

## THE ASIATIC FLEET IS UNDER SAILING ORDERS

The fleet is under orders to return to the Asiatic station Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. Admiral Evans received orders yesterday morning from the Navy Department for sailing on Monday at noon, but these were afterward changed to Tuesday morning.

"Orders came this morning to return to the Asiatic station," said Admiral Evans to an Advertiser reporter at the Young Hotel yesterday afternoon. "The fleet will sail together. No orders have been received detaching the Albany to return to Bremerton for an overhauling, and the fleet will sail just as it came. The colliers will precede us. The Solace sails independently of the fleet. The stores are being taken off of her now and we expect to get everything on the vessels of the fleet by tomorrow.

"The orders are to return to the Asiatic station. We will go from here to Cavite. Captain Clover, who is to take command of the Wisconsin, will sail in the battleship from here as a passenger. The vessel will be turned over to him at Cavite.

"The stores will be taken from the Alameda as soon as she gets in and we hope to have the transfer of stores completed by Saturday."

### PLEASED WITH HONOLULU.

"My stay here has been charming—delightful," said the Admiral. "This is one of the most beautiful places I have ever had the good fortune to be in, and I never received such cordial hospitality in my life before, as I have experienced in Honolulu the past ten days. The officers and men of the fleet say the same thing."

"I have been here twice before. Once on my way to Pago-Pago to sit on a courtmartial of Captain Tilley and about two years ago. It seems to me as if there had been a steady, healthy improvement in the city, which I am very glad to see. I have met a great many very nice people and have had a most delightful visit. It would take too long and too much space in your paper to tell just what I think of Honolulu and its people."

### TRANSFERRING STORES.

The Solace brought five hundred tons of stores for the fleet, the major portion of which were transferred to the various vessels yesterday. Admiral Evans expects the work to be finished today. Orders were issued first to transfer the ammunition from the Solace, but this order has been countermanded and the naval transport will carry it to Cavite.

### ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC.

The reception to Honolulu society to be given by the officers of the fleet on Saturday night will be from eight to eleven o'clock. The reception will take place on the Kentucky and the Wisconsin and there will be dancing on both ships. The battleships and probably the cruisers will be illuminated for the occasion. Supper will be served to the guests on the decks.

### MAY CAUSE FLEET TO REMAIN LONGER.

Governor Carter and the Merchants' Association both sent cables to Washington yesterday requesting that the stay of the fleet be lengthened. It is the expectation among navy men that there may be a change in the orders so that the vessels may remain here until after the holidays, as there is no necessity for haste. Neither Governor Carter nor President Smith have received replies from their cablegrams but this is not to be wondered at, as the messages could not have reached Washington until after business hours yesterday.

Governor Carter's message, which was sent at noon to the President, is as follows:

"President, Washington. Citizens highly appreciate visit American squadron and its importance to Territory socially, politically and every other standpoint. Universal request is made and I heartily join in urging that squadron's visit may be prolonged beyond the New Year."

"CARTER,  
Governor."

"Honolulu, December 24, 1903."

The Merchants' Association cable was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and is as follows:

The citizens of Honolulu, deeply appreciative of the squadron's presence in this harbor, respectfully request that the Secretary of the Navy withhold sailing orders to the fleet under command of Admiral Evans as long as possible after January 1st, to permit of the completion of the program for the entertainment of the Admirals, officers and men.

The Merchants' Association of Honolulu.

By its Vice-President,  
GEORGE W. SMITH.

W. H. MOODY, ESQ.,

Secretary of the Navy.

As the fleet is only under sailing orders the change can be made by the department without making any trouble for the fleet. Admiral Evans will, however, be prepared to sail on Tuesday under the present orders.

## SHOT IN THE LEG IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL

In a drunken quarrel yesterday afternoon a Hawaiian named Mauna was shot in the right leg by a relative named John Edwards. The wounded man is now under treatment at the Queen's Hospital. Edwards, his assailant, occupies a cell at the police station. When the result of the wound is known a charge will be entered against Edwards.

Mauna lives in a small house in Nuuanu Valley near the brickyard. The men drank considerably all afternoon and became engaged in an altercation. Angry words were succeeded by blows. Edwards claims that Mauna charged upon him and struck him with his fists.

Mauna drew off for a while but returned with two bottles in his hands and it is alleged that he maneuvered to get within striking distance of Ed-

wards. In the meantime Edwards had procured a revolver which he pointed at Mauna as he advanced. Edwards claims he intended only to frighten the native, but at any rate, while the gun was levelled at Mauna, he pulled the trigger and the ball, a 38-caliber, struck Mauna in the right leg about three inches above the knee. The bullet passed through the fleshy portion, making its exit without breaking any bones. Mauna then gave up the fight.

A telephone request for police assistance was sent to the police station and the patrol wagon was sent. Neighbors meanwhile turned to the house of Jack Kalakela, receiving clerk at the police station, and notified him of the shooting. Kalakela went to the scene of the fight and held Edwards prisoner until the arrival of the patrol wagon.

## GILLMORE'S EXPERIENCES WITH THE TAGALS PROTECTION OF RECORDS

Executive Officer of Cruiser Cincinnati Was Captured in the Philippines and Narrowly Escaped Execution In Wilds of Luzon.



LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. C. GILLMORE, U. S. N., Executive Officer of the U. S. S. Cincinnati.

Tagal Lieutenant in charge as follows:

"If you have any trouble with your prisoners, bring them back to Benquet; we'll then quickly settle them." Gillmore and his fellow captives knew too well what this meant.

Then they began a march heading for the mountains. Their guards appeared to have completely lost their heads. There was a jabbering rout of men, women and children, as the column of refugees and prisoners was hurried on. While crossing a stream on horseback Gillmore nearly lost his life owing to the ignorance of a leading Filipino whose horse was swept off its feet.

When possible the party made chalk marks on rocks and trees with an arrow pointing in the direction they were going as a guide to the troops in pursuit. In the party was a civilian, an agent for an American brewery, who had been captured in the outskirts of Manila. He took the whole matter as a joke. Everywhere he could find a blank space, he wrote, or had written for him in big white letters, "Drink Blank's Beer on the Road to H—". Gillmore afterwards learned that these roadside inscriptions greatly aided Col. Hare and his men in tracing the party. The first time Col. Hare saw the beer man's legend upon a rock he exclaimed: "Very well, I will follow Gillmore and his party to H— if necessary." He came very near doing it.

Finally the party reached the wilds of Luzon. They entered apparently inaccessible chasms. The horses were killed for food and they finally had to crawl on hands and knees in places. On December 15 they reached the pine barrens at the top of the mountain range. Two of the Americans were overtaken by fever. Gillmore begged the Tagal officer to let some one remain behind with them.

The officer finally said if they could not go ahead they would be shot. The Americans looked at one another and they determined to make a last stand, although unarmed. They gathered around the invalids. The officer made a motion with his right arm and they thought their time to die had come. But the lieutenant was taken suddenly ill with fever and the arm motion was made as he plunged forward to the ground.

After a few days march an order came, presumably from Tino, to execute the prisoners. Then the lieutenant said his conscience would not permit him to do so. He would, instead, abandon the party to shift for itself. Lieut.-Commander Gillmore believes that the lieutenant's decision was reached for the following reason: He had asked: "The Americans are not Christians?" "Yes, they are," replied Gillmore. "But you never wear crucifixes."

At that Gillmore opened his shirt and showed him his breast. A crucifix had been tattooed there when he was a midshipman. The Tagal was surprised, and instantly crossed himself. Gillmore told him any one could have a crucifix to wear around the neck, but he had endured pain to have the crucifix imprinted in his flesh.

The day they were abandoned they had no breakfast. Being near a mountain torrent they constructed rafts of bamboo and made ready to depart. They went down the river and came upon more savages. They rested overnight, believing that they would surely die in the morning.

Then they heard a yell, and then another in a tongue that was strangely familiar. The yell came from Col. Hare's men who had at last found them. Then there was feasting on bacon, hardtack, bean soup and tea.

On December 18 the entire party set forth on the river journey on rafts and finally reached Aparri. The first week in January they were in Vigan and soon were again aboard an American warship.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and restitutions are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Three years ago today a party of eight ragged, half-starved men, accompanied by a large number of American soldiers were shooting down the rapids of the Abulug River in the northern part of the Island of Luzon. They were on their way to the town of Aparri where soldiers of the United States army awaited them. The eight ragged men were headed by Lieut.-Commander J. C. Gillmore, now the executive officer aboard the United States cruiser Cincinnati lying in the harbor of Honolulu, and they had just been rescued from the Filipinos after enduring eight months' captivity among the savage tribes of Luzon.

The story of Commander Gillmore's capture and captivity was one of the most dramatic features of the early part of the war in the Philippines. During this time the officer was believed to have died or been executed by his savage captors, but he and his companions, mostly men of the gunboat Yorktown, withstood the rigors imposed upon them and faced death often without flinching.

One of the most interesting relics of Lieut.-Commander Gillmore's long captivity is the bowl and spoon which he used in this time. Both are aboard the Cincinnati and are a practical demonstration of the old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention." The bowl is the third of a coconut and the spoon is but a strip of coconut shell with a natural bowl. Most of the food which the captive was able to procure during his captivity was eaten from this bowl.

Mr. Gillmore had just been attached to the gunboat Yorktown when the vessel was ordered to Baler, a town on the eastern coast of Luzon where a small Spanish garrison had been beleaguered by the Filipinos for a year.



Gillmore and his boat crew lined up on Luzon shore to be shot by the Tagals.

It was the intention of the Yorktown to raise the siege. It was decided to send Ensign Standley and quartermaster Lysac ashore to reconnoiter. On April 11, 1899, a boat with the scouts was sent away from the warship at 4 a. m. in charge of Lieut.-Commander Gillmore. The boat crew was composed of Chief Quartermaster Walton, Sailmaker's Mate Voudoit, Coxswain Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate Nygard, Seamen Rynders, Woodbury, Briscoe and McDonald, and Landsmen Dillon, Morrissey, Edwards and Anderson, and Apprentices Venville and Peterson. The oars were muffled, the boat was steered into a cove and the scouts landed.

The officer thought the Filipinos on guard had been outwitted when suddenly dawn shed a light over the boat and heavily wooded country, exposing them to view. The boat was dropped gently down toward the open water when suddenly a volley was poured in on them by the Filipinos. It was an ambush. Morrissey was shot through the head and killed. Dillon was struck in the eye and killed. Rynders, with his hands on his ears had the fingers of one hand severed, but he kept on rowing. Walton and Voudoit were working the Colt maxim, when a shot severed the ammunition tape and shattered the box, rendering it useless. McDonald and Nygard fell mortally wounded. Blood was everywhere on the boat and men were falling at their oars.

Gillmore reached for a rifle but a bullet had hit the lock. Venville started to fix it when a bullet went through the flesh of his neck. "I'm hit, Mr. Gillmore," he said. He went on fixing the gun. A second ball plowed through his breast. Another cut a furrow in his forehead. He wiped the blood from his eyes, remarking that he had again been hit. Then finally a ball smashed his ankle, but he had fixed the gun and handed it to Gillmore. This was a boy seven-

teen years of age, and never before under fire. With the men at the thwarts knocked away Gillmore became a target, but was not hit, although bullets whistled past his head frequently. There was no cessation in the firing, and finally a "no communication" for three months. He passed the time in one room. The only spot he could really call his own, was the mattress on which he slept. The natives sat and watched him through the day in idle curiosity. They were always interested when he bathed behind a manta which he hung up in one corner.

At this time General Tino, a remarkable man, was in command at Vigan. He was 23 years of age, and looked like a winsome boy. But his rule was one of iron, he was cruel, implacable, a tyrant and a military martinet. He terrorized the natives. He was ambitious and wanted to be a second Aguinaldo. Tino hated the Americans and but for the influence of the local presidente, Gillmore and his companions would have been shot. At Benquet, Gillmore had a cell viler than any before. The roof leaked, the walls were green with mould and huge rats infested the place.

The prisoners, other than Gillmore, during this time earned a little money by teaching classes in English. Then Gillmore and his companions were cheered with hope of release when the Americans bombarded Vigan, 25 miles away. Then began preparations for the flight of the villagers. A reign of terror prevailed among the prisoners. The pass between Vigan and Benquet had been fortified and the Filipinos believed it to be impregnable. On December 5, the Americans forced the pass. They were under Col. Hare and Lieut.-Col. Howze. Tino fled to the hills with a handful of men and panic seized Benquet. In an hour from the receipt of the news of the American victory Gillmore and his companions were taken from the prison and assembled in front of the prison. General Natividad addressed the

## Vault for the Judiciary Department Almost Completed.

It was intended to have moved the valuable records of the Judiciary Department into the fireproof vault just constructed yesterday, but Chief Justice Frear decided that the interior of the vault should first be plastered. The transfer of documents was therefore postponed.

The Chief Justice considered there was danger that insects would work through the seams of the brick walls and attack the contents of the vault. Plastering would prevent this. It has been suggested that an admixture of corrosive sublimate, or other poison, in the plaster would be a still further assurance. There may be danger of insects being introduced in the old wooden cases, which might be averted by some process of fumigation.

There will not be room for all of the court records in the vault, which only occupies the space of a former passageway between the main corridor upstairs and the rear balcony of the Judiciary building. Therefore, first preference in storage will be given to records pertaining to title, such as original wills, the old record books of the Supreme Court back to the foundation of the Hawaiian Judiciary system, etc. If there were means available to provide modern filing cabinets, it would greatly economize space. As it is, the cumbersome old wooden cases are to be placed in the vault. The appropriation is so scrupled, indeed, that the plastering of the interior has to be done on credit.

An old law prescribed that original wills and documents relating to title, belonging to the country districts, should be sent to Honolulu for safekeeping. But, as there has not been any fireproof repository for such papers in Honolulu, the law has been treated rather as a dead letter. It will henceforth be respected.

The vault has floor and ceiling of concrete supported with angle-iron. One side and two end walls are of brick, the other side wall being the old party-wall of concrete between the passageway already mentioned and the clerk's office. In view of considerable talk of late about changes in public buildings, the structure is a fairly good makeshift for the present.

## GOVERNOR CARTER MAY BE DELEGATE

The Republican Central Committee received word by the Alameda's mail that Hawaii is allowed six delegates to the Republican National Convention. Formerly this Territory has had but two delegates.

Governor Carter will probably head the delegation at Chicago. He stated yesterday that he would like to go, and this is all the Territorial convention will want to know, doubtless, to make the Governor's election spontaneously unanimous. The convention elected by last year's primaries will be convened for electing the delegates. It has until May 21 to act. Six alternates are also to be chosen.

Besides the Governor, Senator Clarence L. Crabbe and District Attorney R. W. Breckons are mentioned as probable choices. Governor Carter says that, as Governors of big sovereign States go as delegates to National conventions, there could be no impropriety in the delegateship of the Governor of the little Territory of Hawaii.

## SCHOOL EXHIBIT MAY GO ALONE

Possibly the only exhibit Hawaii will make at St. Louis will be that of the Board of Public Instruction. Governor Carter, speaking to members of the press yesterday, said he would have a consultation with Commissioner Macfarlane and business men soon after New Year's to decide on the whole matter.

Personally, the Governor was in favor of limiting the exhibit to that of the educational department, which ought in his opinion to bring the entire expenditure within \$5,000. It was a very excellent display and should stand well in the competition for prizes. Besides, as it would have space in the Educational building, the exhibit would be the Territory's "best foot forward."

## SPECIAL SESSION NOT YET A TOPIC

It was arranged yesterday, at a conference held with the Justices of the Supreme Court, by Messrs. Matthewman and Hemenway for the Territory and Hartwell for the Supervisors of Oahu, that the County Act test case should be heard on Wednesday next. This will give about a week of business days before January 4, for rendering a decision.

Governor Carter, when asked yesterday whether a special session of the Legislature would be called should the Act be declared void, answered with the old proverb against crossing a bridge before coming to it. He added that premature conclusions were apt to meet with reversal.