

## RARE MELODY ON THE LURLINE

A series of musical recitals rendered on the broad, open decks of the Matson Navigation steamer Lurline during the voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu is now a memory, but the recollection of it will go clattering down the corridors of time likened unto an afloat cat dragging a tin-plated appendage.

"The Two Jacks," a team which is alleged to have materially assisted more than one of the forty-nine cabin passengers to forget present troubles such as mal de mer, afforded all sorts of amusement on the trip.

The Lurline steamed into the harbor this morning, and from the decks emanated sounds which brought one back to the days "down on the farm."

A pair of jackasses raised the welkin as they scented fields of waving grain from afar. In addition to these bolterous and at times ungentelemanly animals, the deckload of stock included 130 head, of which were a number of blooded cattle for local importers and thirty-six head mules and several horses.

Purser Charlie Warren has been induced at times to take a hand along the line of providing entertainment for his passengers. Warren can sing some when it comes to a pinch and there is nothing doing in the vaudeville line. It is said that when the passengers hearkened to the corrugated strains emanating from the Colorado canaries, they appeared to lose all interest in further efforts toward entertainment.

In addition to the cabin list, nine steerage passengers arrived. Fourteen workdays were taken on at San Francisco to serve as "chambermaids" to the assortment of cows, bullocks, calves, mules, horses and—last, but not least—the jacks.

The Lurline brought the banner cargo of 2800 tons, of which 2300 were transhipped from American-Hawaiian freighters. Twelve autos are on the list, as is also a big motor-driven traction engine. The vessel came alongside the wharf at 8 o'clock, having been passed by Dr. G. W. McCoy of the quarantine service, who was a passenger. The Lurline is to proceed to Kahului, where 460 tons of freight are to be discharged. The officers report the yellow fever scare as still working much damage to tourist prospects along the Coast.

## CAN TELL ABOUT WRIGGLERS NOW

Here is an opportunity for all the people of Honolulu who have found wrigglers and mosquito larvae in banana plants or elsewhere to come forward with the proof.

The "insect survey" of Honolulu is to be helped by the collection of all evidence available. The Public Service Association rooms have been secured and anyone may go there and give out the result of his observations. It will all be collected and made available for the citizens' committee.

## FULL HARBOR BOARD WILL MEET TODAY

There is to be a meeting of the Board of Harbor Commissioners this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Capitol. Commissioner James Wakefield, who has recently returned from a trip to the mainland, is expected to give the Board his ideas as to what he saw during his travels, and Commissioner E. A. Berndt, who arrived this morning, is also looked to for some suggestions.

Wanted - Bulletin St. per year

## DRILL SHED LOT BADLY NEEDED

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Commander of the Western Division, will look into the matter during his stay here, as the efficiency of the National Guard comes directly under the head of Oahu's defenses, which subject he is investigating. General Macomb, department commander, has already sent to the War Department a strong endorsement for the return of the site to the Territory for armory purposes, and it is confidently expected that General Murray will make the same recommendation when he has familiarized himself with conditions.

**raft Promised Return.**  
The site wanted by the Territory for an armory became the property of the United States by a proclamation issued by President McKinley in 1899. At that time the site was being used by the National Guard of Hawaii, the drilled and other buildings thereon being used for armory and storage purposes.

In 1904 President Taft, then Secretary of War, promised that the lot would be returned to the Territory as soon as other arrangements had been made for quartering Federal troops. As a matter of fact, on only one occasion, when the transport Warren broke a propeller shaft and men were ashore for a week, has the drilled been used for housing the regulars.

The drilled or present armory is a corrugated iron building originally constructed about 1886 for the purpose of housing certain guns, limbers, harnesses, etc. The roof of the building is supported by iron columns and trusses, but the roof is so constructed that but half of one corrugation overlaps half of the first corrugation on the adjoining sheet, so that all heavy rains and all rains accompanied by the moderate

trade wind (the prevailing wind) come through the joints thus made, although in 1893, when flooring and partitions were put in, an attempt was made to repair the faults of tarred canvas over the joints referred to, but most of these canvas strips have since blown off, and although they have been replaced many times, they become ineffective after a few months. The janitor has had to stay up all night moving and caring for arms and property in the company rooms many times.

The sides and ends of the building are of the same construction as the roof. The company rooms, with one exception, are partitioned and with storerooms extend along the sides and one end of the shed. The dust in dry weather and the rain in wet weather blow into the drilled and the company rooms through the ventilating spaces near the roof. The floor is worn and in bad repair.

**Not Weatherproof.**

As early as 1905 the U. S. depot quartermaster desired that the building be condemned and torn down, on the ground that it was unfit for any purpose other than temporary storage of articles practically unaffected by the weather. It is true that the gun racks have been sheltered from vertical fall of water leaking through the roof, but the moisture-laden air is at times driven by the wind against the arms, and everything else, for that matter. Because of this the rifles are at all times, when not in use, kept well covered with grease which must be removed before drills and replaced before the rifles are put away, entailing a great deal of labor that does not seem nice to a man who has already done a day's work before coming to drill. Under these conditions the gun slings also become greased, and although frequently cleaned they are bound to stain the men's blouses, adding another discomfort on drill nights.

There are no urinals or closets in or near this shed, which is a great inconvenience, and there are no toilet or bathing facilities.

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## ENORMOUS LEAKAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

from the intake to measuring weir, where the water is sold and delivered for the irrigation of cane.

"The ditch is ideally situated for obtaining seepage measurements, as there is only one place below the main intake where water enters the ditch and no place where it is diverted. The ditch was constructed several years ago and consists in large part of tunnel, but chiefly of open ditch. It is probable that it was poorly constructed in the first place, so that a very large part of the losses are due to that fact. The losses in this ditch are undoubtedly much greater than in many other ditches; they may be, however, less than in some others.

"Because of a second intake about five miles below the main one, it was necessary to make the measurements in two sections. These measurements were made on different days, and the ditch was kept at a uniform stage by several ditch men who regulated the flow.

"Since there was no rain, the flow on the second day was less than on the first. This does not affect the series of measurements in each section, however.

"In the table of measurements below you will see that the day and hour of measurement have been given, also the estimated distance of the point of measurement from the intake, the actual quantity of water found at each measuring section in cubic feet per second and the decrease between points of measurement are expressed as second-foot percentage difference, and percent per mile.

"You will readily see that loss occurred in every section of the ditch, though it varied considerably for the different sections. The percentage loss per mile was as high as 7.1 in one section, and as low as 1.5 in another. The average loss in the entire 13 miles was 3.3 per cent, and the total loss was 43 percent.

"In other words this ditch would have delivered no water at its end if it had been 35 miles long. Forty-three percent does not represent all the loss because the water, after passing over the measuring weir, runs through several miles of ditches on the plantation before being used for irrigation. It is probable that 55 or 60 percent of the water which starts down the ditch never reaches the cane."

Following is the table:

Measurements of Seepage Losses on an Important Ditch in the Territory of Hawaii Made by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Date.	Hour	Distance from Intake (Est.) Miles.	Flow in		Decrease Between Points of Measurements.		% Per Mile
			Second Ft.	Sec. Ft.	%	%	
July 18	11:00 a. m.	0	34.9	...	...	...	...
July 18	1:50 p. m.	1.5	31.2	3.7	10.6	7.1	...
July 18	4:00 p. m.	4.5	29.8	1.4	4.5	1.5	...
July 17	11:15 a. m.	5	36.7*	...	...	...	...
July 17	11:15 a. m.	7	33.4	3.3	9.0	4.5	...
July 17	1:30 p. m.	9	31.6	1.8	5.4	2.7	...
July 17	3:00 p. m.	9.5	30.7	0.9	2.8	5.6	...
July 17	4:00 p. m.	10.5	29.5	1.2	3.9	3.9	...
July 17	5:45 p. m.	13	26.3	3.2	10.8	4.3	...
Total	...	13	...	15.5	...	...	...

Note—Total loss in first section, about 5 miles in length, amounted to 15 per cent. Total loss in second section, about 8 miles in length, amounted to 28 per cent. Average loss exceeded 3 per cent per mile.

\* Below second intake.

## COMMERCE BLDG. PLANS PROGRESS

The postponed meeting of the business men named on committees from various organizations combining to erect a commercial building was held yesterday afternoon and another will be held today. The men who met yesterday discussed the possibility of various locations but no decision was arrived at. The Gore site, facing Palace Square, was considered too far distant from the center of the city. W. R. Castle, who was made permanent chairman at yesterday's meeting, declared that he believes the building should face the Federal building and that the latter will be erected on the Mahuka site, and the same is some talk of putting the building on King and Bishop streets, on the Waiiki-mauka corner if it is available.

Chicken thieves are getting busy in the city's suburbs. A night or so ago S. Hardesty, a resident of Palolo Valley, lost a flock of about 15 young pullets that were just commencing to lay. There is a big surprise in store for the thief if he is caught in any other of the yards in that vicinity.

D. Paul H. Isenberg has filed his accounts in the estate of the late William Wooliam in the Circuit Court. He asks to be charged with \$483.18 and allowed \$312.25.

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