



The People Get All the News of the Day.

EVENING BULLETIN

From the Progressive Bulletin.

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HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

Advertisers
That
Money's
Worth.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

DUNREGGAN'S MASTER FULLY EXONERATED

By Court of Admiralty
Convened at British
Consulate.

DANGEROUS CURRENT OFF DIAMOND HEAD

Captain Dixon Found to Have Used
Every Effort to Prevent His Ves-
sel's Stranding--Full Text
of Judgement.

A British Court of Admiralty was held at the Consulate yesterday to determine the responsibility of the stranding of the bark Dunreggan at Diamond Head. The Court consisted of Consul Robert Hoare, president; Captain Corrane of the Kilmarnock and Captain Jackson of the Hillside.

Captain Geo. McLain Dixon, master of the Dunreggan, testified to having used care after making land. Abreast of Koko Head he shaped his course to clear Diamond Head. Soundings were taken at short intervals, and when the vessel struck four fathoms was found all around her. The vessel had been steering badly while efforts were being made to keep her off shore. Captain Dixon attributed the disaster to a current ignored in the charts, and the reef extending out farther than was charted.

John Stirling Fraser the mate, Oscar Johansen, the sailor at the helm when the Dunreggan struck, John Nederic, the second mate, and James E. Fowler, senior apprentice, gave evidence corroborative of the skipper's.

Captain John Elston of the ship Dechmont, Captain Adam Davies of the ship Republic and Captain J. R. Macaulay, Honolulu harbor pilot, testified to the existence of the current setting in to Diamond Head, the last saying that in moderate weather it ran two to four miles an hour.

President Hoare delivered the finding of the court at 11 o'clock this morning. It is as follows:

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The Dunreggan was a sailing vessel, barque rigged, of 1477 tons registered tonnage, official number 99862, built at Troon in 1892, and belonging to the Port of Glasgow.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that the vessel sailed from Shields and London, leaving the latter port on the 14th of March, 1900, bound for Honolulu and Seattle, with a cargo of general merchandise and a crew of twenty-five hands all told.

On the voyage the vessel had experienced heavy weather at times, causing loss of some sail, but nothing of serious consequence occurred.

She arrived off Koko Head about 12 miles from Honolulu at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of August, 1900, and when she was abreast of the Head by four points bearing, and patent log taken by the master, he found his distance from the Head to be 2½ miles. At 8:40 a.m. he set the vessel's course west magnetic to pass one mile south of Diamond Head. The vessel was then under top sail and foretopmast and staysail. About 9:15 o'clock when the vessel was noticed to be setting in shore the master ordered the helmsman to keep her off and keep the white streak (meaning the breakers) over the ship's starboard light-house which would place the breakers about three points on the starboard bow. This was done, but notwithstanding this, the vessel continued to set further in shore until at 9:40 o'clock a.m. she struck on the reef. She was subsequently carried further in some distance, where she remained about thirty hours, when she was towed off and taken into the port of Honolulu, having then about twenty-two inches of water in her hold. Shortly before the ship struck soundings were taken by the mate who found seven fathoms no bottom, and immediately after the struck soundings were again taken and four fathoms all round the ship, the ship being to all appearances broad amidships.

The Court having regard to the circumstances above stated finds as follows:

That the master having taken bearings when abreast of Koko Head, and finding the vessel was 2½ miles distant from the Head, acted to the best of his judgment in having set the course west magnetic, which would take the vessel one mile south of Diamond Head, which distance would have cleared all danger.

That the stranding of the vessel on the reef of Diamond Head was due to strong currents setting in shore in the vicinity of the Head, which currents were unknown to the master, not be-

ing marked on his chart nor mentioned in the North Pacific Directors.

That when the vessel was found to be setting in shore the master ordered her to be headed off, but owing to the current on her port bow she did not pay off in time, and she struck before anything further could be done to avoid the casualty.

That after the vessel struck the master did everything possible to make sail to drive the vessel off the reef, but that his endeavor unfortunately proved ineffectual. Dated at Honolulu, this 23d day of August, 1900.

Signed: W. R. HOARE,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Vice
Admiral of Naval Court.

THOMAS CORRANE,
Master of the British merchant ship
Kilmarnock of Glasgow, official number
28999, member.

MATTHEW JACKSON,
Master of the British merchant ship
Halewood of Liverpool, official
number 91930, member.

TWO ARMY SCOWS.

Two scows for the Quartermaster's department here are now being built at a place near the old Seafarmer wharf. The dimensions are the same as those of the navy but are as improvement in more ways than one. The army scows are sheered and very powerfully braced and each hull is dipped before being driven into place. The navy scows are straight up and down at the sides and are not as strongly braced as they might be, while the boats, after only a couple of years of service, are already badly rusted.

TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Messrs. E. H. May, J. J. Herro and John Lund are the members of the finance committee who are authorized to solicit subscriptions from various sources in connection with the Labor Day celebration. They are now busy at work going the rounds.

TAMARIND TREE GOING

THE BUILDING BOON DRIVES IT OUT

It Thrives on Warm Levels But Not
in Cool Valleys--Capable of Be-
ing a Profitable Article
of Export.

An old resident says the big building boom downtown is dooming the splendid tamarind trees that are scattered over the lower ground. One old giant stands in the premises of H. E. McLean just vacated to make way for the young block to extend from King to Hotel street.

The tamarind does not do well up Nuuanu valley or anywhere that the winds are cool and strong compared with the city from level. There is a good deal of the tamarind fruit here, and it is in good favor whenever introduced in temperate climates. Nothing is more refreshing for a warm weather drink than the liquor obtained by pouring hot water over the fruit.

Tamarinds are green red like other fruits, either as jam or syrup, so as to be capable of exportation. They have had as good a start abroad as any other fruit product of Hawaii to form an important item in the sum of diversified industries.

Perhaps, since the tamarind is better driven out of town, the Department of Agriculture may be able to find market pockets here and there where its cultivation may be encouraged.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. AGAIN.

Wm. Moon as manager of the Hollister Drug Co., a corporation, appeared in the District Court this morning on the charge of selling alcohol to persons other than physicians. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 and costs. It will be remembered that the drug company got off on a technicality the other day. This was remedied and a penal summons issued yesterday.

Benson, Smith & Co. will carry their case to the higher courts. It is desired that a test case be made of this.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

In the Police Court this forenoon the following cases were disposed of: Three native women and a man, disturbing the quiet of the night, \$5 and costs; Ah Choy, leaving his horse in the street, \$5 and costs; Wong Kui, selling opium, continue until tomorrow.

LINEN CENTERPIECES.

Iwakami, Hotel street, is offering a new line of linen centerpieces for tables, embroidered in fancy colors.

Great sale of boots and shoes at 6 cents on the dollar at L. B. Ross & Co.'s shoe house, corner of Fort and Hotel streets.

GRAND JURY RETURNS FEW INDICTMENTS

Has Made Careful Investigation of All Matters
Brought Before It--Waikiki Hotels
Guilty on Strict Interpretation--
Suggestions for Insane
Asylum and Police.

Four before 12 o'clock noon the Grand Jury came into the Circuit Court with their final report. Judge Humphreys was called to the bench to receive the jury, as Judge Williams was at the time trying the case of Kame for robbery.

Judge Humphreys, after the report had been read by the foreman, delivered a congratulatory address of some length to the jury. Among other things he commented on their independence, speaking of the protection of the public to "damn men if they did, and damn them if they didn't." He complimented them on the dignity of their demeanor and the character of their report, and then discharged them for the term.

How, A. H. Humphreys, First Judge, Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

--The Grand Jury convened and sworn before you on the ninth day of the current month, having considered their duty to render their final report as follows:

Reverend cases have been brought before this jury by the Attorney General's Department, and examined by us with the result of finding for a true bill in fourteen cases, and no bill in fifteen cases.

This jury has also found two bills to issue brought to the attention of the jury in your charge of August 6, 1900.

We have investigated, so far as possible, into the subjects referred to in your charge to this jury, and also into various other matters to which our attention has been called, and we have examined numerous witnesses.

**RAPE OF LABORERS ON SUNDAYS
BY THE HOTELS AND
RESORTS AT
WAIKIKI.**

We find that two resorts at Waikiki are operated under special licenses from the Interior Department, a copy of which accompanies this report. These licenses were issued by the Minister of the Interior with the concurrence of the Executive Council of the Republic of Hawaii, under the authority conferred upon him by the Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. It will be noticed that the privilege is given licensees of selling liquor to guests and their friends, which certainly permits of a liberal interpretation.

The subject of sales on Sundays under these licenses was not considered by the Executive Councils each act being subject to the provisions of Section 25 of the aforementioned Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, etc.

"Any holder of a license who shall sell or retail any spirituous liquor or permit or suffer the same to be drawn in his house or premises on Sunday shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, but this section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises."

The fact that liquor has been sold at these resorts at Waikiki on Sundays to persons who can in no way be considered bona fide boarders or lodgers, although probably guests or their friends, was voluntarily admitted by the proprietors, their statements relating to the effect that they were not aware of any illegal act and thought that they were within the privileges conferred by their license. This jury believes that these places have incurred large expenditures and have acted openly with the full knowledge of the authorities, that they did not intentionally violate the law as to sale of liquor on Sundays, and the evidence before us tends to show that the legislation such sale by respectable hotels and resorts at Waikiki, to guests and their friends, would result in lessening illicit trade and drunkenness. The jury also believes that as liberal treatment as is consistent with the public welfare should be extended by the Government to respectable hotels and resorts.

It is not in our province, however, to ignore existing laws through any question as to their propriety. We find that, under a strict interpretation of the law, "lodge" has been illegally sold on Sundays by the Hawaiian Hotel Annex and Waikiki Inn, and we

recommend that legislation be introduced and we earnestly recommend in behalf of these unfortunate people of the community that such amount as is necessary be made available and expended as soon as possible:

1st. In the construction of ward No. 2, which is in the last stages of decay.

2d. In the enlargement of the Woman's Ward, so that the inmates can better accommodate and separate into classes.

It was evident to this jury that the separation of the partially insane patients, some of whom gave every evidence of intelligence and recognition of relatives and of their own surroundings, from the more hopeless and deranged cases, was necessary in order to effect a cure.

We condemn the regulation proscribing the confinement of insane persons in the certificate of one physician only, as in our opinion a Board consisting of at least three reputable physicians should confer, before the Magistrate signs the order to confine.

To our opinion also, no visiting physician, however capable and conscientious, can satisfactorily attend to the requirements of this Asylum, and we recommend that a Resident Physician be appointed, who can devote his entire time to the inmates.

Although the attention of the jury has not been especially called to the Territorial Prison and the Reformatory School, we paid them a passing visit and were pleased with the good order, cleanliness and capable management which was evident.

RULES OF ALCOHOL BY DRUGSTORES.

The attention of the jury was called to the fact that alcohol was being sold by druggists in Honolulu, in violation of the laws of the Territory.

The managers of two prominent and respectable firms stated to the jury that alcohol was being sold by them, in good faith, under the Federal laws which they claimed had superseded our local legislation on the subject. The High Sheriff has taken action which has resulted in bringing the matter before the Courts for determination.

WATER FRONT ABUSES.

This subject which has received so much public attention of late was brought before us. A mass of testimony was presented, but of so general a character that no specific charge was substantiated upon which this jury could act.

The Federal shipping laws now extend their protection to seamen in this port, and the Police Department appear to be exerting themselves to prevent violence or illegal treatment of sailors by shipping masters. There is unquestionably a strong protest against the methods of so-called shipping masters which demands consideration.

We consider this a most important subject affecting the rights and liberties of seamen, and the commercial interests of this port, to which we call the attention of the Legislature.

GRANTING OF LICENSES TO HAUS DREIBER.

We had a license system existing, which is not doubt indirectly responsible for many accidents. Upon investigation we are convinced that before granting a license a suitable examination of applicants is not made as to their proficiency in driving, or even knowledge of the ordinary rules of the road.

FAVORITISM SHOWN BY THE COURTS OF HONOLULU.

We were formally requested to investigate the following statement made:

(Continued on page 8.)

Our Bob



An Up-to-Date

BOUGH AND BEADY SCHOOL, SHOE

IN CALF AND KID
IN ALL SIZES

Blocks & Tops

**MANUFACTURERS
MISCHIE COMPANIES**

BRITISH SHIP FROM HAMBURG IN PORT

Carnedd Llewellyn Makes
Fine Trip of 125
Days.

IS BOUND FOR SEATTLE
WITH 900 TONS CARGO

Captain Reports Man Lost Overboard

May 8--Two Days Heavy Storm

at Platte River--Experi-

ences Round Holes.

The British ship Carnedd Llewellyn, Wm. Griffith master, arrived in port at an early hour this morning after a splendid trip of 125 days from Hamburg, Germany, with a cargo of 1800 tons of fertilizer, cement, whisky, etc., consigned to the Hawaiian Farmers Co. The Llewellyn has 2500 tons to all aboard. Of this, 900 tons are for Seattle, for which port she will sail when she has finished discharging here. She is at the old Seafarmer wharf at present.

Asked why it was that vessels arriving recently from ports in England and Germany have adopted the plan of going from here to round ports with cargo, Captain Griffith replied that the freight here was too high. Money was saved by a vessel discharging most of her cargo here and then going to round ports with enough remaining. Continuing, Captain Griffith gave the following story of the trip:

"We left Hamburg April 29, meeting with fine weather with moderate northward trades in the English channel. Fine weather continued until we reached the River Platte. Up to that time we did not have our topgallants down once.

"Upon reaching the Platte, the gale was changed. We got into an off the wind or southwest gale, which lasted for two days without abatement. Fortunately nothing was carried away.

"From the Platte to Cape Horn we had moderate weather but it took a week for us to round. During that time, we met with very severe weather. There was a lot of snow and it was as cold as ever it was at the South Pole. The wind finally shifted to the northeast and we took advantage of it to get away as soon as possible from the scene of our trouble.

"On June 8th of May we lost overboard a young sailor who joined us at Hamburg. His name was Randolph Wright and he was only about 19 years of age. How the whole thing happened, no one knows.

"Night was soon at 7:59 p.m. the morning and, shortly afterward, he was missed. A search was made but he could not be found anywhere.

"It was just at about 8 o'clock that I noticed something black in the water astern as I was passing the press deck. I thought that something, perhaps an old garment, might have been thrown overboard and continued to pass us and down. No alarm had been given and the vessel was sailing along in the finest kind of weather.

"I believe the young man committed suicide. It was his first trip to sea and he always appeared despondent. He could not have gone over the sides of the vessel as he could have been plainly seen had he done this. I think there is no doubt whatever that he went over the bow and that the suction of the water pulled him under the ship. He must have been killed by contact with the ship's bottom as there was no motion to the black object I saw astern."