



VOL. XXXV.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WORK OF CABLE SHIP

Silverton to Make a Sure Job of It.

OLD TIME RISKS NOW OVERCOME

So That Cable Laying is Surer and Permanency May Be Expected.

With the San Francisco-Honolulu cable now on a ship and on the way to San Francisco to start laying the line to Hawaii, many people breathe a deep sigh of relief and hope that no accident will now mar the work.

The strand which is to connect Honolulu with the mainland is to be about two and a half inches in thickness at the shore ends, but the greater portion of that to be laid on the bed of the ocean will only be an inch in diameter.

Thirty years ago cable laying was risky work. There were more failures than successes and millions of dollars were wasted in early attempts at securing communication under the sea by them.

The bed of the ocean is not a smooth surface. Hills, valleys, gorges and deep ravines are encountered just the same as on land.

This cable was not manufactured in the United States because we have no plant capable of doing the work.

Should a break occur after the Pacific cable has been finished it will not be a very hard matter to find the two ends of it and repair it for its exact location will be recorded.

In the Atlantic the cable companies have learned from experience that breaks occur on an average once or



THE KING, THE QUEEN, PRINCESS VICTORIA, AND THE PRINCE OF WALES, WITH THE SHAH, ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT.

twice a year, and for this reason every care must be exercised in keeping track of the location of the cable on the ocean's bottom in order that the break may be found quickly and repaired.

It will take the cable ship a couple of days after being sighted to complete the laying of the cable into Honolulu and because of this Honolulu people will have an excellent opportunity to see how the work is done.

DR. DE FARIA HEARD FROM

Editor Advertiser:—I saw in today's Advertiser a notice in which you evidently refer to my name and hurt me without being able to prove what you state.

As to Dr. Alvarez's assertion it is clear that it is displeasure and jealousy which naturally makes him talk. Having practiced amongst the Portuguese and made what he now possesses by what they gave him to earn he cannot see with good looks that a Portuguese doctor establish himself here because evidently he would take some practice away from him.

I have traveled considerably, made friends everywhere, and did not expect to make here an enemy just because I want to work honestly and make my living.

Thanking you for the insertion of this in your columns, I remain,

DR. J. B. DE FARIA. Metropole Building, Alakea St., September 28, 1902.

NATIVE VIEW OF LEPER ISSUE

The Sentinel, a new Hawaiian paper, printed partly in the vernacular has the following in its current issue:

The Sentinel joins in the protest against the effort made by our Delegate to have the control of the Leper Settlement placed under the Federal government.

Of course we understand that the Delegate has an old score to wipe out against the present Board of Health in the abrupt and, we believe unwarranted, dismissal of his brother two years ago from the position of secretary of the Board.

We sympathize with his feelings in the matter but beg to remind him that the welfare and comfort of a considerable number of our people are too precious to be put in jeopardy to satisfy his very proper feelings of resentment against a number of individuals.

When once the control of the settlement has passed into Federal hands we will then have absolutely no right to have a say as to what should or should not be done at the settlement.

We have some voice in the matter now, as we elect the Legislature who make and unmake the laws governing the Board of Health and who vote the money or sinews of war.

The Legislature is privileged to visit the settlement and make an exhaustive examination of the way affairs are or have been conducted there. They can and should introduce and carry through

measures looking to curtailment of the powers of the Board of Health to delegate to favorite employees the right to be harsh, unjust or neglectful of their duties.

Laws should be made placing the President of the Board under the responsibility of dismissal for any harsh or unjust treatment of lepers by his employees or appointees.

Then what guarantee have we that the Federal officials will have due regard to the fact that with Hawaiians, poi is the staff of life, especially to sick ones, and that a long deprivation from this staple article of food to them means great discomfort and positive suffering.

To obtain an adequate and regular supply of this very necessary article has always been a problem with successive Boards of Health. When the Board composed of men presumably familiar with conditions here and sources of supply find it hard to wrestle with the poi question for the settlement are we to believe that the Federal officials appointed by a power thousands of miles away and supposedly not knowing or caring overmuch whether the leper gets a regular ration of poi or not.

Such officials would be most apt, we believe, to think that a ration of pork and beans or the regular army rations would answer on the theory that what was good enough for the American sol-

dier was plenty good enough for the kanaka leper. A steady diet of pork and beans or the usual army rations would kill off all the kanaka lepers within three months.

There may be some heartless ones who will say that that is the best thing that could happen to a leper, but life is sweet under most circumstances and a leper may cling to a longer life as much as any of us and it is his God given privilege that no human being or beings have any right to curtail for him.

OLD TIME VISITS TO THE VOLCANO

The Advertiser is indebted to Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock of Hilo for the following notes by the late S. N. Castle of visits to the volcano of Kilauea in 1837 and 1847:

I visited the volcano on Hawaii, called Kilauea, in the early part of September, 1837.

At that time in addition to what is known as the large lake in the southwest part of the crater, and which has been open for many years and generally active, there were several smaller lakes of various sizes, the largest of which may have contained twenty or thirty acres, and all of which with the large lake were very active.

There were also many conical chimneys of different heights from four to twenty or thirty feet high, open at the top and from which melted lava was continually thrown up. In the vicinity of these cones or chimneys was a continual tremulous motion such as would be imagined to take place upon any covering placed over a caldron of boiling liquid driven by a furious fire.

The crater was filled with smoke and heat from the lakes and chimneys. There were also continual noises similar to several steam engines letting off their steam—also hissing and bellowing and thundering noises of a most unearthly nature.

I spent the first day of July, 1847 at the same volcano. Everything was changed—not a cone in the volcano sending forth smoke and fire—hardly a crevice from which issued smoke or steam. No lake open but the large one.

The whole interior of the volcano inside of what was known as the Black Ledge, elevated perhaps 200 feet. No noise, or none at least worthy of notice. All silent and still. From the brink of the crater at night the heavy sluggish waves of the large lake illumined that portion of the crater with a lurid light appearing at a distance not unlike the light produced by the burning of the log and brush heaps of a newly chopped field in a wooded country.

The contrast between the volcano as it was on the first of September, 1837, and as it was on the first of July, 1847, can hardly be imagined without having been seen.

YOU MUST REGISTER IF YOU EXPECT TO VOTE. A FORMER REGISTRY DOES NOT COUNT.



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BROKERS. E. J. WALKER.—Coffee and Merchandise Broker. Office room 4, Spreckels block, Honolulu.

CONTRACTORS. W. F. PATY.—Contractor and Builder, store and office fitting; shop 23, Kea St., between King and Hotel, nos., 1661 Anapuni.

DENTISTS. DR. H. BICKNELL.—McIntyre bldg., rooms 3 and 14; office hours, 9 to 4.

ALBERT B. CLARK, D.D.S.—Beretania and Miller; office hours, 9 to 4.

J. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St., three doors above Masonic Temple, Honolulu; office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DR. A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL.—Office hours, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Levee bldg., Fort St.; Tel. 434.

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PHYSICIANS. DR. J. B. DE FARIA.—(European)—Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Office and residence, Metropole building, Alakea St. Office hours: From 8:30 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

DR. T. M. TAMURA.—Office, 1406 Nuuanu St. Tel. White 152; 1 to 4 p. m. and 6 to 7:30.

DR. J. UCHIDA.—Physician and Surgeon; office, Beretania, between Fort and Nuuanu streets; office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.; Tel. 1211 White.

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NOTICE. PERSONS needing or knowing of those who do need, protection from physical or moral injury, which they are not able to obtain for themselves, may consult the Legal Protection Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, 9 McIntyre building. W. E. RICE, Supt. 616

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WEDDING Cards Engraved

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Removed and Reopened

The Island Curio Store

JAS STEINER, PROP. The Oldest Curiosity Shop on the Islands.

916 FORT ST., McINERNEY BLDG.

Ready for business again after the dreadful fire, and the public is invited to inspect the new headquarters for tourists.

THE ISLAND CURIO STORE, 916 Fort St., McInerney Bldg.

KEEP MOSQUITOES OUT

The comfort of a mosquito proof room is something every one in Honolulu should have. It doesn't cost much to have one either. Come and see our line of wire netting. All sizes and all kinds of wire and the price is low.

Lewers & Cooke LIMITED.

Fort Street.

FIRST COMMANDER OF THE NEW MAINE



CAPTAIN EUGENE H. C. LEUTZE.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Orders were issued by the Navy Department assigning Captain Eugene H. C. Leutze to command the new battle-ship Maine.

Commander Leutze was in command of the Monterey on her voyage from San Francisco to Manila during the Spanish war. He is a native of Prussia. He entered the Naval Academy in 1863, and the following year obtained leave of absence and sought active service in the United States ship Monticello of the North At-

lantic blockading squadron. He graduated in 1867, and was promoted to ensign in 1868. He served on the European and North Atlantic stations for several years, and in 1872-73 surveyed the routes on the west side of Nicaragua for a ship canal, besides doing much similar work at Greytown and vicinity. Captain Leutze was attached to the Panama surveying expedition in 1874-75, and later was in charge of the deep-sea soundings between Honolulu and Australia. Since then he has seen service in almost every part of the globe.