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BOARD OF HEALTH AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT

Plans Discussed For Its Progress.

THE DAY ON THE ISLAND

The Molokai Colony Flourishing and Unfortunates Seem Happy.

The Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii returned Saturday night from its pilgrimage to the leper settlement on Molokai. The Board and those allowed to accompany it left Honolulu Friday night at 9 o'clock and arrived at Kalapapa at daybreak Saturday. About eleven hours were spent at the settlement and almost all this time was occupied in visiting the points of interest, in consultation with the managers and discussion of the settlement's future. The Board's custom is to visit Molokai twice a year, but owing to the plague the Board did not go at the time set for the last journey, and as it was on July 29, 1899, that the previous visit was paid, a year save but a few days had elapsed.

GREETING ON LANDING. As usual, when the party was landed in the small boats crowds of the lepers gathered to meet them. Many of the visitors—of whom over a hundred were natives—were greeted by relatives and friends who kissed them passionately and carried them off to their own homes scattered about and enjoyed their close company until the whistles blew for the return. There was much embracing, as always on such occasions, and many of the visitors bringing food and pleasant drinks, scores of little lunas were spread.

The Board of Health extended every courtesy to those who had obtained permission to go with it and no restrictions were placed on them. To those who have lived here long or who have made the sad trip to the island of sorrow there is little new to be told, but for others details will be interesting.

There are now 988 lepers in the settlement. The number is decreasing yearly. Of the 988, 594 are males and 394 females. Most of the lepers are natives. Thirty are Chinese, and twenty, including Portuguese, are whites. Five are Americans, four are British, five are Germans and one a Norwegian. The latter is a girl of 16 who lived here for some time and, going to San Francisco, developed the disease in the Salvation Army Home there. Nearly 4,000 lepers have been taken to Molokai since the colony was established in 1866. The average deaths a year is about 125.

THE LEPER HOMES. The lepers live all over the peninsula, a few miles in extent at the base of precipitous mountains, which rise 2,000 feet and form a sheer wall to guard escape to the other side of the island, where are plantations and healthy residents. The landing is at Kalapapa and here is the Bishop Home for Girls. The Home consists of many cottages grouped about well-cared-for grounds and all presided over by the Sisters of St. Francis. The Sisters showed the Board about and answered many questions as to the events and improvements of the year. There are about 125 girls and women in the Home, many of the latter having lived in its care since childhood.

They reside in the cottages which hold about eight or ten and which are kept scrupulously clean by the labor of the lepers. The walls are decorated with pictures and the lepers sit about on the porches or floors in the native fashion. Those who had friends as visitors were especially happy but almost all seemed serene and cheerful. Especially did they brighten up when spoken to by the Sisters who called each by name. The Home is for the unprotected female lepers of the colony, and often its inmates marry and go to housekeeping in one of the many houses built by the Government for them. The Sisters have a daily school for the girls and they learn the simple branches of knowledge which, with music—they have pianos and an organ—helps them to forget their isolation. Besides they learn the Catholic tenets and take a great interest in the practice of that faith, a priest of the Order of the Sacred Heart ministering to their spiritual wants.

DAILY OCCUPATIONS. A stereopticon would add greatly to their pleasures. With it evening entertainments might be given and an interesting acquaintance with the sights of the world—never to be seen by them—might be gained. Money could not be expended better. Agricultural Commissioner Wray Taylor, who has looked after such matters several times in the past will endeavor to get the necessary money. Anyone who would glance into the hospital at the Bishop Home and see the unfortunates who are unable to see themselves and for whom death can be the sole alleviator of suffering would understand the depth of pity that stirs the heart of one who returns to communion with his fellows after a day with the lepers. Written language fails. On horseback the Board and its guests journeyed across the peninsula—a couple of miles—to the Baldwin Home at Kalapapa. The bounty of H. P. Baldwin built and equipped the Home and improvements from year to year are due to his charity. It is under the direct charge of Brother Joseph Dutton, who for fourteen years

after the matter will be appointed soon. SIGHTS AND SCENES. Returning from Kalawao to Kalapapa, the Board of Health spent several hours in discussion of the points observed. The Board was entertained at the residence of C. B. Reynolds, who is the superintendent of the settlement. Mr. Reynolds is not much of a talker but an excellent worker. He has the figures and facts of the colony's history and daily events at his fingers' ends and his capabilities are conclusively proven by the manner in which the place is conducted. Its progress has been gradual, but each year finds new additions and aids to comfort and convenience. Mr. Reynolds spends half his time at the settlement and comes and goes every fortnight. It is to him that the Board looks for its knowledge of the colony. Mr. Reynolds says that there were eight or more marriages recently and that courtship and weddings follow on Molokai as in Honolulu. As is well known, all children born here, as soon as possible, brought to the Kapiolani Home in Honolulu, and, as is also well known, they seldom develop leprosy. A baby of six months was brought here when the Board came back Saturday night. In one of the Bishop Home cottages were twins of ten months, whose mother, a leper, was rejoicing in the visit of the father, who lives here. The babies were handsome and laughing. They will not be allowed to remain with their mother much longer. Their mother lavished her affection on their mouths alternately with their father or father and mother openly embraced each other for minutes at a time. Some of the little groups who spent the day in the cottages or gardens ate openly out of the same dishes, the visitors—brothers, wives, parents or children of the leper colonists—dipping into the poi bowls with no thought of danger. HAVE NO FEAR. Old Kopena, who has had three leper wives, and who, after burying two, is now happy with the third, was glad to tell of himself. He has been for years on the island and is not a leper, though in the closest contact hourly. He takes no precautions and his one grief is that he has no children. Long ago he came to the settlement to care for his wife, and when she died he married a leper, and then another at her death. He would take it ill if driven away. William Nih of Honolulu was visiting in the closest contact with the lepers at Kalawao. One is in a desperate condition. The father, who has two clean children here, tenderly embraced his olive branches as he told of his sorrow at their condition. Their mother is dead. The question of the lepers voting was taken up. Their ballots will be cast at the settlement in the usual way and will be fumigated here in a hot-air chamber before being checked up by the electoral registrar. It is stated that 240 degrees Fahrenheit destroys any possible germ. So with the postoffice question, United States Postal Agent Flint who has the matter in hand, investigated it thoroughly and said that he would recommend no changes in the postoffice at the settlement other than that no stamps be used and stamped envelopes only handled. The mail will be fumigated here and money orders issued there will go through the same process. Only coin will be handled and all will be boiled here. When the farewell whistle blew hundreds of the lepers proceeded to the landing, while those who had friends with them accompanied them to the shore. For a half-hour the heartrending scene of farewell continued while the small boats plied back and forth. Some had to be torn away forcibly. The lepers clung desperately to their relatives, kissing them fervidly and hanging onto them in vain attempt to prevent their going. The condition of the lepers, or their evident condition, made no difference to the visitors. Love surmounted the danger and fear of contracting disease played no part in the

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NIRVANA IS THEIR GOAL

Young Men's Buddhist Association.

FIRST MEETING YESTERDAY

Japanese Members and White Visitors Listen to Addresses on Religion.

The Buddhist Temple on Fort Lane was crowded yesterday afternoon during the exercises held under the auspices of the Japanese Young Men's Buddhist Association. It was the first meeting of this society, which already counts scores of Japanese on its membership roll. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the temple in the room where the sacred shrine is screened from the view of the worshippers by split bamboo curtains. The chancel is composed of four pillars of stained wood running from floor to ceiling. A frieze work of gilded dragons is set in stained wood built in between the pillars extending from the ceiling down the pillars about three feet, forming a pleasing aspect. The altar is hidden behind the screens and used only by the priests of the temple. Between 350 and 400 persons attended the services, quite a number being foreigners who came by special invitation to listen to Dr. Marquez' address on theosophy, which was interpreted into the Japanese language. The foreigners were assigned seats on one side of the hall, facing the section allotted to the Japanese ladies, who are required to occupy seats away from the male members of the congregation. Dr. Haida acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers. The first speaker was Mr. K. Banko. He spoke first in Japanese, following it with an English interpretation for the foreigners. Buddhism and its relationship with the modern teachings of the Theosophical Society was his theme. He hoped for earnest consideration of Buddhism on the part of foreigners before they launched criticisms upon Buddha and his followers. He spoke in glowing terms of the formation of the Young Men's Buddhist Association in this city and declared it had for its foundation universal brotherhood. Mr. Banko said in part: We are today holding the first meeting of the Young Men's Buddhist Association. All of the members are very glad to have you present. We have organized the society under the doctrine of Buddhism, and our object is to realize the grand idea of universal brotherhood. We are earnest seekers after truth, as we boldly assert and can prove, that although some aspect of truth is at the basis of every religion, yet no other religions except Buddhism are more than a part of the whole truth. We cannot understand why men who do not study the doctrine of Buddhism should criticize it wrongly or do not give that religion the attention it deserves. We think it is the duty of human beings, and especially of every honest and intelligent person, to study well before he criticizes. I ask you to study the life of Buddha

and the history of the doctrine of Buddhism. And then we turn to the question of universal brotherhood of the Theosophical Society, and we are glad that the injunctions of both aecosophy and Buddhism perfectly agree. Therefore we wish to have warm friendship exist between the two, based on the same relation against unbrotherly assumption, so limited and exclusive. The present-time universal brotherhood may be an Utopian idea impossible for awhile, but for every reason it is the duty of our Buddhists to constantly use our might toward its realization. We have an earnest desire to have the highest condition of human and worldly harmony, happiness, peace, and contentment throughout the earth; and then we would be putting into practice that divine law of compassion which Buddha taught us. We hope to realize a feeling of brotherhood between our societies founded on friendship, harmony and hospitality. He was followed by others, several being members of the association. One of them, garbed as a student of Buddhism, intoned from a scroll and received tremendous applause. Dr. Marquez spoke at length on theosophy, his remarks being received with grave attention. Lemonade and edibles were served in the downstairs hall. The building, lane and signboard were decorated with Japanese lanterns, flags and greens, presenting quite a gala day appearance.

GEORGE MANSON IS NOT TO BE FOUND

Mysterious Disappearance of the Well-Known Honolulu.

George Manson has been missing for several days and his family has reported his disappearance to the police department. It is stated that Mr. Manson has not been at his residence since Tuesday morning. Friends of his, however, saw him as late as Thursday evening when he was apparently well and cannot account for his long absence. It is asserted that financial troubles have made Mr. Manson somewhat melancholy for several weeks and finally caused him to give up his position as manager of the Republican. Investments in sugar stocks which turned out contrary to his expectations may have had much to do with his changing disposition, and Mr. Manson's friends assert that brooding over this has caused him to become deeply depressed. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has been tracing Mr. Manson's movements since Tuesday, but states that since Thursday evening no definite information of his whereabouts is obtainable. It is thought that possibly Mr. Manson may have left on the Alameda, as if still in Honolulu it seems improbable that he would not have been discovered, known as he is to a majority of residents. The hotels were first visited in the search, and then the lodging houses and in fact almost any place where Mr. Manson could have obtained a room for any length of time. No theory is advanced by the police as yet as to his probable fate. His complete disappearance from sight in Honolulu inclines certain of them to the belief that the Alameda carried Mr. Manson away to the Coast. Diligent search is still being instituted and every means known to the detective department of the High Sheriff's office used to find some trace of the missing man.

Mr. Manson has resided here for about eight years and has been a prominent figure in business and government circles. He was a newspaper man and was last connected with the Republican as its business manager. During the last session of the Council of State he was appointed Secretary and performed excellent work, and was clerk of the last Senate.

INSOLENT JAPANESE.

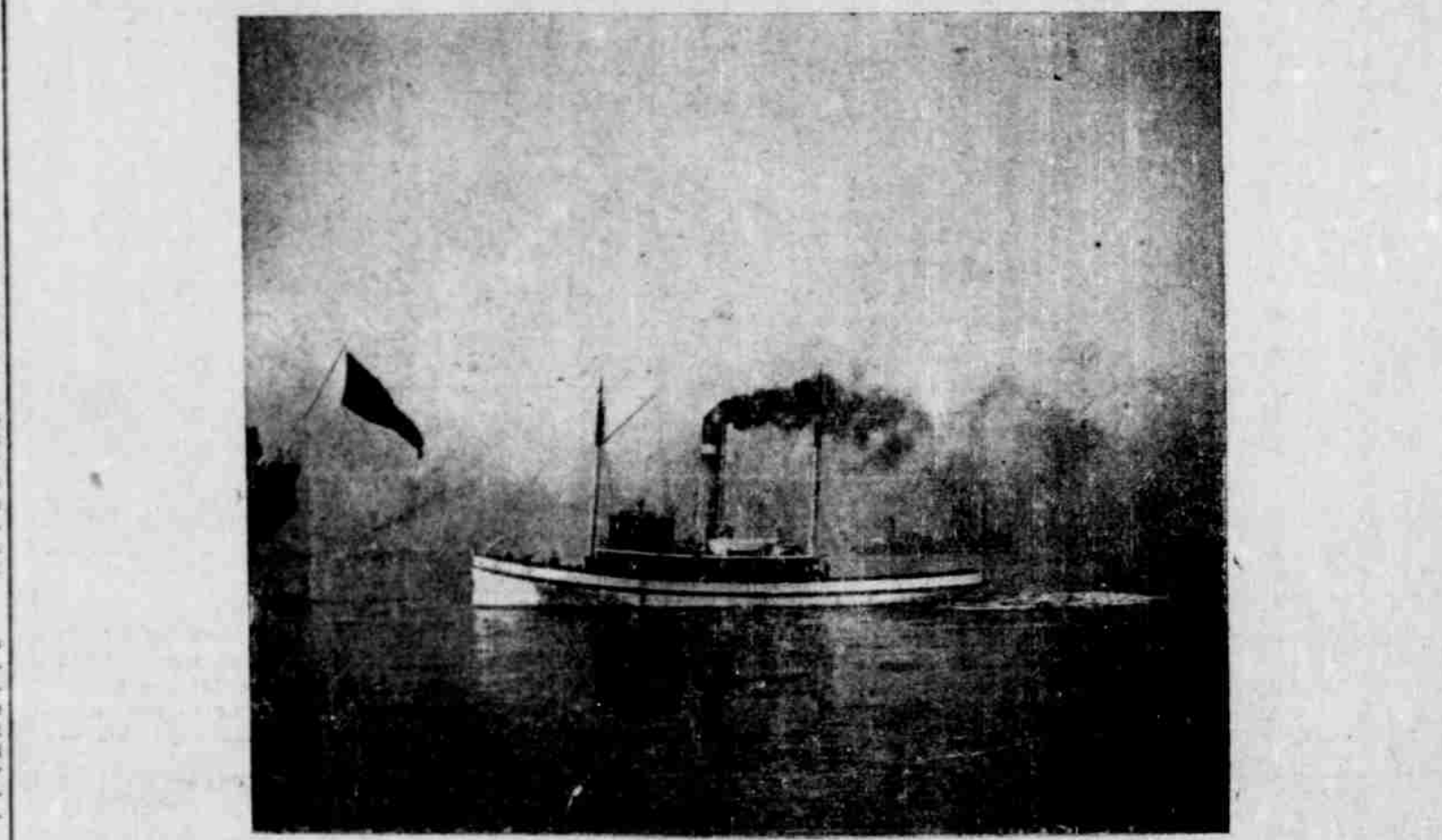
Loafers Terrify Residents of the Waikiki Road Last Night.

Japanese laborers who have been pouring into Honolulu from Island plantations were heard from last night about 8 o'clock on the Waikiki road where for a short space of time they terrorized residents. A dozen of them intoxicated and arrogant in their demeanor came up the road probably from some of the Japanese lodging houses in that section of the city. They entered the premises of the residents and made demands upon those who answered their calls for work and something to drink. Meeting with refusals in each case they assumed threatening attitudes and made remarks which tended to scare the women folks. Two entered the yard of James H. Boyd and that gentleman promptly ejected them and telephoned the information to town. The police department was notified and Captain Parker had the mounted officers prepared for aggressive action. A second telephone message to Mr. Boyd elicited the information that the Japanese had fled the neighborhood and all was quiet again. The trouble of last night, it is asserted, was caused by those who have drifted from various plantations into the city since June 14 when their labor contracts expired. They belong to a class of ignorant coolies who have been the leaders of trouble at all times on the plantations, and from now on the police will exercise a careful surveillance over them.

AGREED CHEERFULLY.

The mistress—"Bridget, you must stay until I get another girl." Bridget—"That was my intension, anyway. I want her to know the kind of a woman ye are."

THE SEA-GOING TUG FEARLESS, SISTER SHIP TO THE IROQUOIS, WHICH WILL SOON ARRIVE IN HONOLULU FROM SAN FRANCISCO



NEWS of the coming of the tug Fearless to Honolulu, as published in the Advertiser of Saturday, was received with much interest about Honolulu. The new tugboat is expected to arrive in Honolulu sometime within the next few weeks, and she will prove of much assistance in the work of handling ships in the harbor and likewise in making long tows among the Islands. The Fearless was one of the best tugs owned by the Spreckels Towing Company of San Francisco. She was built in 1899 to replace the old Fearless, which was purchased by the United States Government at the outbreak of the Spanish war and added to the "mosquito fleet" as the "Iroquois." The latter vessel is already well known here and recently left this port to go to Midway Island. The new Fearless is the sister vessel to the old; she is built on the same lines and is her equal in all respects, excelling the Iroquois in some particulars, as she has several improvements in her appliances that the older boat has not. The Fearless is rated as a "sea-going tug" and much of her work on the Coast has been in towing large vessels and barges from port to port. Frequently she took ship from San Francisco to San Pedro and on one occasion she made the journey from San Francisco to Seattle with a large ship in tow. The Fearless will come down from San Francisco under her own steam as the Iroquois did a few months ago. She has a coal-carrying capacity that enables her to remain ten days or more at sea, but as she is a fast boat she will in all likelihood make the run from port to port in about eight or nine days.