

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907.

HAWAIIAN LEPROSERS' COLONY OCCUPIES ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOTS ON EARTH

No One Wants to go to it, But Once There for a Time No
One Wants to Leave—People are Comfortable and Have
No Worries About the Future.

HONOLULU, H. I., July 4.—On a little promontory that juts out like a shelf from the mountain mass, that here rises almost sheer 4000 feet above the ocean forming the northern coast of the island of Molokai, is one of the strangest and most interesting communities in the world—the leper settlement of the Hawaiian Islands. Contrary to widespread belief, the settlement does not occupy the whole of the island, but only an insignificant portion of it. The promontory is roughly triangular in shape, extending along the coast for about five or six miles, and out toward the sea for a mile and a half, while the precipice which shuts it out from the remainder of the island towers almost a mile above it.

On this little ledge live a thousand people under sentence of death, victims of the oldest known disease in the world, and the most relentless, from whose clutch nothing but death or exile can release. Yet few communities are as free from care. In few is there such buoyancy of spirits, manifesting itself in athletic sports and pastimes, in social and festive diversions, in the collective duties of church and benevolent organizations, in public polemics and political discussion, in the artifices of ambition to secure recognition for leadership in the community, or the honors or emoluments of office.

STRANGE CONTRASTS.

The leper settlement on Molokai is full of contradictions. People die there of everything but leprosy. It is a place to which no one wants to go but which no one will leave. It is the only part of the Hawaiian Islands where people free from the disease do not contract it. Though less productive industry is carried on there than anywhere else in the group, its people are better supplied with money on the average than Hawaiians anywhere else, and, allowing for the difference in requirement between non-supporting and self-supporting communities, there is said to be more money in circulation there than anywhere else in the world. Though nowhere is the need for physicians greater, nowhere are they held in less esteem, and far from well people fleeing from the place, in all the forty years of its existence there has never been any danger in going all that were needed and more to go there to spend their years or their life, as their services were needed or proved satisfactory.

There have never been but three superintendents of the settlement since it was inaugurated. One after another has been removed because of dissatisfaction with his administration, and the third is still in service, and willing to continue. One man was physician at the settlement for over thirty years, and the last death of his life was after he had been removed. His successor was removed because of dissatisfaction with his administration, and the third is still in service, and willing to continue. One man was physician at the settlement for over thirty years, and the last death of his life was after he had been removed. His successor was removed because of dissatisfaction with his administration, and the third is still in service, and willing to continue.

SEGREGATION RESENTED.

Among the Hawaiian people the execution of the segregation law has always been a blow to the race pride because it bore on them so much harder than on any other people of the islands. With relatively few exceptions the lepers at the Molokai settlement are Hawaiians, and when it is remembered that for years about one in forty of those of Hawaiian blood have become lepers, it can be understood why Hawaiians feel that the segregation law is particularly aimed at them, and how there should be a race resentment making itself felt at times. At many junctures in the forty-odd years the act has been on the statute book there has been imminent danger that the law would be repealed. That it has not been has been due on more than one occasion to the controlling good sense of leaders among the Hawaiians themselves rather than to the tact or good sense of the board of health, which, being charged with the administration of the law, and as a rule being composed almost entirely of white men, has often seemed to the Hawaiians a body inimical to their race and using the segregation law as it means. And yet there has never been a period during the existence of the Molokai settlement when those there could have been induced to leave if they could not come back to it or when there were not more applications to the board from well persons for permission to go to the settlements than could be granted.

This contradictory attitude of the Hawaiian people is very puzzling without an understanding of Hawaiian character, simply because it is so characteristic. Like all primitive people, they are incapable of fully appreciating the unrepentant danger of contagion. Here they have, of all races in the island, proved most susceptible to the power of the disease to communicate itself from one person to another. For this reason the very existence of the segregation law and the settlement seem a reproach to their race and is a sting to their race pride.

On the other hand, the pang of separation from relatives and friends once

over, the advantages of the settlement, especially in its guaranty of comfortable support throughout life and its relief from all care as to the future, has so strongly appealed to the individual, that though escape from the settlement has never been difficult, there has never been need of more than nominal guard duty.

STORY OF LEPROSY.

Just when leprosy was introduced into the Hawaiian Islands is unknown, dogmatic as are some of the statements on this score that have been made. White men began making their homes in the islands very soon after the discovery by Captain Cook in 1778. Vancouver in 1792 found about a score of white men living among the natives, and he gives the names of several of them in an open letter he left with the chiefs that they might show to any other vessel that might come, and thus acquaint such visitors with the general conditions existing. Naturally in such a letter the names of lepers would not be given. But it is not until late in the '40s that the existence of the disease was recognized, and then there were cases of it in widely separated parts of the group, which would have made it difficult to trace the disease to a common origin.

KALAUUPA CHOSEN.

But from that time on the disease seems to have spread rapidly among the native Hawaiians. The agitation for segregation began in the '50s, and finally the segregation law was passed early in the '60s. The law has remained substantially unchanged from that day to this. At first the place of segregation was near Honolulu, but the violent prejudice against having such a lazaretto near the city compelled a change, and the peninsula of Kalauapa, the Little Promontory jutting out from the northern coast of Molokai, was selected. The selection was no doubt influenced largely by the inaccessibility of the place and the natural difficulties of escape from it. These it was thought would reduce the cost of guarding the lepers to a minimum. The selection was an ill-advised one, nevertheless, because the very inaccessibility of the place has resulted in a continued increase in the cost of maintaining it that has many times exceeded the cost more accessible locations would have entailed. However, improvements in transportation have largely overcome this inaccessibility and the establishment by act of congress of a leprosy investigation station at the settlement, under the charge and direction of a marine hospital service, has probably put an end to all suggestions of change.

At the time of the selection of this locality the villages of Kalauapa and Kalawao existed as they do now. Kalauapa, at the western extremity of the peninsula, and Kalawao at the eastern, each nestling close to the precipice, or "pali," that shuts off the promontory from the remainder of the island. This pali is the precipitous side of a range of mountains that extends along the whole length of the island from east to west, though rising here to their highest altitude. Their tops precipitate the noise brought by the almost constant trade winds in heavy rains, which have filled short, precipitous valleys, which afford an unending and bounteous water supply.

IS A BEAUTIFUL SPOT.

Such was the original site of the Molokai leper settlement. Sublimely picturesque in its aspects and surroundings, Dr. Walter Brinknerhoff, who chose the site at Kalawao for the United States leprosy investigation station, says that he is convinced that this is the most picturesque spot in the world. The climate is as salubrious as can well be imagined. The heat of the latitude is constantly tempered by the north-east trade winds that blow over 3,000 miles of ocean. The soil is fertile. Water for all purposes, including irrigation, has been piped to all parts of the promontory from one of the little valleys that cut into the face of the mountains. Nature covers this living channel house with flowers.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS ABANDONED

Why Canada Will Not Establish an Ordnance Factory for the Present.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 4.—The proposal which was made to the government some time ago, for the establishment in Ottawa of an ordnance factory to supply munitions of war for the Canadian militia, has, it is understood, been abandoned for the present. The idea was, it may be remembered, that a syndicate should be formed, composed of Ottawans and some English experts, including representatives of the Coventry small arms works, near Birmingham, on condition that the government should guarantee a sufficient quantity of orders to warrant the investment of the large amount of capital involved. Negotiations have been continued for some months, but the opinion has finally reached that it would not be advisable to enter upon so large an undertaking at present. It is possible that the proposals may be renewed at a later date with the Coventry people and some other firm.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TORONTO, July 4.—Herman Bartle, a millionaire brewer who has been in custody here awaiting the result of his extradition trial, escaped from Reginald Hall this morning. The constable was too trusting and while he left his charge for a few moments, Bartle took advantage of the opportunity and escaped. Bartle is wanted in Syracuse on the charge of arson.

NEWS FROM HUDSON BAY.

The Winter Mail Just Received From the Mounted Police Outposts.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 4.—The Mounted Police Department has just received a mail from each of the police posts on the shores of Hudson Bay. One is from Fullerton, dated January last, and the other from Maj. Moodie, who wintered at Churchill, last winter, in February. At both of these outposts of civilization the men had passed uneventful winters. There were no deaths, no sickness, and no suffering.

A REMARKABLE BUILDING.

A certain young society man was much given to telling exaggerated stories of his own adventures. He had a reputation for untruthfulness which worried his friends and particularly his chum, who remonstrated with him and threatened to disown him if he did not mend his ways.

"Charlie," said he, "you must stop this big story business of yours or you are going to lose me as a friend. Nobody believes a word you say, and you are getting into laughing-stock."

Charlie admitted that he was aware of the fact but complained that he could not overcome his fault, try as he would. He suggested that had he but somebody beside him when he started to elaborate upon his tale, to tread on his foot, he was sure he could break the habit.

A few days later they were invited to a dinner party and his chum agreed to sit next to Charlie and step on his toe if he went too far. All went well until the subject of travel was brought up. One of the company told of an immense building that he had seen when on a trip up the Nile. This stated Charlie, who at once began describing a remarkable building he had seen while on a hunting trip to the northern border of India.

"It was one of the most remarkable buildings I presume, in the world," said he. "Its dimensions were found to be three miles in length, two miles in height, and—as his watchful friend trod on his toe—"two feet wide."

"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," in the July Evening's.

HAIFAX, N.S., July 4.—The French steam traveler Copella, was wrecked at Woody Point, near Baillie, Cape Breton this morning at four o'clock in a fog. She will likely prove a total wreck.

Hot Weather BARGAINS

...FOR...

Men and Women!

Ladies' \$12.00 Lustre Suits, latest style, Sale price, \$8.98

10.50 " " " 7.98

8.50 " " " 5.98

7.50 " " " 4.98

6.00 Wash Suits " 3.98

4.25 " " " 2.98

30c Hose, black, white and tan, 20

Black and tan Cotton Hose, 2 pair 25

\$1.25 P. C. Corsets. Sale price, 98

1.00 " " " 78

50 " " " 39

35 Tape Girdle Corsets, 25

1.35 D and A Corsets, " 1.10

1.10 " " " 88

75 " " " 58

50 " " " 39

Wash Belts, from 19 to 35

Collars, 15 to 35

Children's White Aprons, 25 to 1.25

Fancy Cotton Dresses, 98 to 4.25

Men's \$12.00 Outing Suits—2 piece, 8.98

9.00 " " " 6.50

9.00 Canadian Black Worsted Suits, 7.48

10.00 Black Clay Worsted Suits, Double or Single Breasted, 8.50

14.00 English Fancy Worsted, Double or Single Breasted, 11.98

12.00 Canadian Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted, 9.98

3.00 Hewson Tweed Pants, 1.98

65c White Dress Shirts, 48

75c Outing " 48

65c Black Duck " 48

35c Fancy Cashmere Hose, 19

65c Penman Unshrinkable Shirts and Drawers, 48

Boys' \$3.00 Two-piece Suits, Canadian Tweed, 1.98

4.50 Three-piece Suits, Canadian Tweed, 2.98

Dress Suit Cases, from \$1.25 to \$10.00

Solid Leather Club Bags " 1.50 to 7.50

Trunks " 1.50 to 12.00

Wear the King Hat, it satisfies most men. Price, \$2.00 and \$2.50

WILCOX BROS.,

Dock St. and Market Square.

EUROPE'S THAW CASE SENSATION

Trial of Waddington for Shooting Balmaceda Leads to Riot in Court.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—Brussels has had a day of seething emotionalism over the trial of young Carlos Waddington for the killing of the Chilean diplomat, Ernesto Balmaceda, because he had wronged Waddington's sister, Adelaide, the "woman of flame."

From the opening of the court to its exciting and hurried close, there were riotous scenes over the determination of Maitre Bonneville, counsel for the Balmaceda family, to assail Mlle. Waddington.

Imprecations were hurled from counsel to counsel, and as a climax the lawyers for the defence and the prosecution leaped at each other.

FIGHTING COUNSEL

TORN APART. The court officers tore the struggling, screaming men apart and the judge in haste adjourned the court until tomorrow.

Despite the warning of the Judges of Assize that women ought to avoid the court room, it was thronged by fashionable women who could not resist the enticement of the wonderful tragedy of desperate love, heartless enmity, romantic feud and sensational slaying that has been unfolded in the Waddington trial as New York was in the Thaw trial, and here again the great "unwritten law" plays a prominent part.

When Maitre Bonneville shouted, "Balmaceda's murder was planned in cold blood by the whole Waddington family!" the prisoner writhed in his chair.

Bonneville's FIERCE ATTACK ON the Balmaceda family, and the Waddington counsel rose and protested fiercely against this denunciation of the prisoner.

After the emotional audience's denunciation of Maitre Bonneville's denunciation of the Balmaceda family, Mlle. Waddington's passionate letters to Balmaceda, it was expected that the counsel of the Balmaceda family would cease their harrowing recital, but the public was amazed that they should find Bonneville continuing the same line by his contemptuous recital of the girl's shame.

"Balmaceda," Bonneville explained, "refused to marry Mlle. Waddington because she had another lover. She should have told Balmaceda that she had another lover, but she did not."

When Balmaceda discovered her infamy she consented to break off the engagement on condition that Balmaceda should marry her, confessing to them her relations to him."

Bonneville then read mademoiselle's letters acknowledging she was unworthy to be Balmaceda's wife, and the audience groaned. Waddington's counsel excitedly denied Bonneville's assertions, and again the audience groaned.

When Bonneville shouted that Balmaceda was "entrapped and victimized" even before he fell a martyr to the bullets of Waddington.

The court was continually in a turmoil, but Bonneville will pursue his distressing narrative of Mlle. Waddington's life.

As was told dramatically by the lawyers and by testimony the crime for which Carlos Waddington, a youth of less than twenty years, is on trial for his life, was the shooting of Senor Ernesto Balmaceda, secretary of the Chilean legislature at Brussels on February 24, 1906. Ernesto was shot down in his apartments after he had refused to marry young Waddington's beautiful sister, Adelaide, to whom he had long been engaged.

THE DYSPYPTIC'S PRISON FARE.

The man or woman who is forced to subsist upon practically bread and water—or something equally as uninviting—can feast upon all the good things in reason by using Herber's Dyspepsia Cure, which assists the stomach in that it acts directly upon the food, 35c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

STRAWBERRY ACIDS

AFFECT TEMPER. People Sulky and Irritable After Eating Them—Large Ones are the Worst.

LONDON, July 4.—Hygienists who delight in raising alarms against popular foods, are now tilting against strawberries. These are accused of having a bad effect upon the tempers of their eaters, who, it is alleged, become sulky and irritable after eating them. A hygienist is quoted as saying that ladies are particularly susceptible in this respect. Some of them will eat a pound or more of strawberries at a time, and then become so morose that people are glad to avoid them. The fact is, they are physically ill without knowing it. They are suffering from the strawberry disease, the symptoms of which are slight dizziness, a desire to be alone, and intolerance of being questioned. The strawberries which have the worst effect are the large ones. The small kinds are usually harmless. The trouble is ascribed to the strawberry acids. Indeed, the fruit is so wholesome without cream or sugar, and nobody should eat more than a dozen at a time. Eustace Miles, the tennis player, as a vegetarian dietist, confirms the danger to some persons from strawberries. He says they contain three acids, phosphoric, sulphuric and silicic. He believes that the last named causes the trouble. In addition to irritability, sufferers have strawberry rash and strawberry headache.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SUMMER TOURIST TICKETS

ASK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THESE TRIPS.

\$89.00 To VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER AND RETURN

First Class

To VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER AND RETURN

First Class

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, June 16th, 1907, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 2—Express for Pt. du Chene, Moncton, Campbellton and Pictou. 7.15

No. 4—Express for Moncton, Pt. du Chene, Halifax and Pictou. 12.00

No. 10—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 12.15

No. 12—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 12.30

No. 14—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 12.45

No. 16—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 1.00

No. 18—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 1.15

No. 20—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 1.30

No. 22—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 1.45

No. 24—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 2.00

No. 26—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 2.15

No. 28—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 2.30

No. 30—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 2.45

No. 32—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 3.00

No. 34—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 3.15

No. 36—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 3.30

No. 38—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 3.45

No. 40—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 4.00

No. 42—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 4.15

No. 44—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 4.30

No. 46—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 4.45

No. 48—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 5.00

No. 50—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 5.15

No. 52—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 5.30

No. 54—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 5.45

No. 56—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 6.00

No. 58—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 6.15

No. 60—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 6.30

No. 62—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 6.45

No. 64—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 7.00

No. 66—Express for Moncton, Pictou, and Halifax. 7.15