

BEISSEL TO POTWINE.

Honolulu, January 27, 1907.

Rev. W. E. Potwine.

Dear Sir: You are welcome to inform the public about your views on the Inquisition. Everybody can read, compare and follow as it suits him. But in concluding your article you charge me with attempting TO DEFEND ITS DIABOLICAL ENORMITIES.

Will you please quote of my articles on the Inquisition those words which justify you in the above mentioned charge?

If you can not do it, we will be entitled to draw our conclusions from this to the value of the other statements you make.

Yours for truth,

JAMES C. BEISSEL.

THE TERRORS OF INDIGESTION.

A squire of Andover decided to take into his employ a brother of Patrick, one of his hired men. The terms were made with Pat before his brother's arrival, and the following conversation is a specimen of what they agreed upon:

Squire: "I'll pay your brother one-fifty a day, Patrick."
Patrick: "Yis, sor, yis, sor, . . . and will he ate himself or will ye ate him?"

The squire thought Mike had better eat himself.

"If you are going to Paris to see some fun, you'll require at the very least \$15 a day." "As much as that? It's pretty heavy, especially seeing that I'm taking my wife with me." "Oh, you're taking your wife? In that case, about \$3 a day will be ample."—Gil Blas.

The curtain went up on the Siberian scene. "Those howls sound very real," commented the critic. "That's the real thing in howls. Best I've ever heard." "Ought to be," responded the stage manager. "That's our angel. He's busted."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"And what is your new little brother's name?" "They haven't found out yet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MORE SIDE PLAY IN LANAI CASE

Judge De Bolt yesterday morning denied the motion of Commissioner Pratt, respondent in the Lanai injunction case, for an extension of time for answering the original petition. An exception was noted by Deputy Attorney General Milverton to the ruling. Time as previously extended was up at 4 p. m. yesterday, but no answer was filed.

The Supreme Court the day before had denied Attorney Gear's motion to dismiss Pratt's appeal from Judge De Bolt's decree sustaining the demurrer, which decree Judge De Bolt in the meantime revoked, as far as his power went, saying he was ashamed of having signed it in the absence of counsel for petitioner. The Supreme Court held that the decree was quite within the judge's discretion and its nonconformity with his opinion an immaterial matter.

A decision of the Supreme Court on the decree will be the next happening in the case.

Gyer—I have the most knowing dog you ever saw. Myer—Most knowing? Gyer—Yes. Why, every time he sees a tailor he pants.—Chicago News.