

# Sunday Advertiser.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1910. TWENTY PAGES.

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## A NEW PLAN FOR LAND OPENING

Suggestion That the Territory Build Two Thousand Homes.

### REPORT TO GOVERNOR

Commission on Aid to Homesteaders Outlining Plan for the Next Legislature.

The territorial commission on loans to homesteaders, appointed by Governor Peary under a joint resolution of the last legislature, will soon have a report to present to the Governor, which may form the basis of the most comprehensive scheme yet undertaken for the settling of the public lands of Hawaii by citizen homesteaders. The commissioners are W. A. Kinney, chairman; James W. Pratt, former land commissioner, and Hon. W. W. Harris. The commissioners have collected a great deal of data upon which to base their report, and though they have not yet formally agreed upon the form of their findings, it can be stated that they will recommend that the Territory lend material financial aid to settlers.

The plan which the commission will submit to Governor Peary, to be laid before the next legislature, follows in many respects that of the Kalahoe homesteads on the island of Kauai, which are regarded by many as the most successful homesteading yet done in the Territory. It is said that Kinney's part in the establishment of this prosperous colony, over which the congressional visitors of last year were most enthusiastic, was largely the reason for his being asked by the Governor to take the chairmanship of the territorial commission on loans to homesteaders.

"The homesteaders at Kalahoe have a money for all the produce they can raise," said Mr. Kinney yesterday. "They were assisted in settling on the McHyde lands, in the matter of home-building, mortgages being taken for the money advanced. Those mortgages are as safe as government bonds. I regard the security as perfect. The settlers are doing well, and are showing what settlers can do here, in their own homes, if given a chance to start. Many of them would not have

## BETTER WORK IN OTHER WAYS

Women Decide Their Services Will be More Useful in Real Work for Cause.

### STRAW VOTE ABANDONED

Difficulties to be Overcome Too Many for the Result to be Gained for Prohibition.

At a meeting of the women interested in obtaining a straw vote of their sex in Hawaii on the prohibition question, held at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel yesterday, the idea of taking such a vote was definitely abandoned. The matter was thoroughly discussed, a report of a committee of five ladies being presented outlining the only matter of taking the mock election that would prove accurate or influential, added to which report being the reasons why such an election would be impracticable at this time.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Walter F. Frear, with Mrs. W. L. Bowers as secretary. About fifty women were present, all told. The plan or outline of the proposed election was presented in accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting and is given below:

A lengthy discussion of the submitted plan followed, after which the committee was asked for a recommendation, which they rendered in the following language:

"The committee unanimously recommends that on account of insurmountable difficulties discovered in their investigation of the subject, the plan of attempting a straw vote of the women of Hawaii on the prohibition question be abandoned."

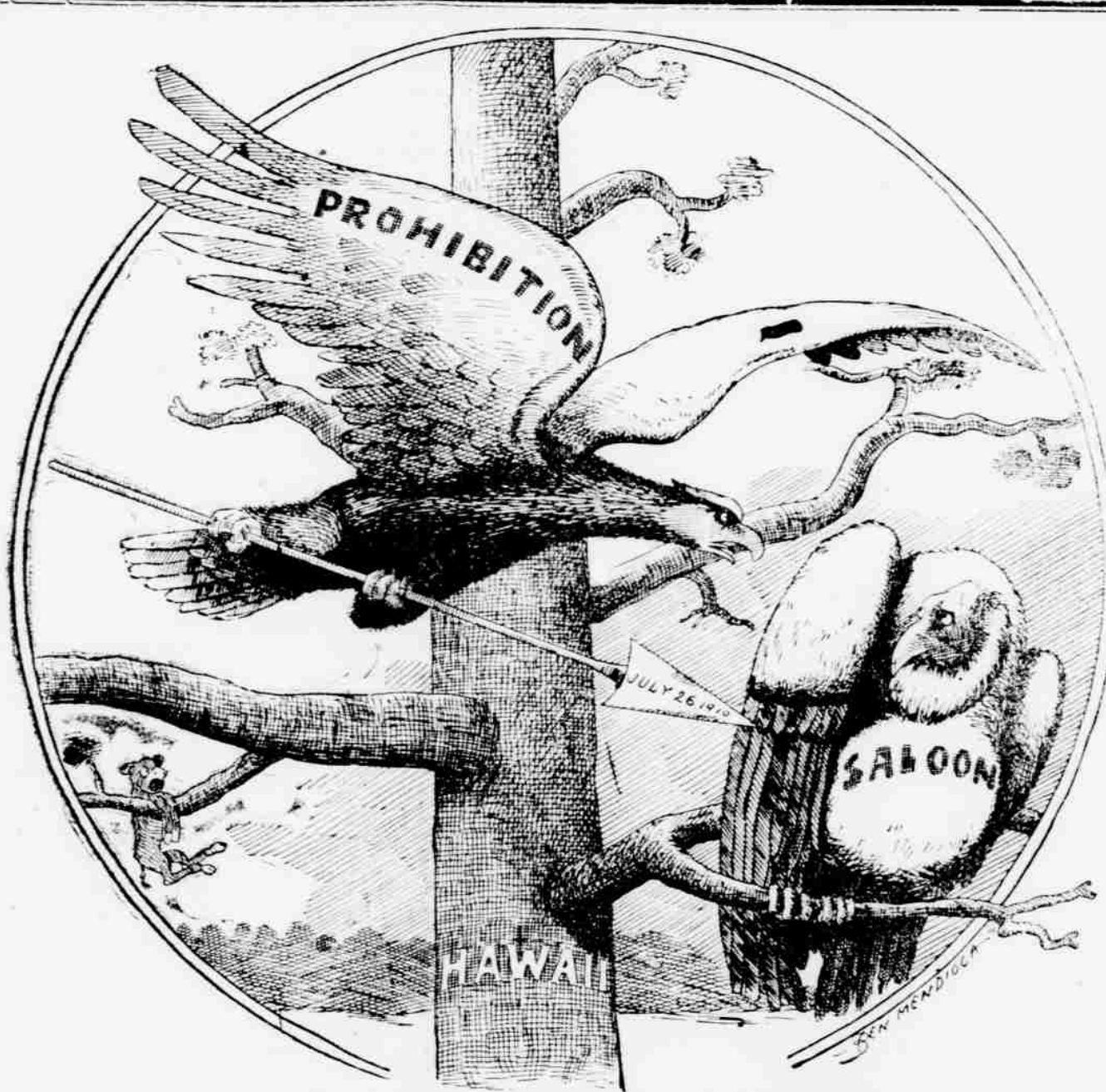
The matter was then put to the question which resulted in a large vote against the adoption. As the action upon this matter was the sole purpose for which the meeting was called, it was then adjourned.

An adjourned meeting was immediately called at which Mrs. Harmon Hendrick presided, Mrs. Bowers acting as secretary. Mrs. J. M. Whitney moved that the committee be given a vote of thanks for the definite and thorough manner in which their investigation had been made, which was put and carried.

The vigorous discussion that followed showed plainly that the reason for not accepting the plan was the opinion of the meeting, that owing to the lack of necessary time it would be impossible to obtain a large or representative vote on the prohibition question.

The plan of procedure which was presented by the committee with the

(Continued on Page Five.)



BIRD OF LIBERTY—YOU HAVE BEEN ROOSTING ON THIS TREE TOO LONG. NOW, GO!

## MAUI WANTS NO IMITATION BOOZE

Commissioners Take Proper Step to Bar Out Rectifiers' Compounds.

The license commissioners of Maui have taken the most advanced step yet toward ameliorating the conditions brought about in the Islands through drink and have just issued an order that will hit the Honolulu rectifiers a solar plexus so far as their Maui trade is concerned.

Attention has been called in The Advertiser during the past several months to the many sudden deaths in Honolulu and throughout the Islands caused through alcoholism, and in the majority of cases through alcoholism brought on by the use of the cheap, compounded liquors being served to unsuspecting Hawaiians in the country saloons and in the low-class saloons of the city.

The campaign begun by The Advertiser has not yet had the desired effect in Honolulu, the local commissioners, after hearing the arguments of the rectifiers, deciding that phony booze was no worse than the straight article. On Maui, however, a different conclusion has been reached and compounded, imitation and otherwise "manufactured" whisky and gin will be regulated back to the dangerous class in which they belong.

The matter of prohibiting the sale of such booze in the Maui saloons and wholesale liquor houses was taken up by the board in its meeting of Friday last, the result being shown in the following letter, a copy of which is being mailed to every licensee on the island:

"Board of License Commissioners, County of Maui, May 27, 1910.  
"Dear Sir:—I beg to notify you that at a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the County of Maui, held this morning, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That from and after the first day of July, 1910, no compounded or imitation spirituous liquors or any liquors marked MISBRANDED or TYPE shall be sold within the jurisdiction of this board, and all licensees are hereby warned against selling or being in possession of same after the date above mentioned.

"All licensees hereafter issued by the board shall be subject to the above regulation.  
"Desiring your attention in this matter, I beg to remain, yours very truly,  
"D. C. LINDSAY,  
"Secretary."

### PERKINS FAVORED BIG PEARL HARBOR DRYDOCK

The chamber of commerce has received the following letter from Senator George C. Perkins, chairman of the committee on naval affairs: "Your cablegram of recent date relative to Pearl Harbor has been received and I would say that the amendment was proposed simply to bring the matter before the senate for discussion. I think there would be no difficulty in having the original reading restored. Serious interference with the work is not proposed. I am personally strongly in favor of the proposition."

The last sentence appears in the typewritten letter in Senator Perkins' own handwriting.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle returned yesterday from Hawaii, after having made the circuit of the island by automobile. This was Mrs. Castle's first round-the-island journey.

## WHO OWNS THE KAILUA COURT?

Mixup Between the Circuit Judge, the Hawaii Supervisors and a Convention.

Who owns the territorial court-houses? Has the judge of the circuit the whole say, or have the county supervisors, who are empowered to build, rebuild, equip and maintain the court-houses? There are about eight hundred people in and around Kailua who want to know.

There is a mixup in the otherwise peaceful community of Kailua; there is also a mixup between the generally peaceful board of supervisors of Hawaii and Circuit Judge Matthewman, who is always and invariably peaceable and peaceful.

There is also a mixup in the plans for the summer meeting of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, dated to be held at Kailua on June 8 and to last for five days.

All the mixups head back to the one question: Who owns the courthouse, anyhow?

Those who have been arranging for the Hawaiian Board meeting at Kailua expect some seven or eight hundred people to attend the gathering, which is a gratifying attendance, but an inconvenient one under the circumstances, because Kailua has no Alexander Young to build hotels and there is no place for the assembled hundreds to lay their respective heads under, except under the murmuring palms. The most conspicuous thing in the landscape in the way of a building is the courthouse and the idea came to use the courthouse as a dormitory for the occasion. To recline under the shadow of justice was considered better than to lie under no shadow at all.

Accordingly, Governor Peary, a short time ago, received a nicely-worded letter asking him if he had any objections to the use of the courthouse as a sleeping quarters. The Governor, in his reply, also nicely-worded, referred the petitioners to Judge Matthewman, of the circuit, and begged to remain their obedient servant.

Judge Matthewman got his letter, in due course. Then the politeness started to curdle. He expressed his gratification that his courthouse was deemed worthy of the honor, but begged to call attention to the fact that the courthouse was no tenement. As for allowing any one to sleep in it, except the clerk in the regular course of his duty at terms, nil.

Rev. Stephen Desha, who is at the same time a supervisor and a member of the Hawaiian Board, then took a hand in the game. Disregarding Judge Matthewman's refusal, he applied to the board of supervisors and got their permission for as many as possible to crowd into the courthouse at Kailua and sleep as long and as loud as they wanted to. If they had to build, equip and maintain the courthouse, Stephen Desha and his friends could have it. Certainly, Judge Matthewman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whereupon, so the latest reports say, the Judge has announced his intention of holding a special term of court at that very time and having night sessions every night.

There has not been so much excitement in Kailua since the Komites tarred and feathered the John Day-Dist importer.

Miss A. Fangelinan and Miss McCabe have won a trip to the mainland and Mrs. Beggs, as chaperon, will go along. As the ladies are not to blame it would be unfair to them to mention what particular contest they have been in.

## MEMORIAL DAY OFFICIAL PROGRAM

The celebration of Memorial Day under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic will consist of a procession and literary exercises. The various organizations taking part in the procession are requested to report to the marshal of the day, Edward S. Barry, at fifteen minutes before nine o'clock in the morning in order that the procession may start promptly at nine.

The members of Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., will assemble at Odd Fellows building at a quarter after eight and invite any veterans now in the city to join them and take part in the celebration.

We would be glad of donations of flowers from friends. They should be sent to the Post rooms at Odd Fellows building by eight o'clock.

The program at the cemetery is as follows:

Music by Hawaiian Band.  
Ritual.  
Prayer by Chaplain.  
Ritual.  
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, by Lyle A. Dickey.  
Music by Band.  
Address by Rev. A. C. McKee.  
Roll Call of the Dead.  
Decoration of the Graves by Officer of the Day.  
Salute to the Dead.  
Firing of Volleys by Squad of National Guard.  
Taps.  
"America," led by the Band.  
Benediction by Rev. J. T. Jones.  
C. H. DICKEY,  
Chairman Memorial Committee,  
Geo. W. De Long Post,  
G. A. R.

### KUHIO IS AGAINST BUILDING SITE CHANGE

Will Oppose Any Effort Made to Alter the Federal Building Site.

Delegate Kuhio has sent a letter protesting against the reopening of the question of the site for the Honolulu federal building. He declares in very plain terms that he will oppose any change. His letter is as follows:

"Much to my surprise there seems to be another movement in Honolulu to change the site of the federal building. The Mahukala site was selected by an unopposed representative of the federal government after consulting local public opinion. When an effort was made later to change that site, it was clearly shown that a great majority of citizens were still in favor of the site already chosen.

"Any further agitation of the site question will not only delay the erection of the building, but also constitute an effort of a minority to defeat the wishes of the majority of those concerned. I was not instrumental in locating the present site; but as the congressional representative of the community I regard it my duty to see that the majority sentiment of the community on this question is carried into effect.

"I therefore desire it to be clearly understood that I shall oppose the congressional legislation which is necessary to effect any change in the site of the Honolulu Federal Building. And in view of assurances I already have from

(Continued on Page Five.)

## BATTLED ALL DAY FOR CITY

Nicaraguan Provisionals Held the Trenches Last Night After Losing Heavily.

### AMERICANS READY TO ACT

Marines From Colon and More From Philadelphia to Be Hurlled to Bluefields.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 29.—Fierce fighting was in progress all day yesterday between the forces of the Provisional Government and the Revolutionists, the Provisionals recapturing the Bluefields bluffs after an all-day engagement. The victors stormed the defenses of the Estrada men, advancing in the face of a heavy fire, and occupied the trenches last night. The loss is much heavier than that of the Revolutionists.

Estrada, during the day, cut off fifty men of the attacking force and captured them as prisoners, in addition to which General Laras had two hundred killed and wounded.

Estrada reports his loss all told at ten men.

### Marines Ready.

Three hundred American marines are expected to arrive here today from Colon to enforce, if necessary, the proclamation issued some time ago by Commander W. W. Gilmer, of the U. S. S. Paducah, which forbids any fighting within the city. Gilmer's proclamation gave notice that he would prevent such by an armed intervention if necessary.

The U. S. A. transport Prairie is expected to sail from Philadelphia today with five hundred more marines to reinforce the Americans here.

## PROBE REVEALS A MASS OF ROTTENNESS

Illinois Legislators Bribed by Corporations and by Politicians.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 29.—Senator Broderick has been indicted for bribery, State Senator D. W. Holtzlaw having confessed yesterday that he had been paid \$2500 by him to vote for Lorimer as United States senator.

Holtzlaw, in his confession, stated that in addition to this \$2500 bribe accepted by him, he was also given \$700 as his share in the legislative jackpot resulting from Lorimer's election. He had also received a bribe of \$1500 for sanctioning the contract given the Ford Johnson Furniture Company for the furnishing of the state house.

This latter incident is corroborated by Otto Freier, an agent of the Ford Johnson company, who told the particulars of how the furniture contract was given. His confession has resulted in indictments for conspiracy being returned against State Senator S. C. Pemberton and Representative Joseph Clark.

### DEADLY ICE CREAM HAS MANY VICTIMS

FORT COLLINS, Oklahoma, May 29.—Two hundred and fifty-six members and guests of the High School Alumni of this city, who attended a school banquet here on Friday evening, are ill from the effects of ptomaines in the ice cream. Sixteen of them are reported to be seriously poisoned.

### BALLINGER-PINCHOT INVESTIGATION ENDS

WASHINGTON, May 29.—All the testimony to be taken before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee is in and the attorneys are preparing briefs to be submitted by the eleventh of June.

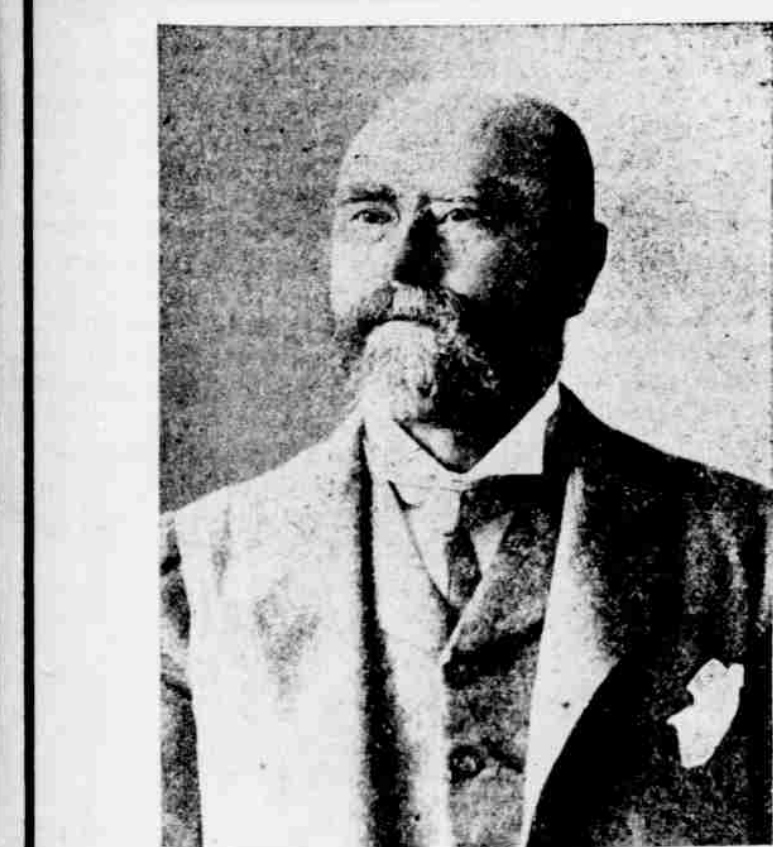
### WAR VERY NEAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The forces of the governments of Peru and Ecuador are daily increasing preparations for war, importing arms and ammunition and increasing their troops. From all reports it appears that a conflict between these two countries is inevitable.

### THE NATIONAL SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Assistant Attorney-General Lawler, who was suing C. P. Connelly, the writer, for alleged slander, based on what the writer had published in connection with Lawler's testimony before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, has withdrawn his suit and apologized. Argument in behalf of Ballinger has been completed.

## CABLE TELLS OF DEATH OF TOM MAY IN ENGLAND



THE LATE TOM MAY.

A cable was received yesterday from London announcing the death of Tom May, president of the local firm of Henry May & Co., and a very well known and popular former resident of the Islands. He died on Friday night at Bournemouth, England. Advice had been received to the effect that he was critically ill, and the news of his passing away was therefore not unexpected.

The deceased came to Hawaii in 1868 and entered the service of his uncle, Henry May, from whom the well-known firm derived its name. On the death of Henry May, Thomas May became the head of the firm. For many years he took an active interest in the business, but recently he has lived in England, leaving the affairs of the company in the hands of the officers of the corporation—H. E. McIntyre, vice-president; W. T. Lucas, manager; James F. Fen-

wick, treasurer; S. G. Wilder, secretary. In addition to his interests in the firm of Henry May & Co., the deceased was an owner in several plantations here. He retained a keen interest in local affairs. During the recent campaign for a new Y. M. C. A. building the committee in charge of the work of securing funds estimated him as good for a thousand dollars and called to him. His answer came back ending five thousand dollars for the fund.

About five years ago Mr. May left here for England, joining his family there. Mrs. May, who was a daughter of the late Doctor Wright of Hawaii, was in delicate health, making it desirable to live in England, and the child had been there most of the time, being little identified with the Islands. Some time ago Mr. May sustained a paralytic stroke, causing his friends much anxiety and concern at the time. Deceased leaves a brother, Frank May, in this city.



THIS STORE WILL CLOSE  
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. ON SAT-  
URDAYS DURING JUNE,  
: : JULY AND AUGUST : :

## BIG CUTS IN Fancy Silks and Silk Dress Patterns

Sale Begins Wednesday Morning, June 1st. Buying chances that appeal to  
common sense.

THIS STORE WILL CLOSE  
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. ON SAT-  
URDAYS DURING JUNE,  
: : JULY AND AUGUST : :

### SHEPHERD CHECK

19 inches wide, Brown and White; 90c a yard. Sale Price 60c a yard.

### DRESS PATTERNS

in Brown, Navy, Champagne, Green and Grey; 19 inches wide, 16 yards to pattern. \$1.00 a yard. Sale Price 80c a yard.

### SATIN FOULARD

24 inches wide, Navy with White Dot, White with Black Dot. \$1.00 a yard. Sale Price 65c a yard.

### STRIPED MESSALINE

27 inches wide, Lavender and Grey. \$1.25 a yard. Sale Price 95c a yard.

### STRIPED MESSALINE

27 inches wide, Brown and Navy. \$1.50 a yard. Sale Price \$1.20 a yard.

### BROCADE

24 inches wide, Navy and Plum. \$2.00 a yard. Sale Price \$1.60 a yard.

### SHEPHERD CHECK FOULARD

19 inches wide, Navy and White. \$1.25 a yard. Sale Price 95c a yard.

### LAVENDER SATIN FOULARD

22 inches wide. \$1.25 a yard. Sale Price 75c a yard.

## Sachs Dry Goods Co.

Corner Fort and Beretania Streets, Opposite Fire Station

### SATIN FOULARDS AND MESSALINE DRESS PATTERNS

Brown, Navy, Grey, Green, Lavender, Old Rose. \$1.25 a yard. Sale Price \$1.00 a yard.

### FAILLE FRANCAISE

20 inches wide, Black with White line, Green with White line, Taupe with White line. \$1.25 a yard. Sale Price \$1.00

### STRIPED SALOME

21 inches wide, Alice Blue, Old Rose. \$1.35 a yard. Sale Price \$1.10 a yard.

### DRESDEN TAFFETA

19 inches wide. \$1.35 a yard. Sale Price \$1.05 a yard.

## Army and Navy News

### SCHUYLER AT WORK ON THE CAVALRY SITE

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth United States Cavalry, who was ordered from Honolulu to accompany the Chinese Prince on his journey to this country, and was with that celebrity till his departure from New York, has been at the war department for several days on business connected with the permanent site for the proposed cavalry barracks in Honolulu, to replace the present quarters known as Schofield Barracks, says the Army and Navy Journal. Colonel Schuyler will come to Washington in August as the representative of the cavalry on the general staff, Lieut.-Col. William D. Beach, Eleventh Cavalry, then going to the second section of the staff, that at the War College. The final decision as to the post site in Honolulu is now delayed merely by a few technicalities arising over the leasing and the subleasing of the ground needed for the post, which is close to Schofield Barracks. Colonel Schuyler will depart next week for his post of duty. He is enthusiastic over the climatic attractions of the Hawaiian Islands, and says he can agree with the most eloquent descriptions of that locality, even with those calling it the fairest spot on the footstool.

### N. G. Instruction Camp.

The authorities of the Territory of Hawaii, having signified their willingness to assemble the infantry officers of the organized militia of the Territory in a camp of instruction, for these officers will be conducted at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H. T., from September 17 to 24, 1910, inclusive. Lieut.-Col. Robert L. Dullard, Eighth Infantry, is detailed to take charge of this camp and will make all the necessary arrangements therefor, and, at the proper time, will proceed to Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H. T., for the duty enjoined.—Army Orders.

### Electricity at Shafter.

Electric light fixtures were being placed in the officers' quarters at Fort Shafter during the past week. The chandeliers and side lights are of a very pretty and tasty design. Those of the reception hall, parlor and dining-rooms are of old brass effect, the butler's pantry, kitchen and servant's apartments being of bronze.

### Marine Corps Matters.

A good deal of meditation and speculation is being indulged in just now in marine circles as to the successor of Maj.-Gen. George F. Elliott, commanding the marine corps of the United States. An early retirement of Major-General Elliott is expected, irrespective of the court of inquiry that has been sitting for several weeks at the navy department, Washington, D. C. The court is trying to decide and adjust the differences that have come between the superior officer and Col. Charles Henry Lanchester, adjutant and inspector of the marine corps. Both officers have a long list of admiring friends, and it is stated that Major-General Elliott will not be forcibly retired, as he has a most distinguished and honorable military record.

Major-General Elliott has the honor to be the first marine officer to have attained in the corps, since the reorganization of the infantry forces of the navy, his present rank of major-general. When the smoke of the continuing official controversy will have cleared away, and there is a vacancy at the top of the marine corps list, who will be elevated to wear the double stars?

There is splendid timber from which to make a new major-general in the roster of the marines. Col. Frank Leo Denny, quartermaster of the marines,

who visited Honolulu in October and November last, and is known to be a most intelligent and capable man, is spoken of as the successor of General Elliott. Then there is Col. William Philipps Biddle, who has been filling an important station on Governor's Island in the marine corps for the past few years.

Colonel Biddle, as commandant of the First Brigade of Marines in the Philippines Division, made many friends and added new luster to his already brilliant record. A happy event in the life of Colonel Biddle was celebrated during his tour of duty in the Philippines: His marriage to the mother of Paymaster Walter Blake Izard, navy, and Mrs. Walter Blake Izard in Manila, P. I., was a handsome social affair.

### A NEW PLAN FOR LAND OPENING

(Continued from Page One.)

been able to make a proper start for themselves. With many of them the matter of raising four or five hundred dollars to build a home was out of the question. But the people in that condition are just the ones likely to be sincere homesteaders. There was no idea of speculation with them, and they have settled in their homes, made good, and there will be practically no defaults in meeting the obligations of their mortgages.

"The difficulty in the way of the Territory helping settlers on public lands, in the same way, is that public funds can not legally be used to aid such private enterprises as the establishment of a home or a homestead. But I think that the Territory has power to improve its land before selling it, and can aid the homesteaders by so doing. The Territory has just as much right, it seems to me, to erect homes on its public lands, as to construct roads and do other things to improve the lands.

"The plan I favor and which we shall probably report will be that the legislature make an appropriation for the purpose of building homes on the public lands, before the lands are opened to settlers. Let the homes cost, say \$500 each, and let there be an appropriation of \$250,000 a year. I think a million dollars spent in this way would be well spent. It would furnish two thousand homes for settlers on public lands. Our experiment at McBryde has shown that the loan plan is a safe one. The Territory could sell the land, home and all, on term payments, just as it now sells lands.

"It has been found by the federal government in experiments of a similar nature, where money is spent for irrigation enterprises, that the number of settlers who default on payments is astonishingly small, just as we have found on Kauai. It seems to me that the territorial government could well spare some of the money it is spending in other ways, for this experiment. The mortgage, as I have said, is as good as government bonds, for the class of settlers who take up this sort of proposition are those who really want to make their own homes and farms.

"I do not consider that the plan we are outlining at present involves interference with the big sugar tracts. Nature has made a division of the lands herself. The products, such as pine apples, with which the settlers can prosper, are unsuited to the lower lands from which the best cane comes."

The resolution under which the commission has been working is as follows:

"That as soon as may be after the approval of this resolution, the Governor appoint a commission of three members, who shall be experienced and competent persons, which commission shall thoroughly investigate and examine into the matter of fruit growing and truck farming throughout the Territory, together with the feasibility of giving aid thereto by providing assistance in the matter of refrigeration, packing and transportation, marketing or any like subject. The conclusions reached by such commission shall be embodied by them in a report to be made by them to the Governor not later than July 1, 1911, together with their recommendations as to legislation if such is needed, which report shall be laid before the next legislature by the Governor."

The commission will file its report



## Every Lady

Can find in our House Furnishing and Notion Departments many articles that are in daily use in the house. A nickel, a dime, or a quarter buys more honest value than it ever bought before.

## American Brokerage Co. LANSING'S

93-95 King Street Near Maunakea. Phone 291. Daily Deliveries.

in about a month. It will, as before indicated, amount practically to a recommendation that the Territory undertake a colonization scheme to settle its public lands. Following the Organic Act amendments just made by congress, it is believed to open the way for much prosperous homesteading.

### HAU TREE INN TO DINE TRAVELERS

Word was received in the last Coast mail from W. M. Milne, manager of the Los Angeles Examiner party, stating that after a consideration of the various local hotels offering to dine the party here, the Hau Tree Inn had been accepted.

In his letter to E. P. Irwin, of the Hau Tree, Milne says: "I am satisfied that if the promotion committee recommends your place to me, I will have no cause to regret changing my original arrangements. Several gentlemen now residing in Los Angeles speak very highly of the location in which the Hau Tree are situated, but they do not remember the new house you opened on January 1."

Milne has asked for pictures of the hotel which will be forwarded and displayed in the Examiner's literature on the matter. The party will number some two hundred and fifty people, one of the big Pacific Mail steamers having been chartered as far as Honolulu for the voyage which will take in all the oriental sights as well as Hawaii.

### WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY

The Chorus Lady Tomorrow Evening.

It must be gratifying to the theater-going public of this city, to realize that they are going to see a metropolitan production for the first time that it has ever been presented by a stock company. Rose Stahl's "The Chorus Lady," is well-known by the entire amusement going public of America. This peculiarly fascinating drama was presented in New York with such phenomenal success that it was sent to London, where it created a sensation.

Every stock manager in the United States tried to secure this wonderful play, and Mr. McKee is not one bit behind the Eastern managers in giving us an elaborate production of "The Chorus Lady." If the McKee production is only half as good as the New York production the public will receive double value for their money.

Judging from the elaborate preparations, the midnight rehearsals and the overworked scenic artists and carpenters connected with the Royal Hawaiian Opera-house, one must feel almost justified in assuring the public that the McKee will give us Rose Stahl's great success in almost as elaborate style as it received in New York.

The Chorus Lady will be presented Monday night only, as Mr. McKee has generously offered the theater to an all star vaudeville performance passing through on its way to the Orient. The vaudeville show will occupy the theater for a week, the McKee's returning Saturday, June 11th, to open again with a notice with "The Chorus Lady" followed on Monday with elaborate productions of the "Man on the Box" and "Faust."

## McInerny Shoe Store

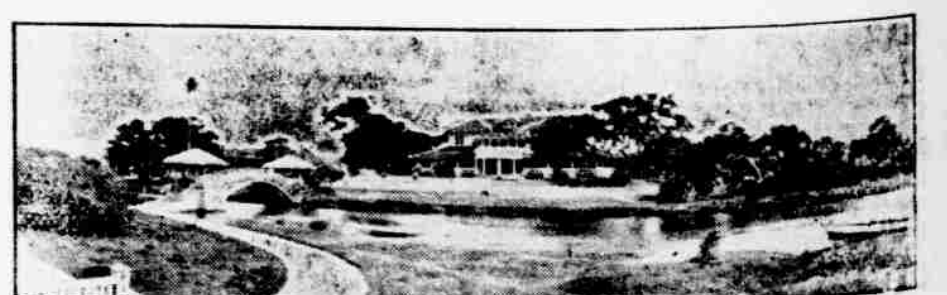
Bill Buster's Letter to His Father.

Dear Pa—I am now working in the meter department. This is where all the meters for measuring the gas are tested before they are sent out. First, they see if the mechanical part of the meter is all O. K., then they connect it to a large tank of gas which has a gauge on it, showing the exact amount of gas taken out. This tank being connected to the meter, it must register the same as the amount taken from the tank. For instance, if the tank shows there has been 100 feet taken out, then the meter must register 100 feet.

We have three kinds of meters, called the monthly, prepay and test. The monthly meters are read each month and the bill sent to the consumer, together with the amount of gas used. With the prepay meter you drop a quarter in a slot, turn a handle, and the meter is so arranged that it will allow a quarter's worth of gas to pass and no more. You can put as many quarters in as you like up to twenty dollars and the meter will always give the correct amount of gas. The test meter is used where a consumer thinks his bill is excessive. This meter has a clock attachment arranged so as to show not only the amount of gas used, but also the time when it was used. This plan is very satisfactory, for you can show the consumer just how much and when he has used the gas.

In every department it seems to be the ambition of everyone to give the consumer complete and satisfactory service. I am glad that I started to work here for it sure makes me feel good to know that the people I am working for try to give the very best there is to their customers. With love,

BILL



There will be a dance at Haleiwa next Saturday night followed by a two days holiday. Are you with us? Moonlight night, cool breezes and good music.

orate productions of the "Man on the Box" and "Faust."

### BAND CONCERT TODAY.

The band will play this afternoon at Athletic Park. Monday the band will take part in the Decoration Day parade, and Monday afternoon it will play at the Marathon race. There will be no Emma Square concert.

Senator Coolidge is in town. Since he has appeared as an independent candidate, for reelection on the anti-prohibition ticket, he wears good clothes and a satisfied expression.

### Pure Hawaiian Cream

Scrupulous cleanliness, plenty of ice and constant care make our cream satisfactory. Our customers appreciate it, as some believe CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES injurious.

Call up  
THE POND DAIRY, TEL. 890,  
or MAY, LEVY or DAY & CO.



# Jas. W. Pratt

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125 Merchant St.

#### AT AUCTION

By direction of H. C. Carter, trustee under trust deed of John A. Cummins and Kahalewai Cummins, dated October 1, 1896, recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 165, pages 181 and 189, we will sell at public auction

At 12 o'clock noon,  
**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1910,**  
At the Cummins block, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu, the following property:  
Show Windows, Partitions,  
Hanging Platforms, Lumber,  
Hand Elevator, Toilets,  
also  
The Brick and Iron Warehouse,  
rear of building, facing Merchant street.

Terms:—Cash, U. S. gold coin.

**JAS. W. PRATT,**  
AUCTIONEER.

# AUCTION SALE

## of

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At the residence of Dr. Chris O'Day, 401 St. Louis, between Alakea and Rich-  
mond Sts.

**TUESDAY, MAY 31,**  
At 10 o'clock a. m.

One Allison weathered oak combination  
examining table and chair.  
One Allison weathered oak white en-  
amel lined plate glass shelves instru-  
ment cabinet.  
One heavy quartered oak roll top desk  
and chair.  
One Smith Premier No. 4 typewriter,  
bureau mission rockers, willow rockers,  
casson settee, mission parlor table,  
bureau, dressers, chairs, china closet,  
circular extension dining  
table, serving table, dining chairs, iron  
bed, springs, mattresses, baby crib,  
champion refrigerator, crockery, glass-  
ware, cooking utensils, Pansy wood  
ware, garden tools, etc., etc.

**JAS. W. PRATT,**  
AUCTIONEER.

# TO LET.

Cottage, new, Kaimuki ..... 35  
Cottage, Spencer St. .... 30  
Large cottage and grounds, Kewale

**JAS. W. PRATT,**  
AUCTIONEER.

# CALL ON

**"Pratt the Land Man"**  
BEFORE INVESTING YOUR MONEY  
IN REAL ESTATE.

LOOK over his lists and lands, and  
you will find that he can give you more  
for your money, and that you will not  
have occasion to worry about titles:

Beach Lots, in fee, from...\$14,000 up  
Beach Lots, leaseholds, from... 300 up  
Makiki and Punahoa Lots,  
from... 2,000 up  
Maunaloa and Seaview Lots,  
from... 2,000 up  
Maunaloa Valley Lots, from... 300 up  
South Slope of Punchbowl  
Lots, from... 3,000 up  
Kewalo Tract Lots, from... 900 up  
Kaimuki Lots, from... 400 up  
Tatala Lots, from... 1,650 up  
Ehiki Lots, from... 300 up  
Most of the above are finely improved  
properties.

ALSO

Business properties of the best class  
—bargains.

ALSO

Leasehold interests in the valleys  
near Honolulu City.

ALSO

Several cottages in good locations  
for rent.

**"PRATT THE LAND MAN"**  
125 Merchant Street,

**The Star Dyeing and Cleaning Shop**  
221 Beretania Street, near Alakea.

Telephone 182.

**MAKAI SIDE OF STREET**  
In connection with the place across  
the street.

**Calton, Neill & Company, Ltd**

**ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.**  
Second and South Sts., Kakaako.

Boilers re-tubed with charcoal-iron or  
steel tubes. General ship work.

**PAPER**

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

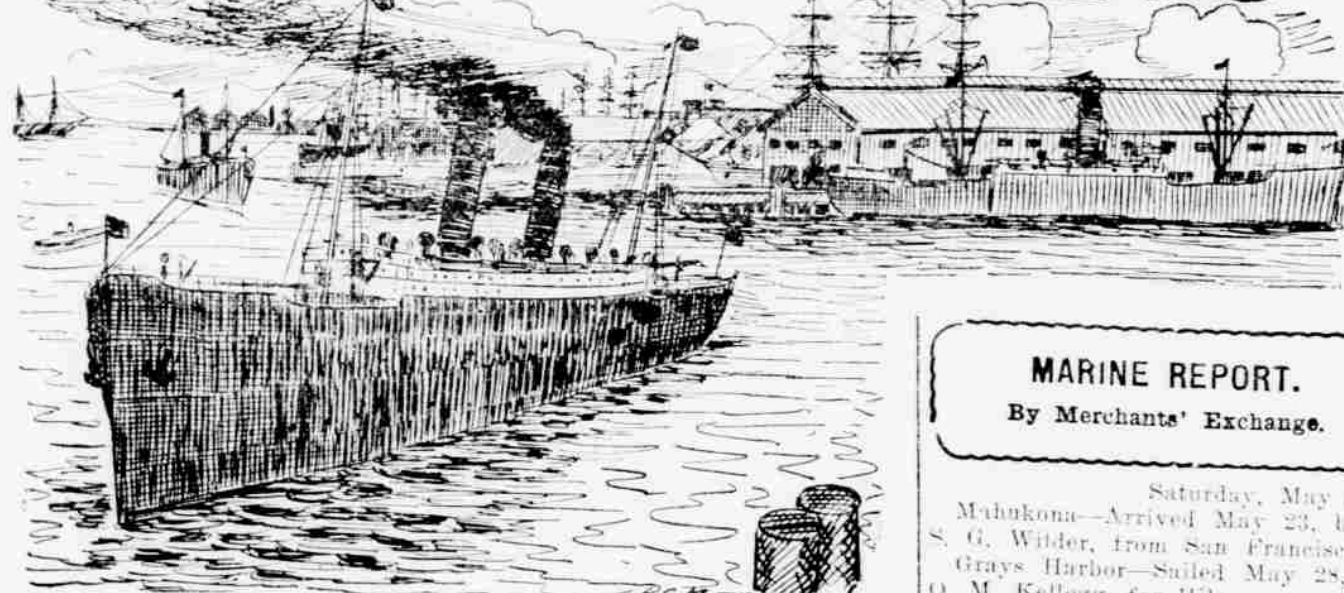
American-Hawaiian Paper and  
Supply Co., Ltd.

**Fitzpatrick Brothers**

**CIGARS**  
Fort and Hotel

Fort below King

# WATERFRONT NEWS



## TWO FOREIGN BOATS YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS

The Japanese freighter Bayo Maru arrived off port early yesterday morning, sent mail ashore and departed in the afternoon for South American ports. The vessel came from Yokohama. She has a general cargo for various ports along the Pacific Coast, and one hundred and seventy-nine passengers, of whom fifteen are cabin. Fourteen sacks of mail were brought to Honolulu from Japanese ports.

The turret-decked British freighter Heathdene arrived from Newcastle with a cargo of 4581 tons of coal, consigned to Hind, Ralph & Co. She will discharge at the railway wharf.

**Mail on Monday.**

The Pacific Mail liner Mongolia will arrive Monday morning from San Francisco, bringing several days' mail, collections at San Francisco up to May 24.

**Shipping Notes.**

With four thousand ties, the steamer Nihau left Hilo for Honolulu.

With the clean-up of sugar from Honolulu, the steamer Cascade may arrive here this morning.

The Likiep is bringing fifty head of cattle and a full load of sugar from Hawaii. The cattle come from Kawaihae.

The bark S. C. Allen was at Eleale on Friday, May 27, discharging lumber, and the S. S. Nihau at Ahukini loading sugar, when the steamer Kinan left for Honolulu.

The Kinan's cargo comprised the following: 5000 bags sugar from Kakaia Sugar Company, 10 empty carboys, 3 empty gas tanks, 20 sacks taro, 150 sacks rice, 91 packages sundries.

Purser Kekuewa of the Kinan reports the following sugar on Kinan awaiting shipment: K. S. M., 2150; M. A. K., 48,704; V. K., 1200; K. K. B., 4050; MeB., 18,225; G. & R., 500; K. S. Co., 300; M. S. Co., 1300; K. P., 9815; H. M., 8597; G. P., 21,865.

Hilo shipping at the port at the time of departure of the steamer Mauna Kea included the American-Hawaiian freighter Virginian, which vessel arrived there on Friday afternoon. It was expected that the American ship Edward Sewall would sail from Hilo for Delaware Breakwater with a full cargo of sugar yesterday.

## PORT OF HONOLULU.

### ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 28.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports, 2:10 a. m.  
Str. Kinan, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 3:30 a. m.  
Str. W. G. Hill, from Kauai ports, 5:10 a. m.  
Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 7:30 a. m.  
Br. S. S. Heathdene, from Newcastle, 7:30 a. m.  
Jap. S. S. Bayo Maru, from Yokohama, 7 a. m. (anchored off port).

### DEPARTED.

Jap. S. S. Bayo Maru, for South American ports, 2:10 p. m.  
Schr. Moi Wahine, for Hawaii ports, 5:30 p. m.

### DUE TODAY.

Str. Mikahala, from Molokai and Maui ports, a. m.

### DUE TOMORROW.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, from San Francisco, a. m.

### SAIL TOMORROW.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, for Yokohama, 5 p. m.

### DUE TUESDAY.

Str. Mauna Kea, from Kona and Kau ports, a. m.

### SAIL TUESDAY.

Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon.

Str. Kinan, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, for Molokai and Maui ports, 5 p. m.

### DUE FRIDAY.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, a. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, from Yokohama.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, from Manila, via Nagasaki, a. m.

### PASSENGERS.

#### Arrived.

Per str. Kinan, from Kauai ports, May 28.—James Morse, Francis Gay, M. Faria, John O. Sumida, Geo. H. Fairchild, Mrs. Eben P. Low, Miss Emily Rice, G. T. Greig, Mrs. G. T. Greig, Miss M. Greig, Mrs. H. C. Coburn, B. Cressaty, Mrs. B. Cressaty, Pah On, Rev. Mo Man Ming, A. D. Castro, Miss Stewart, H. T. Pritchard, Master E. Hoopli, Master O. Hoopli, and 37 deck.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, May 28.—W. H. Beatty, Miss M. E. Grundy, Mrs. A. R. Wright, Miss V. M. Cleaves, J. Rode, C. M. Chittenden, A. C. Thorsman, K. Mirhara, W. Tin Chong, S. Spitzer, Mrs. B. K. Baird and child, D. E. Tomlin, D. E. Metzger, C. J. Sedlmayr and wife, Jas. Mahon, wife and son, Misses Ka-hon (3), Mrs. M. Kala, Miss R. Ka-hon, Moshu Keolohi, Mrs. Goo Pan Wan and four children, R. A. Young, Geo. W. Carr, Mrs. E. A. Donthitt, Robt. Hind, E. A. Stein, W. J. Conroy, V. J. Ekberg, Geo. Wylie, S. Yamamura, S. Hata and daughter, Rev. T. Kato and son, Miss Yoshino, Miss Minom, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Barnard, C. V. Duckworth, W. E. Pratt, T. O'Brien, E. Dodge, Chas. R. Hall, McClanahan, Wong How, N. J. Schoenberger, W. Pfotenhauser, W. R. Castle and wife, D. L. Conkling, C. W. Ashford, Geo. S. Brown, Sam Parker and servant, Mrs. A. Smith, A. W. Carter, wife and daughter, Major Willis, Mrs. Kawabara, Mrs. Puhene and child, Joe Marques Jr. and wife, C. Kinney, W. P. Fennell, W. J. Bell, D. H. Davis, L. Weinheimer, W. J. Coelho, J. O. Young, wife and son, Rev. H. K. Poe-poe, J. H. S. Kaleo, B. Waggoner, Mrs. Francis and 3 children, Miss Somer, M. P. Gomes, wife and children, A. J. Gomes, wife and children.

### VESSELS IN PORT.

#### (Army and Navy.)

Port, ex. San Gabriel, Hilo, May 27.  
U. S. R. C. Thetis, Pope, from cruise, May 27.

#### (Merchant Vessels.)

Kuku, U. S. L. H. T. Carriger.  
Alden Besse, Am. bk., Miller, San Pedro, May 18.  
Camano, Am. schr., Port Ludlow, May 19.  
Expansion, Am. schr., Port Dragg, May 19.  
Falls of Clyde, Am. sp., San Francisco, May 27.  
Flourance Ward, Am. schr., Piltz, Midway Isle, May 8.  
Heathdene, Br. s.s., Newcastle, May 28.  
Rokoby, Br. s.s., Sheldrake, Norfolk, May 22.  
St. Dunstan, Br. s.s., Newcastle, May 25.

### THE MAILS.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:  
San Francisco—Per Mongolia, tomorrow.  
Yokohama—Per Nippon Maru, Friday.  
Vancouver—Per Manuka, June 23.  
Australia—Per Marama, June 21.

Mails will depart for the following points as follows:  
San Francisco—Per Nippon Maru, June 4.  
Yokohama—Per Mongolia, tomorrow.  
Australia—Per Manuka, June 25.  
Vancouver—Per Marama, June 21.

### TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Dix, ar. Seattle from Hon., May 14.  
Logan, ar. S. F. from Hon., May 11.  
Thomas, ar. S. F. from Hon., March 16.  
Sheridan, from Hon. for Manila, May 14.  
Sherman, from Manila for Hon., May 15.

## MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Saturday, May 28.

Mahukona—Arrived May 23, bktn. S. G. Wilder, from San Francisco, Grays Harbor—Sailed May 28, sch. O. M. Kellogg, for Hilo.

## NOTICE SPECIAL MEETING.

To Members of Honolulu Harbor No. 54, A. A. of M. M. and P.

By order of our Worthy President, a special meeting of Honolulu Harbor No. 54 has been called for 9 o'clock this Sunday morning, May 29, 1910, at the Inter-island wharf, for the purpose of arranging for the funeral of Eddie Dower.

All members are urgently requested to attend.

FRANK C. POOR,  
Secretary, Honolulu Harbor No. 54.

## Don't Send East For Samples

We have samples right here at home of all of Johnson's celebrated floor preparations, including prepared floor wax, wax for dancing and other floor preparations.

SAMPLES FREE FOR THE ASKING.

**Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.**

177 S. King St.

READ THE ADVERTISER,  
WORLD'S NEWS DAILY

## Have You Seen Our Special Suit For \$20.00

We carry the highest grade clothing possessing all the style and excellence that experience and skill can produce. We buy direct from the manufacturer and are consequently in a position to give you values of unusual nature. The suits we are specializing this season for

**\$20.00**

are not only the best we have ever shown, but they are remarkable in many ways. You will have to see these suits themselves to form an idea of what a splendid value we are giving.

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CLARION**

# THE VON HAMM-YOUNG CO., Ltd

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# THE VON HAMM-YOUNG CO., Ltd

HONOLULU, T. H.





## SUNDAY ADVERTISER

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

SUNDAY

MAY 29

## Decoration Day

Sleep, comrades, sleep and rest  
On this Field of Grounded Arms,  
Where foes no more molest,  
Nor sentry's shot alarms.

Ye have slept on the ground before,  
And started to your feet  
At the cannon's sudden roar,  
Or the drum's redoubting beat.

But in this camp of Death  
No sound your slumber breaks;  
Here is no fevered breath,  
No wound that bleeds and aches.

All is repose and peace,  
Untrampled lies the sod;  
The shouts of battle cease  
It is the Truce of God!

Rest, comrades, rest and sleep!  
The thoughts of men shall be  
As sentinels to keep  
Your rest from danger free.

Your silent tents of green  
We deck with fragrant flowers;  
Yours has the suffering been,  
The memory shall be ours.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

## Prohibition in Two States

The following letters, one from E. F. Noel, Governor of the State of Mississippi, and one from John Burke, Governor of the State of North Dakota, were received in Honolulu within the past few days.

They are frank statements from noted statesmen, one in the South and one in the North.

Each deserves the careful consideration of thinking people:

## PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

April 14, 1910.

Hon. John G. Woolley, Superintendent, Anti-Saloon League, Honolulu, H. I.  
My Dear Sir:—I have been asked to write a short letter as to the effect of prohibition in this State. Having taken an active interest for years in prohibition, before and since I have been Governor, I do this with pleasure.

For some years our State was under the "local option" law and county after county dropped into the local option column. A year ago last January State Wide Prohibition went into effect. This law puts our State entirely in the dry column. Even under the local option law, a marked difference was discernible as between the "wet" and "dry" counties. The law was better enforced where whiskey was not legally sold, morals of communities much better and money that formerly went to saloons found its way into the channels of legitimate business enterprise and purchase of the necessities and luxuries of life. At the time State Wide Prohibition went into effect there were only eight counties in the State where liquor could be legally sold. What I have stated as to conditions under the local option law, is true in a larger sense since the legal sale of whiskey has been entirely abolished. The law is as well, if not better, enforced than many other laws on our books, such as carrying concealed weapons, gambling and the like.

If the issue were put to our people now there is no doubt that the sentiment favoring the continuation of State Wide Prohibition would carry by a vote of two to one. Sincerely,

E. F. NOEL.

## PROHIBITION IN THE NORTH.

Bismarck, April 23, 1910.

Hon. John G. Woolley, Honolulu, H. I.

My Dear Sir:—The prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage was placed in the constitution of this State as a special article and submitted to the people separately at the polls. The separate clause containing the article on prohibition received a majority vote of all the voters voting on the question of prohibition, but did not receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election, and hence it was claimed that a majority of the people of the State were not in favor of prohibition. The supreme court, however, decided that the prohibition clause was legally adopted and is a part of the constitution of the State.

The first State legislature after the adoption of the constitution enacted a strenuous prohibition law. A resolution for an amendment submitting the prohibition clause of the constitution was introduced in the second legislative assembly, passing both house and senate, but was afterwards reconsidered and killed in the senate on account of other legislation; and no doubt there was a majority of the members of that legislature of 1891 in favor of resubmission, but the majority was very small. The same resolution was introduced in the third legislative assembly, but the sentiment had changed so in the mean time that a majority of the members were opposed to the resubmission resolution. It was introduced in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth legislative assemblies; its adherents growing fewer and weaker each year, until the eleventh legislative assembly, when on account of the hopelessness of the cause the resolution was not introduced, and prohibition has become a settled law of this State.

When it was first submitted to the people as a separate clause in the constitution, practically every vote it received was for moral reasons, but it has gained many adherents from purely business reasons. The big farmer will tell you that when saloons were licensed and a wet day came, his employees, perhaps right in the very busy season, went to town and got drunk and the farmer suffered a great loss waiting for them to sober up, and that the banishment of the saloon has taken from the employee the opportunity to get drunk and a great many laborers come in during the harvest season, when a day means a great deal to the farmer, and hence the farmer has become a prohibitionist. The merchant finds that with the banishment of the saloon the people generally have more money to spend in the legitimate channels of trade, and that in consequence the collections are better, and the people are better housed, better clothed and better fed and better schooled on account of prohibition, and so the business man becomes a prohibitionist because it puts money into his pocket and at the same time it improves the moral condition of the community.

It is true that it is sometimes a little difficult to enforce in communities where the sentiment of the people is against the law, but in spite of this sentiment, there is a general sentiment that it should be enforced because it is a law, and when strictly enforced the sentiment of the people usually changes and becomes in favor of the law on account of its bettering the moral, social and financial conditions of the community.

Wishing you success in your new field of labor, I am, very sincerely yours,

JOHN BURKE,

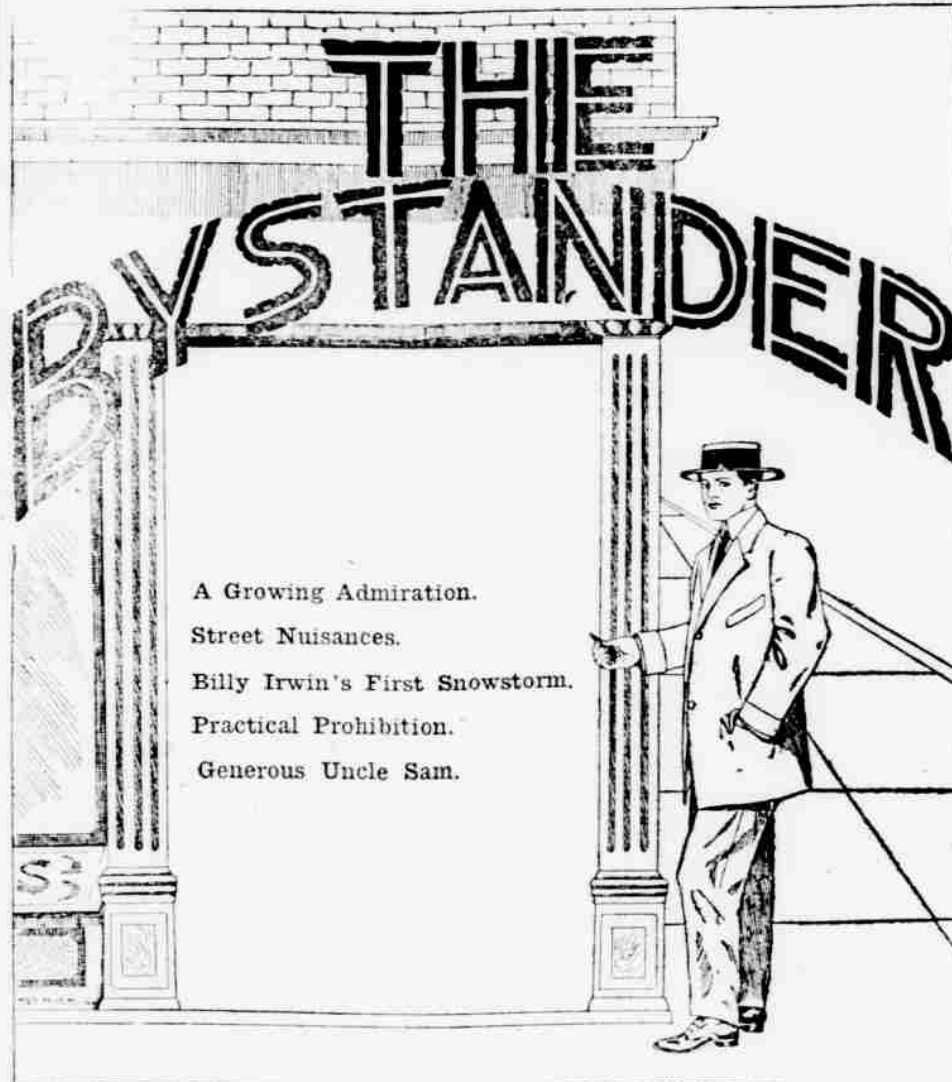
## TO MY IDEAL

P. Maurice McMahon.

In beauty and in splendor I view thy gracious form,  
Thine eyes, so sweet and tender, thy smiles, so soft and warm;  
I never yet have met thee, but thou dost wait for me,  
And, ah, the world were lonely but for the hope of thee!

Mine eyes are all unworthy to gaze into thine own,  
For thou'rt a beauteous angel, whilst I the earth have known;  
In sweetness I behold thee, in grace and purity,  
And, ah, the world were lonely but for the hope of thee!

In weariness I languish, as one in prison here,  
And yearns my soul to join thee within thy tranquil sphere,  
Oh, sweet the happy moment when I thy face shall see,  
For thou'rt my hope of heaven, my God and all to me!



A Growing Admiration.

Street Nuisances.

Billy Irwin's First Snowstorm.

Practical Prohibition.

Generous Uncle Sam.

Even at the risk of again offending the Star, I can not refrain from expressing my admiration for the senator who got somebody a job writing a federal cook book which the Star is publishing in Saturday instalments. I mean no disrespect to the cook book. On the contrary, it is entitled to the respect that is always due to age, for it puts in federal type what our grandfathers learned from their grandmothers. Behold the most august and puissant government of the United States of America announcing through its official printing office that "it is extremely difficult to retain the flavor-giving extracts in a piece of meat so tough as to require prolonged cooking!" Would you not have suspected that, even if the United States of America had not given it out? In camp I have seen meat cooked for a "prolonged" period and in boarding houses I have suspected that the meat served had been boiled so long that flavor was a matter of history. But I never expected to live to see the greatest government on earth solemnly telling its people that it was difficult to boil meat a week without taking the flavor out of it. Let the good work go on.

There are ways to hold the flavor. Even Uncle Sam suggests it: One way is to sear the outside of the meat so that the juices won't escape, and another is to let the juice escape into the gravy. Just think of the United States Government having thought out these propositions. I hope the Star will keep on publishing the federal cook book to the sweet or bitter end. I am interested in reading it, and day by day my admiration increases for the man who has the nerve to draw a federal salary for writing it.

Word has reached the local supervisors that Tom Skinner of Wailuku will shortly visit Honolulu and a movement is on hand to suspend the traffic ordinances while he is in the city. Mr. Skinner enjoys special privileges on Maui, the freedom of the road having been granted him, with personal rights to chip paint off bridges as he crosses them. Mr. Skinner will bring his machine and while here may be persuaded to give local chauffeurs points on cutting corners.

I am not sure whether the noonday, street-corner, religious exhorter or the chauffeur who allows the exhaust pipes of his machine to emit an ill-smelling cloud of gasoline smoke is the worst street nuisance. Both are bad. There may be some excuse for the fanatic who believes he is reforming the world when he beats a tamborine, plays an accordion or shouts in an unintelligible jargon, for he is from the normal viewpoint non compos mentis, but the average chauffeur is supposed to have some common sense in his makeup and to be strictly a wise guy.

But three out of four machines which are brought to a stop at a curbing in front of a store, pour out a cloud of rank-smelling smoke, simply because the chauffeur keeps his engine going. Occasionally the machine stop may be only for a few moments but often the chauffeur leaves the machine standing there for many minutes, the engine chugging merrily and the exhaust pipe vomiting forth its nauseous odors, which fill stores and cloud the sidewalks. There is little or no excuse for this nuisance.

There is another still existing Honolulu nuisance, the men and boys who take up all the available space on the sidewalks, usually those which are narrowest, particularly at the intersection of Hotel and Fort. Women have frequently to step off the sidewalk into the street at the corners to pass around these gentry.

No one would ever suppose, to look at Billy Irwin now, with all the glamor of millions about him, that he was ever green. No one would imagine that there ever had been anything about which he did not know everything. No one would pick him out for a "good thing" or try to sell him gold bricks. But there was a time when he paid his maiden visit to New York, wondered where all the people were going and waited on the crossing for the rigs to get past.

Sam Parker was his guide around the elephant's quarters on that trip and there was one little incident that the Colonel is still fond of telling about.

It was in the fall of the year when the two from the Sandwich Islands struck the burg and both had that chilly feeling that comes to one who has spent his time in Hawaii and California. Consequently, the first place they headed for was a tailor shop, one of those places where they take your measure when you go in, show you the latest in neckties and hand you your suit as you pass out. In this instance, overcoats were ordered and both emerged from the shop with the very latest in black swaggar topcoats. Irwin admired the set of the Colonel's and wondered if his own shoulders looked so well. As he watched the swing of his companions' arms he noted that the fine black was becoming speckled with little white spots. He brushed them off Sam and then looked at his own new clothes. There was white on them, too.

"Confounded it, I never knew New York was such a dusty place," he said, trying to reach his shoulders.

"And all the time it was just snow," explains Colonel Parker, at this point of his yarn. "You see, I had been on Mauna Kea and, of course, I knew what snow was."

"Gosh! Ninety-eight degrees! No wonder I'm hotter here than I ever was! Phew! Let me wipe off my face. Government thermometer, too. Must be right."

And another tourist goes on his way damning the Hawaii Promotion Committee as a set of statisticians, with as little regard for the truth as a Kansas real estate boomer.

Stand near the weather bureau kiosk on any warm afternoon and watch the people, especially the tourists, as they gaze horror-stricken at the way the degrees mark up. The fact that the kiosk marks up ten or twelve degrees more heat than actually is the case, is known to the kamaaina, but the tourist only knows what he sees and what he feels. It is not his fault, it is the fault of whoever put the temperature machinery where it has a chance to exaggerate.

To put it plainly, the machine lies and it lies about Honolulu and its lies hurt and I am ready to head a movement to have the weather bureau kiosk prohibited. I don't think it could be regulated and I am firmly of the opinion that it should not be further licensed to carry on its knocking campaign. Let us petition the government to chase the kiosk to the Capitol grounds or some place where it will have a chance to get away from the sight of an automobile rate card. If I had to look back schedules in the face all day I would be better than it is.

Either that, or pull it down and store it away. It is doing harm where it is and certainly its beauty is no reason for keeping it in place.

It is a good thing that Uncle Sam is rich an' didn't have to worry about the pennies, and yet he will haggle more over the sixteenth part of a cent if the expenditure is not attested by about nine separate and distinct vouchers

(Continued on Page Five.)

## SIDELIGHTS

## CONGRESS AND HAWAII.

A most wonderfully constructed deliberative body is the Congress of the United States. Poor little Hawaii looks on it with awe. If it does something for us we do not like, we kick a little, but finally meekly conclude that "whatever is, is right." If it passes us out a few crumbs—which are lately becoming loaves—we are grateful in the extreme.

Of course, we do not all understand just where it meets, and when it meets, and how often it meets. And terms like "the bill has gone to conference," and "Calendar Wednesday," and "the gentleman from Texas is recognized," and other epigrammatic phrases appearing in the Record, are at times confusing. I found a wife of one of the officers interested in that feature of the amendments to the Organic Act on the salary question at home the other day when I called, and learned that everything would be all right when some ministers got through with the conference. Of course, that cleared up that matter for me. For Wednesday of this week I have on my calling list a lady whose family is much interested in the land legislation, and I entertain hopes of getting next to the meaning of the word "calendar." The other phrase referred to by way of illustration I never hope to understand. Why people shouldn't be recognized, unless they have done something shocking from a society standpoint, I don't know. And why it becomes necessary to make a special mention of his recognition, and to call particular attention to the fact that he is a gentleman at the same time, is beyond the comprehension of most of us.

"The following pairs were announced," "I am paired with the Senator from Missouri, were he present I should vote yea"; "I transfer my pair (not pair) to the Senator from Kentucky"; are all expressions which frequently appear, but are understood by but few. What a pair is we all know, but it would take the legal erudition of Charlie Achi to explain how half of it can make a valid bill of sale of all of it.

But it is a great body, and settles great questions concerning Hawaii. Creatures of it we are, and creatures of it shall we remain. Whether things be passed up to the ministers, or done on Calendar Wednesday, or by the recognition method, or by pairing, so far as we are concerned, congress is "it."

Whether the civic federation adopted the plans of congress in the transaction of business and the passing of resolutions and the government of the city, or whether the national bunch got its pointers by an investigation into the methods employed in President Castle's back office when the executive committee of half a dozen determines what all the members believe, I know not. I am rather inclined to adopt the latter theory. When we got the thousand to spend on our joy election on the prohibition question, out of the 390 odd members of the house, somewhere between fifty and sixty helped us out. About forty were economical, and also not in favor of academical investigation. The other three hundred were busy elsewhere, and we got our toy all right.

When the needs of Governor Frear, and the multitudinous duties of Mott Smith, and the wisdom of the legislators, and the financial sacrifices made by the various judges, and the ability of Marshal Hendry, and the poverty of District Attorney Breckons, were taken cognizance of, and a substantial increase in emoluments provided for, there were at least a hundred members present to push the good thing along. I should not be surprised if, when the conference report comes from the ministers for adoption, there will be at least as many on hand to have it adopted. Only important cloak and committee room engagements will keep any one away.

As for the senate, there are at times as many as fifteen out of the ninety-two in the chamber when Hawaiian matters are reached. The only Chairman, if not busily engaged in making research for a story he has never told before, usually saunters in. Chairman Clark, of the judiciary committee, well known in Honolulu, and a warm personal friend and business associate of Sam Parker, never misses an opportunity of giving us a boost, whether it be on the ten thousand dry basis, or the two million wet Pearl Harbor appropriation. Other visitors drop in, and our concerns are always settled by at least one-quarter of the outfit.

Both branches are a little shy in numbers when it comes to approving franchises. But they approve them and that is all we care for.

And truly is congress a wonderfully constructed body. Let us make no objection, however, based on lack of quorums, or the employment of federation methods as long as appropriations, and increase of salaries, and reduction of water-freight rates, come along. Let us remember that a gilt horse should not be looked at in the mouth.

## OATHS ADMINISTERED TO ORIENTALS.

In years gone by the truth was elicited in court by an osculatory greeting of the Holy Bible. As time rolled along, it was discovered that disease germs, rather than truth, were the result of this process. And as economy prohibited the furnishing of a new book for each witness, another method was substituted. The first reform did not eliminate the volume, but did cut out the kissing exhibition.

In the days of Dickens, according to "Pickwick Papers," oaths to affidavits were administered in this manner: "Take the book in your right hand this is your handwriting you swear that the contents of this your affidavit are true so help you God a shilling you must get change I haven't got it." Punctuation was overlooked, and rapidly and fees substituted therefor.

Things ran along for some years after osculation had given way to mumble, but finally the Book of Books was declared to be tabu. Today, in the Judiciary Building, there is but one, and that the property of the United States, used for reference purposes only. Even at that it is seldom taken from the shelves, and never borrowed. For oath taking purposes it is never used.

In this conglomerate, complex, cosmopolitan community, oaths do not mean a great deal. The clerk of court improves on the Dickens man, and punctuates, and doesn't charge, and is rather inclined to be solemn. Impressively indeed does he deliver the admonition, after having first observed that his subject has stood on his feet, and placed his right hand at the proper angle. "You do solemnly swear that the evidence which you shall give in the matter now on hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?"

Concealment is prohibited. Deceit is prohibited. But "so help you God," (Continued on Page Five.)

## Small Talks

I. M. COX—The liquor traffic, in the words of Gladstone, has done more harm than war, pestilence and famine.

DOCTOR MACKALL—Any physician would be a fool to vote for prohibition. Most of his practice comes because people drink.

TREASURER CONKLING—They have a watering cart in Kailua that they have to keep under a shed to keep it from warping to pieces.

WILLIAM THOMPSON—If the Hawaiian be the motive for the "Prohibition Plebiscite" let his ballot decide, the haoles', like the women's vote, to be straw.

LORRIN ANDREWS—What do I think about prohibition? Why, sure.

E. A. MOTT SMITH—No, I didn't go on a vacation; I went to work. I think that's why I feel so much better.

GOVERNOR FREAR—Mr. Mott-Smith is turning back to the government seventy-five dollars of his salary as president of the board of health every month. He's setting a hard example for his successor to follow.

SENATOR DICKEY—I think it is a perfect shame that there are no fire escapes provided on our hotels and tenement houses. If the supervisors do not soon act in this matter, the owners ought to. Some day there will be a holocaust and then we will act too late.

TEARFUL WILLIE COELHO—It makes me weep to think of the way the missionaries are trying to take the poor kanakas' gin away from them.

GOV. JOHN BAKER—I am for prohibition. I know what is best for my people and I will work to make the majority on Hawaii as big as possible.

JOHN P. RYDER—The liquor men appear to be surprised that all the prohibitionists are not total abstainers, but I know lots of antiprobhibitionists who are on the water wagon. There is no more hypocrisy in the one than the other. No saloonkeeper wants his son to hang around barrooms; he needs other people's sons, however, in his business.

J. J. WILLIAMS—I find that the safest place for a deaf man to cross the street is in the middle of the blocks. The way the chauffeurs run now, I find that it takes eight eyes to watch out for yourself if you use any of the downtown crossings on the corners. I know the rapid transit men don't like to have anyone cutting across between crossings, but I would rather risk them than the drivers of automobiles.



## THE ADVENTURES OF JOSHER BLUFFEM

Colonel Sellers Up to Date.

It took half a day, a squad of policemen, an automobile whose chauffeur

ran at the speed limit, and all my natural perspicacity and unnatural

instinct to run him down so I could interview him, for he is closely

connected with the case, even though he may not be the low-browed brother of the ox.

At last, after just missing him in a dozen

places, we ran him down at the Downtown

Club, and while a husky cop sat on

my chest to keep him still, I took out my

notebook and a new pencil and pro-

ceeded to ask him questions. He refused to

give me his real name and whether or not he had

any business on the world, but for the most part

was fairly tractable and reasonably civil.

"What's your name?" I asked.

"Alexander Exhume Ford," he replied.

"What's your business?" I asked.

"Everybody else's—and none of yours,"

he answered.

"What do you do for a living?"

"I am not obliged to incriminate myself,

and I am the prostrate victim of my investiga-

tor's greed."

"I assured him that I was not the United

District Attorney and he appeared some-

what more at ease, though he still squirmed

slightly under the fat cop.

At that moment an uproar broke out in

the precincts of the Downtown-Out-rigger

Club and Ford became so agitated that he

jumped out from under the policeman and dis-

appeared in one of the grass houses, from which

moment later emanated sounds of strife and

war. A second or two later a red-

headed youth came sailing out of the door,

followed by a vigorous foot. An in-

stant later Exhume Ford returned, puffing a bit

and otherwise unruffled.

"Excuse my apparent haste in leaving

and," he said, "but there was a little trouble

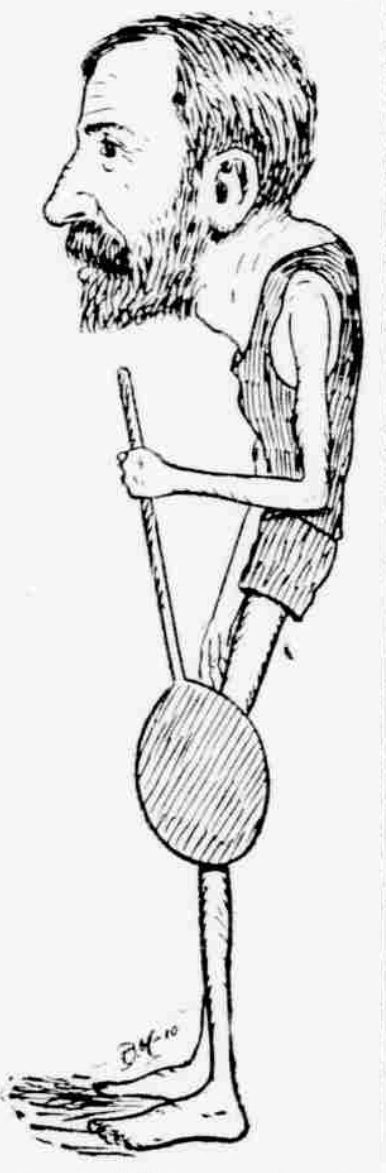
and I had to go in and discipline the bunch. I thought I'd have to fire that

loaded one before long. He doesn't seem to realize that I'm running

the club. It's my club. I made it and I ought to run it, don't you think?

Now, what else do you want to know before I stop wasting time on you and

go home. I've got a date with Governor Frear at 3:14 to talk about a scheme



then he cut his foot on a piece of the coral that the hotels can't afford to

remove until after prohibition has been voted on, and it gave him a new

idea. "Say," he howled, "just look at all this fine coral going to waste.

Why hasn't somebody done something with it. There must be millions in it.

I'll have to think the matter over and see if I can't devise some scheme to

utilize it. I know it can be done, and it ought not to cost over ten or fifteen

million. I'll write to my friend, J. Pierpont Morgan, and ask him to come

in on it. And I'll write a few magazine articles telling how much money

there is to be made out of coral. That'll bring results and it will keep the

Commission Committee busy, too, and that will be good for it."

"Say," continued Ford, as he came out of the water and began working

up muscle by turning handspins in the sand, "have you heard of the new

ladies' botanical club I'm going to get up next week? No? Well, it's going

to be one of the greatest things to advertise Honolulu you ever saw. I'm

going to get Sam Damon to present the club with his orchids and Moanana

and we'll have Ed Tenney deliver a lecture every Friday afternoon at 4:47

o'clock and tea will be served on the polo field and —"

But I had started to run, fearing he would try to make me join the club

or would try to organize me into a company for the alleviation of the sufferings

of the idle rich. He caught up with me when I was almost in town and began

to tell me something about a beautiful scheme he had just thought of for

making hens lay golden eggs by feeding them on sunflower seed and Kona

oranges, but I escaped into an open door. Ford ran past, and when I peeped

cautiously out to see if the way was clear, I saw him with his finger in the

button-hole of an unoffending citizen to whom he was explaining his new

scheme for suppressing the county supervisors by feeding them on Log Cabin

milk and binalitine pavement.

## SIDELIGHTS

(Continued from Page Four.)

no matter how interpreted, is understood by the average Oriental about as

well as would be a symphony from Chopin, or an address by Demosthenes

Lycurgus, delivered in his native tongue, on the prowess of the Greeks. Perhaps

it is understood that it is advisable to tell the truth should there be a possibility

or probability of discovering that a lie was told, but juries might arrive

at verdicts, and courts at conclusions, just as well if the last four words of

the oath were cut out.

But the oriental witness listens, and replies in a way and in words which

the interpreter gives as "yes" and should give as "sure Mike." The response

and the result would be the same though statutes and custom were departed

from, and the name of the Deity supplanted by that of Confucius, or Governor

Frear, or the Mikado, or Mayor Fern.

The strength and ultimate success of truth, as set forth in the old adage,

is recognized by all of us. But any claims made that the administration of

the stereotyped oath hereinbefore quoted is responsible for "Truth is mighty,

and will prevail," insofar as the subjects of the far East are concerned, may

be safely placed amongst those that Mr. E. S. Cunha's name is shortly to be

added to the prohibition committee.

• • • • •

**NAMES IN HAWAII.**

Within Hawaii you have seen many Chinamen, and become acquainted with

many Chinamen, good, bad and indifferent. Many of them smoke opium, a

few do not. Very many of them gamble; a negligible percentage of them do

not. Most of them pay their just obligations, black sheep in this respect being

scarce. Beyond the age of, say seventeen, there are no bachelors, and more

wives than husbands.

Of course, you know all about these traits and characteristics and failings

and virtues. If you don't, look up Jack London, and Thrum's Annual, and the

effervescences of Thwing and the police records. You will find it there

so written. But even though your information concerning the race is gained

at first hand, or from the reliable quartet to which reference is made, you have

not learned all, and never will. For, though you have met a Celestial at a

reception at the Consulate, or purchased vegetables from him at the back door,

or told him how much starch to put into your shirt waist, or purchased dry

goods or groceries from him, or ridden in his hack, or partaken of his cooking,

or in any other way come in contact with him, you don't know his name.

You may call him "Ah Jim," or "Sam Lee," or "Ching Jam," or any-

thing else that sounds like the name which would be given him by fond

## WOULD BRING AIRSHIP HERE

California Man Writes Asking  
Terms for Local Aviation  
Meet.

Following closely upon the prediction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell that some day aerodromes may fly from the Coast to Hawaii, comes the proposal of G. G. Jamieson of Alameda, California, for an aviation meet in this city. The promotion committee yesterday received a letter from Mr. Jamieson, dated May 12, asking if the committee would support the bringing of an aviation meet being one of the "greatest things to boost a town."

Mr. Jamieson states that he is a director of the Alameda Chamber of Commerce. An aviation meet was held there recently to which thirty thousand people came. The proposition looked so good to Mr. Jamieson that he has now gone into the business.

He proposes three sets of terms: First a flat guarantee of \$4000; second, a guarantee of \$2000 and twenty-five per cent. of the gate, or, third, the advance sale of tickets before the meet, in which case the local organization would take hold of the meet and sell the tickets. He believes that every merchant would take several tickets. These are the same terms applying in the mainland cities.

The writer states that their aviator is Capt. Ivy Baldwin, one of the greatest balloonists and aviators in America, and Jamieson guarantees flights.

## BETTER WORK IN OTHER WAYS

(Continued from Page One.)

reasons for its present impracticability is as follows:

"As there seems to have been in the minds of many considerable confusion or uncertainty as to what this is all about the committee would make a brief statement regarding the history of this movement of women. In March, when congress seemed about to resolve upon a plebiscite on prohibition for Hawaii, delegates of over thirty organizations were asked to hold meetings of their separate societies to vote on the question 'Shall we join with other organizations in sending a cable to congress asking that the women of Hawaii be allowed to vote at the proposed plebiscite on prohibition.'

"Meetings were accordingly held in the short interval of a day and a half, much interest was manifested and the presidents or delegates of thirty-four societies sent the above cable. Knowing that the request might not be granted, it was in the minds of some that a mock election or straw vote might be taken anyway, as a means of obtaining interesting information, and if, as it was believed, the large majority of Island women should favor prohibition, as a means of moral influence.

"The request sent to congress was not granted. A considerable number of women having shown themselves interested in the subject, a meeting was called last Monday of the officers of some forty organizations of women, in order to get the opinion of women who might thus be considered widely representative of the community. About fifty women were present. At this meeting by an almost unanimous vote the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that an organization should be formed to secure the registration of women of Hawaii who (except as regards sex) are qualified in all respects as voters; and that a vote of the women so registered should be taken at a time and place specified, upon the question of prohibition as set forth in the joint resolution of congress April 6, 1910; and that, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of forming such an organization, a meeting of the women of Hawaii, qualified as above stated, is hereby called to be held Saturday morning next, May 28, 1910, at 10 o'clock, at the Hawaiian Hotel; and further that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, of which she shall be chairman, to arrange such meeting and to prepare a plan of action to be submitted to such meeting."

"The committee appointed in accordance with the resolution passed, was Mrs. W. P. Frear, chairman; Mrs. E. J. Lowrey, Mrs. W. L. Bowers, Mrs. May Wilcox and Miss Rose Davidson.

"Two meetings of the committee have been held, one of them including a consultation with Mr. Mott Smith, secretary of the Territory. It is due to the information given by him that the committee is able to present the following plan for obtaining the suggested straw vote of the women of Hawaii:

"This meeting should first elect a central committee of . . . to take charge of the election. This committee should be provided with a general office and a clerical force. It should be em-

and affidavits of oldtimers and other like devices are necessary to discover the name of a Hindu. The best thing to do with him is to rebaptize him.

Take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and have the sprinkling done in a well filled bath tub, with soap and disinfectants accompanying the process. For a Hindu rose, by another name so acquired, would smell sweeter.

## THE BYSTANDER

(Continued on Page Five.)

than he will over the spending of a hundred thousand dollars expended according to the rules laid down by some forty-dollar clerk at Washington.

But Uncle Sam is generous. He is also one of the most tender hearted persons in existence. He will go to all sorts of trouble to be obliging, even to foreigners.

Look at the way he has been good to those Japanese caught skinning birds alive on Laysan Island. He sent a beautiful steamer to give them free passage to Honolulu. He put them in a comfortable jail, after finding them guilty and letting them go, and has been paying them a dollar and a half a day for the past several weeks just to stay here as his guests. Imagine paying Japanese poachers a dollar and a half a day when they worked in their bird killing for less than that a week!

And now, after they have been getting their one-fifty for three months, eighteen of them are to be given free passage back to Japan on the palatial liner Mongolia tomorrow.

Talk about preventing poaching and bird killing. If this is not the most popular past time after this among the Japanese, then there is less sense in Nippon Dai than I think for.

## MARINE TIDINGS.

By Kahuku Wireles.

C. A. S. S. MAKURA, AT SEA, 8 p. m.—283 miles out, moderate sea, light southwest breeze.

O. S. S. MONGOLIA, AT SEA, 8 p. m.—525 miles, will arrive tomorrow 8 a. m.

M. N. S. S. HILONIAN—Left Kahuku 4:30 p. m. for San Francisco.

powered to appoint subcommittees, the chairman of which should keep in constant touch with the central committee. Such subcommittees should be one on finance, one on publicity—to keep the subject before the people through the newspapers and otherwise, that there may be intelligence and enthusiasm on the part of women regarding registering and voting. This committee should be very large, and their work would be very heavy, requiring house to house visitation, urging qualified women to register and to vote, whatever their views on prohibition, the object of the whole meeting being to secure an honest opinion of the womanhood of Hawaii; one on the printing of posters for registration and election, etc., and one of three persons in each precinct division to act as registrars and later as inspectors of ballots. The large part of the work of the central committee would be the preparation of detailed instructions throughout the precincts."

After outlining in detail the preliminaries of the election and the election itself, the report continues:

"The foregoing seems to be the simplest and the necessary form of procedure for such an election as is proposed. There are, however, certain difficulties to be enumerated:

"1. Expense not heretofore considered of an office and clerical force.

"2. The absolute inexperience both of those who would conduct the election and of those who would vote.

"3. The marked shortness of time.

"4. Because of the shortness of time, the necessary looseness of registering and of balloting.

"Before taking a vote on this plan the committee ask that there be a showing of volunteers who will pledge themselves to organized work if this plan is adopted. Respectfully submitted.

"MARY DILLINGHAM FREAR, "Chairman.

"CHERRILLA L. LOWREY, "MAY T. WILCOX, "JULIA L. BOWERS."

Miss Rose Davidson was the fifth member of the committee, her signature failing to appear on the report only because she left the meeting before the report was signed. She expressed herself as being thoroughly in accord with the resolution and the manner in which it had been accepted by the meeting.

## ANOTHER SAD BLOW TO THE DOWER FAMILY

Eddie Dower, the twelve-year-old son of the late Capt. J. J. and Mrs. Eunice Dower, passed away shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Children's Hospital. The little boy had been suffering with organic heart trouble for some time, and had only recently been placed in the hospital.

This particularly sad feature of the death of this little fellow is that his mother was buried just a week ago today, leaving the invalid child and four other little orphans dependent upon charity, the father having died some three years ago.

Honolulu Harbor No. 54, the local branch of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, of which the late Captain Dower was a member, will probably assume charge of the funeral. A meeting of the harbor will be held at nine o'clock this morning, at the Inter-Island wharf, as announced elsewhere in this paper.

The funeral will take place from Silva's undertaking parlor some time this afternoon.

## KUHIO IS AGAINST BUILDING SITE CHANGE

(Continued from Page One.)

the committee on public buildings and grounds I can state with confidence that no such legislation can be passed during the 61st Congress; in other words, the necessary legislation can not at least be secured in time to begin building operations before the latter part of 1912. Nor do I believe that congress will ever pass such a bill at any time in the future.

"I would, however, suggest that the partisans of the Irwin site can render a service to the community which would meet with general approval, by raising funds to purchase the Irwin site for the new library. This would both contribute to the Robinson Civic Center Plan, and also prevent the new library building from either being crowded into the executive grounds, or from being located too far away from the downtown center to make possible its largest field of usefulness to the community."

Knights of Pythias will meet at the lodge rooms at 3:30 p. m. and will proceed to Nuuanu cemetery to decorate the graves of the departed brothers. By order of joint committee.





The warm days of the past week suggested swimming parties for the inhabitants of the Kaimuki reservation. The large, wide, new tank at the post exchange of Fort Shafter affords an admirable opportunity for such parties. On Tuesday afternoon the first "water party" for some weeks was enjoyed by many ladies and officers at Fort Shafter. Yesterday afternoon another large swimming party was given in compliment to the ladies who are going away, a delightful supper party following the cool plunge in the tank.

On Saturday evening last, May the twenty-first, the regular bimonthly hop was given at the Lohela reservation, the Fifth Cavalry band furnishing the music for the evening.

Capt. Edward A. Sturges, Fifth Cavalry, and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, gave a charming dinner party at Schofield Barracks on Saturday evening. May the twenty-first, in honor of the "sewing club" was entertained at the quarters of Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham being hostess of the day. The meetings are most pleasant and profitable.

A "sewing club" has been formed

#### HONOLULU'S CALLING DAYS.

**Mondays**—Punahou, College Hills, Manoa Heights, Makiki.  
**Tuesdays**—Waikiki, Kapiolani Park, Kaimuki and Palolo; Fort Ruger first and third Tuesdays.  
**Wednesdays**—Nuuanu, Puunui and Pacific Heights. Above Nuuanu bridge, first and third Wednesdays; below, second and fourth; Pacific Heights, fourth.  
**Thursdays**—The Plains.  
**Fridays**—Town and hotels; Fort Shafter, first and second Fridays.  
**Saturdays**—Kalihi; Kamehameha Schools, third and fourth Saturdays of month.

at the Lohela reservation, numbering among its members most of the ladies of officers' line. Last Saturday morning the "sewing club" was entertained at the quarters of Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham being hostess of the day. The meetings are most pleasant and profitable.

Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Jennings, residents at the Kaimuki reservation, being house guests of the Chief Surgeon and Mrs. James Madison Kennedy, have secured transportation on the Mongolia leaving tomorrow for the Orient. This party of ladies anticipate an interesting journey and stay in Japan and China of some months. As Mrs. Baldwin is a sister of ex-Minister Conger, who represented the United States for years at the Emperor's court in China, making friends generally throughout the East, the cordial reception of these ladies in the Flowery Kingdom can easily be predicted, as relatives of ex-Minister Conger.

Cards of invitation that "Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irwin Spalding request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Alice, to Mr. George Cleveland Bowen, United States Army, on Wednesday evening, June the eighth, one thousand nine hundred and ten, at half past eight o'clock, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, T. H." have been issued, the happy event occurring next week. Lieutenant Bowen, Twentieth Infantry, is stationed with the second battalion of his regiment at Fort Shafter, where he will take his bride after the ceremony. Quarters number twelve will be the future home of Lieutenant Bowen and his bride-to-be.

Capt. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, and Mrs. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., entertained as their house guest during the last visit of the transport Sheridan to this port Capt. Henry S. Kinnison of the quartermaster's department of that ship. In compliment to their house guest, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Holbrook, Dr. Paul Allen Adams, medical reserve corps; Mrs. Paul Allen Adams, and Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt of the Fifth Horse, were dinner guests at the charming quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Walcott, Jr., at Schofield Barracks, during the day and night. Captain Kinnison enjoyed "shore leave." Lavender asters composed the attractive table decorations.

Lieut. Arthur W. Hanson, Fifth Horse, and Mrs. Arthur W. Hanson, were hosts at dinner on Wednesday, May the twenty-fifth, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham, Father Hoffman and Lieutenant Winter composing this pleasant party. White asters were the decorating flowers.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Allen Adams entertained on May twenty-fifth at dinner

per Capt. Harry O. Willard, Fifth Cavalry, and Mrs. Harry O. Willard, and Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges. The decorations were most prettily placed.

On Saturday, May the twenty-eighth, last evening, the Fifth Cavalry had their regimental dinner, entertaining as their guests Major E. Everett Winslow, engineer corps; Capt. Moor N. Falls, quartermaster, and Capt. William H. Winter, Third Cavalry. The evening, as usual, passed off most delightfully, at Schofield Barracks.

Much sorrow is felt at the anticipated departure from the Lohela reservation of Capt. and Mrs. Harry O. Willard and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence R. Day. Both Captain Day and Captain Willard of the Fifth Cavalry have been detailed for a tour at the military school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry O. Willard of Schofield Barracks expect to leave during this week on the Sherman for the Coast.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, is expected back from the United States on the June transport. Colonel Schuyler will assume command of the cavalry post on his arrival at the Lohela reservation.

Capt. Wallace B. Seales and Capt. John M. Jenkins, both of the Fifth Cavalry, anticipate being passengers on the June transport for the United States.

Miss Stevens, sister of Capt. Arthur T. Marx, Marine Corps, and Mrs. Arthur T. Marx of Honolulu, was a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham at Schofield Barracks on May the twenty-first. Miss Stevens was a pleasant acquisition to the post on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Alfred R. Putnam, wife of Captain Putnam, Engineer Corps, of Fort Du Russell, was a week-end visitor at Schofield Barracks on the twenty-first of this month. Mrs. Putnam was a house guest of Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, Fifth Cavalry, and Mrs. Cunningham.

A party from the Macdonald left yesterday afternoon to spend the week-end at Haleiwa, some going by auto and others by the afternoon train. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Haney, Mrs. Sewall, Miss Sewall, Miss Glenn, Miss L. Glenn, Miss Quinn, Miss Neumann, Miss Parsons, and Messrs. Jamison, Kantly, Dekann, Edwards, Bantz, Perkins and Deern.

The Buckeye Club will be entertained by its president and associate officers at the Young Hotel tomorrow evening at eight o'clock. The guests of honor at this semi-annual gathering will be the visiting astronomers, Messrs. Cudington, Lord and Ellerman from Ohio, and Professors Gilmore and Donaghiu of the College of Hawaii. A full attendance of the members is requested and Ohianians in the city not identified with the club are cordially invited.

The engagement is announced of Miss Leola Parsons of Santa Rosa, California, to Frederick D. Lowrey of this city.

Master Blakely McStocker entertained a large number of his friends at the beautiful home of his parents on Lumala street on Friday night. The parlors were prettily decorated and the music was all that the most enthusiastic lovers of the dance could wish for. Refreshments were served on the lawn. Following is a list of the guests present: Miss Carrie McLean, Helen McLean, Carrie Ackerman, Dora Allen, Juliette Atwater, Ruth Soper, Thelma Murphy, Eloise Wichman, Margery Chapin, Fanny Hooge, Margarette Widman, Margaret Redstick, Carol Lee, Emma Curtis, Helen Spalding, Ida Ferguson, Norma Finley, Myrtle

Schumann, Cathrine Blake, Cathrine Ashlow, Roseline Magoon, Cathrine Magoon, Margaret Winston, Violet Lucas, Helen Wilder, Daphne Damon, Dorothy Charles, Ruth Stacker, Rosy Herbert, Maude Ballentine; Masters Marcus Wilson, Ralph Charles, Albert Smith, Geo. Murray, Wm. Coney, Wm. Schumann, Lawrence Anderson, Allen Padmore, Jeff Padmore, Francis Cooper, Marston Campbell, Kenneth Reidford, Ivan Graham, Henley Wadworth, David Wadworth, Henry Chapman, Bill Chapman, Wm. Luman, Reynold McGrew, Jim Ackerman, Wm. Hoogs, Cecil Hoogs, Arthur Gilman, Cecil Damon, Hoogs, Arthur Gilman, Cecil Damon, Alfred Young, Eamon Magoon, Marmion Magoon, Onstead Atwater, Oswald Stevens, Herbert Berg, Gilbert Brown, Reginald Melanphy, John Ashley, Allen Renton, Earnest Baldwin, Harold Baldwin, Frank Winters, Vernon Tenney, Donald Lewis, Harold Hustace, Edward Stacker, Atherton Richards, Frank Richardson.

The members of the Hilo Tennis Club are planning a big time at their tournament which is to take place on the fourth of July. At a meeting held last week the following officers were elected for the coming year: Harry Irwin, president; George A. Cool, captain; Miss Amy Williams, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Vicars, Mrs. Elliott and Miss Harriet Hapd, members of the executive committee.

Mrs. Kimball and Miss Helen Kimball, the mother and sister of Clifford Kimball, are expected on the Mongolia tomorrow. They will go direct to Haleiwa for the summer. Mrs. and Miss Kimball spent a year and a half in Honolulu about four years ago.

There is a house full of guests at Haleiwa for over this Sunday and the "thirtieth." An enjoyable dance was held on the lawn last evening, the Haleiwa Glee Club rendering the old Hawaiian melodies.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams announce the engagement of their daughter, Camellia Lee Williams, to E. L. Bellinger.

Hilo Tribune.—Among the tourists who are at present doing the sights of the island are Richard Walton Tully and his wife, Eleanor Gates, both of whom are well-known writers. "Tully" has gained fame as a playwright. His play "The Rose of the Rancho" being a huge success, while the name of Eleanor Gates is known to every one who follows modern American novel writing. Last week they started on a trip to the volcano, going horseback by way of Kapaeha and Kapaeha.

Mr. and Mrs. Tully are due to arrive from the Big Island tomorrow and Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLean and Mr. and Mrs. Griffith Wray are planning to entertain them. Mr. Tully's play, "The Rose of the Rancho," will be given a big revival tomorrow evening at the Burbank theater in Los Angeles.

Army and Navy Journal.—R. C. Van Vliet, youngest son of Major and Mrs. Van Vliet, of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, left on Tuesday for Shrewsbury, New Jersey, to study for his examination to enter West Point. Mr. Van Vliet has been designated for the presidential appointment and after a course of instruction will be examined next March.

Mr. Van Vliet was well known here during the time his father was stationed at Camp McKinley and his sister at that time held the tennis championship of the islands.

Chronicle.—Mrs. Mortimer Smith of Washington spent last week in San Francisco en route to her eastern home, from a visit with her uncle Admiral Ross in Honolulu. Thursday evening Mrs. Friel Sobce entertained informally at dinner at the Fairmont in honor of Mrs. Smith.

Chronicle.—Capt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Gartner have arrived from Honolulu, and are at their new post, Fort McDowell, Angel Island. Mrs. Gartner was

formerly Miss Ada White of this city, and since her marriage, has spent but little time in California. With Captain Gartner, she will be at Fort McDowell for a year or two.

Call.—Another wedding of June will be that of Miss Frances Hammond and Ensign Charles Washburn Croese of the U. S. S. Maryland. The event is announced for June 7, and will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hammond of Rose City park, Portland.

Call.—The entertainment of the hour is for the bride-elect, who is the center of interest in social affairs. One of the most popular of the group is Miss Helene Irwin, the charming fiancée of Templeton Crocker. She is going away shortly and will pass most of the summer in Santa Barbara, so that her friends here will not have an opportunity of entertaining her at affairs of the later season. One of the most elaborate of the parties that have been given for Miss Irwin was the luncheon yesterday at which Miss Mary Kenney presided as hostess.

Miss Christman, who has been for some time the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. James Judd, left on the Wilhelmmina for the Coast. Before returning to her home in Chicago she will visit with friends at Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Robinson, a sister of Theodore Roosevelt, was the guest during her short stopover in Honolulu of M. T. Prosser for an automobile trip to the Falls, a surf ride at Waikiki and lunch at Haleiwa. The party was made up of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Governor and Mrs. Walter Frear and the host.

Doctor and Mrs. Hobdy were the host and hostess on Friday evening at a dinner party for eight at their home on Koonamoku street. The table decorations were carried out in violets and maidenhair fern, and after dinner the guests attended the play at the opera-house.

Mrs. P. R. Brinkerhoff, accompanied by her little grandson, departed on the Wilhelmmina for the mainland.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Judd (Marguerite Poulke) will arrive some time in June for a three-months' visit in the islands with relatives.

Mrs. Walter Hoffmann was the hostess Friday at a luncheon given in compliment to Miss Hazel Hoffmann and Mrs. Putnam (Violet Damon).

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tenney have issued invitations for a reception to be given on the evening of the third of June in compliment to their house guest, Mrs. Carrie Jacobs-Bond, of Chicago.

Mrs. C. B. Wood entertained with a luncheon on Thursday in honor of the birthday anniversary of her daughter, Clara, who was born on the fourth of June. Covers were laid at a long table for fourteen guests. The decorations were carried out in pink carnations and begonias. Those present were Miss Dorothy Wood, Miss Marie Ballentine, Miss Harriet Young, Miss Daisy Gras, Miss Ethel Spalding, Miss Katherine Stephens, Miss Alice Spalding, Miss Cordelia Gilman, Miss Alice Cooper, Miss Beatrice Holworth, Miss Irma Ballentine and Mrs. Harold Castle.

Chronicle.—The officers stationed at the Presidio gave a hop last evening in honor of the officers and ladies of the First Artillery, which leaves in a few days for Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Among those who will go with the regiment are Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Naylor (Miss Peggy Simpson).

Chronicle.—Mrs. William Matson, Miss Lurline Matson, Mrs. Eugene Brosse and Miss Metha McMahon have returned to town after a delightful visit in the southern part of the State.

Chronicle.—General and Mrs. Thomas Barry and Miss Ellen Barry, are contemplating a visit to Yosemite. General Barry's inspection duties will take him to the military camp there in June.

Chronicle.—Mrs. R. P. Schewer and her children left for New York on Thursday, and will sail early in June for Europe, where they will spend the summer.

Miss Irma Ballentine was the hostess on Tuesday at a pretty luncheon given in honor of Miss Alice Spalding, who is to be married on the eighth of June to Lieutenant Bowen. The place-cards were white and gold, the bride's slippers and the centerpiece was a basket of bride's roses tied with white tulle. Covers were laid for Miss Alice Spalding, Miss Ethel Spalding, Miss Daisy



"Here's a Beauty"

That is what some of the best-dressed women in town have pronounced the Women's Regal Shoe style shown here—and we have many other Regal models just as dainty and smart as this one.

#### REGAL SHOES FOR WOMEN

are acknowledged to be the only ready-made shoes that reproduce the latest New York custom styles while they are new. These Regal models are bound to win your admiration. Let us show them to you.

#### REGAL Shoe Store

King and Bethel Streets.

Gras, Miss Katherine Stephens, Mrs. Beatrice Holworth, Miss Dorothy Wood, Miss Alice Cooper, Miss Marie Ballentine and the hostess.

Chronicle.—Miss Jean Center of Honolulu is visiting relatives here. Her marriage to Harold Pierce Danzig of Oswego, N. Y., will take place here in July or August.

The ladies of the Outrigger Club are turning out royally to help the make the big carnival of Kamehameha eve a big success. The committees are being made up, and early during the week will be in full swing. Mrs. Carl Du Rot and Mrs. J. R. Galt will take charge of the ice cream booth; Mrs. G. H. Tuttle and Miss Newcomb will dispense the tea and coffee, with a help of fair assistants; Mrs. Raymond Brown will, with her aids, preside over a candy booth, and Mrs. Charles Chillingworth and Mrs. Fred Carter are gathering young ladies for the flower booth. Mrs. J. H. Soper, Mrs. Hobdy, Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Mrs. Eben Low, Mrs. A. Gartley and a host of the officers are lending their aid in the work of promotion, and the affair of the tenth of June promises to be a grand success. There will be a regatta and surfing contest for the Clark cups in the afternoon, a shower from five to eight, a carnival of illuminated canoes between eight and nine, searchlight surfing in the surf and dancing at both hotels and in the lagoon lanai of the Outrigger Club ashore, while the McLeas and their friends will assist in a vaudeville performance—between dances—on a big stage built especially for them, with scenery from the opera-house.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Bryant Cooper entertained on Tuesday evening with a chowder supper at their summer home at Kuluha. The guest of honor was Mrs. Carrie Jacobs-Bond of Chicago, who is the houseguest of Mrs. E. L. Tenney. The guests motored out to the country home, and after supper, which was served from a long, flower-bedecked table, the evening was passed with bridge, and the guests again returned to town by auto. Those present were Mrs. Carrie Jacobs-Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tenney, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, M. F. Prosser and Mr. Appleton.

Chronicle.—Mrs. Sherman Stow and Mrs. Kate Stow, Eastland, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bright Bruce (Peggy Stow) in Manila, are at present touring China. They will proceed to Europe by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and, after visiting St. Petersburg, will go to Ober-Ammergau for the Passion Play. They will remain abroad indefinitely. Miss Ne Stow, who has been touring the Orient with friends, arrived on the Mongolia and is with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlyn Stow at their home on Broadway.

## Sachs' Store

will close at  
1 o'clock

SATURDAYS  
during June,  
July and Aug.

See ad for  
NEW GOODS  
on page 2

## Preliminary Notice of our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

OF SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS, ALSO FLANNELS AND FLANNELETTES ON MONDAY JUNE 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

This year we are making bigger reductions than ever before and among the large lot one is sure to find the thing that they have been looking for at a fraction of its cost.

#### HAVE RECEIVED SOME NEW

##### PLUMES

Black and White, selling from \$4.00 to \$10.50.

##### VEILINGS

Latest styles in all the new meshes, 30c and 40c a yard.

##### LINGERIE DRESSES

Fancy effects, very attractive, selling from \$12.00.

##### WHITE LINEN ONE-PIECE

##### DRESSES

with pleated skirt. Have only a few. Selling from \$10.00 to \$14.00.

#### BEACH SUITINGS

32 inches wide, selling at 6 yards for \$1.00. All colors in plain and striped.

##### COLOR FIGURED

##### DIMITIES

15c a yard.

##### BOBBIN & FILET NET

for Curtains. Ecu and Arabian Shades. Widths, 40 inches and 45 inches; 50c, 60c, 90c and \$1.00 a yard.

GENTLEMEN—We have just received a new line of Hade-proof Hose, 6 pairs in a box, each pair a different color; guaranteed six months' and selling for \$2.00 a box. We have the agency for this Hose and please note the price.

#### MADRAS PAJAMAS

We are showing a fine line at \$2.50 a suit in plain White, Blue and Tan, also Fancy Striped Suits. Another fine line in Mercerized Madras at \$3.50 a suit in plain Tan and Blue. They are nice and light and just the thing for summer wear.

##### A NEW LINE OF CROCHET TIES

All colors and patterns. Selling at 60c each. Attractive and will stand plenty of wear.

##### WHITE DUCK HATS

for Boys, 35c each.

#### PORTIERES

Reduced from \$6.50 to \$4.50 a pair, \$5.00 to \$3.00 a pair.

We have them in Red and Oriental. They are made of the best quality material and cotton and you should avail yourself of this exceptional opportunity.

#### CUSHION COVERS

Shimmers, Elks, Moccasins and Feather patterns, very neat; selling at 50c each.

#### NEW RAMIE LINENS

36 inches wide, selling at 60c a yard. We have the following colors: Green, Raisin, Blue, Brown, Cream and Natural.

# EHLERS



11



FT. RUGER—	AB	BH	FO	A
Rentz, rf. ....	5	1	1	1
Daly, lf. ....	4	1	2	0
Long, ssp. ....	3	0	0	0
Brannan, ef. ....	3	0	1	2
Gilechrist, 3b. ....	4	1	3	1
Vaughn, c. ....	4	1	1	8
Shreve, 2b. ....	3	0	0	6

The Mu Hocks will play the Palamas and the Asahis will play the Chinese Athletics in the second pair of games of the Oahu Junior league series at Athletic Park this morning. Wah Ku and Zerbe form the battery of the Mu Hocks, Truss and Dick Colburn of the Palamas, C. Moliama and T. Moliama of the Asahis and Ahana and Loung of the C. A. Cs.

e	Rex Hitchcock, pitcher....	300	.99
n	G. Podmore, left field.....	240	.61
n	Ran Hitchcock, left field....	218	.91
s	C. Hoogs, short stop.....	212	.88
y	K. Humphries, first base..	207	.95
e-	F. McKenzie, right field....	205	.80
n	O. Hind, catcher.....	115	.91
n	W. Schuman (2 games) e....	273	.82

The Shamrock team will play Inter Seals in the first of a series of the best two out of three at Atkins Park at one-thirty o'clock this afternoon.

# “The Man on the Box” and “Faust”





HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1910.

# Digest of the World's Sugar News

## Business and Finance

The merchants' association will hold its next Tuesday afternoon, to discuss the matter of plantation store regulations, the question of applying interstate commerce regulations to the business of the interisland steamship company here, and the labor question as it affects Pearl Harbor contractors. It appears that the last named question is the only one on which there is agreement. It is practically certain that the association will go forward with the proposed regulations for the Pearl Harbor work under conditions which will cause contractors to compete on using alien labor. It is expected that if there are no restrictions as to the kind of labor to be used, the contract will naturally go to some one who figures on a basis of Japanese labor. The merchants will probably ask that the federal contract be awarded on the same basis as territorial contracts have long been subject to. No laborers except citizens or those eligible to become citizens, be employed.

There are many differences of opinion regarding what should be the policy of the plantation stores. This may seem quite a discussion. Some merchants seem to think that if the plan is to store goods at the plant, the independent stores in their vicinity will have to go out of business. They declare that if the plantations all at once only to employees—who do not pay for their buying at plantation stores now—then the result will be that the laborers will have so much money to spend at outside stores, some of the plantations have already begun to plan a convenient ground for laborers' purchases. Kiehl, who the Russians seize upon the station store system as a plausible excuse for a claim that they have no money to spare, as they have to buy their supplies from their employers at prices fixed by the employers.

**Interstate Commerce.**  
On the question of applying interstate commerce regulations to the Hawaiian Islands' interisland traffic, there are the sharp differences of opinion. The interisland company is opposed to the bill pending in congress, which would regulate the rates, and regarding which Delegate Kubie asked the chamber of commerce and merchants' association of Honolulu to instruct him how to act. The chamber of commerce has apparently decided not to say anything whatever on the subject, notwithstanding a letter from its representative to congress asking what he shall do. The merchants' association directors have been considering the matter.

### OHU RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Outward.	
For Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku and Wai stations—9:15 a. m., 8:30 p. m.	
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Wai stations—7:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m.	
For Wahiawa and Leilehua—9:15 a. m., 8:30 p. m.	
For Wahiawa and Leilehua—10:20 a. m., 9:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.	
Inward.	
Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waialua and Waianae—8:30 a. m., 5:31 p. m.	
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:45 a. m., 8:36 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:26 p. m., 7:30 p. m.	
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa and Leilehua—9:15 a. m., 11:40 p. m., 5:31 p. m., 10:10 p. m.	
The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour run (only first-class tickets honored), leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:30 a. m., returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae outward, and Waianae, Waipahu and Pearl City inward. Except Sunday—Sunday Only.	
G. P. SMITH, Superintendent.	

### KOULAU RAILWAY TIME TABLE

DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS	
Leave Kahana for Panunui, Hanalei, Laie, Kahuku and Wai Stations at—12:00 M.	
Arrive Kahana at—1:00 P.M.	
Leave Kahana for Laie, Hanalei, Panunui, Kahana and Wai Stations at—1:45 P.M.	
Arrive Kahana at—2:45 P.M.	
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS	
Leave Kahana at—11:58 A.M.	
Leave Kahana for Panunui, Hanalei, Laie, Kahuku and Wai Stations at—11:00 A.M.	
Arrive Kahana at—1:30 P.M.	
Leave Kahana for Laie, Hanalei, Panunui, Kahana and Wai Stations at—12:35 P.M.	
Arrive Kahana at—3:00 P.M.	
Connections are made at Kahuku with the O. R. & L. Co.'s 9:15 a. m. train from Honolulu, and the 2:20 p. m. train, which arrives in the city at 8:30 p. m.	
J. J. DOWLING, E. S. POLLISTER, Superintendent.	

and it is said that a majority are opposed to the bill applying the interstate laws here. There is, however, a strong element which wants the law applied here, and the matter may be a cause of considerable discussion.

### A HAWAIIAN COMPANY NOW.

The Humana Oil Company is to be organized next week as a local company. Something like three hundred thousand dollars' worth of the stock in the company has already been subscribed here, since Mr. Payne, agent of the company, came and began floating the project, in connection with Harry Armitage. Mr. Payne is going to Maui and Kauai next week, having visited Hawaii. The company will organize as a Hawaiian company, its stock being practically all held here. J. A. Kennedy will be president of the new corporation.

The news that the President has signed the bill to amend the Organic Act, as asked by the special session of the legislature, especially with reference to the land laws, is regarded as of tremendous business and political importance. The act passed last night in the legislature of Democrats as well as Republicans. Coupled with the plan to be submitted to the Governor within a month by the commission which the same legislature created, to report on means of aiding homesteaders, this action by congress may mean a great movement for the assistance of the citizen settlers on public lands. The news which is published elsewhere in The Advertiser today, of the plans of this commission, describes a scheme of aiding settlers which places homestead policies almost on a basis of territorial colonization of lands, and in the opinion of its sponsors, who have spent much time in study of the proposition, it means the prosperous settlement of many thousands of acres of lands now unused.

Kahuku is soon to take rank with Hilo as a port of call with a dock at which interisland steamers may land their passengers. A hundred thousand tons of sugar is Kahuku's record for shipments this year, and the new wharf is to be ready by the first of July. When it is completed the Cline line on her regular trips will dock, instead of anchoring outside and sending her passengers and freight ashore on lighters.

The incorporation of the Pineapple Products Company was an important event of the week in business circles. The men behind the corporation object to the characterization of it as a concern intended to handle pineapple "by-products," claiming that its pineapple juice is far more than a by-product, and is in fact as important an output of the pineapple plantation as the canned pineapple itself. The so-called by-product is bottled pineapple juice, and it makes a most delicious drink. The market has been tested. Those interested are convinced that grape juice, which already has a big market on the mainland, is inferior to pineapple juice, and starting as they do with a big contract for supplying the pineapple juice, they expect to develop a market which will be a most important factor in the management of Hawaiian pineapple plantations.

### FRUIT IN DEMAND.

According to mainland fruit crop reports, the conditions in the fruit markets are such as to indicate a shortage in fruits this year which may furnish an opportunity to Hawaii growers to pineapples and may indicate chances for growers of other fruits.

An idea of the present situation as presented throughout the country in relation to fruit is secured from the report issued under date of May 8 by Manager Nagel of the California Fruit exchange, which is as follows: "Fruit conditions have passed through several stages throughout the United States recently, and the severe cold weather, accompanied at times by frost, alternating with blizzards, snow and hail storms, have unquestionably wrought considerable damage to the fruit crops in various sections of the country. It was reported that, previous to these storms, the State of Georgia was in a position to ship at least 8,000 cars of peaches, but several conditions have materially reduced this shipment to a conservative estimate of about 450 cars. The States of Delaware and Maryland will not cut much figure this year as regards their shipments, owing to the fact that the peach industry in these States has been found to be so unprofitable in the last few years that many of the larger fruit growers have practically pulled up their trees and gone out of business. The recent cold spell and severe storms have unquestionably done more damage to the States of Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska than any other section of the country. The State of Michigan, which comes in competition with California's Tokays and Salway peaches, has probably been damaged to a greater extent than any other State, and we look for an excep-

## LIST OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

PLANTATION.	POSTOFFICE.	HONOLULU AGENTS.	MANAGER.
Oahu.			
Apokaa Sugar Co.	Ewa	Castle & Cooke.	G. F. Renton
Ewa Plantation Co.	Ewa	Castle & Cooke.	G. F. Renton
Waianae Co.	Waianae	J. M. Dowsett.	Fred Meyer
Waialua Agr. Co.	Waialua	Castle & Cooke.	W. W. Goodale
Kahuku Plant. Co.	Kahuku	Alexander & Baldwin.	Andrew Adams
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo	C. Brewer & Co.	G. Chalmers
Oahu Sugar Co.	Waipahu	H. Hackfeld & Co.	E. K. Bull
Honolulu Plant. Co.	Aiea	C. Brewer & Co.	James Gibb
Laie Plantation.	Laie	Alexander & Baldwin.	S. E. Wooley
Koolau Agr. Co.	Hanalei	Hawaiian Dev. Co.	J. J. Dowling
Mau.			
Olowalu Co.	Lahaina	C. Brewer & Co.	Geo. Gibb
Pioneer Mill Co.	Lahaina	H. Hackfeld & Co.	L. Weinheimer
Wailuku Sugar Co.	Wailuku	C. Brewer & Co.	H. P. Penhallow
Hawaiian C. & S. Co.	Punahoa	Alexander & Baldwin.	F. F. Baldwin
Mau Agr. Co.	Paia	Alexander & Baldwin.	H. A. Baldwin
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	Kipahulu	H. Hackfeld & Co.	Ah Ping
Kaeleku Sugar Co.	Kaeleku	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	John Chalmers
Hawaii.			
Paahau Sug. Plant. Co.	Paahau	C. Brewer & Co.	Alexander Smith
Hanalei Mill Co.	Paahau	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	A. Lidgate
Kukui Plantation.	Kukui	H. Hackfeld & Co.	A. Hornor
Kukui Mill Co.	Kukui	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	E. Madden
Kaiwili Sugar Co.	Ookala	C. Brewer & Co.	Geo. McCubbin
Kaipahohoe Sugar Co.	Papaloa	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	C. McLennan
Hakalau Plantation.	Hakalau	C. Brewer & Co.	J. M. Ross
Honoum Sugar Co.	Honoum	C. Brewer & Co.	Wm. Pullar
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	Pepeekeo	C. Brewer & Co.	Jas. Webster
Onomea Sugar Co.	Onomea	C. Brewer & Co.	J. T. Moir
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo	C. Brewer & Co.	J. A. Scott
Hawaii Mill Co.	Hilo	H. Hackfeld & Co.	W. H. C. Campbell
Waiala Mill Co.	Hilo	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	C. Kennedy
Hawaiian Agr. Co.	Pahala	C. Brewer & Co.	Wm. G. Ogg
Hutchinson Sug. Plant. Co.	Naalehu	C. Brewer & Co.	Carl Wolters
Union Mill Co.	Kohala	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	H. H. Renton
Kohala Sugar Co.	Kohala	Castle & Cooke.	Geo. C. Watt
Pacific Sugar Mill.	Kukuihale	F. A. Schaefer & Co.	A. Ahrens
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Honokaa	F. A. Schaefer & Co.	K. S. Gjerdum
Olua Sugar Co.	Olua	Bishop & Co.	J. Watt
Puna Sugar Co.	Olua	Bishop & Co.	J. Watt
Halea Plantation.	Kahala	H. Waterhouse Trust Co.	J. Atkins Wight
Hawi Mill and Plant.	Kahala	Hind, Ralph & Co.	John Hind
Pukaia Plant. Co.	S. Kohala	Hind, Ralph & Co.	Jno. C. Searle
Niuli Mill and Plant.	Kohala	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	E. H. Hall
Pukaia Plant. Co.	Kohala	H. Waterhouse Trust Co.	H. R. Bryant
Kona Dev. Co.	Kealahou	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	E. E. Conant
Kauai.			
Kilauea Sugar Plant. Co.	Maikawili	C. Brewer & Co.	J. R. Myers
Gay & Robinson.	Maikawili	H. Waterhouse Trust Co.	G. Gay & Robinson
Mahee Sugar Co.	Kealia	H. Hackfeld & Co.	G. H. Fairchild
Grove Farm Plant.	Lihue	H. Hackfeld & Co.	E. D. Broadbent
Lihue Plant. Co.	Lihue	H. Hackfeld & Co.	F. Weber
Koloa Sugar Co.	Koloa	H. Hackfeld & Co.	C. R. Wilcox
McBryde Sugar Co.	Eleele	Alexander & Baldwin.	W. Stodart
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Maikawili	Alexander & Baldwin.	B. D. Baldwin
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Waimea	Castle & Cooke.	J. Fassoth
Waimea Sugar Co.	Kekaha	H. Hackfeld & Co.	H. P. Faye

tionally good market on late peaches and grapes, provided, of course, that the quality of these varieties from California will justify us shipping to the Eastern markets.

Arkansas had a light crop last season, and with unquestionably have a lighter crop this year. At present the State of Texas will ship not over 2000 cars of peaches, and as the quality is not to be compared with that of California, and the markets for Texas fruit are limited, we do not anticipate any serious competition from this State either.

Colorado has been damaged about 25 per cent, and we have received advices that their peaches will not be as heavy as last season. It was reported some time ago that the State of Utah would have a heavy crop, but later advices place the output at about 50 per cent, of normal. The only sections that will compete with us in any way will be North Yakima and Wenatchee, in the State of Washington, and, as these two districts are reported as having a very heavy crop of all varieties, and are in such close proximity to the northwestern markets, we will probably not be able to market as many cars in the North this season as last.

### PINEAPPLE JUICE IN DEMAND.

In the opinion of those most interested in the pineapple juice enterprise, the sale of the juice is likely to become quite as important a commercial proposition as the sale of the canned pineapples. President James P. Dole, of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, is authority for the statement that the juice is not to be considered as a "by-product," but rather as a main product of local pineapple plantations. "We have orders for two hundred thousand cases a year, obtained without effort, and reports from Mainland wholesalers are to the effect that the pineapple juice is very easily disposed of," said Dole. "It is a successful rival to the orange juice, of which great quantities are sold, and there seems to be no limit to the number of bottles of pineapple juice that can be sold."

### HAWAII'S COFFEE CROP.

Statistics kept by Mr. Mcchesney, the coffee merchant, show that the exports of Hawaiian coffee from last season's crop (October to date) have been as follows: To the United States, 1,934,471 pounds, valued at \$239,170; to foreign countries, 303,992 pounds, at the value of \$35,739. A total of 2,238,463 pounds, and valued at \$274,909. This shows a 100 per cent increase over last year's figure, and with this month's figures added the year's crop will be about all shipped. It will be noticed that Hawaii's crop averages in value a little over 12 cents per pound, while the imports into the United States from all countries show a valuation of only a little above 8 cents a pound. The supplies in Hawaii, it is said, will be rather short (10) next crop in September next.

### HOLIDAY TOMORROW.

The banks, stock exchange and other financial institutions of the city will be closed tomorrow—Memorial Day. The larger stores and other establishments of business will observe the day hours.

## The Sugar Market

Reports as to sugar conditions justify the strong stock market. The weather has been favorable, and as far as there are reports from the various plantations the indications are of crops that will be near to the forecasts. This is especially good news as it applies to those plantations, along the Hamakua coast, which seemed likely to fall behind.

News comes from Maui that the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company will finish grinding next week, and will turn out a record crop. The output will be about 56,500 tons of sugar. Paha will finish grinding about the end of June, and will have a crop of 29,000 tons, also a high record. Wailuku will finish grinding next week with a crop of 16,000 tons, which is a great increase for this plantation.

The sugar stock market has been consistently firm throughout the week. There is nothing to cause heavy sales, and most of the transactions of the week have been of a quiet nature, being merely sales occurring in the natural course of business affairs, without motives of speculation.

### WILLETT & GRAY'S VIEWS.

A decrease in the Hawaiian sugar crop this year, as compared to last, is forecasted in Willett & Gray's last circular. The circular gives the following discussion of the situation:

**Raws.**  
The European markets, which are the leaders in the sugar movements of this season, are now evidently under the influence of some uncertainty as to the size of the Cuban crop which completed. The weekly cable did not tend to confirm the views of those who are looking for a less crop than 1,700,000 tons, although the grinding season is rapidly coming to an end; 67 centrals were reported working Tuesday, against 99 the previous Tuesday, but a private cable of yesterday reports only 60 centrals now working, with very heavy rains falling.

Guma-Meyer figures of total production in Cuba to May 1 are at hand and indicate crop results as follows:

Cuba Crop.	Tons.
Production of entire island to April 30	1,412,043
Production in 1909 to April 30	1,192,264
Visible increase same time in 1910	219,779
Total crop, 1909	1,513,582
Received to April 30	1,192,264
Received 1909, after May 1	321,318
Received 1910 to May 1	1,412,043
Indicated crop, 1910	1,733,361

There are fewer centrals now grinding than at this time last year, but the invisible stocks of sugar held on plantations are believed to be larger than usual.

It is evident that our maximum estimate of 1,750,000 tons output may yet be reached unless general rains set in immediately, compelling the remaining centrals to cease operations for the season.

Other crops are indicated as follows: India continues reselling Java crop sugars not required in India, which adds somewhat to available supplies for the United Kingdom, possibly to extent of 200,000 tons; Brazil and Demerara report heavy rains, doing damage which may result in rather smaller crop than anticipated; Australia and Hawaii both indicate small decreases in crops.

Both Cuba and Louisiana have been influenced unfavorably by the weather, affecting next crops. The American and European beet crops estimated sowings are being reduced; the American is short in some States, particularly in Colorado, while Michigan promises larger than last year.

The European beet crop private estimates are now reduced to 5 per cent, against Licht's estimate of 7 per cent excess of sowings over last year for convention countries.

Unfavorable weather recently checked sowings, & fruit to recover by later sowings. A short seed supply is also restricting necessary sowings.

### CUBA'S SUGAR CROP.

The Crop Reporter published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, has the following regarding Cuba's sugar crop: "The United States consul general at Havana, under date of April 6 reports as follows: 'The continuance of the dry weather, which has so seriously affected the development of the young cane intended for this season's grinding, is steadily reducing the prospective volume of this year's output, and but little is heard now of the large estimates which were so universal ninety days ago. The belief is steadily gaining ground that the output will not be much larger than that of 1909, and some even go so far as to say it will not equal it. However, the very good prices being obtained will certainly make the 1910 output the most valuable in the history of Cuba. The total declared export value of sugar to the United States alone in 1909 was \$74,434,861, and there is good reason to believe that the figures of 1910 will be at least \$90,000,000.'

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### PINEAPPLE JUICE.

The Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., offers for sale 4000 shares of the capital stock of the Hawaiian Pineapple Products Co., Ltd., a company that has been formed chiefly for the purpose of exploiting the new and successful beverage, "Dole Pure Hawaiian Pineapple Juice." Particulars can be obtained from brokers or from the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Shares, \$18.00; par value, \$20.00. Payments will be called June 15. Subscriptions may be placed with any of the Honolulu brokers, and will be filled in the order received. HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE CO., LTD. By JAMES D. DOLE, President.

## By Authority

### SEALED TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works until 12 m. of Friday, June 10, 1910, for filling in the approaches to Kahului Wharf, Kahului, Maui, from high water mark to bulkhead line. Contractors will state in proposals a lump sum for which they will complete the work. The Superintendent of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids. MARSTON CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Public Works. Honolulu, May 28, 1910. 386

### DIVIDENDS

Paid by California Oil Companies to April, 1910, total \$47,000,000.00. Calif. laws insure Absolute Safety to investors. There are many other reasons why careful investors are turning to California Oil as the safest and most profitable opportunity of today. Write us for the reasons why. ROBINSON-KAHN CO., 332 Bush St., San Francisco.

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ArtistsTWO SOLID HOURS OF LAUGHABLE MYSTIFYING AND  
EDUCATING ENTERTAINMENT.

## 1 Week, Beginning Tuesday, May 31st.

### The Passion for Reality---A Review

By Agnes Cary Weaver.

THE PASSION FOR REALITY, by Doremus Seudder. Publisher, Fleming H. Revell Company.

These six connected discourses are directed especially to those who would seek for themselves if there be any convincing reality in religion. Naturally the book makes its strongest appeal to those who have not found it possible to rest the case on authority. The method advanced is that of direct experiment, a method thoroughly in accord with the temper of our age, and the experiment is the one set by Christ. The primary postulates of his teaching are, God the Father, men as brothers, and Himself the guide into spiritual reality. If a man will set his will to act as if these hypotheses were true, such a man, Christ said, "Shall know."

Such knowledge arising as a result of direct individual experience, Doctor Seudder discusses, in its bearing on the conception of God, of Jesus, of prayer and of immortality. These main issues are presented with singular clearness. Lesser questions of texts, miracles, tradition, authority, historic creeds, etc., are purposely omitted as nonessential to the experiment. A man may choose to experiment or refuse, but there is no misunderstanding the conditions of the test nor of the issue.

The book is absolutely free from emotionalism, and from hackneyed religious phraseology. Indeed, in its rebound from the cant phrases of the cloth, it comes at times perilous near the cheapening of the current slang of business and politics. But throughout there is the cumulative force which comes with vigorous thought and strongly controlled feeling.

Only in one place does the good doctor forsake the universal and plead special privilege. In his conclusion that the experimenter who has come to a working faith is under moral obligation to unite with the church, he forgets for the time that in almost all its societies such membership is fenced by the church itself with bars of creed, symbols, authority, philosophy, texts, etc.; for example, a faith in God the Father, in Jesus Christ the Master, in prayer and in immortality is too slender an equipment to admit to the church which he serves as pastor, or probably to any other in this city.

If questions of creed and philosophy be already accepted, or be matters of no interest, then indeed the man who has proved for himself will naturally seek membership in the visible church. If such questions, however, are in doubt, or the conclusion of the church can

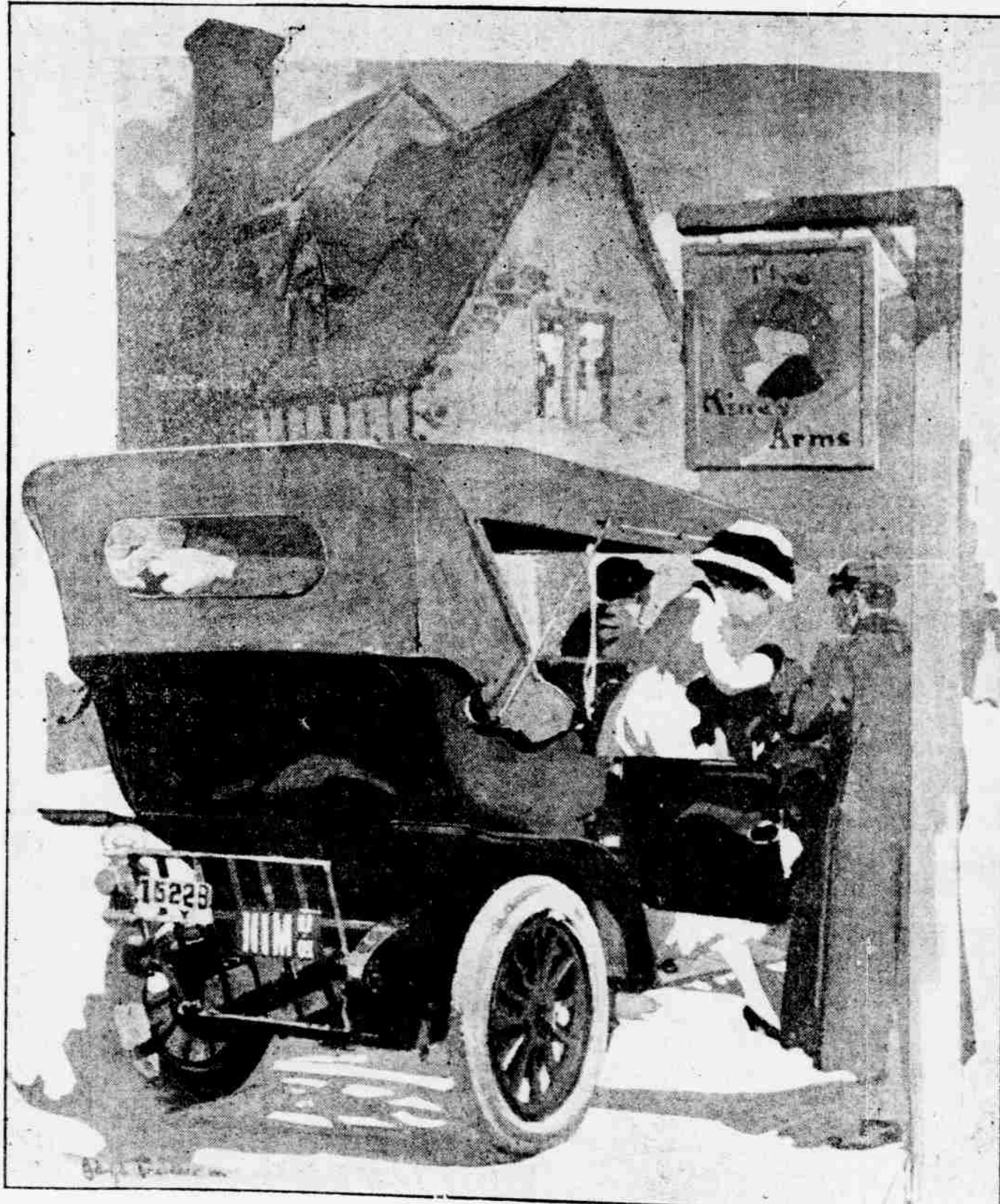
sidered mistaken, the experimenter stands exactly where he did before, except he sees them all as nonessential, and his quickened faith in reality makes merely nominal assent less palatable than ever. Such a man who wants his life to count for the essentials may say, "All these I steadfastly believe," with a shiftiness of meaning he would despise in any other serious concern. Again he may stay without, sure that the church will find no difficulty in accepting all the effort and money he can give, and content to bear with what kindness he may the churchman's anathema, in its present-day mild and expurgated edition.

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A census of readers of The Outlook subscribers owning Automobiles shows that all makes owned by them represent an outlay of \$5,723,000.  
Amount invested in PIERCE-ARROWS. 879,700

Nearest competitor is represented by machines valued at \$457,800.  
Showing that the PIERCE-ARROW leads by \$121,900.

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## KONA DISTRICT IS WAKING UP

Many Evidences of Progress Is Reported by D. L. Conkling.

Treasurer D. L. Conkling returned yesterday morning from Kona, his old stamping ground, and he is so enthusiastic over the present and future of that district that it is a wonder he came back at all.

"I hadn't been to Kona before in a year," he said yesterday afternoon, "and in that year the whole district has come forward in a marked degree. The work of the tobacco folks has in a splendid manner opened up many new acres and many Hawaiians are employed. Jared Smith and the others are doing all they can to keep them on the plantations and have arranged many features to keep them interested. Good wages are being paid, and the tobacco people want the sober class of Hawaiians, not the other kind."

"What with coffee and tobacco about 1500 and 1800 new acres have been planted within the past year and a half. Looking from the steamer one can see that the cane fields of Kona are beginning to take on the looks of real cane fields instead of looking like a checkerboard the way they used to. More land is being planted to cane and it is anticipated that the crop next season will amount to at least 3000 tons."

"The whole island has gone automobile mad. On the mauka road in Kona one passes two or three machines going each way every hour of the day. The Volcano Stables has gone into the automobile business and has ten machines. Becker in Kau has five and there are five in Kona—I refer to rent machines, of course."

"The shipment of freight to Kona has increased tremendously in the past two or three years, on account of the development of the district. The Mauna Loa, which used to finish work at the last Kona port by six or seven o'clock in the afternoon, is now busy until midnight or later. Elen Low's schooner makes regular trips to Kailua and Napoosoo with freight for the development company, and leaves Kailua two or three times a month with sugar."

"The cultivation of cotton is beginning to interest some of the Kona planters. Experiments are being made on some of the lands in order to ascertain the proper location for cotton planting. It is known that cotton can be grown in Kona, for many years ago Governor Adams manufactured cotton there and a very fair quality of brown cotton was made by the natives."

"The Japanese power sampans have invaded Kona coast, and about all the fishing is now carried on by the Japanese."

"Between the chug of the automobile and the whistle of the engines of the rehabilitated railroad, things are beginning to hum in Kona."

Mr. Conkling also reports that the coffee crop in South Kona will be a very heavy one and in North Kona will be good. The treasurer was called to Kona as a witness in the case of John K. Keleaula, who is accused of embezzlement. The trial, however, resulted in a disagreement, and Conkling may have to go back when the case is tried again.

## WOMEN AND THE FRENCH IMMORTALS

Proposal to Admit Them to the Company of the Famous Forty Debated.

PARIS, May 2.—Parisians are discussing a suggestion made by M. Emile Faguet—when M. Rene Domenech was received into the Academie Française last week—that women should be received into the company of the immortals.

"A law which I consider deplorable," he said, "prohibits the admission to academic honors of persons of the sex of Minnie de Severgne, the famous letter writer of the seventeenth century."

These words have aroused much comment and have revealed the fact that out of the total of forty members nearly quarried are in favor of sharing their honors with women who have won high distinction in literature.

Following are the views of some of the immortals on the subject:

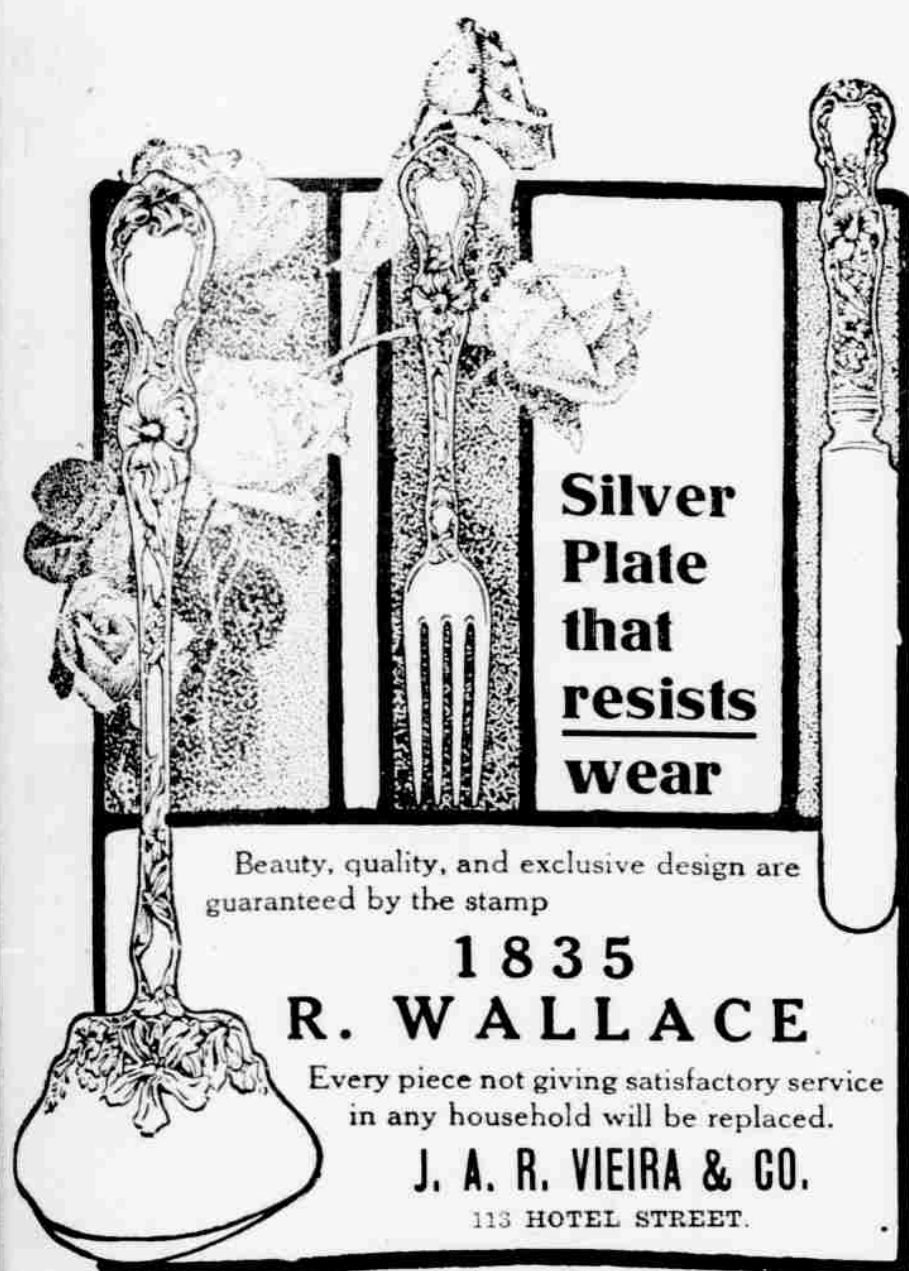
M. Paul Hervey: "In my opinion an equitable solution of the question would be to create a section of the Institute which would be devoted to receiving women in letters, arts and sciences."

M. Emile Faguet: "It is quite simple, conceived as I am at the 'eternity' of equal rights, and at the Academy more than anywhere else."

M. Marthe Denon: "I think that the Academy should retain the character conferred on it by the founder. Besides, at the present moment, women have to make conquests other than the literary ones!"

## SALE OF KAPAA LOTS IS POSTPONED

Governor Peat stated yesterday that the sale of the Kapaia lots will have to be postponed because of the signing of the bill for the amendment of the Organic Act. Under the law, as it now stands, all such sales must be advertised for sixty days, after which a drawing will take place. The sale was to have taken place this week.



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**1835 R. WALLACE**

Every piece not giving satisfactory service in any household will be replaced.

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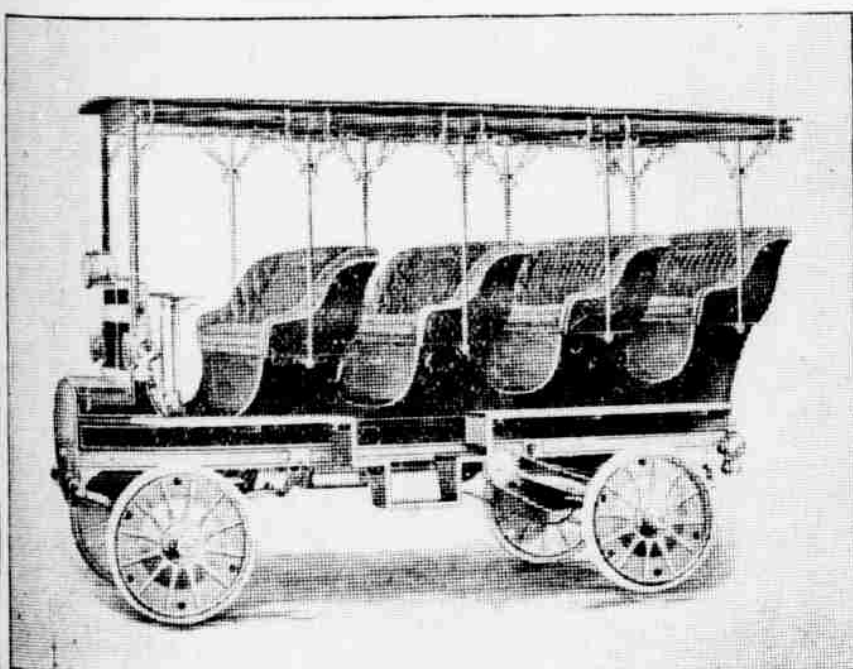
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Special attention paid to Island orders.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

Service commencing May 30, 1910

HONOLULU POWER WAGON COMPANY will give a regular daily service, Sunday included, with its sight-seeing cars, starting from and returning to the Promotion Committee Headquarters, Bishop street, Young Hotel Building, under the following itinerary (weather permitting):

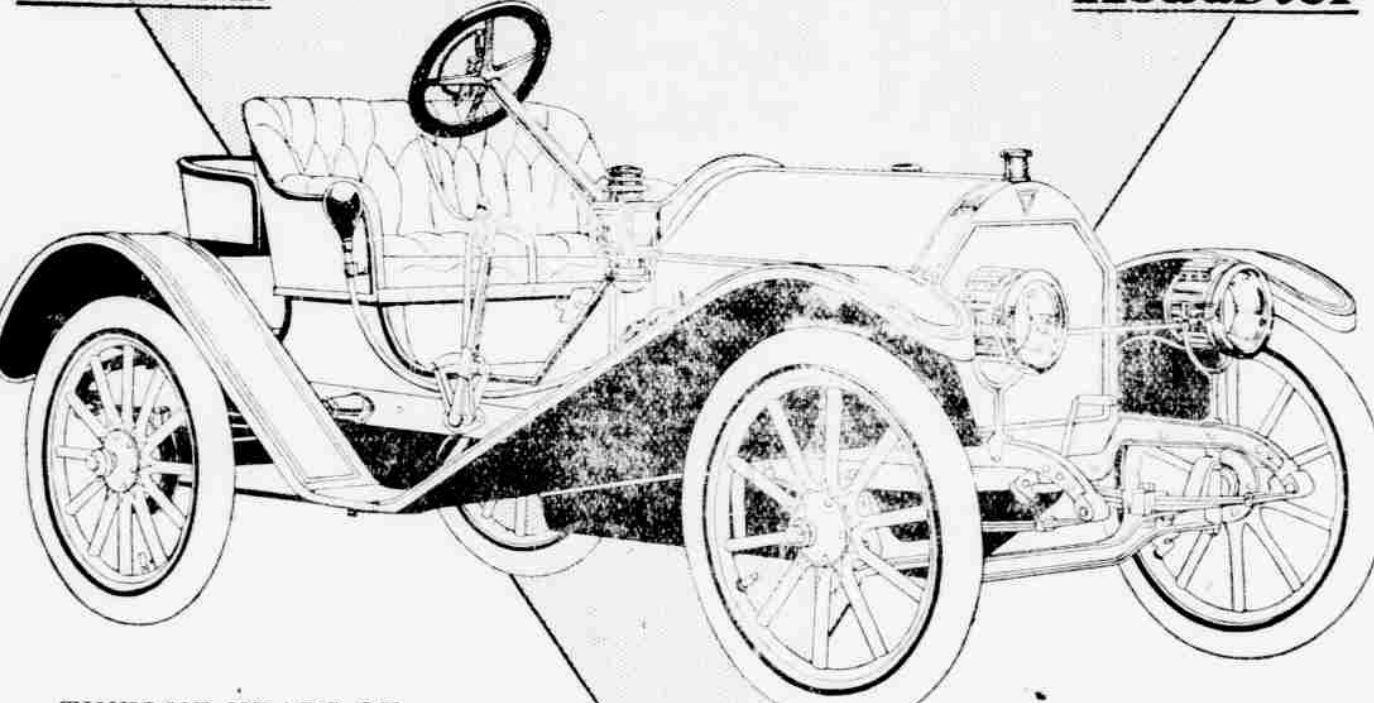
**MONDAY** ..... 10 A.M.—Nuuanu Pali.  
..... 3:30 P.M.—Moanalua, Fort Shafter and Kalihi.  
**TUESDAY** ..... 10 A.M.—Kaimuki, around Diamond Head and Waikiki.  
..... 3:30 P.M.—College Hills and vicinity.  
**WEDNESDAY** ..... 10 A.M.—Punchbowl, complete circuit.  
..... 3:30 P.M.—Makiki District.  
**THURSDAY** ..... 10 A.M.—Kapiolani Park and Beach Road.  
..... 3:30 P.M.—Nuuanu Pali.  
**FRIDAY** ..... 10 A.M.—Moanalua, Fort Shafter and Kalihi.  
..... 3:30 P.M.—Country Club and Nuuanu.  
**SATURDAY** ..... 10 A.M.—College Hills and Punahou.  
..... 3:30 P.M.—Kaimuki, around Diamond Head and Waikiki.  
**SUNDAY** ..... 8:30 A.M.—Nuuanu Pali.  
..... 10 A.M.—Kaimuki, around Diamond Head and Waikiki.  
..... 1:30 P.M.—Nuuanu Pali.  
..... 3:30 P.M.—Kaimuki, around Diamond Head and Waikiki.

A charge of One Dollar for each passenger will be made for any of the above trips, which will occupy about one and one-half hours each.

For further particulars apply to  
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Apartments, Cuisine and Service  
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of LUSO STREET, above Mormon  
church, containing 30,000 SQUARE  
FEET, for residence. Nice Manie  
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In walking distance to Postoffice.

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## THE PASSION PLAY

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Already thousands of American tourists are on their way to Bavaria that they may join with the 2000 peasants of the little village of Ober-Ammergau in witnessing the first presentation of the Passion Play for 1910. The first performance will be given on May 16, and it will be seen by the largest crowd ever gathered for that purpose. The last series of presentations was in the summer of 1900, and the crowds then taxed the resources not only of Ober-Ammergau, but of all the neighboring country. This year the travel will be much heavier. Probably three-fourths of the people who journey to Ober-Ammergau will be Americans.

The Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau

appearing in the same role this year, is himself a wood carver, and other members of his family are skilled with knife and at the potter's wheel. Naturally his work is in great demand, as every visitor wishes to take away as a souvenir something made by the chief figure in this great symbolic drama. For three years the peasants of Ober-Ammergau have been preparing for this summer's work. They look upon the play as a religious rite and none is allowed to take part whose life has not been without reproach. The three years preceding the performance are looked upon as a period of consecration. The play consists of a number of tableaux explained and introduced by a chorus of eighteen, eight men and ten women. These tableaux precede each of the eighteen acts into which the play is divided.



OLD VILLAGE CHURCH AT OBERAMMERGAU.

is the most remarkable of all the religious dramas. Its performance dates back to 1633, since which time it has been given regularly every ten years. The performances were originally given every tenth summer on Sundays only, but in 1900 the crowds which flocked to the village were so great that it was impossible for all to see the performances as given only once a week, and it was found necessary to repeat them on week days. Whether the peasants will be able to give performances as often as might be desired is a mooted question, for the play, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning, and continuing until nearly six in the evening, with an hour's intermission at noon, is a great physical strain upon the participants.

The origin of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play, according to the story handed down from father to son among the peasants, grew out of a great deliverance of the villagers from a plague in 1633. A pestilence prevailed in the Bavarian Alps, and one of the peasants working in an infected district came to Ober-Ammergau to visit his family. He sickened and died, after which the scourge spread rapidly.

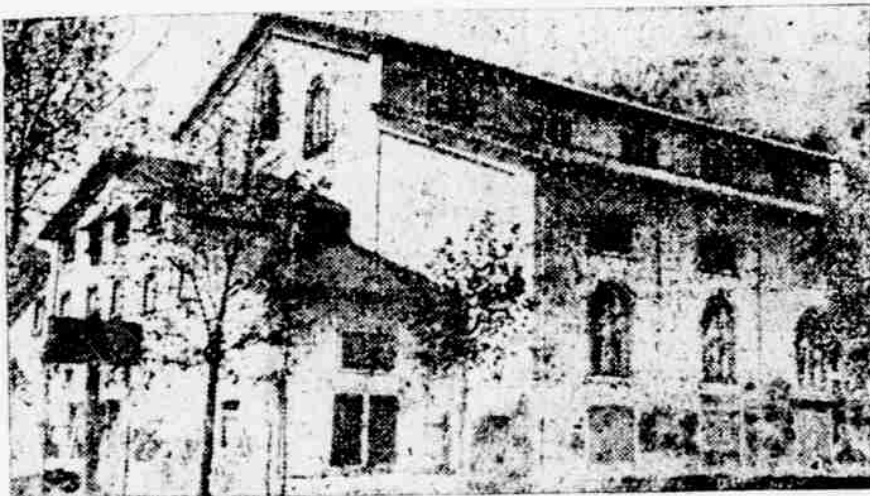
Among the stricken families was that of a peasant whose hut nestled beneath the shadow of the Kopfspeitz. The mother and all the children were borne to the churchyard, and on the night of his final bereavement the father and husband, kneeling in darkness and despair, prayed that he, too, might be taken. Immediately there appeared to him in a vision the face of

and each tableau is a scene from the Old Testament, bearing upon the events of the New. For example, the first tableau shows Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, with the Serpent twisted about the Tree of Life. Before Christ is held before the Sanhedrin the tableau of Joseph's brothers selling him to the Egyptians is shown.

The selection of the peasants to enact the various roles is made on December 6, the celebration of the feast of St. Nicholas. No higher honor does life hold for these peasants than to be chosen to enact the role of the Christ or the Virgin Mary. The role of Judas, which offers the finest acting opportunities in the whole play, is always a source of the deepest grief to the person chosen for the part. It is always accepted, however, with the spirit that the actor will endeavor to make the scene of remorse so poignant that it will be a never-to-be-forgotten object lesson to all who see it.

The profits of the play are divided into four parts, the first part going to the poor, the second to defraying the expenses of the play, the third for the hospital, the school of design and other institutions of the village. The fourth is as an honorarium for the actors. A small surplus is also put aside for equal distribution among the villagers, so that all may share in the financial benefits of the celebration.

That the actors have not been overpaid in the past is shown by the fact that Joseph Mayer, who was the Christ in 1870, received only \$100, and in 1880 only \$157.50, while Gregor Lechner,



GREAT BUILDING IN WHICH THE PASSION PLAY IS PRESENTED.

the Savior. In a few moments he saw the outline of the cross, and then in a gentle voice Christ seemed to say to the humble suppliant: "My son, are you weary? Are you heavy hearted? Do you weep? Remember my agony; I have endured more than thou." Immediately the peasant rose and dashed from his house to the church, where he found all in darkness. No lights burned on the altar. Only the faint red fire that never goes out flickered overhead. The peasant seized the bell rope and began to ring. Soon all the villagers came trooping to the church. When they had gathered about the bell ringer, he related the story of his vision and urged them to make a vow that they would enact the Passion of the Redeemer every ten years. Tradition relates that from that hour the pestilence was stayed.

From that day until this the Passion Play has been the chief thought in the minds of the villagers. Of course, they do not spend the intervening nine years doing nothing. Most of them are wood carvers and potters, and they find a ready market for their wares among the hundreds and thousands of visitors who flock to the town even in years when the Passion Play is not being enacted. Anton Lang, the peasant who played the Christ in 1900, and who is

whose Judas was the masterpiece of both performances, had only \$25. Undoubtedly the actors will receive vastly more than these sums this year. And then, too, there will be thousands of dollars left in the town by tourists who will wish to stay there for several days to study the life of the peasants and to make the journey up the Mountain Kopfspeitz, familiarly termed "Christ's Kopf," to the mountain peak where the performance is given. The peasants go up this mountain to touch the metal-covered cross perched on the topmost point. There is a belief among the natives that if this cross falls it will be a visible symbol that the Passion drama shall be discontinued.

Until 1830 the performances were given in the village churchyard, and it was not until 1850 that the first theater was erected. It was a barn-like structure of boards, unroofed, except for the stage and boxes; but in recent years an iron structure capable of seating about 6000 people has been built. In the intermissions between the eighteen acts, the epilogue and the prologue, and in explanation of the tableaux the chorus sings nearly fifty hymns. All the music is Bavarian and is pure and classical, low, soft, and sweet, chiefly in the minor key and with a refrain of lament running



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Then the spot

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through the whole, suggestive of the sad story. In the crucifixion scene the peasant taking the part of the Christ undergoes a terrible physical strain, for he is suspended in the air by the bandage around his wrists for twenty minutes.

Some of the world's greatest actors and actresses have paid tribute to the remarkably graphic power with which this wonderful story is enacted by these untutored peasants. Edwin Booth, after witnessing the performance in 1880, said: "Never on the stage have I seen better acting nor finer conception of character." The great success of the Ober-Ammergau Passion play has naturally given rise to a number of imitations. One is given in the City of Mexico. In the village of Solzuch in Switzerland, peasants have been very successful in reproducing a Passion play. The first performance was given in 1893 and achieved an immediate success.

Another interesting religious festival resembling the Ober-Ammergau performance, but antedating it is the Spanish play, "The Queen of Sheba." This is enacted annually instead of decennially, and deals more with the life of the Virgin Mary than with the life of Christ. The tradition of its origin is that on December 29, 1370, the statue of a beautiful woman was washed ashore with the sheets of a centurion, who was impaired by the water. It was believed to be of miraculous origin and its fame spread. The sick came to be healed, the blind and halt to how before it. Finally it was placed in the cathedral of Elche. When the music is played and sung the church is transformed into a theater, and those who re-

ceive the sacrament are presented with an azure blue lace fan with golden sticks. The Virgin is represented by a girl of ten years, robed in a long, blue, silken garment, with an aureole about her head. While the choir sings, Mary kneels and there descends a massive blue globe, or mangrana, which opens, and from the center there appears an angel who settles on a among the assembled peasants. The angel presents Mary with a golden palm leaf, and the Virgin, now about to die, asks to see the Apostles, and they pass near her couch in adoration. The blue globe descends once more, and Mary's soul, represented by an exquisite doll robed in silk and incriminated with gems, is taken by the angel to heaven. For two days the resplendent form, with a death mask, lies in state, while the people with torches and candles pass around it. Finally the clergy file out of the vestry and the Apostles lift the cushion with the figure clothed in brocade and with jeweled ornaments. They wrap it in

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grave cloth and then entomb it beneath the altar, which represents the sepulcher. The heavens now apparently open and through the illusion of a golden shower is seen the Trinity. The miraculous mirage slowly descends in the glow of its brocades and jewels, and a crown lights upon the head. The chorus sings an inspiring anthem, and the festival is at an end.



# -- Honolulu Man Who Helped Open Japan --

Fifty-eight years ago William MacKay was following the flagship of Capt. Matthew Perry to Japan over the waves of the seven seas on one of the most famous naval, diplomatic and scientific expeditions in history; today he is in Honolulu, hale and hearty, and probably the last surviving member of that remarkable cruise.

Mr. MacKay arrived here several months ago from San Francisco, where he has spent the later years of an eventful life, and is now living at the home of his son-in-law, O. H. Walker. All his precious records and relics, gathered light heartedly on a joy ride through an unexplored world, were destroyed, with all Mr. MacKay's property, in the Frisco fire of '96.

This loss was to him irretrievable. Wounds received in the war of the rebellion, the shock of the fire and immediately following family sorrows have affected his memory, and he can recall but few experiences of the cruise to open up a hermit nation to the commerce of the world.

"It is so long ago, and it is such a long story"—this preface to scattered recollections apologizes for frequent hiatuses in his story, which probably he only of all men alive today can tell from his own experience.

"There was a man in Virginia some time ago," he says, "who came out in an article in an Eastern paper saying that he was the sole surviving member of the expedition, but, of course, you see, this couldn't very well be true, I being still alive. It is impossible to say just how many are alive. I believe that I am the only one, and to the best of my knowledge there is no other living."

## Shipped When Thirteen.

"I was only a boy. Boys don't make much figure in that sort of a thing, and of course we didn't take much note of what we saw on the voyage. I gave my age as greater than it really was, or I would not have been taken along, probably. While I said I was sixteen, I was really only about thirteen, but I was large for my age."

"My parents died when I was a youngster, two years old or so, and I was living with an uncle. I just went away—ran away, I suppose you'd call it—and just happened to go on this expedition. We were only boys—and it was a long time ago and a long story."

When he returned from the long oriental cruise there were but six years between him then and the outbreak of the Civil War. The turbulent conditions that resulted in that strife were even then commencing, and when the call to arms finally came he joined the Thirty-eighth New York Infantry.

## In Life Guards.

"That was before all the regiments got numbers," Mr. MacKay explains. "We were Scott's Life Guards then and old Gen. Winfield Scott was in command. He turned the command over to McClellan later at the opening of the campaign. Scott and Commodore Perry lived opposite each other in New York, St. Mark's place, I believe."

Such sudden intimate recollections of it was, and I think he married one of Scott's daughters?"

"In Washington we went all through the Mansion House. A mark of—of respect, courtesy, you know." Of the movements of his famous regiment through the war-torn capital of the sondered nation, he remembers that. Hardly anything else.

"Did I serve through the Civil War? Well, hardly. See, I lost the use of my left hand and nearly lost my head. They knocked me out of time in the Seven Days' fighting up to Richmond and back."

In that "Seven Days'" fighting, when McClellan made his unsuccessful dash up the peninsula to the Confederate capital, Mr. MacKay saw his only fighting but it was sufficient. A deep scar in his forehead shows the place where the bullet of "Johnny Reb" nearly ended his career. That wound impaired his recollections of the stirring days he had spent under Perry's flag, recollections that are becoming fainter as the years pass.

## Oriental Pioneers.

"I remember Cedar street," he says. "That's the place where they were recruiting for the navy. I enlisted there in 1853. They took us from there to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and from the Brooklyn Navy Yard we finally set out for the Orient. I was not on Perry's ship, which was the Mississippi, the flagship of the squadron. My vessel was the Susquehanna under Commander Buchanan. We discovered some islands, or something, I think."

"On board the Susquehanna was Lieut. Mathew Fontaine Maury, the famous navigator and hydrographer, who did so much for the sailor by charting the ocean, establishing the science of meteorology and making many discoveries. Under Maury's direction most of the great ports of the Orient were charted for the first time and Mr. MacKay came closely into touch with him."

The Susquehanna and the other ships forming the squadron—the Saratoga, Powhatan, Vandalia, and Lexington—joined the Mississippi, the flagship of Commodore Perry, in the Orient. Previous to the arrival in Japan, the destination of the fleet, individual vessels composing it made many side trips on scientific expeditions and one of these was made by the Susquehanna to survey Bonin Islands. "These islands, far out of the way of the 'track that was being beaten' are probably the ones that Mr. MacKay refers to as the ones that were discovered. These islands were surveyed and mapped by Maury and Silas Bent and on them the boys had ample opportunities to enjoy themselves as few other boys of their age and station could. The almost deserted islands permitted them to play Robinson Crusoe to their heart's delight, and on the rocky coasts and in the great natural tunnel they found brilliant and curious shells."

## Discovered Hawaiian Colony.

It was here that they first became acquainted with Hawaiians, or as they were more commonly known, Sandwich Islanders. There were a number of them on Peel Island, one of the larger of the group, the rest of the population being made up principally of Portuguese. Some of the white men had in fact married with the Hawaiian women

## William MacKay, Sole Survivor of the Perry Expedition



GAZETTE PHOTO ENG.

COMMODORE PERRY.

and all were living an Arcadian existence. Before the vessels sailed, a number of sheep and other domestic animals were left with this colony."

They were among so many strange sights and new ones, that they made no inquiry to determine how the Hawaiians came there, but as they sailed away, the wanderers from Hawaii waved to them contentedly, satisfied with their new life, with a climate that was as salubrious as their own and an existence that was just as inconsequential.

## Perry Sailed Alone.

Perry had started from the States alone in the Mississippi. That vessel, a steam frigate which had distinguished itself in the Mexican War, was Perry's favorite vessel and for many months he was eagerly awaiting the equipping of the other vessels that were to sail with him. Then he was sent to the gulf to arrange some difference between the English and the Americans over the fisheries, and upon his return found the other vessels still unprepared. Disgusted and too impatient to wait them, he sailed with the permission of the navy department, from Norfolk, on the 24th of November, 1852.

The Mississippi sailed directly across the broad Atlantic, touching first at Madeira. At Panchal Perry commenced his observations. He ordered all his officers to refrain from sending their journals home, but requested them all to keep one. From MacKay, the travelers went skylarking down the African coast, going to St.

the island, pronouncing the fortifications invulnerable to all sailing vessels against which it was fortified, but that steam vessels might win the island by coming up from the windward side. The detailed manner in which the surveys of the expedition were made was characteristic of the entire voyage.

From St. Helena they sailed along the Gold and Ivory coasts where the "blackbird" industry was even then being pried, with the slave ships speeding to the four corners of the world with their suffering cargoes. Finally the vessel anchored off the solemn Table Mountain, in Cape Town harbor.

Up to this time the trip had held little incident. But at Mauritius, their next port of call, surroundings began to take on more interest, became stranger and held out for the consideration of the wanderers all the speed wonder of the Orient, at whose doors they were.

In Mauritius they heard the tale of "Paul and Virginia" where it had been written by a French officer in garrison there. They had an opportunity to observe the reef where the staunch French vessel went aground with returning passengers from France, and which furnished the plot for this beautiful story. The characters, however, were proved to be altogether fictitious, although the graves of the ill-fated couple were pointed out to them.

These graves were on a Frenchman's estate some distance from Port St. Louis where the vessels lay at anchor and from after explanations it seems that the owner had had the two memorials erected in honor of two of the passengers who went down in the French ship, but called them Paul and Virginia that it might attract more visitors for him to treat with the hospitality for which he was noted. This hospitality was general and the little islands far off the coast of Africa offered them very many pleasant memories.

ways uncertain whether these islands were tributary to China or Japan but Japan the Lew Chewans received them more graciously they came to the conclusion that the latter country held them in fact.

## In Yeddo Bay.

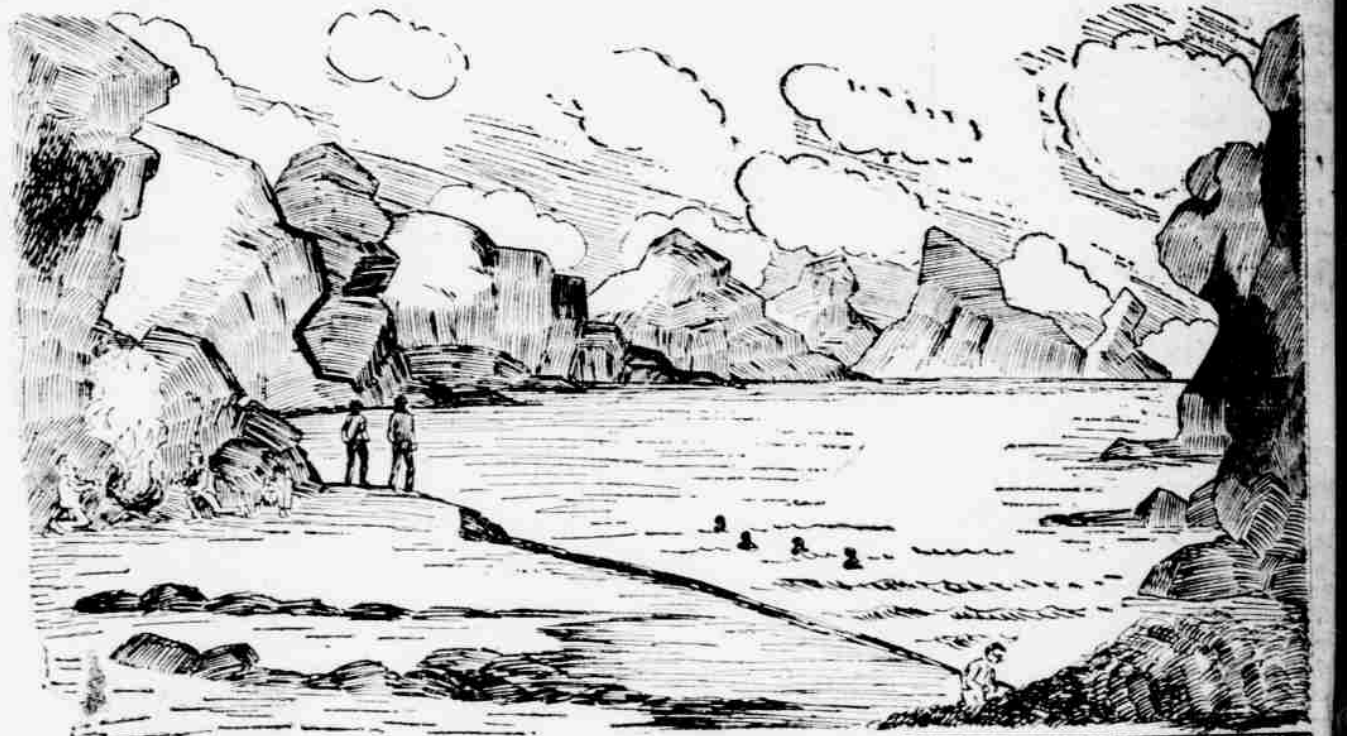
Then came Japan. On the 8th of July the squadron anchored in Yeddo bay in sight of the capital of the island empire. The picturesque little bay filled with Japanese and officials of the government. The commander in chief had great difficulty in keeping them at bay in sight of the capital of the island empire. The picturesque little bay filled with Japanese and officials of the government. The commander in chief had great difficulty in keeping them at bay in sight of the capital of the island empire. The picturesque little bay filled with Japanese and officials of the government. The commander in chief had great difficulty in keeping them at bay in sight of the capital of the island empire.

## A Warning to All.

"So long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan; and let all know that the King of Spain himself or the Christian's god, or the great God of all, if he shall violate this command shall pay for it with his life."

Notwithstanding this a fair degree of courtesy was extended to the visitors, interspersed with a great deal of impudence and one order to leave Japanese waters at once. Commodore Perry checked the first and paid attention to the second. However, the cabin boys of the Susquehanna knew nothing of the diplomatic success or non-success of their great commander and neither at that time or at the subsequent visit were permitted to land. Still, Mr. MacKay is the only white man alive today, so far as his knowledge extends, who ever saw the shores of Japan when the shogunate still lingered and the present emperor was only two months old.

The next that the boys knew, the vessels were leaving the harbor, and soon the ships were back at Napa and



PEEL ISLAND SCENE.

On this island the Hawaiian colony was found.—Sketch copied from steel engraving illustrating "Contemporary Records of Perry's Expedition."



## Pagoda and Temple.

After leaving Port San Luis, the vessel went to Ceylon and entered the full mystery of pagoda and temple land. Stopping at this place, but a short time, they passed on to bustling Singapore and through the straits. In Singapore they became acquainted with the fauna of the Indian jungles and the elephants, the captured and baited tigers, and the curiosities of the Malay States furnished incidents that enriched many journals and records.

From Singapore they followed the course taken by most of the merchant vessels and liners of today and in the China Sea were joined later by the squadron wherein Mr. MacKay held an humble position.

## Forgotten Incidents.

"It was a long time ago and it is a long story. We were nothing but boys," says Mr. MacKay, "and of course we didn't pay any attention to the places where we were going. I don't remember landing anywhere."

But the vessels did make stops in parts where the men landed and Mr. MacKay undoubtedly took advantage of these stops to take in the novel sights with his mates.

So, skylarking with the careless exuberance of the American youth, the cabin boy who was destined to outlive all his mates and all his masters, journeyed through the waters looked upon by Marco Polo long ago, furrowed by the keel of the pioneer Yankee navigators of the early Nineteenth Century and now sailed by a fleet bent on adding another country to the map of commerce.

The boys didn't bother themselves with the responsibilities of their commanders. The anxiety of Perry, whose whole existence ever since the expedition had been conceived, was devoted to his object, was as of little interest to them as was the scientific enthusiasm of Maury or Master Commander Silas Bent who was associated with the famous hydrographer in charting Oriental harbors, notably those of Hong Kong, Shanghai and Napa.

The ships, slowly approaching their destination, stopped at both Hong Kong and Shanghai and later at Macao, which was indescribably filthy. They only thing of sentimental interest in the Portuguese colony was the tomb of Camoens, the great Portuguese poet, which was visited by the entire ships' companies at one time or another during their stay in port.

## First Japanese.

Finally the vessels stopped at Napa, on the islands of Lew Chew or Lew Kew, to the south of Japan. Over the bulwarks of the Susquehanna, Mr. MacKay saw the strangely garbed natives, the richly costumed officials and the ponderous ceremonies of the Orient, performed for the benefit of the strange white visitors. The visitors were all



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# The Grand Army of the Republic

Singular in purpose, peculiar in initiation requirements, its full term of existence limited to a few brief years, the Grand Army of the Republic is unique among the fraternal organizations of men. The cardinal principles of the organization, the fostering of fraternity, charity and loyalty to country, are as broad as the Constitution of the United States. The aftermath of a sanguinary war between brothers, its eligibles are restricted to those survivors who display the badge of service with the victorious side whose struggle in that war was to preserve the union of the States. Thus can its diminishing ranks never be replenished; thus must it soon pass, in the order of nature, from the earth.

The Grand Army of the Republic was born out of the fact that men forgive and do not forget. Gaze the cannon, hunched the bayonet, the ink dry on the terms of peace, the men who had forsaken all to fight four terrible years for love of a cause found firm roots within them, emotions which could not pass with the war, which nevermore could pass from their hearts, to give these emotions occasional expression to clasp again the hands with which they had broken bread over a campfire in days whose gravity wrought upon their souls, to perpetuate with their united influence those things which they had saved with their solid force of arms—these were the trinity of motives which led the Grand Army of war to remain a Grand Army in times of peace.

## Its Noble Purposes.

General John A. Logan became commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at its fourth annual encampment. His definition of its principles and its purposes have become historic among veterans. He said:

"We have but three objects obligatory upon us as members of this order, namely: To promote the love and practice of fraternity, liberal distribution of charity, and unequivocal loyalty. The founders of the order were actuated by the fact that when the war ended we had on this continent a million and a half of fighting men, a greater part of whom were our own comrades, good and true, who were in no haste to lose sight of every trace of the associations of a soldier's life, and let old acquaintance be forgot."

"They were flushed with such victories as no soldiers ever were before; hence, they needed some resort where they might meet together in social reunion and interchange experiences and opinions, and thereby keep alive the vivid scenes of war, interspersed with incidents full of interest to them, and needed something to check the impulsive, whose very spirit and fire made them such good soldiers. Hence it was conceived that good might spring from these reunions, and that, with certain rules and regulations, they might promote pleasure and security to the independent, and material aid to the dependent, and organize the survivors of the war into an order that would be perpetual in its existence, and so successful in its good work as to shed additional lustre upon its members."

"The tree of liberty, watered and trained by the influences of the Grand Army, will send forth no disloyal shoots to dishonor our flag; but every branch, as it takes up its burden of life, will have that vital principle of loyalty so engrained that treason can never destroy it. And when the encampments that know us now 'shall know us no more forever' the feeling of fraternal regard we have nourished will shed its silent tear over our graves; the charity we have promoted will throw its mantle over our shortcomings, and the spirit of loyalty we have cultivated will still rally round the flag we loved, to perpetuate our memories."

## Early Organizations.

The Grand Army of the Republic, though formally organized in 1866, was not the first organization of its kind to spring up in the path of the vanishing war. In 1866 the Third Army Corps was formed, its main object being the raising of funds to embalm and send home the bodies of officers killed in battle or dying in the hospitals at the front. General Daniel E. Sickles was the head of this union. The Society of the Army of Tennessee was formed in the senate chamber of the State capital at Raleigh, N. C., on April 14, 1865. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized on May 2, 1865.

The Grand Army of the Republic, which came into existence in the following year, adopted several of the titles of officers of the Loyal Legion, as well as some of its objectives. In New York, Kansas and other States minor organizations were formed, but all of them speedily came into the larger organization when it came to exist. It is said by current writers that a strong reason which these organizations had for going into these organizations was that many of them returned home after an absence of four years to find the old home disrupted by death or removal and that younger men had arisen to take the places they left when they marched away to war. Home was no longer the home to many of them, and the impulse to turn back to reunion with their late comrades in arms was strong in the extreme.

## Inception of Peace Army.

The idea of the Grand Army of the Republic originated with Sergeant William F. Stephenson and Chaplain William Rutledge of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. The two soldiers were tentmates and the closest of friends. It is believed that Rutledge suggested the thing to Major Stephenson and that he developed the idea. It had its inception long before Lee surrendered to Grant and the Union Army could lay down its arms. Rutledge and Stephenson were men of perception and they foresaw the condition of affairs when the war would cease. The ties which had formed between them were but as the ties which had formed between many men and between a regiment from States geographically separated. The adversity and the trials of warfare had brought the hearts of the soldiers into a union which would be as warm

when they exchanged saber and musket and knapsack for the plow and the throttle and the desk. As the war drew to a close Rutledge and Stephenson were saddened by the thought that parting must soon come and they and their comrades must go their several ways, possibly not to meet again. In a collective sort of way they discussed the possibilities of a fraternal organization of the men soon to be veterans of the war, fashioned along military lines, yet with constitution approaching that of the Masonic or similar orders. It is recorded that while marching along with Sherman on his expedition to Meridian, Rutledge and Stephenson made a solemn compact that whichever of them should come out of the war alive should proceed to enlist his comrades in a great society of soldiers. Fate decreed that both should survive, and with undiminished ardor both set about the consummation of the plans which they had matured beforehand.

Major Stephenson had spent some time in preparing a voluminous ritual. At the close of the war he resumed his practice of medicine and again took up his considerable private affairs, but his interest in the society for veterans which he was planning was paramount, and his practice and his private affairs were more and more neglected until finally he was devoting himself unreservedly to his ritual and his plans. The several men now living who saw that original draft of the ritual say that it was four times as lengthy as the Constitution of the United States, and that a mathematician was required to unravel its ramifications and complications. Stephenson was as quick as any to see the fault of the thing, and he and Chaplain Rutledge worked and worked upon it until it began to assume reasonable proportions and ineffectiveness of provisions. Many have aided in this work, but the only names of assistants which have been preserved are those of Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. Robert M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Maj. A. A. North, Col. B. F. Hawkes, Capt. Henry E. Howe, Capt. Fred I. Dean. The first three men obligated by Doctor Stephenson were his partners, Doctor Allen and Doctor Hamilton, and Captain Dean.

## How a Name Was Chosen.

The exact manner in which the Grand Army of the Republic came to have that name is not of record. Probably it took the name from "The Grand Army of Progress," a minor organization which had come into being. There was never a suggestion to change the name to anything else after this title had been proposed.

Governor Oglesby of Illinois was greatly interested in the new organization, and was frequently consulted by Major Stephenson. When the ritual had finally been revised it seemed necessary to place it before the veterans in printed form before organizing a post. Governor Oglesby suggested two old soldier printers, I. W. Coltrin and Joseph Prior of the Decatur Tribune.

Capt. John S. Phelps, a friend and adviser of Doctor Stephenson, went to Decatur and obligated the two men and they then put the ritual in type. It is said by those who saw the ritual that it was a queer mélange. Not more than two men are now living who saw it in the form in which it was presented to the first post to be organized under it. The prime movers in the matter of organization suddenly concluded to muster the first post in Decatur, where the ritual was printed. Major Stephenson, by common consent, constituted himself "Commander of the Department of Illinois," and under that authority issued the call for Post 1 at Decatur. The call was signed by Robert M. Woods, adjutant-general. The first part of the minutes of that first meeting read as follows:

## The First Post Forms.

"At an informal meeting held April 6, 1866, for the purpose of organizing an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic the following named persons were mustered by Major Stephenson and constituted charter members: L. C. Pugh, George R. Steele, J. W. Routh, Joseph Prior, J. H. Neale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, A. F. Sidney, M. E. Kanan, C. Redburne, I. N. Coltrin and Aquilla Toland. Upon motion the encampment entered into an election of officers with the following result:

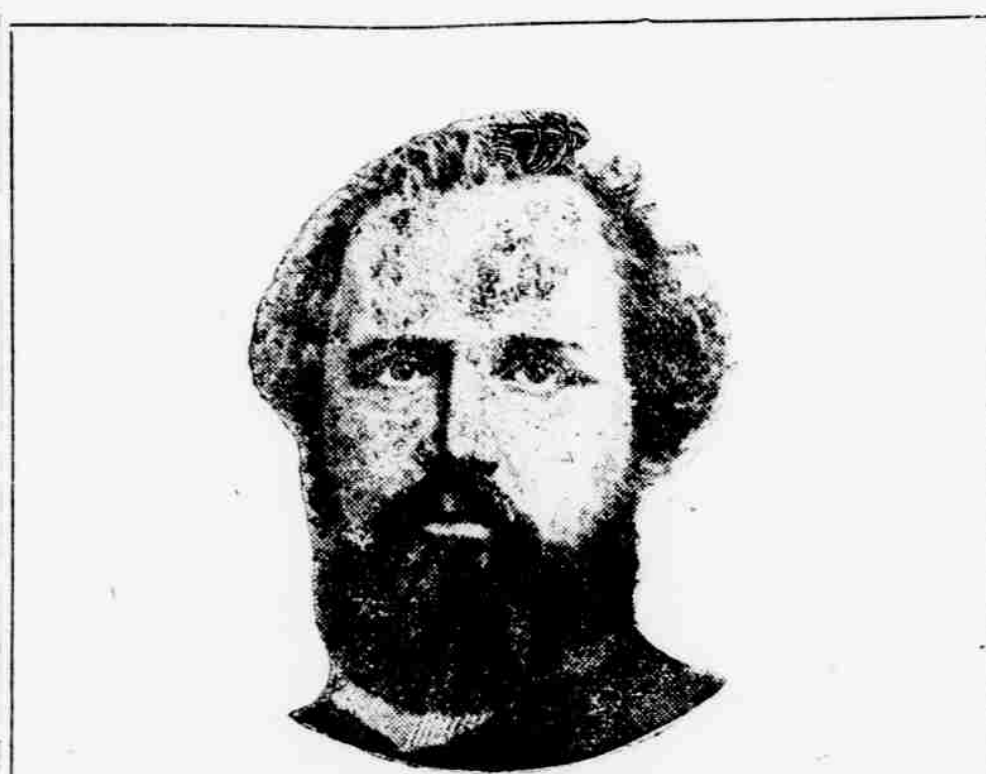
"Officers of the district: Brig. Gen. L. C. Pugh, commandant district; Lieut. Col. J. H. Neale, district quartermaster; Dr. J. W. Routh, adjutant."

"Officers of the post: M. E. Kanan, post commander; G. F. Steele, post adjutant; G. H. Dunning, post quartermaster; C. Redburne, officer of the day; J. T. Bishop, officer of the guard; J. W. Routh, post sergeant; all of whom were duly mustered by Major Stephenson, who then declared the encampment duly organized and ready for the transaction of any and all business which might come before it and assigned to it the post of honor as 'Decatur Encampment, No. 1.'"

At the meeting on April 10th N. G. Barnes, Henry Gorman, N. E. Wobatz, W. H. Andrews and W. H. H. H. were mustered in due form and thus became the first recruits after the organization of the post.

The very first work turned upon the newly installed officers was the revision of the ritual. The commander's charge, in the original ritual was over 2000 words in length. The first ritual was left the ritual, in substance, as follows:

"First—Prophet organizations, to be known as Post No. — (name of city, town, township, ward or precinct). The officers to be post commander, adjutant, quartermaster, (presumably by election), and an officer of the day, to each of whom officers as such in money, and for the transaction of business, is to be delegated by the commanding officer."



B. F. STEPHENSON, FOUNDER OF THE G. A. R., 1866.

known as department of — (name of State); officers, department commander, adjutant-general, assistant adjutant-general and quartermaster-general."

"Fourth—The national organization, to be known as 'The Grand Army of the Republic,' the officers to be a commanding officer, adjutant-general and quartermaster-general."

In the constitution printed in the May following the letters U. S. A. were not appended to the title, but were used in signatures to documents at that time and later, making the title read, "Grand Army of the Republic, U. S. A."

Posts were to have no direct representation in the department encampment. The county or district organization was to be composed of one delegate for every ten members of the Grand Army of the district. The district organization had general supervision of posts and the establishment of new posts. Each district was entitled to one delegate in the department organization, which was to meet once in each year.

The national organization was to be composed of two delegates from each department. The constitution as amended by the convention at Springfield, July 12, 1866, made no change in the mode or ratio of representation, but provided for additional officers as follows:

In the national organization, an assistant commanding officer, surgeon-general and chaplain. In posts, an assistant post commander, post surgeon, post chaplain, officer of the day and officer of the guard. Officers of posts were to be elected annually at the last meeting in December.

## Declaration of Principles.

The declaration of principles in the constitution, written by Adj. Gen. Robert M. Woods, reads as follows:

Article 1, Section 1—The soldiers of the volunteer army of the United States during the rebellion of 1861-5, actuated by the impulses and convictions of patriotism and eternal right, and combined in the strong bonds of fellowship and unity by the toils, the dangers and the victories of a long and vigorously waged war, feel themselves called upon to declare, in definite form of words and in determined cooperative action, those principles and rules which would guide the earnest patriot, the enlightened freeman and the Christian citizen in his course of action, and to agree upon those plans and laws which should govern them in a united and systematic working method with which, in some measure, shall be effected the preservation of the grand results of the war, the fruits of their labor and toil, so as to benefit the deserving and worthy.

Section 2—The results which are designed to be accomplished by this organization are as follows:

First—The preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together with the strong cords of love and affection the comrades in arms of many battles, sieges and marches.

Second—To make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor and material aid to those in need of assistance.

Third—To make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of soldiers' orphans, and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers.

Fourth—For the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age or infirmity.

Fifth—For the establishment and defense of the late soldiers of the United States, morally, socially and politically, with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services to the country, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people.

To this section the national encampment at Philadelphia, January, 1868, added:

"But this association does not design to make nominations for office or to use its influence as a secret organization for partisan purposes."

The Indianapolis convention added the word "soldiers" where omitted in the Springfield constitution, and also added a new section from the constitution of the Loyal Legion, as follows:

Sixth—The maintenance of true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws; manifested by the discountenance of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our institutions, together with a defense of a universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men."

Changes were made in the titles of a number of officers, as grand commander for department commander, and senior and junior vice post commanders for assistant post commanders. In May, 1868, the rules and regulations were

radically changed and do not now bear much likeness to the original.

Before mustering any other posts Major Stephenson, who now styled himself "department commander," and who was recognized as such, appointed a department staff. The general order, No. 1, was as follows:

"Headquarters Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, Adjutant-General's Office, Springfield, Ill., April 1, 1866.—The following named officers are hereby announced on duty at these headquarters: Colonel James C. Weber, adjutant-general and chief of staff; Major Robert M. Woods, adjutant-general; Colonel John M. Snyder, quartermaster-general; Lieutenant John S. Phelps, aid-camp; Captain John A. Lightfoot, assistant adjutant-general. By order of

"B. F. STEPHENSON,  
"Commanding Department."  
Interest Kindles Slowly.

Trusted veterans were constituted organizers and were sent out through the State to work up interest in the organization, but it is a matter of record that at the first there was little general interest and less enthusiasm. Early in the summer Post 2 was organized at Springfield. The earliest record existing is dated July 10th and refers to previous meetings.

A call for a department convention was issued on June 26th. The convention was held at Springfield, Ill. In order to promote interest in this convention the names of a large number of men who had served in the Union Army, but who had not joined the organization, were secured to the call. The newspapers of the time gave wide publicity to the call. The convention met on July 12, 1866.

Major Stephenson presided. A committee on organization reported the following as officers of the convention: President, Colonel Walter B. Seates of Chicago; vice-presidents, Major-General B. M. Prentiss and Brigadier-General James M. True; secretary, Major Robert M. Woods of Springfield; assistant secretaries, Captain Thomas M. Thompson of Chicago and Private Fred H. Hall of Chicago; sentinel, Lieutenant B. F. Hawkes.

The committee on resolutions was as follows: Colonel John J. Jones, Major-General S. A. Hurlbut, General N. Y. Frohock, Brigadier-General Hiram F. Seibles, Captain George Butterbaugh, C. Matthews, Colonel George P. Smith, Captain Hill, General L. N. Hayne, Captain Isaac Clements and Dr. George T. Allen. Major-General Hurlbut reported the following resolutions from the committee, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, recognizing the power of the principles of association, do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, to render all material aid and assistance in supplying the wants of the fatherless and the widow, and in furnishing employment to the poor and to those wounded and disabled in the service of our common country."

"Resolved, That as we have stood by the Government at the peril of our lives in war, so will we make it ever our care that no known enemy of our country shall wield power in the Republic, but the same arms which defended its sanctuary against open violence will protect it unflinchingly against all secret machinations and never lay down our arms until peace, based upon the principles of universal liberty, shall be secured."

"Resolved, That treason committed in rebellion is a crime of the most malignant nature, and that every possible guarantee should be demanded by all branches of the Government against the rash admission to place and power of those who were active participants in the Rebellion, and thereby forfeited the rights of American citizens; and that we, the soldiers of the Nation who fought for supremacy of the national authority, have a right to demand that the safety of the Republic shall be held paramount to all other considerations by the Executive and Congress."

## The Founder Slighted.

Letters expressing their hearty accord with the Grand Army of the Republic were received from Governor Oglesby of Illinois and Governor Fletcher of Missouri. In electing permanent officers for the Department of Illinois, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer was made department commander. He was not then a member, but it was believed he would readily join and accept the office, and a man of his strength was needed at the head. The other officers elected were: Major-General John Cook, assistant department commander; General James C. Weber, adjutant-general; Colonel John M. Snyder, quartermaster-general; Captain John A. Lightfoot, assistant adjutant-general; council of the administration, General John M. Archer, General T. F. Mather, General C. Pugh. Major Stephenson was honored with an office whatever. In fact, his best friend, Chaplain Rutledge, secured the nomination of Gen-

eral Palmer for the chief place. Stephenson made a speech in which he gave Rutledge credit for conceiving the idea of the Grand Army of the Republic, but his friends said that he long suffered from the slight done him as father of the organization in elevating him to no office in it whatever. However, the department convention, before adjourning, adopted resolutions of gratitude and extending friendly regard to Stephenson.

If Stephenson was piqued he did not allow his personal feelings to stop his endeavors. By permission he went ahead organizing posts and departments under the title of "provisional commander of the department." He was permitted to issue the call for a national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which met at Indianapolis on November 20, 1866. Stephenson called the convention to order, but General Palmer presided until the permanent organization was completed. The balloting resulted in General Stephen A. Hurlbut being elected commander-in-chief; General Thomas B. McKean, senior vice-commander-in-chief; General Nathan Kimball of Indiana, junior vice-commander-in-chief; Major Stephenson, adjutant-general.

## Threatened by Politics.

Thus was it conceived, organized and fostered to the dignity of a national encampment. Its membership now increased steadily, and new sections gradually came to take an interest and form posts. The Grand Army had one thing to contend with which caused it some stormy times and which figured for a time as a vital issue, bidding fair to affect its scope and future. That was the element of politics. Some of the leaders were for making the organization a political institution and wielding its united influence in elections to government offices. Others opposed this, and prophesied that if the organization were given a political significance its broad purpose might be perverted and its growth circumscribed. The question of politics or no politics was a harassing one for some years. It was at the second national convention that the non-political clause was adopted, after a long debate, by a narrow margin. This second convention was held at Indianapolis, convening on January 15, 1868. The financial condition of the order was found to be bad. Some 1400 posts were delinquent. Many departments submitted no report at all. Gen. John A. Logan was elected commander in chief and he set to work with a will to build up the organization solidly and substantially. The national encampments began to be held regularly and systematically, and the organization was well controlled by its highest convention. It has gone ahead steadily, in-

creasing not only in numbers, but in its hold upon the attention, the respect and the affections of the whole people more and more a memory geographical lines faded and men of the North moved to the South and men of the South moved to the North. Thus it is that today the members of an organization which is the relic of an army which once almost wholly won the north of Mason and Dixon's line hail from everywhere the Grand Army of the Republic has members, everywhere it is known and respected with a respect which more and more approaches reverence as its numbers before the invincible enemy of mankind become less and less.

## Men Who Have Commanded.

In the election of commander in chief Illinois has been favored five times—General Hurlbut in 1866, General Logan in 1868-69-70, Thomas G. Lawler in 1894, James A. Sexton in 1898 and John C. Black in 1903. Rhode Island has been twice favored, General Burnside having been elected in 1871 and again in 1872. Pennsylvania has had the highest office six times—General Hancock in 1875-76, General Wagner in 1880, Gen. Robert B. Reath in 1884, Gen. P. S. Gobin in 1897, and Gen. Thomas J. Stewart in 1902. New York has elected the commander in chief six times—Gen. J. C. Robinson in 1873, Gen. John Palmer in 1891, Gen. Allen D. Shaw in 1899 and James Tanner in 1905. Massachusetts has been honored five times—Gen. Charles Devens in 1873-74, Gen. George S. Merrill in 1880, John G. Adams in 1893, W. W. Blackman in 1904, who died in office. Ohio has given four men to the head of the Grand Army—William Earnshaw in 1879, John S. Knapp in 1884, W. C. Johnson in 1889 and B. B. Brown in 1906. Nebraska has been so honored twice—Paul Van der Voort in 1882 and Theodorus Clarkson in 1896. Missouri has had two commanders in chief—Maj. William Warner in 1888 and Gen. Leo Russell in 1900. Wisconsin has had two noted sons as commanders—Gen. Lucius Fairchild and A. G. Weiser. Michigan has given one noted son—Gen. Russell A. Alger. Vermont one—Gen. Wheelock G. Veazey. Indiana one—Gen. Ivan N. Walker. Washington one—Gen. S. S. Burdette. Minnesota has given two—Gen. John T. Ross and Gen. Eli Torrence. New Jersey has had one man at the head of the Grand Army, Henry M. Nevins, the present commander in chief, elected at the national encampment at Red Bank in 1908. In all fifteen States have held this honor; there are forty-five States in the national organization.

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Words by  
Anna C. Dole.

## BATTLE HYMN OF HAWAII

Music by  
Mary D. Frear.Sunday Church  
Services

## Catholic Services.

Honolulu: Cathedral—Our Lady of the Sea; 6 and 7 a. m., low masses with Holy Communion; Portuguese sermon; 9 a. m., children's mass with singing and organ; 10:30 a. m., high mass with native sermon; 2 p. m., validity meeting and benediction of

the blessed sacrament; 7 p. m., Portuguese sermon and benediction of the blessed sacrament. During the week the masses at 6 and 7 a. m., First Friday of the month, 7 p. m., benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Waikiki—Saint Augustine on the beach; 9 a. m., mass with singing and English sermon.

Kalihi-waena—Saint John the Baptist; 8:30 a. m., high mass with sermon.

Kalihi-uka—Our Lady of the Mount; 7 a. m. (first Sunday of the month); 9 a. m. (other Sundays), mass with singing and sermon.

Moanalua—Saint Joseph; 7 a. m.,

high mass with sermon.

Oahu Prison—1 p. m., Catholic service.

St. Andrew's Cathedral—Emma above Beretania. Celebration of the Holy Communion, 7 a. m. Hawaiian service at 9:15; Sunday school at 10 o'clock; Hawaiian Sunday school at 10:30 o'clock a. m.; morning service at 11 o'clock; evening services at 7:30.

Weekday services: Thursday, Holy Communion at 7 a. m.; Friday evening prayer at 7:45 o'clock. Cathedral clergy: The Rt. Rev. Henry B. Res-

tarick, Bishop of Honolulu; the Rev. Canon Simpson, the Rev. W. H. Bliss, vicar.

St. Clement Church (Episcopal)—Corner Makiki street and Wilder avenue. Rev. Canon Osborne, rector. On Sundays Holy Communion at 7 a. m., except first Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening song, 7:30 o'clock. The service is choral. All seats free. Punahou cars pass the doors.

St. Elizabeth's Church (Episcopal)—King corner Pua lane. Potwine, 7 and 11 a. m.; 7:30 p. m.

Central Union Church—Beretania corner of Richards. Seudder; Bible school, 9:50 a. m., morning service and sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:30 o'clock, sermon by the minister.

Methodist Church—Beretania and Miller. Rev. J. T. Jones; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; morning worship at 11, sermon by the pastor. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30.

Christian Church—McKee; Bible school at 9:45; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; morning worship at 11, sermon. Evening worship at 7:30, sermon.

German Lutheran Church—Beretania avenue, near Punchbowl. Felmy; 9:45. Sunday school; service, 11; evening service the last Sunday of each month at 7:30.

Kawaiahae Church—King and Kawaiahae. Parker, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kaunakapili Church—Lono, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Portuguese Evangelical Church—Miller above Beretania. Soares; 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints—King near Kapiolani. Waller, service morning and evening.

Seventh Day Adventists—Kinau St. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; 11 a. m., morning service with sermon; evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

Chinese Church—Fort Street. Praise service, 7:30 p. m. special music, several addresses.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—Fraternity hall, Odd Fellows' building, 11 a. m.

Salvation Army—10:30 a. m. and 6 and 8 p. m.

Seamen's Chapel—Alakea street, 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Holy Communion on fourth Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Rev. W. H. Bliss, chaplain.

## TO HIDE THE HOLES.

Gov. Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina was talking in New York about the temperance movement, to which his life is devoted.

"Intemperance," he said, "causes poverty. Drink a dollar and a hat goes. Drink two dollars, and a pair of trousers go."

"I'll never forget a likable inebriate in a frock coat. His name was Uncle Mose, and one March morning I saw him put a couple of bricks in his pockets."

"Why, Uncle Mose," I said, "what on earth are you stuffing your coat-tail pockets with brickbats for?"

"Well, Massa Rob," the old man replied, "when de windy season comes Ah allus slips sump'n heavy in mah coat tails, so's dey stay whah dey belongs."

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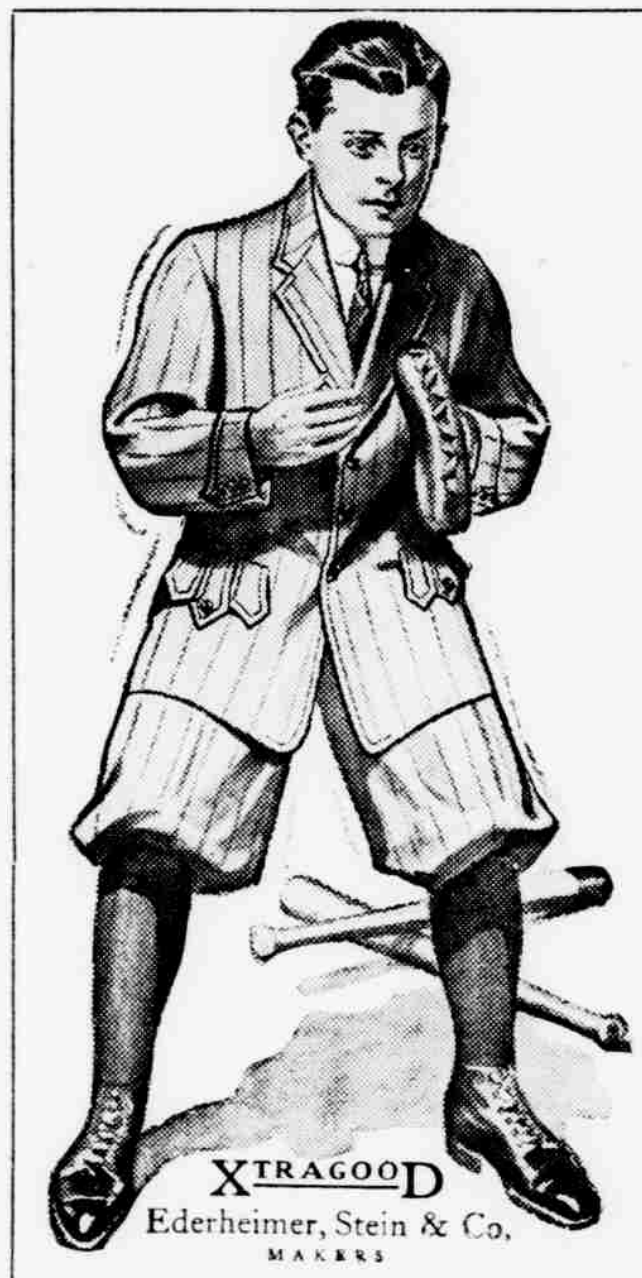
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WORLD'S NEWS DAILY

## Defense of Rubber Cultivation

By F. T. P. Waterhouse.

A great deal of interest has been taken lately in the rubber boom or "The London Rubber Craze." In the April number of the Motor and also in the Saturday Evening Post of May 7th, there have appeared articles by Charles J. Post on "Wild vs. Cultivated Rubber" and "The Rubber Bubble." Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G., for a long time governor of the Straits Settlements, and who is a director on seven or more well managed rubber plantations, which are paying extraordinary dividends, and who, therefore, should be qualified to know what he is talking about, has stated that a great many rubber planting companies had been floated lately in which he thought no one outside of a lunatic asylum would have invested a shilling.

A great deal of money has been lost and will be lost through investments in rubber as the result of the present rubber craze. There is, however, a substantial foundation for the present rubber boom, but it is not from causes mentioned by the writer in The Motor and Saturday Evening Post. While the writer of these articles evidently has a good deal of accurate information on certain phases of the rubber industry he shows gross ignorance on the subject of cultivated rubber plantations to such an extent that were his article read by the planters in the Malay Peninsula or Ceylon, it would find its way to the waste-paper basket as it has so much chaff that they would fail to recognize a good deal of the wheat. In the copy of The Motor, Mr. Post has referred to the Vallambrosa Company, of the Malay Peninsula, as having declared a dividend two years ago of 80%, and states, "that this was the sky rocket that set fire to the financial markets." In the article in the Saturday Evening Post, he again refers to the "Vallambrosa" Co. as follows: "First comes the declared dividend of the 'Vallambrosa' Co. 80%." Then reports on "Malaysia," "South America," "Madagascar," etc.

The plantation above referred to is the Vallambrosa Rubber Co., Ltd., situated in the state of Selangor of the Federated Malay States, which was formed in April, 1904 and which paid a dividend two years ago of 80%, and carried forward the sum of 8,344 pounds. The authorized capital of the Vallambrosa Rubber Co. is £50,000, in shares of two shillings each, and had an issued capital of £50,000 in fully paid up shares. There were also loans outstanding of £13,000. This company was formed in 1904 to acquire and amalgamate the Vallambrosa, Maishusen and Harcourt Estates, since which time, further purchases of native holdings adjoining the estates have been included and 2,000 acres of land have been acquired from the government. The total area is 3,424 acres.

In 1907, the Vallambrosa Company paid a dividend of 55%. The crop of 1907 was secured from 152,195 trees tapped, giving an average yield of 1.48 pounds per tree, making the total crop 225,000 pounds, which was sold at an average price of three shillings, seven pence per pound. The revenue for 1907 from sales of seed, stumps and cocoanuts was £6,200. The plantation area is as follows:

The earliest plantings were made in 1899, and by the end of 1901 they had 930 acres planted; in 1904, 186 acres were planted; in 1905, 15 acres; in 1906, 173 acres; in 1907, 255 acres; in 1908, 170 acres.

There were also 88 acres of cocoanuts, some of which has been interplanted with rubber. No dividend was paid in 1905, but the profit was £1,767. In 1906, a dividend of 55% was declared, 1907, 55%, and in 1908 80%. On February 12th of this year, the shares of the par value of two shillings were selling at thirty-five shillings per share. The actual output of dry rubber from Vallambrosa for January was 36,000 pounds and of the average monthly output for 1910 is 100,000 lbs. The total output of 1910 will be 1,200,000 lbs. and should the profit be four shillings per pound, this would mean the average price of the rubber for the year would be five shillings—the total profit for 1910 would be £200,000, which would be equal to a dividend on the actual capital of 1910 which would net the investor who bought on February 12th at thirty-five shillings, a profit of 11% on his investment. The crop for 1910 could be from 1,050 acres, whereas in the next two or three years 600 or 700 acres will come into bearing.

On April 20th, sixty shillings was bid and sixty-five shillings asked for Vallambrosa Estate, and the accompanying photographs of Vallambrosa Estate were taken by Mr. Post. The article in the Saturday Evening Post states, "that there is a general impression that the natural rubber that is the rubber growing wild in virgin forests is even stiffer, and that the constant increasing pressure of demand must now be met by planted rubber."

There is such an impression, but this is not the impression held by the planters. Mr. Post is right when he says "that a matter of fact, the resources of the virgin natural rubber resources have certainly been touched." He is also correct when he states that it is a question of labor, and it is this question of labor that makes it impossible to get the most thickly populated portion of the globe and the Malay Peninsula, where the Hevea or Para rubber tree has grown itself such a rapid grower and where phenomenal profits have been earned on forests, the

oldest plantings of which were made less than thirteen years ago.

The Saturday Evening Post article also further states, "considered economically, it is a crime and admitted truth that so long as a natural product of any character is or can be produced of a first-class quality and in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, the market for the cultivated product, at least from the competitive standpoint is limited in the extreme; in fact, it may be admitted that, commercially such a situation is impossible."

"If you want rubber it is better to cut a path to a giant pine in Oregon than to plant a pine seed in a New Jersey farm and wait."

This comparison is based on the assumption that rubber trees can not be brought into bearing until they are from twenty to twenty-six years old. Could the farmers of New Jersey grow pine forests as quickly as rubber forests can be brought into bearing in the Malay Peninsula, they probably would plant pine trees in the State of New Jersey, even though they could get a path to a giant pine in Oregon.

The production of rubber in the Malay Peninsula did not have its inception from the fact that the price of rubber was rapidly rising, but from the fact that rubber can be produced in the Malay States for a good deal less than the lowest price quoted for rubber in the past twenty years or more.

### THAT OLD CALL.

If I could whistle as I did,  
If I could blow the tunes I knew,  
Wherever there's a fellow bid  
Beneath gray hairs—and wrinkles,

Who used to be a boy 'way back  
Where I was born and used to play,  
I know he'd take the backward track  
With me, to that old yesterday.

I know he'd perk his head, this way,  
At the first lifting call I'd blow,  
And he would whisper: "Yesterday  
A little kid I used to know."

And fight and play with all the time,  
Whistled that tune for me to come  
With him where there were trees to  
climb—  
My sakes, what trees us fellers  
climb!"

And then I'd blow a louder blast  
Through my glad lips, and, head side-  
wise,  
He'd come a-steppin' right a-past  
Things of today, and in his eyes  
There'd be a something as of old,  
A look upleaping as he came,  
A look of something never told,  
But I should know it just the same.

But, oh, the little boy in me  
Can't make himself heard any more!  
My lips aren't as they used to be,  
My soul's not what it was before.  
The little boy is in me yet,  
But, tied with withes of age, he's still  
And grieving, for he can't forget  
Comrade and river, tree and hill.

My lips have grown too stiff to blow,  
Too stiff to pucker for the call  
The other fellows used to know—  
I can't encompass it at all.  
But when I climb the heavenly stair  
And the big gates swing open wide,  
And I step in I'll whistle there—  
How they'll run laughing to my side!

### FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund you money." Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, General Debility, Influenza, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its value. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by chemists.

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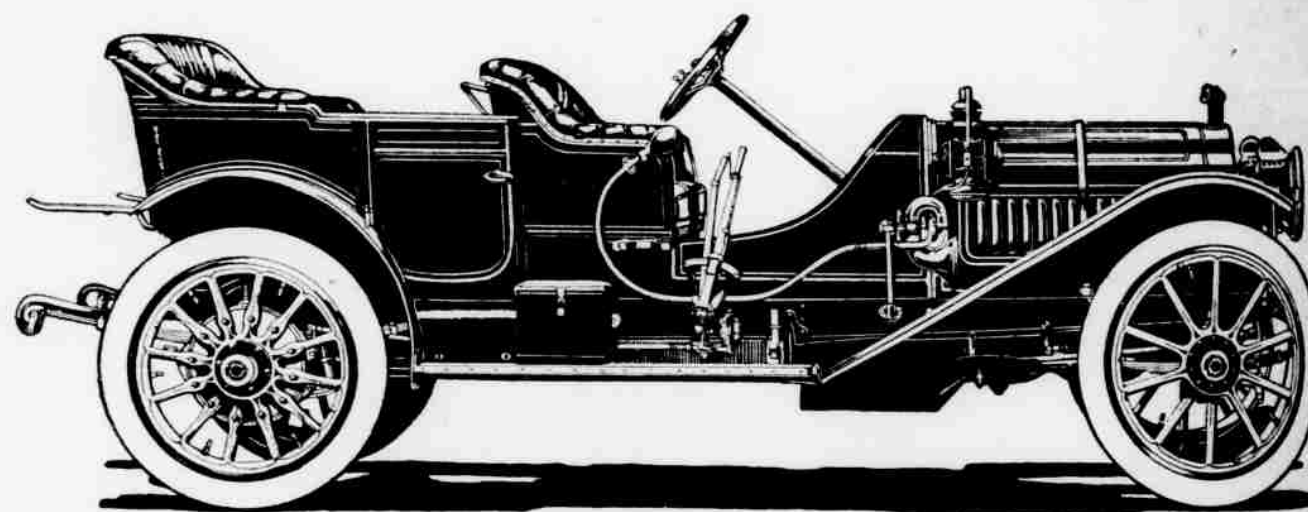
Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, Steamships and Sailing Vessels, and all who can use coffee in large quantities, we supply. That's our whole business. Roasting and Grinding Coffee. Nothing else.

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If you want the best coffee, call on us at 16 Merchant street. Tourists who want to take home a supply of Old Kona, give us a call. We have shipped a bag to nearly every State in the Union. This we make a specialty of doing. We want the home trade and shipping too—All who love a fine cup of coffee. Our Best Old Kona is not put up in packages. You get it only by calling.

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