

VOLUME I, NO. 142

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES MUST BE LOWERED

Why Honolulu Can not Trade With Sound Cities.

RATES ALL FAVOR SAN FRANCISCO

COAL AND LUMBER THE ONLY PRODUCTS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Tacoma Business Man Discusses Possibilities of Business Between Hawaii and Tacoma—Why Order for Salmon Could Not Be Filled.

(From the Tacoma Ledger, Nov. 3.)
Francis D. Cooper has returned from a visit to the Hawaiian Islands confident that the opportunities for trade offered there will be taken advantage of by this state and particularly Tacoma exporters and importers. Mr. Cooper has made a thorough study of the trade possibilities and believes with a fair freight tariff in existence a large part of the island trade can be diverted to Puget Sound. The present freight rates from the Sound are too high, he says. Washington salmon, flour and other food products cannot be shipped in competition with San Francisco staples at present rates. Mr. Cooper brought back orders for over 8,000 cases of salmon, but the orders could not be filled from the Sound market owing to the discrepancy in freight rates, which gives all the advantage to San Francisco. Coal and lumber are taken from the Sound because there is no other place where the market can be supplied. Speaking of the prospects for trade, Mr. Cooper said yesterday: "Business in the Hawaiian Islands has resumed normal proportions, the effects of the plague being about outgrown. There are immense stocks of every kind of commodity on hand, for instance 26,000,000 feet of lumber and 70,000 tons of coal, and other lines in proportion."

Our coal and lumber are well known and largely used, but our food-stuffs are practically out of that market for the reason that transportation lines from California provide ample facilities at a rate of \$3 per ton, while the rate from the Sound is \$5 per ton. Our flour can be sold at 10 cents per barrel less than the same grade from California, but our freight rate is 20 cents per barrel higher. With the improved facilities which the new steamship lines from this port afford it will be possible to increase the already large shipments of salmon, beer, etc., and to ship bay and feed, brick, terra cotta pipe, butter, eggs, cheese and many other products of this state, and with a competitive rate on flour a very large business can be done in that line.

The Sugar Plantations.

"I have visited several plantations, and at 'Waialua,' which is conceded to be one of the finest properties on the islands, situated fifty-five miles from Honolulu on the Oahu railway, I was shown over the entire plantation. There is a very fine hotel on this property, built by B. F. Dillingham, the promoter of this and several other plantations. 'Waialua' consists of 26,000 acres, 8,000 of which are under cultivation and irrigated by pumps of 15,000,000 gallons capacity, which elevate water to the 500-foot level. I also visited the rolling mills where the cane is crushed and converted into raw sugar, and the stores and offices on the plantation."

Waialua employs about 2,000 hands, 400 of whom are natives and the remainder Japanese and Chinese. The crop this year will be approximately 30,000 tons of raw sugar, which at \$80 per ton brings in an income of \$2,400,000.

Much Development Work.

"The developing of the new plantations is sending a large sum of money out of the islands annually. During the past eighteen months over \$17,000,000 in shares of new plantations were sold in Honolulu alone, and of this amount, which is nearly all paid in capital, at least two-thirds is sent out of the country, either to the Eastern states for machinery and supplies, or being paid to Chinese and Japanese laborers, it is sent to the Orient for foodstuffs or to be hoarded away."

"This drain has resulted in a temporary money stringency, which will, however, be relaxed in the near future, for within the next four months more than \$15,000,000 will be received in return for sugar already exported and within a short time the monthly assessments on shares will cease as the stock becomes paid up."

"Sugar is the staple resource of the islands; in fact, so profitable is it that paying coffee plantations are being ploughed up and planted to cane. Rice is grown to some extent, but not largely for export. There is more than \$60,000,000 invested in the sugar industries of the Hawaiian islands, on more than half of which dividends are being paid varying from 1 to 5 per cent per month."

Improvements at Honolulu.

"In Honolulu large business blocks are under construction, and the Rapid

Transit Company is about to begin the construction of the electric line, the material for which has been shipped from the Sound during the past few months. The Honolulu Iron Works is erecting a larger and finer plant than any in the states west of Pittsburg, and is preparing to erect coal bunkers on a large scale.

"The Oahu Railway & Land Company is also making very extensive improvements and is providing docks and warehouses with capacity to handle the entire product of the nine large plantations on its line of road, and bunkers to store and handle the product of the Roslyn mines."

"The shipping business of Honolulu has developed wonderfully. There were thirty-seven ocean-going vessels there at the time of my arrival, and during the plague there were over 100."

"There is an extensive market for the products of this state, which has been taken advantage of by several business houses, and with regular transportation at competitive rates a large business can be secured for Tacoma."

TO WATCH CLOSE OF NINETEENTH CENTURY

Red Cross Movement That Will Circle the Earth With Vigils and Raise Money for Humane Purposes.

An end-of-the-century watch meeting on a most gigantic scale has been inaugurated by the National Red Cross Society. It is to celebrate the close of the nineteenth century, and as a side issue raise a big fund for a worthy cause.

The following letter was received by Governor Dole on the subject:
The American National Red Cross, New York, Nov. 6, 1900.
Governor Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The American National Red Cross proposes to hold simultaneously in fifteen thousand towns and villages of the United States on the night of December 31st, watch meetings to see the old century out and the new century in. The meeting at New York City will be held at Madison Square Garden, where will be a chorus of 1,000 voices. Sousa's band will be there and speeches will be made by noted orators.

Senator Dewey will be asked to preside. Every representative of the Red Cross in all countries and every diplomatic agent of the United States abroad have been working together. We will receive from forty to sixty words of greetings from all the monarchs and rulers, as well as from the leading minds of the country as to the progress and value of the nineteenth century. I refer to Hon. John Hay at Washington, relative to the enterprise.

We would be glad to forward to you a set of these greetings for a meeting to be held in Hawaii on the same conditions that they are to be held throughout America and to the same advantage, namely, that you give one-half of the gross receipts to some local charity of merit and remit one-half of the gross receipts to the American National Red Cross at Washington, D. C.

I very much desire to have your own greetings and those of half a dozen citizens of your state, and hope you will favor us with them by return mail. Please have the greetings in the hand writing of the party making them, as we intend offering the whole grand collection to the United States government for permanent preservation and exhibition in the new congressional library at Washington.

Very truly yours,
FRANK D. HIGBEE,
Director of the Twentieth Century Watch Meeting.

This letter was accompanied by an enclosure signed by Clara Barton, certifying that Frank D. Higbee had been appointed to oversee this work.

THANKSGIVING WITHOUT GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

Territorial Secretary Merely Gives Notice That Public Offices Will Not Be Open for Business.

The territorial executive will issue no proclamation of Thanksgiving. The Thanksgiving proclamations of the governors of the different states and territories of the union, while generally formal and perfunctory in a way, are nevertheless looked upon with interest and are considered important by the public. The Thanksgiving proclamation, whether from state, territorial or national executive, is always read and taken seriously by the American people. They would as readily expect an executive to overlook his annual message as to neglect the annual call to return thanks to the giver of all good for the blessings of the year.

Governor Dole performs the privilege by having the secretary insert the following advertisement in two papers:

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The president having proclaimed Thursday, November 23, a day of national thanksgiving, the governor directs that notice be given that all public offices will be closed on that day.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.
Capitol, Honolulu, November 23.

When asked yesterday if Governor Dole would not issue a proclamation

at all, Mr. Hawes, his private secretary, after consulting with the governor, came out and said: "No, there will be no proclamation."

Some erratic and spectacular governors of states have attracted national notice in the past by the startling nature of their Thanksgiving proclamations. But the most original genius among them is not known to have observed the custom entirely in the breach.

Tillman of South Carolina always served up his Thanksgiving gem on a pitchfork, and approached the job in more or less of a profane mood. Bloody Bridges Waite of Colorado always put plenty of color into his liberations, and Penneyer was more famous for his Thanksgiving proclamations than for his acts as governor of Oregon.

Governor Dole has passed up a great opportunity.

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Splendid Financial Showing of Useful Charitable Association.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Relief Society was held yesterday at the home of the president, Mrs. S. C. Allen. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Mrs. S. C. Allen, president; Mrs. James Campbell and Mrs. Robert Lewers, vice-presidents; Mrs. Abraham Fernandez, treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Bowler, secretary; Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Mrs. George W. Beckley, Miss Agnes McIntyre, Mrs. Jos. Nawahi and Miss Peabody, directors. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$3,000 in the bank. Twenty indigent families are being cared for at the present time by the society.

The Hawaiian Relief Society was organized in 1895, when Honolulu was visited with the cholera scourge. The work of the society has been characterized by good management since its foundation.

Talk on Constitution.

The Rev. D. W. Westervelt will address the Triangle Club at the Y. M. C. A. hall next Monday night on "The Constitution of the United States." All members of the Young Men's Christian Association and their friends are invited to be present.

Musical Recital Tonight.

Miss Griswold's musical recital at the Hawaiian Opera House this evening will open promptly at 8 o'clock. Miss Griswold especially requests all persons arriving after the recital has begun to remain standing in the rear of the building until the conclusion of the number being given. A short pause will be given by Miss Griswold between each of the three opening numbers on the program to permit late arrivals to be seated without disturbing the rest of the audience. This pleasing innovation will be thoroughly appreciated by people who attend recitals for the pleasure of listening to good music.

MORE BUBONIC PLAGUE CASES AT SAN FRANCISCO

The Sacramento Bee of Wednesday, November 7th, says: "The Bee has information from San Francisco that two cases of bubonic plague were discovered there on November 2d, a mother and child, both dying at 802 Dupont street. Another case was reported from Children's Hospital on November 5th."

FOR A CITY CHARTER.

Proposal for a Mass Convention to Push the Matter.

"There should be a meeting of say adopted as soon as possible there is not the slightest doubt," said John Emmelhuth, of the dominant political party yesterday.

"It is the duty of all citizens who are interested in seeing a good one adopted to help prepare one before the legislature meets."

"There should be a meeting of say thirty citizens to discuss the matter. All classes of interests ought to be represented, so that the discussion may be thorough. If the opponents of a charter and others who do not take an active interest in seeing that we have one hold back, they will have only themselves to blame if a charter is finally adopted which they do not approve."

"That some kind of a charter will be adopted is settled. The thing now is for all to help in getting the best one possible. Already some are being prepared. It would be a good idea, too, if the registrar of voters would help in doing so, to have a sort of informal election and allow the whole public of the district of Honolulu to select men to frame a charter."

Mr. Emmelhuth promises that the independent forces, for which he claims some authority to speak, propose to bring the matter before a mass convention at the very earliest date.

Send the Honolulu Republican.

MRS. MINER AND CHILD ENTITLED TO SUPPORT

Circuit Court Reverses Opinion Previously Expressed.

BASED ON TEN COMMANDMENTS

LEGAL CONSTRUCTION DEDUCED FROM COMPARISON TO SCRIPTURAL DECREE.

Attorney Silliman Takes a Glimpse Into the Court Records of Ex-Judge Magoon—Several Witnesses Testify Against the Doctor.

The court decided yesterday that Mrs. Rose Miner will be entitled to alimony and her child entitled to support at the hands of Dr. Frank Leslie Miner in the event that a divorce is granted on the ground of extreme cruelty.

This is a reversal of a decision on an opinion previously delivered by the court. At one time the court called it a decision, near the border line of conviction, at other times an opinion; but whichever it was, the present decision amounts to a reversal.

The other notable events of the divorce trial were the testimony of Mrs. Rosa, a Portuguese seamstress; Mrs. Blackman, Mrs. Frank Damon, Mrs. Miner and an intellectual attempt to introduce the testimony of Mrs. Wilson of the Maternity Home.

The reading of a decision of former Judge Magoon was another matter of considerable interest.

Mr. Silliman, for the plaintiff, made the only argument of consequence in favor of the granting of alimony and support. He said it was an equity proceeding fully authorized by numerous citations which he showed up to good advantage. The letter of the law here is that alimony is not allowable for divorce on any grounds but "adultery or other offenses amounting thereto." Mr. Silliman said the defense had based its arguments upon a statute that had been repealed four years ago. He drew several contrasts between husbands of wealth and grass widows of poverty, and read a number of authorities to sustain his contention that divorce statutes should invariably be construed liberally and equitably. He read an instance where a woman married, her husband tired of her the next day, provoked her to get a divorce. She secured relief and so did he. Should a man like that escape paying alimony? asked the attorney.

Mr. Silliman then, in a sort of peroration, poured a few drops of different kinds of metaphor into a bowl, shook them up nicely but not gently, and toasted his admirers with the following delicious cocktail:

"It is the duty of the court to disperse the chaff from the wheat, let in the light of day and the germ will sprout and the fullness of daylight will shine upon it." This in his opinion, would constitute a fair piece of equity, to put the matter right.

Mr. Silliman decided the advantage gained by this decided hit by citing an eminent local authority in the form of a decision by "no less prominent a jurist than J. Alfred Magoon," who as judge of the Second Circuit of Hawaii had granted alimony of \$18 a month to the wife in the case of Lang vs. Lang, where the ground for divorce was extreme cruelty, and the decision was affirmed in toto by the supreme court. Sad to relate, Mr. Magoon had just the evening before delivered himself of a most convincing argument against alimony on that very ground in the Miner case, but this villainous reference to a man's past record received a sufficient reply—that is, sufficient to Mr. Magoon, for he told the court very promptly and very nicely that no one raised the alimony question in the Lang case. The libel for divorce with all of its prayers went through without a question. He did not think the supreme court had the alimony feature mentioned either.

"Are we to bring the judges in here and ask them what they meant by the decision?" asked the judge from the bench.

Mr. Hatch uttered a few words in the line that the supreme court controls the lower court and Mr. Thompson closed the panorama of argument by saying that the statute said to be repealed four years ago was only repealed in part, and counsel asked the court to repeal the other part. The noon hour was at hand as the attorney sat down and the court announced that the decision would be given at 2 o'clock.

The decision was something of a character sketch of the personnel and daily life of the ancient ecclesiastical courts that have left their imprint upon the marriage relation and its dissolution. The medieval judge could make law; the modern one cannot. The present judge must only construe the law, and the question was whether liberally or not. The question was to place the intent of the legislature in using the words, "or other offense amounting thereto."

The court next said that it would construe the meaning of the words by reference to the ten commandments, which prohibit several sins without saying that one is in any way greater than the other. Covetousness, accord-

ing to that rating, would be an offense amounting to adultery, yet it is not ground for divorce or alimony. The court went on to say that the statutes should be strictly construed, but nevertheless sensibly. The objection to alimony was overruled.

The taking of testimony was resumed by first putting Mrs. Wilson, a nurse at the Maternity Home, on the witness stand. Before she hardly had time to venture a reply to the first question or two, Mr. Thompson demanded to know the object of her testimony. Mr. Silliman explained that it was to show that the doctor is addicted to violence and assault; that the doctor would not hesitate to lay hands on a woman, whether stranger or not, and that the real purpose was to show that he is not a fit person to have the care and custody of the young daughter. The court would not allow the testimony.

Mrs. Rosa, a Portuguese woman who has done some sewing for Mrs. Miner, told of a quarrel last August between the doctor and his wife. She heard the doctor talking in a loud voice and heard the woman scream and cry. The witness described the torn garments of Mrs. Miner, saying there were rents in the sleeve and skirt.

Mrs. Lackland told about being called in by Gladys Miner after the mother had been beaten or kicked, and of seeing the bruise on the arm. She proved to be a most important witness, for she was at the Hawaiian Hotel when the doctor came and shook the door of Mrs. Miner's room three times and called that he would shoot Gladys. The witness said that Gladys had in the wardrobe and that one door of the room was barricaded with a bureau and the other was locked. The witness had also been at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco when the Miners were there in November, 1899, and knew a little about the trouble that took place at that time. She also was with Dr. and Mrs. Miner at the races in this city in June, 1899, and heard the doctor tell his wife that if she could not get a more stylish dress he would take her money and dress her himself.

The court asked the witness a few questions and thanked her for her testimony at the close.

Mrs. Frank Damon told of her home being thrown open to Mrs. Miner after the assault of 1898 and of the bruises on her body. The witness told of an effort of Mr. Magoon after the present separation to engage her and her husband to intercede for a reconciliation between the doctor and his wife. Mr. Magoon gave the witness to understand that he was not in the case, and that attorney later asked the witness questions for twenty-five minutes, more or less, to rightly align that occurrence as to his sincerity. At any rate, Mrs. Miner declined absolutely to be reconciled.

Mrs. Miner was recalled and told about the property held by the doctor. She said that at the time of the marriage he had very little, perhaps less than \$5,000, in property, while now the home is worth \$45,000 or \$50,000. He also has property in San Francisco, land in California, stock in a local bank and shares in some two or three plantations. She said his income is about \$12,000 a year.

Mrs. Miner testified that the result of their family has been nervousness and constant fear. She said his language in the presence of the young daughter was most obscene, and that as a wife she had been absolutely true. The court questioned her as to her future plans, and her main hope, she says, dwells in the education of her daughter. In response to a question as to her social station, she said her society was of a mixed nature. She has both married and unmarried sisters abroad, and a brother in Honolulu, but with the last she is not on good terms.

Mrs. Miner's cross-examination had begun and was under way when court arose at 5 p. m.

THE CASE WENT ON UNTIL PAST MIDNIGHT

Judge Humphreys held an evening session which lasted until after 12 o'clock. The question of reconciliation came up, but Mrs. Miner when interrogated by the court on that point said she did not think there could be any reconciliation. Asked if she was willing to let the father have the child, she declined to say one word about the child for the present.

The cross-examination was then resumed. The entire direct evidence was traversed and retraversed, and then once again, but the witness was not broken down or shaken in her testimony in chief. She told over and over again the same pitiful tale of cruelty alleged to have been received at the hands of her husband, the whippings and cuffs to which her child was subjected, and the humiliation that her husband heaped upon her in his alleged outbursts of passion, in which mood she likened him to a madman. She went into great detail under Mr. Thompson's close questioning and it was very dirty family linen that the Miners hung out to public view.

She declared that these avalanches of wrath fell upon her in consequence of the most trivial causes, from a badly cooked egg or bowl of mush to the training of the little one that should have served as an olive branch of peace in the family, and from the accidental breaking of a cheap jumping jack to the proper or improper management of the household expenses and the pin-money which Mrs. Miner says she ought to have had and didn't often get. According to her testimony, violence, verbal and physical, was so common in

the household that she lived in constant fear and trembling. Some she would gloss over; others she couldn't. An effort was made to develop what transpired when she visited Attorney Hatch for purposes of consultation, but as it was a professional visit Judge Humphreys said she need not answer the questions, and repeated efforts to get out the same facts by "whipping the devil around the stump" aroused the ire of the judge, whose emphatic censure put a stop to this line of questions.

The family ghost peeped out of family account books, was dragged out of the child's crib and followed into the husband's safe, to which the wife has not had access of recent years. The wife swore that Dr. Miner had assaulted her with all sorts of implements and pelted her with an assortment of missiles not usually employed as projectiles. Among others she enumerated cooked carrots from the table and ice-water in glasses and pitchers. She said he had beaten her with his fists, kicked her with his generous feet, with shoes and without, in bed, about the house and in the public streets. He had pounded her over the head with a fishing rod or long piece of bamboo, stripped her to her waist and thrashed her, and used a curved flesh brush in a way it was never meant to be used, by beating her black and blue with the wooden side of it. The foul language which she declared her husband indulged himself in only too frequently was awful and cannot be reproduced in a family journal like The Republican.

The cross-examination developed two new facts: First, that there are two kinds of angry faces, the red and the white, and that Dr. Miner belongs to the white variety; and, secondly, that his mother was incarcerated in an insane asylum in Canada. Mrs. Miner rather leaned to the idea that when the doctor gives rein to his anger he is not just level-headed himself. It is not very clear what the defense is going to do with all this information, now that it developed it, unless it was laid as the foundation for impeachment.

When asked if she had apprised Dr. Miner of her intention of leaving him and taking her daughter with her, Mrs. Miner promptly said:

"No; if I had I would probably be dead."

Many of the details of the unlively family life came out, names of other persons were dragged in, but the suspicions that originally brought "criminals and bitterness into this home were subsequently often found wholly unwarranted, and all such names are here suppressed that no injustice may be done to any one.

The case will go on at 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW TEMPLE OF BUDDHA.

Dedication Exercises Will Take Place Next Sunday Morning.

The dedication of the new temple of Buddha will be the event of the day in this city next Sunday. The building is a costly one, representing an expenditure of some \$10,000. At 10 o'clock in the morning the worshippers of that branch of religion, dressed in black, will form in a sort of martial array at the British consulate, on King street, and the line of march will be on King, Beretania, River and Vineyard streets, with Head Priest Imamura at the head. The ceremonies at the temple will begin at 11 o'clock in the main auditorium, and a ceremony of thanksgiving will take place at 2 o'clock. Mr. Imamura will deliver a sermon and H. Matsumoto, K. Arai, U. Hirokane and C. Uchida will follow with brief addresses.

Following will be the program: Buddhist hymn by young Buddhists. Opening address by Head Priest. Address by a representative of the priest of the church. Address by Miss Herbert and several Japanese. Address by members of the chapel. Addresses by members of the Young Men's Buddhist Club. Addresses by members of Buddhist temples on the other islands. Song by the congregation.

Morning, afternoon and evening will be given to thanksgiving exercises.

GREAT SEND-OFF FOR DELEGATE-ELECT WILCOX

Robert W. Wilcox, delegate to congress, will leave for the mainland on the 20th on the Rio de Janeiro. On landing at San Francisco he will hurry on to Washington and will arrive there a few days after the convening of congress. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Wilcox and D. Kalaukiani, Jr., his secretary.

The independents will endeavor to revive some of the noise of the campaign on the evening of November 28, for Wilcox's benefit. Plans are being laid for a big torchlight procession, after which there will be a mass meeting in the ruins of Kaumakapili church.

Jas. K. Kauila will give a luan to Wilcox on Thanksgiving night at his home in Kapalama. Kauila is one of the independent leaders and will see that the successful candidate is given a proper send-off the evening before he sails for Washington.

Football at Punahou.

There will be a game of football on Saturday afternoon between the Maile Hlmas and Punahou Varsity teams at the Oahu College grounds at 3:30 o'clock.

HAALELEA LAWN FAIR OF LADIES AID SOCIETY

The Women Work Hard to Raise Church Debt.

REFRESHMENTS AND FANCY WORK

HAWAIIAN MUSIC AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION ATTRACT A LARGE CROWD.

Proceeds of the Occasion Will Make a good start in reducing Church Debt Which the Women Have Pledged themselves to Pay.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church held a brilliant and successful fair yesterday afternoon and evening on the Haalelea Lawn. In the afternoon the place was visited by large numbers of people. The Hawaiian Quintette Club furnished excellent music and the attractive booths of refreshments and merchandise claimed attention and liberal patronage.

When darkness came the grounds were brilliantly illuminated. The Hawaiian Electric Company had gratuitously wired the place and hundreds of incandescent lights sparkled among the trees and shrubbery. On these wires were also hung numerous Japanese lanterns, giving novelty to the illumination. There were numerous booths stationed about the grounds in which were displayed a great variety of salable things. The merchandise booth was conducted by Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Pearson. There was everything on sale from a \$10 piece of furniture to a paper of pins. The stock of merchandise was worth several hundred dollars and represented the liberality of the Honolulu merchants. The display of Hawaiian curios, presided over by Mrs. Moore and Miss Ripley, caught the eyes of the visitors and did a thriving business. Most of the articles were collected by Mrs. Stone on her recent tour of Hawaii. A splendid display of fancy work was a prominent feature of the fair. These goods were under the management of Mrs. Bachelor, Mrs. Lyle and Mrs. Coyne.

Mrs. Howard presided over a fine collection of toys and children's novelties. The Japanese bazaar was a favored resort of the women. Tea was served in pretty china and each customer was given a dainty teacup to carry away as a souvenir. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Kerns dispensed the fragrant tea. Confectionery and lemonade was served by Mrs. McAllister. Coffee, sandwiches and Boston's favorite breakfast food were sold by Mrs. Clara Petrie. Ice-cream and the best cake in town were served by Mrs. Bemrose. Home cooking was for sale by Mrs. Bryan.

The Ladies' Aid Society, with a leader in the capable president, Mrs. Clara Petrie, has undertaken to raise a big fraction of the debt which stands against the Methodist Episcopal Church. This annual fair was made the occasion of a special effort, and when the footings are made it will be found that the aid society has made a fine beginning. Early last evening the sales had reached the \$500 mark and the liberal handed crowd that was present and patronizing the counters gave good promise of making it an even thousand.

A large amount of unsold goods will be left over. It is the plan of the society to have a Christmas sale, when it is thought the entire lot may be easily sold. The concert by the Hawaiian band in the grounds of the hotel across the street made the Haalelea Lawn a doubly delightful place to spend the evening.

MEAT FAMINE THREATENED.

The Visible Supply Here is Quite Rapidly Fading Away.

Unless the Kilaua Hou arrives with bullocks from Hawaii today there is a meat famine staring Honolulu consumers in the face. The cold storage supply is almost exhausted and the demand is at present very large for meat. The change in the date of the arrival of the new steamers with a large supply of refrigerated meats from the coast has knocked out the calculations of the butchers, and so there will have to be some very careful handling of the visible and immediate supply of beef cattle to tide over the scarcity. As it was in former years, Kauai, Maui and Oahu all raised sufficient meat for their own consumption. Now that nearly all the available grazing land on the islands mentioned has been taken up for cultivation of sugar, the greater part of the meat used is brought from Hawaii. The big island is also becoming a great meat eater and is having its lands full to supply its own consumers and the markets of the other islands.

Maui Voters Deceived.

Delinquent taxpayers on Maui are reported to be very numerous. The natives on that island have been led to believe by campaign orators that the penalty for non-payment of personal taxes will be but \$1.