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LINEN OF THE MINERS GETS A GREAT AIRING

A Field Day In the Divorce Case Yesterday.

FAMILY GHOSTS PASS IN REVIEW

TRIFLING TROUBLES LEAD TO VERY DISGRACEFUL AND SERIOUS CUFFS AND KICKS.

These Cruelties, Mrs. Miner Declares, Chilled and Killed Her Love for the Doctor, and Consequently Reconciliation Was Impossible.

The Miner divorce case threatens to break the record in that line in Honolulu. It is almost a week old and has apparently just begun. Mrs. Miner was released from the torment of the cross-examiners last evening at 4:30, after having been on the witness stand two days and half a night. She stood the ordeal splendidly and was shaken in no material point. In the opinion of some who have closely followed the case, the cross-examination materially strengthened her case.

Mrs. Miner is a typical English woman of the upper middle class save that she doesn't enjoy their usual robustness. She is refined in her manner, graceful in her movements, endowed with a low pleasing voice, apparently gentle but firm in disposition, unusually bright and intelligent, open and frank in her testimony and leaving the impression of seeming frankness. She neither rushes into answers even under excitement nor does she hesitate a needless time to frame her responses. She has thus far not shielded herself in the least, readily admitting when she felt she had been in the wrong, and giving her husband due credit for his ability and good points.

Dr. Miner is a substantially built man, inclined to stockiness, with broad shoulders and a heavy underhanging jaw, a face indicating at least firmness and resolution, if not severer qualities. He is always neatly attired, is said to enjoy a large and lucrative practice, and the automobile is his favorite means of locomotion.

When Judge Humphreys' court was opened yesterday morning the principals and all the attorneys were on hand and Mrs. Miner promptly took the witness stand. The counsel for the defense immediately resumed the cross-examination, moving largely along the lines to which she was subjected the previous evening. The defense developed the fact that Mrs. Miner was afraid of her husband, not only when he was angry, but dreaded "his hold-over anger," which she said was liable to break out at any time.

The effort of arriving at the truth concerning the buying of certain stocks from Henry Armitage consumed quite a deal of time. It seems that this stock was to be bought out of Mrs. Miner's personal income, and she desired that it be issued in the name of Mrs. Rose A. Miner, while her husband had ordered it issued to Mrs. F. L. Miner. Mrs. Miner insisted that her own maiden Christian name. This stock transaction led to serious ructions in the Miner mansion, in the course of which Mrs. Miner says she suffered several knockouts, resulting in considerable areas of discoloration of head, neck and shoulders, and barked and discolored thighs and shins, decorated by the doctor's heavy shoes. Indeed, Mrs. Miner gives her husband the champion belt as a "kicker," verbally and physically. An effort was made to trap Mrs. Miner into admitting that she was stubborn and unreasonable, that she had left him because she wanted to control her private estate, but she rather neatly, though artlessly, turned the tables, saying that whenever her husband could not have his way he was ready for a scrap or a kicking match, adding:

"I left him not on account of the stock, but because of his cruelties."

Mr. Thompson occasionally referred to the fact that she left her home "with his child," and she calmly responded, "Yes, with my child." There was a good deal of sparring. Mr. Thompson endeavoring to show that Mrs. Miner left her husband because she was indignant that she did not have full control of her estate, that she was piqued and jealous and did so without just cause, in a spirit of pettishness. The thought that she had been preparing for a grand coup during several years past and that she lacked the courage to do so until she received outside advice and counsel, to which Mrs. Miner entered a vigorous protest.

Mr. Thompson gave the audience glimpses of Mrs. Miner's illnesses, the number and qualities of her nurses, and little Gladys, their child, engaged in scrubbing her father's back when he was in the bath, all of which tended to add gally to the national by burning side lights on the social customs that obtain among Honolulu's 400.

Then time was once more turned backward and the panorama shifted to California, with a family winter trip to Bartlett Springs, via Hopland, on which there were frost-bitten toes, several spots of more or less violence, heavy snows, pouring rains, mountain straggling, grand scenery and a more or less unsatisfactory life at a resort ho-

tel out of season. It gave Mr. Thompson an opportunity to unearth that scrap-provoking seal-skin saque which he suggested could have been no protection in that climate. The gibe was lost on the witness; she composedly and dignifiedly answered, "No, sir."

Then they all trailed back over the mountains to Lake County, down to Hopland, stage coach, baby and all, in a heavy rain, and thence to San Francisco and to the more than comfortable, the elegant and luxurious California hotel. This movement was celebrated after the usual style, a disagreement, a knockout delivered by Dr. Miner's left on his wife's right eye, resulting, as she said, "in a black eye—very black," in consequence of which she was compelled to wear goggles with colored glasses.

This was the finale to Mr. Thompson's morning effort, in the course of which he kept ex-Judge Silliman, of Mrs. Miner's counsel, bobbing up and down, ready to defend any sudden assault upon the line of his works. When Diamond Head becomes a rich

MRS. MINER RELEASED FROM WITNESS STAND

All those interested in the trial of the cause were promptly on hand at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but the minute hand on the old monarchical clock marked off minute, two minutes, and finally five minutes on its full yet sober face, but Judge Humphreys had not made his appearance. Everybody looked askance at everybody else. Something dreadful must have happened, everyone said, to have kept away the one judge that is always on time. At eight minutes past two the reporters that have been "frozen out" and thrust into outer darkness, under the displeasure of the honorable court, organized a moot court and decided that it should be compelled to write its next decision on a hard, stiff-backed wooden bench, without the use of a table, and deprived of a dictionary or authorities. Just then the judge made his appearance.

Meantime there was an opportunity to read human nature by observing the privileged class within the sacred precincts of the court, but those just within vision, but practically beyond hearing distance. There was a decided display of frigidity between Dr. and Mrs. Miner, but this was not due to the fact that ex-Judge Silliman sat between them. They would occasionally surreptitiously eye each other, but no sign of recognition was given.

Mrs. Miner surely gave no evidence of vindictiveness, or aloofness, of which she has been accused. She was well groomed, neat and tidy.

The first thing drawn from her when the cross-examination was resumed was an alleged threat by her husband to this effect:

"I'll kill you if you don't keep this house clean."

Mr. Thompson suavely suggested that she really did not believe that he would kill her, even if he had said so, to which she testified:

"I believe he was capable of killing me when in wrath."

Though the doctor is wedded to horseless carriages, it seems that he has nightmares. Mrs. Miner admitted this on Thursday evening and did so again yesterday. It was told in proof that he kicked while in bed, kicked her real hard, she said, and Mr. Thompson trotted out his theory. Mrs. Miner admitted that he did roll and snort and prance about in bed occasionally, but that he had never injured her when in a somnolent condition. Indeed, his slumbers, judging by her evidence, was a sort of "horse-heaven" of relief to her. Mr. Thompson succeeded in digging up the apparent fact that the doctor wore his boots or slippers to bed, the wife said he had on either one or the other, she wasn't quite sure which. That line of inquiry was abandoned.

Then came the old ice-water assault once more. It appears that there was some trouble over the soup or something of that sort. The Miners had frequent quarrels on the food question, Mrs. Miner said the doctor gave way to his temper, picked up the bottle of ice-water, and poured it over her head and followed it with a glass of ice-water. She said she did not recall how much water there was in all, but that she was thoroughly drenched.

An effort was made to reconcile the charges in the libel and those in the bill of particulars. There were some slight discrepancies.

Mr. Thompson having exhausted that subject, led the witness through a maze of rows, cuffs, kicks and push-downs engendered by bad breakfasts and over some dresses. It was the old story over again and Mrs. Miner stuck to the facts given in her direct examination. She never wavered and never hesitated in her answers.

To nearly all these alleged acts of cruelties the daughter, Gladys, was declared to have been a witness. Indeed, Mrs. Miner has always readily given the names of witnesses whenever witnesses were present.

Finally the cross-examination reached the day that Mrs. Miner left her home and took up her residence at the Hawaiian Hotel. She related the visit of her husband at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of the first day of her absence. The matter was gone into in great detail. In brief, she said she heard the doctor's automobile and at once put out her light. He came to the door of her room, accompanied by a bell-boy. Some one knocked on the door, but no one inside made any response. He then said: "Gladys, open the door and come home," or "come home with your papa," or words to that effect.

Mr. Dole said the goods should be sold for barely enough to cover the

CATTLE DROWNED AT LEPER SETTLEMENT

Board of Health Wants New Steamer Service.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC TO BE STOPPED

STORE PROFITS CUT DOWN—NEW BUILDINGS NEEDED AT MOLOKAI.

Poison List to Be Enlarged—Old Banana Patch Must Be Filled—New Slaughter House—Burials Without Permits.

The shipment of cattle for the use of the leper settlement at Molokai has been a source of no small amount of irritation to the officials of that place, as well as actual loss to the territory. Every trip of a steamer with cattle for the lepers ends in the loss of from one to four and even eight head, which means almost as many hundred dollars. All this is claimed to be due to poor management in getting the cattle ashore. This matter was brought out yesterday at the meeting of the board of health.

Another matter for consideration is the steamer service for freight for the leper settlement, and it was suggested that the board might even find it necessary to buy or build a steamer for its special use, but such has not been decided upon as yet. Several other matters pertaining to the leper settlement and local subjects of much importance were taken care of yesterday at the meeting.

Superintendent C. B. Reynolds of the leper settlement opened his report by saying that his first subject would be in the nature of a complaint about the unsatisfactory steamer service for freight and cattle. In the first place, the cattle are "ducked" in salt water twice in the course of their transit and in getting them ashore they are forced to swim with their heads tied up, and it is all done in too much of a hurry. Never a trip but from one to five head of cattle are drowned. Mr. Reynolds read a letter upon the subject from Assistant Superintendent Feary, which relates the loss as follows:

"The steamer Kaulani arrived here on the 10th with ninety head of cattle from the Parker ranch. She started to unload at 11 a. m., and at 6 p. m. sixty-four head were ashore and four were drowned. They kept on until 9 p. m. after dark, when it was impossible to keep account of how many were being sent ashore. The water was too rough to send word out to the steamer to stop landing cattle after dark. Sunday morning, upon taking account, there were sixty-seven head in the pens and eight were scattered along the beach, making a total of seventy-five. Cattle drivers searched Puhai and on the Kula Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, but no more could be found."

Mr. Reynolds said that eight were left on the beach dead, and some that were partly so were killed and sold for \$88. The total loss amounted to \$648.

The lack of steamer service for the general freight followed this feature of the superintendent's report. He said that there was an opportunity to contract for the business for the lump sum of \$800 per month, while the expense now amounted to over \$1,000. A few years ago a contract was entered into at the rate of \$200 per month, and at its termination the service was continued without any renewal of the contract. Recently the business has been in the hands of the Wilder Steamship Company. Mr. Reynolds said that Alexander Young is going to the coast to get a new gasoline launch of good capacity, and he would be willing to confer with the board before definitely fixing upon a plan for the size of his craft. Upon motion of Dr. Emerson Mr. Reynolds and the executive officer were authorized to request a proposition for the traffic from transportation people.

The smuggling of liquors into the leper settlement in boxes supposed to contain dry goods and groceries will have to cease. The law against it has never been committed to writing, but yesterday the board instructed Attorney General Dole to draw up written regulations. It is not claimed that liquors are especially harmful to lepers, but in a place of enforced idleness their use to excess is very productive of crazy drunkenness and much fighting.

The intrusion of traders at the island with wares has little to do with the liquor question of a suspicious character. This little side talk led to a more of much importance. The Molokai store under the charge of the board has been conducted at a profit of 15 per cent and in two years the amount of profit has reached the sum of \$9,768. The profits, Mr. Reynolds explained, averaged more than 15 per cent, for the reason that frequently he bought quantities of goods at bargain sales, while that does not entail a reduction in the selling price. The help at the place consists of two storekeepers and two clerks, with salaries of \$40 and \$25, and two at \$15 per month.

Mr. Dole said the goods should be sold for barely enough to cover the

running expenses, and Dr. Emerson favored a downward rating. Five per cent was suggested, but when put to a vote the board decided to allow Mr. Reynolds sufficient latitude to insure that expenses would be met.

Mr. Reynolds concluded his report by referring to some of the buildings at the settlement. He said they are beyond repair. A report upon this subject will be drawn up. Mr. Reynolds recommends the erection of some new buildings at Kalaupapa.

George W. Smith, who presided yesterday, read a communication from the Kilaheo plantation about a Japanese drug supposed to contain poison in excess. The different physicians present, and also Mr. Smith, said it resembled anti-pyrene, which, while not a deadly poison, should not be handled without proper instructions. Mr. Dole and Mr. Smith were named as a committee to enlarge the list of poisons to be sold under surveillance of the board.

Dr. W. S. Noblitt, by his attorney, C. C. Bittling, is trying to get reinstated as a licensed physician. His license to practice was recently revoked.

J. A. McCandless, superintendent of public works, represented to the board that the block known as the old banana patch, bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, Kukui and River streets, is in a very unsanitary condition after every shower, and he is receiving applications for building permits. This tract is a part of the old plague district and is called the worst block in Chinatown. He recommended and secured the passage of a resolution against allowing any more permits until the block is filled up to the grade level.

The Metropolitan Meat Company, upon motion of Mr. Winston, was given permission to build a slaughter house upon its property, provided that the refuse would be carried out to sea. The ground held by W. L. Wilcox opposite the site could not be secured.

A building of the Hawaiian Soda Works, on Emma street, which is desired to be abated upon petition of residents, on account of a bad odor, will be investigated by the city sanitary officer.

Henry Smith is granted a license to conduct the New Era lodging house on Fort street. The building is reported in excellent sanitary condition, but an old building is within ten feet.

K. Azbill of the Queen hotel applied for the extension of a lodging house license. The building is reported very unsanitary, but owing to a difference between the lessee and Mr. Waterhouse, the agent of the building, Mr. Azbill was given three months' grace to get the place in shape.

Dr. W. P. Rogers and Albert Carey were granted licenses to practice. A recommendation was filed for Dr. L. G. Parker, but was accompanied by an application.

Dr. Pratt made a report upon the burials without permits. He knew of but two. One he was able to straighten out by seeing Dr. Burgess, and the other was the fault of an undertaker, who said he could not get the death certificate because Dr. Miner is "real busy" just now.

The assistant plumbing inspector filed the following report:

"Number of plans filed, 37; number of permits issued, 37; number of inspections made, 98; number of final inspections made, and permits endorsed, as to correctness of work, 55; number of permits refused on account of plans being wrong, afterwards corrected and issued, 5. In three instances I was compelled to stop plumbing work because of the non-issuance of permit for same, and I am compelling a strict compliance with this rule, as with the others."

"If property owners knew that before plumbing work can be considered properly done it will have to be passed upon by the plumbing inspector, and a certificate issued to that effect, the property owners would require the plumber to show said certificate of good work before payment. This would have the effect of doing away with a great deal of the poor work heretofore done in this city."

RICHARD M. BRASH'S DEATH WAS NATURAL

Wild Newspaper Story Quickly Given the Quiet by an Investigation—No Reason for Suspicion.

The coroner's inquest yesterday upon the body of Richard M. Brash confirmed the account of his death and its cause published in yesterday's Republican.

The inquest was conducted by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth before the following jurors: Fred Smith, H. Edmonds, T. Wagner, W. E. Bivens, I. Livingstone and E. Kubej.

The chief witnesses examined were John Lemiz, who runs the lodging house in Kakaako, where the dead man boarded; Filomena Periera, the chamber maid; and Dr. Pratt, who performed the autopsy. The chamber maid found Brash dead in bed Thursday. Dr. Pratt testified that nearly every organ in the body of the deceased was affected. The heart was soft and flabby, showed signs of fatty degeneration and was slightly atrophied.

Richard M. Brash was 53 years old, was Hawaiian born and a pressman by trade.

For Heedless Driving.

J. O'Brien was fined \$50 and costs yesterday in police court for heedless driving. This severe sentence was imposed because it was an unusually flagrant case. O'Brien, while intoxicated, was driving on Punchbowl street. He ran down a little girl but by a lucky chance she escaped injury.

SILLIMAN QUESTIONS MAGOON'S INTEGRITY

Unprofessional Conduct Alleged in the Miner Case.

AN INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY

THOUGH EXONERATED BY THE COURT, THERE'S COLD COMFORT FOR ACCUSED.

Patriotic and High Principled Opinion

From the Bench by Judge Humphreys—Atmosphere of the Courts Receives Purification.

Ex-Judge Silliman, as counsel for Mrs. Dr. Miner, created a sensation in the circuit court, Judge Humphreys presiding, yesterday afternoon, when he rose in his seat and calmly and deliberately impugned the professional integrity of J. Alfred Magoon, of counsel for Dr. Miner.

The bomb was thrown to the consternation of the defense, the evident surprise of the court and the wonder of the lobby.

In effect Mr. Silliman said that he was loth to do what he was about to do; that he should, perhaps, have done it earlier in the trial, when first tempted to do it, but that in the interests of his client and of justice he was now compelled to say that he had reason to believe that the information which Mr. Magoon was using against Mrs. Miner had been obtained by him from that lady while he was making a so-called social visit and under such confidential relations.

While Mr. Silliman was speaking a deadly quiet came over the room, the ticking of a clock was audible and every eye was focused on Mr. Magoon.

Mr. Silliman went on to say that after Mrs. Miner had separated from her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Magoon paid her a social visit. They came professing friendship. Close social relations had always existed between them, and the unhappy condition in the Miner family had been discussed and the information then obtained was now being used against her. He said Mr. Magoon held himself in the background, but that he was forging the javelins which Mr. Thompson was hurling at his client. He considered such conduct not only unfair, but unmanly and unprofessional.

Then he sat down and every one took a long breath, during which period Mr. Magoon arose. He did so slowly, and when on his feet said:

"That is about as unfair as any statement well could be; that's all I have to say now, I think," and then he subsided into his chair.

Judge Humphreys promptly took up the matter, saying in part that if it is a fact that Mr. Magoon went to see Mrs. Miner to enjoy social relations or in the capacity of a peace maker and under such conditions she gave him her confidence and that he thereafter accepted a retainer against her and then used such information in the cross-examination in this case and you prove it I will order his name to be stricken off as an attorney in this case and deal with him afterward. If you fail to make good your accusation you will owe an apology to Mr. Magoon and to this court.

At the request of Mr. Silliman a recess of ten minutes was ordered, to give him an opportunity to consult with his client.

When the court reconvened Mr. Silliman made a short address, reiterating his regret that his duty by his client made this course imperative, and then placed Mrs. Miner on the stand.

Mrs. Miner related how the Magoons visited her, Mrs. Magoon coming first and he following soon thereafter. They said they came as friends of both parties. She said she was not suspicious at first and was free and frank. She said she was not having screamed on one occasion when cruelly treated by her husband, told him about numerous acts of cruelty and so on. The conversation, she thought, lasted about an hour.

Under cross-examination she admitted that Mr. Magoon after a while had told her not to talk about the divorce; that he did say that he didn't want to hear anything about the case, as he and her husband were good friends; but the conversation continued and she told him all about the cruelties she had suffered, and all that led up to her leaving her home. At that time, she said, she believed he had really come for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation, but that she had reasons to change her opinion since. One of these reasons was that Gladys subsequently told her that Mr. Magoon tried to see her alone. Also that Gladys was suspicious of Magoon from the time he stepped into the room.

Another thing, in attempting to induce her to drop divorce proceedings, Mr. Magoon referred to a divorced woman, a Mrs. Brown, saying: "She got her divorce, and what is she now?" This was in response to a question by Mr. Magoon if he had not told her that a divorce would practically mean a widow to her, with a child on her hand and no father. She said the nearest approach to that was the sentence quoted.

Judge Humphreys questioned Mrs. Miner very closely and developed that

the visit took place as alleged and that her case was discussed to a lesser or greater extent, but that after fifteen or twenty minutes she became suspicious and more guarded. Her husband, she said, was the family physician and her relations with him were most cordial, the families exchanging visits. Had she known that he would be against her she would at least have been more guarded.

Mr. Silliman submitted his case.

Mr. Magoon tragically repudiated the idea that he went to see Mrs. Miner for so base a purpose. He declared he swore under oath and hoped he might be stricken dead if he did not tell the truth. Jove was not in the business of hurling thunderbolts yesterday, or the truth asserted itself. Mr. Magoon is alive. He said he went there to effect a reconciliation, if possible, and had done all he could. She said that the doctor didn't care for her and that he said he did; that he didn't come to see her under the restraint placed upon him by the court, but that her husband would write her. Mrs. Miner frankly admitted that this conversation did take place, and that she subsequently did receive a letter from her husband.

In response to the court Mr. Magoon said he was not then Dr. Miner's lawyer and did not become such until long afterward; further, that he was not employed for this purpose by Dr. Miner.

Judge Humphreys said in effect that it was most commendable in a citizen to use every endeavor to bring about peace in divided homes and to assist in maintaining the purity and sanctity of the married state. The attorney who does so is equally to be commended, for he is a citizen as well as an attorney. But having once done so and snatched the part of a peace maker he can well afford to deny himself the enjoyment of a retainer.

The judge commended Mrs. Miner for her frank and prompt admissions as to what actually did take place on that visit.

The judge, continuing, said that Mr. Magoon had done right to attempt to get these people to reconcile their differences. But, though entirely exonerating Mr. Magoon, he thought that an attorney who had once done so should not subsequently engage on either side. A woman in such a condition is unstrung and nervous. Being away from home and living in a hotel, brooding over her troubles, worries and cares, she could be easily led to give way her confidence.

Continuing, he said that had he known these things he would not have allowed Mr. Magoon to appear in this case, nor his clerk. The upholding of the just and cleanly administration of justice would have demanded such a course. To do so now might jeopardize the great and important interests of the case and he would allow the case to go on.

This ended the great incident of the day and the trial, as elsewhere reported, was resumed.

There were other interesting episodes and incidents in this side issue, but the yawning chasm that temporarily exists between the morning session of the Fourth Estate and the honorable first court of the first judicial district is so wide that for a clear understanding of the proceedings the attorneys and witnesses would have to use megaphones and the reporters be equipped with microphones. Distance in this case does not lend enchantment, and no doubt many a clever point has been forever lost to the world.

COLEHO SUES FOR LIBEL.

Republican Will Be Asked to Whack Up Ten Thousand Dollars.

William J. Coelho has filed a petition in the circuit court asking judgment of \$10,000 against the Republican for alleged libel.

Mr. Coelho was a candidate on the republican ticket for the office of representative at the recent election. He was defeated. The Republican published an article soon after the election in the course of which appeared the following: "At the head of the ticket was placed W. J. Coelho, a man whose reputation is in many ways worse than that of Wilcox. While Coelho has not been such an adventurer as Wilcox, or guilty of bigamy, he was proven guilty before a jury of having appropriated moneys belonging to other people to his own use, and is generally looked upon by the voters as a man devoid of honor."

This Mr. Coelho alleges to be a libel, which requires the sum of \$10,000 to palliate and assuage. The papers will be served on the president of the Robert Grieve Publishing Company this morning. Lorrin Andrews is the attorney for the plaintiff.

New Maui Guards.

Captain C. B. Cottrell, formerly commander of Company B, and residing on Maui, will probably be the captain of the new company of national guards to be organized at Wailuku. An application for permission to organize the company has been received by the governor. The application bears the signatures of seventy people. The new organization will Company I.

Pumping at Young Block.

The big pump on the ground of the new Young block was at work for the first time yesterday. A quantity of water from the recent rains was partially pumped out, and a constant supply will require regular use of the apparatus.

UNITED STATES COURT EXTENDS PROTECTION

Chinese Slave Owners Feel the Grip of Uncle Sam.

AN HO VERY HAPPY AT KAWAIIHAO

NG MON WAR IS ARRESTED AND PLACED UNDER HEAVY BONDS.

First Blow Struck by the Protective League of Honolulu Will Be Effective and Is a Notable Work of Humanity.

The Protective League of Honolulu is new in its organization but already it has begun the work for which it was formed. At the meeting last Monday, when organization was effected, the Rev. W. M. Kincaid reported the case of a Chinese slave girl belonging to Ng Mon War. Rev. Mr. Kincaid, with Major Wood and Geo. B. McClellan, composed a committee that was appointed to find means of relieving the enslaved girl.

Ah Ho is the name of the young Chinese girl and she is in her thirteenth year. She was brought from China and sold to Ng Mon War for \$170. Her sad plight was discussed as a result of the inhumanity of her owner and his wife, Ah Ming. Their brutal treatment of their chattel attracted the attention of neighbors and reports were carried to the men who have been instrumental in her release.

The committee carefully investigated the matter and found the reported stories of inhuman cruelty were true, and that the tortures inflicted upon the child were too barbarous to believe. The matter was reported to High Sheriff Brown by the committee. He said there was no remedy or way to rescue the girl. The only thing that could be suggested was to arrest the child beaters for assault and battery. The girl was secured, however, and taken to Kawaiahao Seminary.

When Ah Ho realized that she was no longer under the brutal bondage of her owners, but that she was in the care of those who loved her and wanted to make her happy, her face was radiant and her spirit revived as a bird set free.

Yesterday the society learned that it could proceed against Ng Mon War through the United States under what is generally known as the padrone law, enacted by congress in 1874, directed at the infamous padrone system in the eastern cities, where Italian boys were brought to this country as slaves. This law provides:

"That whoever shall knowingly and willfully bring into the United States, or the territories thereof, any person inveigled or forcibly kidnapped in any other country, with intent to hold such person so inveigled or kidnapped in confinement or to involuntary service, and whoever shall knowingly and willfully sell, or cause to be sold, into any condition of involuntary servitude, any other person for any term whatever, and every person who shall knowingly and willfully hold to involuntary service any person so sold and bought, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars."

"Sec. 2. That any person who shall be an accessory to any of the felonies herein declared, either before or after the fact, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000."

Acting under this law, United States Marshal Ray swore out a warrant for Ng Mon War and his wife, Ah Ming. The former was arrested yesterday evening by Deputy Marshal E. R. Hendry. He was released under bonds of \$2,500 to appear before Commissioner W. J. Robinson next Monday for preliminary examination. The bond of Ng Mon War was signed by Hop Yune & Co. and Wong Chow.

Ah Ming was also placed under arrest but was not taken into custody, owing to the fact that she had a two-year old child that needed her care. She was thoroughly impressed with the necessity of remaining strictly at home last night, and this morning will probably be placed under bonds.

There is only one similar case reported in the United States law reports, and that is one involving an Italian padrone in the State of New York.

Hunted for Truancy.

The Honolulu Iron Works at Kakaako have become the resort of truants. The boys are as slippery as eels and have eluded teachers, parents and police. Three of them were caught and brought before Judge Wilcox yesterday. They were John Makauole, Kekua and Joseph Kopia. The three were locked up to appear again this morning. In the meantime the police will try to find their parents. Judge Wilcox will probably be more severe on the parents than on the boys.

Acting Postal Inspector in Charge Robinson and Assistant Postmaster Kenake are expected home from Hilo today, where they went this week to attend to postal matters.