

ings Bryan, in a statement here
terday, mentioned the names of Bryan
of North Dakota, Folk of Missouri,
Harmon of Ohio as Democratic po
bilities. He did not consider Governor
Wilson of New Jersey.

Warren's Bill Provides for "Solid Structure" Barracks.

CARBONIC ACID SNOW TREATMENT RESULTS IN A SECOND SUCCESS

WILL STEER CLEAR
OF THIS PLACE

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine
Tablets. All druggists refund
the money if it fails to cure.
E. W. Grove's signature is on
each box.

DECORATION DAY WAS
OBSERVED IN EACH OF
THE CITY CEMETERIES

**LOSER DEPARTING;
WINNER HONORED**

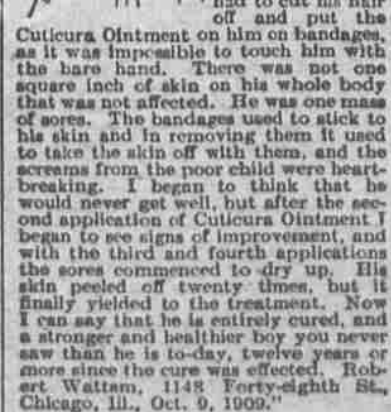
Rebel Bandits Continue.
PUEBLA, Mexico, May 30.—In spite of the practical ending of the negotiations for peace and the declarations by General Madero and his leaders that no more rebel attacks would be made, a rebel mob has captured and sacked the town of Cholula, which is not far from Mexico City. Forty are reported killed.

course, by L'Enfant, the distinguished French engineer and friend of President Washington. A marble slab to his memory has just been placed at Arlington, with President Taft and Ambassador Jumerand participating in the ceremonies.

Every year or two Washington is reminded by some unpleasant person that congress, a lustrium or two ago, bought

NOT AN INCH OF
HEALTHY SKIN

CURED BY CUTICURA
TWELVE YEARS AGO



Millions of women prefer Cuticura Soap to all other skin soaps for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. For rashes, itching, dryness, dandruff, redness, freckles, dry, thick and falling hair, for infantile eruptions and skin blemishes and every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are invaluable.

Cuticura Soap (2½ lb.) Cuticura Ointment (6½ lb.)
 Made by the Cuticura Soap Co., Inc., 150 N. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.
 Sold by the Cuticura Soap Co., Inc., 150 N. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.
 Sold by the Cuticura Soap Co., Inc., 150 N. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.
 Sold by the Cuticura Soap Co., Inc., 150 N. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

HONOLULU KEEPS RIGHT ON GROWING

Mr. Robinson is well satisfied with his work this year and believes that the 1911 directory will show a number of improvements over those of former years. He looks upon the volume as something in the line of good promotion work, also.

"One good advertiser in a community is worth more for promotion purposes than all it's millionaires, philosophers and philanthropists," he says. "He will tell the people and the world more about the place and bring to it more money and employment than all the others combined. A place is known more by its bustling men and its advertised business houses than by anything else. Who would have ever known of Stratford-on-Avon if it had not been for Shakespeare, the best advertised man who ever lived in England.

"A city that supports a good directory will give the same support and prosperity to all it's institutions; one who is looking for a location will judge wisely if he selects a city that has a well patronized city directory. It is an infallible evidence of intelligence, thrift and general success and prosperity. The standard of life in such communities is always high and the people all live well and prosper."

MEXICAN RIOT LIKE A SMALL BATTLE

**NOTHING FOR SCHOOLS;
ONLY FOR THE ROADS**

The committee on ways and means of the board of supervisors, to which was referred a communication from the Governor in relation to Act 356 of the Session Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act to Provide for Public Improvements," making inquiries as to whether or not the board of supervisors has any intention of building any of the five schools mentioned in said act, reported that the present revenue of the city and county is not sufficient to underwrite the build-

Would Leave Empire if Immigration Law Be Questioned.

The radical statements of the official were received with tumultuous cheers from the thousands who listened.

COURT DECISIONS GUIDE TO POLICY

ADMINISTRATION WILL BE INFLUENCED BY THEM IN THE FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A cabinet official announced to the Associated Press yesterday that the administration policy for the future regarding trust curbing legislation and actions directed against corporations would be based on the decisions of the Supreme Court in the recently concluded Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases.

Wickeraham Interrogated.
A resolution was presented in the house yesterday inquiring of the attorney-general what steps his department was taking, if any, to bring criminal prosecutions against the Tobacco Trust, to be based on the decision of the Supreme Court that the corporations allied had been operating in violation of the law.

GREAT RACE RESULTS IN DEATH AND INJURY

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The 500-mile auto race on the Speedway here yesterday, in which a number of the leading automobilists of the country participated, was marred by a succession of accidents and one death. S. P. Dickson, the mechanic attached to the crew of the Amplex racing car, was killed and the driver, Arthur Grenier, was seriously injured.

The powerful car was being driven at practically full speed when one of the front wheels loosened. The car plunged over, pinning the mechanic beneath it and throwing the driver out upon the track.

Previously, during the race, two collisions occurred and five persons were injured.

Brown, one of the principal contestants up to the time of the accident to the Amplex machine, had broken the world's record for one hundred and fifty miles, which had stood at two hours, two minutes and sixteen seconds, the record having been made on the Speedway here last year by Harroun in a Marmon car.

NOTHING UNPLEASANT.
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures
promptly but produces no unpleasant
after effects. It is the world's most
successful medicine for cramps in the
stomach, and for bowel complaints. For
sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith &
Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ONE POSSIBILITY OF NUANU WATER

Could Develop Electric
Power for Artesian
Wells.

DAM IS INSPECTED

Pollution of Reservoir
Is Slight Chance
of Danger.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Marston Campbell's often discussed proposal to utilize the water collected in Nuanu reservoir No. 4, referred to commonly as the "Nuanu dam," for the development of electrical power, to be applied to the pumping of artesian water for the domestic supply of the city, received a big boost yesterday when the members of the sanitary commission gathered on the reservoir's bank and discussed the danger possible from the use of the reservoir water for drinking and household uses.

The danger existing is not due to the building of the new reservoir. As a matter of fact, the new reservoir, being the largest and farthest away from the city of the Nuanu system, is less open to contamination than the three which preceded it, but nevertheless, in the opinion of some of the commission, there is always danger to the community so long as a large part of the city draws its water supply directly from mains fed from this reservoir.

The suggestion of the superintendent of public works is that the water be piped to the city and the big fall utilized for the development of electrical power. This power would be sufficient, in his opinion, to pump all the artesian water required for the city, while the Nuanu water could be utilized for irrigation and fire purposes. Enough surplus electricity would be available, according to the engineers, to trouble the capacity of the municipal electric lighting system, or to be sold to consumers.

To carry out Campbell's scheme would necessitate, of course, a double system of water mains, more artesian wells and additional pumping machinery.

Commission Inspection.

The sole attention of the sanitary commission was devoted to the great dam yesterday and various opinions were expressed upon it, its prominence in the Honolulu water system making it one of the most important features yet inspected by the commission.

"Of all the places that I have seen so far," said Doctor Currie, "I believe this is the most dangerous from the opportunities of disease to which it is open."

Commissioner Keller disapproved of it for the same reason adding some suggestions as to the remedy that might be applied.

"And as I said before," added Chairman Carter, "we are in the argumentative stages of our work and have not yet come to the conclusions. I might not accept the opinion of Doctor Currie; he might not accept mine."

Guard Inefficient.

The commissioners searched vainly for the guard they heard was stationed at the reservoir. Occasionally glimpses were got of a man who rambled around the dam, but he stayed consistently half-a-mile from the visiting party and Mr. Keller remarked that he might be the guard, but they had disproved his efficiency, anyway. He also remarked, that while standing on the ridge above the dam some time ago he had seen a number of boys swimming in the pool in Kanaha Valley from which the reservoir receives a large supply of water.

The most serious objection which the commission found, however, was the character of the country over which the reservoir's supply is drained. Chairman Carter explained that it had been the government's policy, at least while he was Governor, not to dispose of any land of the watershed mauka of the reservoir site and that doubtless the policy was being continued.

Doctor Currie called attention to the fact that the public road drained into the reservoir and showed how, for instance, a late arrival from the Orient, a cholera carrier, and of no cleaner habits than those which gave rise to the oriental hotbed of epidemics, could make contamination of the entire reservoir possible.

Element of Chance.

While such appears to be a remote chance, the commission for the time being looked at the magnitude of the results of such an action and did not figure out the mathematical ratio of chance in such an occurrence.

Commissioner Keller thought that typhoid would be the chief danger to which the reservoir was exposed. Doctor Currie advocated a purely artesian water system for the city, at which the chairman pointed out the great cost of pumping at the time when such a system was in effect.

The notes gathered on the valley trip have been filed away with the voluminous ones taken previously and await more mature discussion. The commission will resume its inspection of the reservoir this afternoon. Chairman Carter having become particularly interested in the living conditions in the city as he has seen them on former tours.

The first steel rails ever rolled in Australia recently were turned out by a New South Wales firm works.

LOST, STRAYED, NEARLY STOLEN

BUT BUILDING ORDINANCE
FINALLY APPEARS FOR
OFFICIAL ACTION.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The long-awaited building ordinance passed first reading last night, the supervisors having finally received it in printed form.

On Friday night the ordinance will be given a hearing, and it will be gone over section by section. On passing first reading a motion was made that the clerk be instructed to advertise a public hearing on the measure for tomorrow night. The public is invited, and it is hoped that those who are interested in having a good building ordinance adopted will be on hand.

The ordinance title reads: "An ordinance relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair and removal of buildings and other structures in the city and county of Honolulu."

The printed copy shown at last night's meeting contains 117 sections. It contains a list of fees for building permits. Work to cost more than \$100,000 will compel a fee of \$105, and five cents for each \$100 or fraction thereof in excess of \$100,000. The city and county is absolved from blame in case of accidents when a contractor is making use of a sidewalk.

Classes of Buildings.

There are definitions of the classes of buildings to be erected. First-class buildings are fireproof throughout; second class is the same as the first, except that the external and party walls may be of brick, stone, concrete, reinforced concrete or concrete blocks; third-class buildings are those having walls or floors constructed wholly or in part of lumber.

There is a schedule of standards for concrete, cast and wrought iron, steel, lime and steel. There are to be standard depths for foundations. Certain classes of materials, such as limestone, boiler cinders, plaster of paris, sulphate of lime, are prohibited as unsuitable.

There is a standard thickness for walls when reinforced concrete is used. No bay windows, balconies or porches shall be allowed to project over any public street or alley. All awnings and shades shall be at least eleven feet clear above the line of the curb level.

Making 'Em Safe.

Every building three stories or more in height shall be provided and equipped with a sufficient number of metallic fire escapes.

Provision is made for the construction of theaters in the most up-to-date and approved manner, so as to give the best safety to patrons. It provides for the necessary number of clear exits, stairways with handrails, etc.

No tenement built of wood shall be more than two stories in height.

An ordinance relating to sanitation and health was also passed first reading.

An ordinance was also presented by the attorney's department relating to a superintendent of garbage, the salary to be fixed by the supervisors. This was referred to a committee.

JAPANESE TRUST IN ROCK IS FREEZE-OUT

CONTRACTOR OFFERS TO PUT IN
CEMENT CURBING TO SAVE
SITUATION.

Hawaii has a rock trust.

It is not a laughing matter, however, odd as the term may sound, but an actuality with the Japanese behind it. The board of supervisors heard of it last night and they may have an opportunity of testing the truth of the bald statement when they begin to get figures for rock curbing to complete the Nuanu roadway.

Cyrus T. Green, who, with H. Hotel, were bondsmen for Pienao, the Portuguese contractor who fell down on the job after starting it, addressed a communication to the board yesterday, in which he declared that he had been drawn into the curbing matter innocently. He wishes to get out of the matter with honor to himself and Mr. Hotel, explaining that he made every endeavor to obtain the stone under the former contract and would have succeeded "if the road supervisors had not been so particular about the rock," he stated.

"The Japanese have the rock question in their hands and they are trying to form a trust and compel the country to pay more than the rock is worth."

"The former price of curbing never ran over fifteen cents per foot some dimensions as the requirements of this contract called for. Now, I was paying them twenty-four cents per foot for cutting and trimming stone and six cents for delivering. This left me one cent per foot for all my trouble. After I got started they started to quit and I finally told them I would give them the entire thirty-one cents which the county was paying me if they would go ahead and cut out the next 150 feet per day. They promised to get more men every day and I depended on them to do so. You know how miserably they have failed to carry out their agreement."

Mr. Green agreed to put in good concrete blocks for curbing the same size as called for in the original contract providing he is allowed four cents per foot for putting it in place and under the direction of the county engineer. The matter was referred to the road department.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. Get a bottle and be prepared for sudden attacks. It never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WORK ON BUILDINGS FOR PEARL HARBOR NAVAL STATION MAY START BEFORE LONG

Shortly after the new fiscal year opens, which is July 1, 1911, tenders may be called for by the navy department for the erection of buildings on the Pearl Harbor naval reservation.

The government has already asked for tenders on the steel structural work for many of the buildings, which include, machine, tool, shipfitters' and repair shops, the government believing that it would be able to get the best prices for most of the steel to be used in the buildings, thereby lessening the cost, or in other words, making the appropriations go further, than if left open to contractors who might not be able to get the lowest prices on steel.

The tenders for the construction of buildings will be for the materials, other than the steel girder, etc., and for erection of the structures.

There is a possibility that by November and December work on the buildings for the naval station will be under way and that some idea may be gained of the immensity of the undertaking. The dredging work on the bar, channel and harbor proper is now in the last stages of completion and according to the terms of the contract is to be finished next December. The channel and harbor will then be navigable to the battleships of the navy and the former tortuous channel will be almost straight or as nearly straight as the naval authorities desire.

There is a growing feeling here, however, that the Hawaiian Dredging Company will have other work to do after the great contract is completed, as after vessels have been taken up through the channel and into the harbor opposite the drydock, it may be found advisable to dredge other portions in order to provide for enlarged maneuvering areas.

The drydock will probably not be completed for a year and a half owing to the recent impediments found in the bottom of the drydock excavation. The struts of coral at the bottom will have to be pinned down to the clay formation underneath before pumping out of enclosed sections can be started.

POLITICAL STRINGS CAN NOT BIND WORK OF TERRITORIAL BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

Fred L. Waldron, a member of the board of immigration, states that he is unaware of any political promises made by the board or department whereby only Portuguese immigrants were to be brought into the Territory under the present appropriations of the legislature for that purpose.

"Referring to the published statements to the effect that the board of immigration was under political obligations," said Mr. Waldron yesterday, "to bring no more Russians to this Territory, I have reason to believe that the board recognizes no political 'strings' in any manner whatsoever. If such were the case, the results from our work would be the same as with the political road work, namely, invisible."

Dr. Victor H. Clark stated yesterday that the board of immigration had made no political promises in regard to the assisting of immigrants. Some promise had been made in regard to the Russians, but that was a matter for the whole board to consider. No action will be taken on any matter of importance until the arrival, about June 13, of Agent Campbell, who is now on his way here from London. Upon his report will be determined whether two or three thousand more Portuguese and Spaniards will be imported as plantation laborers or not.

TINHORN SPORTS ON THE LIKELIKE WERE PLAYED FOR SUCKERS BY A "GREENHORN"

According to reports in circulation, some of the "sure thing" gamblers who accompanied the week-end excursionists to Maui on Sunday returned sadder, if not wiser, men. Instead of shearing the lambs, the lambs sheared them and the tinhorn sports squealed, as that class of sports invariably do.

The gamblers, who rely more on crooked playing to secure their reward than any skill they have, and whose crooked work is so raw that it can only be used upon tipsy boys, took along a few bottles to make things

easy for them. Fortunately, they hit the flasks themselves rather freely, the result being that they were drunk and their supposed-to-be victims sober. Under the circumstances, they turned out the suckers and one of them was a two hundred when he landed on the soil of the Valley Isle, the two hundred being stowed away in the jeans of a "greenhorn" who had been "inveigled" into the game. The green one knew enough to keep his hand on his waist and declined to "give 'em another twirl."

And the fact that that two hundred was gone hurt. Hurt! Say, it was awful. And the roar; that could be heard half-way across the Molokai channel.

THE MYSTERY OF A PUBLIC OFFICE, OR WHO LOST THE CORRESPONDENCE?

The city attorney certainly ought to put his detective at work to find out why so much that is sent to him in the way of building ordinances and correspondence and such gets "lost." If necessary, give the detective an assistant, because the job will undoubtedly be a tough one.

It is really a mystery where some things can go. Last night, at the meeting of the board of supervisors, another baffler was reported. Correspondence sent from the Bishop Estate in January is not only lost, but lost so completely that even Milverton can not remember anything about it.

Perhaps there ought to be three detectives on the job.

FORMER GOVERNOR PATTS SUPERVISORS

OFFERS THEM ON TO WORK IN
SPITE OF CONTROVERSY—OPEN-
WORK HOUSES.

George R. Carter, chairman of the territorial committee on sanitation, shared honors with Mayor Eern on the data in the supervisors' assembly room last evening. The former Governor was quite at home on the data, and the mayor presented him to the supervisors at the conclusion of the business session, stating that Mr. Carter had come to speak on the sanitation situation.

"I just came down here tonight to show my interest in your building ordinance and sanitary measures," said Mr. Carter. "I am very glad indeed they have passed first reading. The building ordinance is of very great interest to the community as a whole, because at the present time there is no possible way to restrict the building of any structures desired to be erected by any present authority. There are people in the community who do not have regard for their own health or that of their neighbors."

He called attention to a very glaring instance, where a shack was being put up on King street on ground which was but recently drained, having formerly been a rice field. The sills were being laid directly on the ground, and he believed that the next flood would cover the floor with water. This would be very unsanitary.

"There are some features about buildings that are peculiar to the tropics, and particularly in the matter of ventilation," he added. "This is to prevent

the harboring of vermin and rats. An excellent suggestion has been made that one side of a building be left open, the side depending upon the whim of the owner. A rat may get through a lattice and a cat could not follow it. The rat feels bold when screened in this way. If left open, the rats would not make their home there. Rats carry yplague, and if they are kept down to the minimum it reduces the chances for an epidemic.

"I am very much pleased to see the smoothness with which your work runs. That is what inspired the early pioneers—smoothness in carrying out plans. No matter how you might disagree or be abused by the public, you are serving your fellow citizens. It lies with you to beautify and edify your city and make it a better and a better place in which to live."

The ex-governor's remarks were greeted with applause.

DEATH TAKES ONE MORE OLD HAWAIIAN

C. B. Maile, a well known figure during the latter part of the monarchy, died on Monday evening, at half-past six o'clock, of heart failure, and will be buried with honors on Sunday afternoon from the Silva Undertaking parlors, the exercises being under the direction of Hon. Samuel Dwight, president of the Hui O'iwi of which Mr. Maile had long been a member.

Mr. Maile figured in the monarchy during the Kalakaua reign, but passed out of prominence during that of Liliuokalani. He was one of the original stall holders of the fishmarket, and was one of the last of the oldtime Hawaiians to continue to hold a stall up to the present time.

DISCRIMINATION IS REPUDIATED

KAPIOLANI ESTATE NOT VICTIM
OF BOARD OF HEALTH
WITHOUT CAUSE.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Declaring the direct or inferred charges of discrimination against the Kapiolani Estate which John F. Colburn, the manager, has brought against the board of health to be utterly ridiculous, the latter body yesterday tabled the letter in which the charges were made, and the "discrimination" remains.

Mr. Colburn, according to a statement of the matter made to the board by President Mott-Smith at a meeting yesterday afternoon, had asserted that the board had acquainted itself with land titles along Kalihi Bay and had amended the fishing restrictions in such a way that all of S. M. Damon's property was excluded from them, while all that of the Kapiolani Estate was under ban.

With the use of a map, the president showed the board that the statements made were without any foundation of fact, and that all of the Damon property on the east side of the Kalihi Channel was included in the restrictions, his fish ponds there not being used.

Extension Really Needed.

Chairman George R. Carter of the sanitation commission, who, with several other members of the commission, was present, stated that after what they had witnessed along the shore and in the slaughterhouse district, which is drained into Kalihi Bay at this very point, he thought it would be better to extend the restrictions to the other side of the channel, where it originally included, as the sewage from Kalihi, as drained down by the streams and a-u-ways, was sufficient, in his estimation, to pollute the channel itself, as well as the mud flats.

It was decided, however, that as the powers of the board to impose such restrictions depended on the existence of an epidemic, it would hardly be able to legally renew the more extended boundaries of the restricted area, but that it was highly desirable, and in fact almost imperative, that they should remain as at present.

It now seems probable that another test case will be directed against the board of health by the Kapiolani estate in order, if possible, to have the courts set aside the restrictions and enable the estate to again derive revenue from the ponds along the coast. It is now the thirty-sixth day since the last case of cholera, and the restrictions will probably be continued until the sixtieth or eightieth day.

Actually "Requests."

A verbal request was received from Bert Lightfoot asking the permission of the board for bathing privileges for himself and associates in the harbor. It has not yet been acted upon.

The president explained the work that was being done under the new laws and exhibited the bulky pile of notes which represented the "sanitary code" now in course of preparation, as it looks at present. He explained that he was taking up the question of the slaughterhouses and working out regulations for their conduct and location, as the board is empowered to under the laws passed by the last legislature.

The features of these will be regulations (having the effect of law) determining the construction and location of slaughterhouses and abattoirs, limiting the distance from a slaughter house in which pig pens and similar things may be established, and denoting the construction for the pig pens themselves. The effect of the new laws, which are not yet complete, will be to place the Honolulu slaughtering system on a sanitary basis, something which has never yet been done.

Few other matters were taken up, the most important of them being the appointment of Doctor Hobby, Smith and Kalanokalani as a committee to take up some matters relating to the Kalihi Receiving Station, the first named being chairman.

SUGAR TRUST TO BE PROSECUTED; WICKERSHAM CASE

WASHINGTON, May 31.—It is announced today by the department of justice that the American Sugar Refining company, commonly known as the "sugar trust," will be prosecuted, following the decision of the Supreme Court in the cases against the Standard Oil and tobacco trusts.

The sugar trust is now the subject of an investigation to be based on a resolution introduced by Representative Hardwick of Georgia.

Attorney-General Wickersham today was called before the committee on expenditures in the department of justice and asked to explain some of his relations with the United States Steel Corporation. He testified that he had formerly been a legal adviser for the steel corporation, and, in addition, that he had received a fee for his services.

STORM KILLS FOUR.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—In a terrific storm here yesterday, following the fatal hot wave of the past week, four persons were killed and twenty were injured.

UNBURNED.

City Editor.—Here the cable says two trains collided and telescoped. How do you want it written?

Managing Editor.—Just say "Kaleidoscoped," and let it go at that. Briefly, you ought to know, is our motto.

ANOTHER AIR VICTORY.

ROME, May 31.—Aviator Beaumont arrived here today from Pian, winning \$20,000 for victory in the second stage of the Paris-to-Turin flight.

SUNSTAR THE WINNER.

EPSOM DOWNS, May 31.—Sunstar won the great English Derby here today.

REFUNDING MORTGAGE.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—A refunding mortgage of six hundred million dollars on the Great Northern and Burlington systems was announced today.

SAYS HE'LL DIE IN NATIVE LAND

Diaz Makes Prediction
as to Peace Before
Sailing.

AFFECTING PARTING

Madero Invites Federal
Soldiers to Join—
Fighting.

VERA CRUZ, June 1.—Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, Mrs. Diaz and their children, sailed from this port yesterday for France, via Havana, where it is possible Diaz will confer with General Reyes.

The ex-president was given an affecting and kindly farewell reception at the wharf by citizens, friends and soldiers, many of whom begged that he would soon return.

Strong Methods for Peace.

Diaz predicted that he would come back to his native land and end his days there. He declared that the present government must resort to his own methods to establish peace in the land.

No advance plans of the former president's trip to Europe have been given out, except that he will land at the port of Havre.

Issues Manifesto.

JUREZ, June 1.—General Madero yesterday issued a manifesto in which he invites the federal army to unite with the insurrecto party for the sake of peace.

It is announced here that four states have so far installed provisional governors appointed under the peace clauses by the Madero cabinet.

Fortress Blown Up.

MANAGUA, June 1.—The fortress of Laloma has been blown up by dynamite, a considerable loss of life resulting.

Not Much Like Peace.

CHIHUAHUA, June 1.—The federal army is completely in control in this city, which has been fortified. A force of rebels are stated to be approaching and a conflict is looked for.

SAN DIEGO, May 31.—Captain Vegas, an insurrecto, who was court-martialed for the murder of a Mexican, was today executed by a firing squad at Tia Juana.

IS NOT ALLOWED TO "FIRE THE CHIEF"

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Through a writ of prohibition, the police commission was yesterday prevented from meeting to take action on the dismissal of Chief of Police John Seymour.

Laurence Flaherty has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner O'Connell from the police commission, who stated Seymour was an enemy of labor.

Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Job Harriman of Los Angeles, the socialist attorneys, are in this city and have examined the wife of Johansen, one of the suspects in the Los Angeles dynamiting cases, Tveitmo and other McNamara witnesses.

RECIPROCITY NEXT; AFTER BRYAN'S SCALP

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The senate finance committee has concluded its hearings on the reciprocity measure, which will probably be voted upon next Wednesday.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, predicts that William Jennings Bryan will be repudiated by his party in the free wool controversy before the Democratic caucus to be held today.

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Thin Blood Means Failure

The man or woman whose blood is thin can not succeed. Rich, red blood means energy, courage, strong nerves, will power, the elements that go to make health and happiness. It means a large measure of success in life. Thin blood means debility, weak nerves, poor appetite, sleeplessness, conditions that so handicap the victim that failure is certain.

Whether the sufferer is a man engaged in business or a woman concerned with housekeeping or social duties, he or she will be unequal to the obligations imposed, behind in the day's work, helpless and hopeless as the burden of things left undone accumulates. You know plenty of such men and women. Do you recognize that the thin blood shown by their sallow complexions is largely responsible for their failure? ARE YOU ONE OF THEM? Do you realize the need of a better, healthier supply of blood? Read this enthusiastic statement of one who realized it in time.

Mrs. L. H. Litscher, of Dayton, Oregon, says: "My blood became thin and I was generally run down. My heart bothered me, my stomach was weak and I had no appetite. I was subject to dizziness and headaches and felt tired and without ambition. I was nervous and could not sleep well. The doctors said that I needed something to build me up but they never seemed to help me. It was not until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I found a medicine adapted to my case. The pills helped me in a few days. My appetite picked up and I grew stronger. By the time I had taken six boxes my blood was in good condition and I was cured. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for being restored to good health."

Thin blood, if neglected, will sooner or later result in serious illness. It may develop into persistent anemia, consumption, rheumatism, or it may result in a nervous disorder such as partial paralysis. The remedy is to build up the blood and there is no blood builder to compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A valuable booklet, "Diseases of the Blood," containing helpful information, will be sent upon request. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



WORK ALL THE TIME

A rented room is a good deal like interest; it works while the owner is "laying off" and it is as legitimate to rent a room and serve meals in a private house as it is to sell calico; a species of false pride is all that keeps rooms vacant. You are as justified in advertising "room with board" as you are in advertising property for sale or rent. The Advertiser publishes this class of ads. in the want column at five cents a line per insertion.

Mail your copy with the cash to the
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., LTD
POST OFFICE BOX 208 HONOLULU

SUMMER SCHOOL PLANS FULLY COMPLETED

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ISSUES NOTIFICATION OF SESSIONS.

At the office of Superintendent of Education W. T. Pope, employees were busy yesterday sending out notifications in regard to the summer school for teachers of the public schools which will be held under the auspices of the department, at the Normal school here during the six weeks starting on July and closing on August 15. Examinations will be on August 16, 17 and 18. The notice runs thus:

"The department of public instruction of the Territory of Hawaii has arranged to conduct a summer school in the Territorial Normal School in Honolulu for the purpose of improving the members of its teaching force, and other eligible persons, who wish to take the examinations required for teachers' certificates. This school will also give such other instruction as will train for principalship.

No Tuition Fee.

"The summer school is to be conducted for a period of six weeks during the months of July and August next. The present spring term closes June 23, and the summer school will begin July 3, continuing to August 15. The regular examinations offered yearly by the department will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 16, 17 and 18 respectively. This arrangement leaves a period of four weeks' vacation for the teachers in which they may rest and get settled in their assigned places before the beginning of the next school year which has been set for September 18, 1911.

"No tuition fee will be charged. All teachers who are in the employ of the department or who have been employed as teachers must be admitted. Candidates must be eighteen years of age. Candidates will be examined and certificates granted under the new rules of the department. Those attending the summer school will be given credit for this class record in the final examination.

Progressive Move.

"Last year the summer school was

organized by the department of public instruction and supported financially by a number of our citizens throughout the Territory. These people recognized the need of improvement in our public school system and cooperated with the department in making the first step a success; 112 persons successfully passed the examination and were granted certificates. We believe that progressive move on the part of the teachers had much to do with the legislature giving the public schools a liberal appropriation for teachers' salaries. The new school year will find these teachers being paid according to a very liberal schedule.

"The legislature also showed its confidence in the good work of summer schools by making an appropriation for a summer school for each year of this biennial period.

"This summer school will be very much along the lines of that of last year. Those teachers who completed a part of the work last year can finish the work this year. Those expecting to attend should present their names to the department for registration as early as possible. Regular attendance and thorough work are expected throughout the entire term.

Appointment of Teachers.

"The appointment of uncertificated teachers at the June meeting of the commissioners is with the understanding that such teachers will secure their certificates before the opening of school next September.

"The department has a booklet ready for distribution which contains extensive outlines of subjects that will be taught. These booklets will be useful to those attending the school as well as to those not attending who wish to look over the work somewhat before taking the teachers' examination. These can be obtained from the department on application."

A REMINDER.

Do not forget to take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting upon a trip. It can not be obtained on board the train or steamer and at this season of the year no one can tell when it may be required. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A statue of King Edward of England is to be erected at Cannes, France, where he so often stayed. The statue will be represented in yachting suit and cap. Sculptor Denys Puech will do the work.

KEIO TO PLAY FIRST GAME IN HONOLULU JULY FOURTH

Games to Be Played With Oahu League Teams
---Special Series With Saints---Al-Oahu Nine
May Be Arranged by A. L. Castle.

On the afternoon of July Fourth the baseball fans of Honolulu will be able to see the start of a series of games that will certainly be about the best ever played in the Hawaiian Islands. The Keio University players will begin their series with the Oahu League clubs, and, as an aside and as a feature proposition, will tackle the St. Louis combination later on.

The Keio are at present in the United States, and they have engagements that will keep them busy for some weeks to come. However, they will arrive in Honolulu early next month, and the first game will be played on the national holiday.

It is planned to have a series of games against the Japanese Athletics, the Portuguese Athletics, the Stars and the Native Sons of Hawaii. That sort of a program should appeal to the baseball fans, who all remember the Waseda series last year.

To Play Oahu League.

The four teams that are engaged in the Oahu League series will continue their good exhibitions for four more Sundays, and then, nine games having been played by each team, there will be an interval, when the Keio can meet the Oahu clubs and, afterwards, the St. Louis combination.

Saints vs. Keio.

There is a certain element of interest in the Saints and Keio series that appeals to the fans. We all know how the Saints traveled to Japan and put up a number of games that made the Keio look up and take notice. Now, when the Keio are said to have so wonderfully improved that the ordinary fan would not know them, it is good to hear that the old opponents are to meet once more on the diamond. The Saints will battle it out for the honor of Hawaii, and although Johnnie Williams is no longer on deck for the St. Louis team, there is no doubt that the boys from the well-known college will fight it out to the last gasp of the final inning in the third game.

Best Two Out of Three.

It is planned that the Saints and the Keio play a series of the best two out of three games, when the fights with the Oahu League are finished. It is met that it should be so; the Keio were beaten by the Saints last time, and the Nipponese feel that they should have another go at the St. Louis bunch.

The ordinary fans are beginning to be worked up over the proposition, and when the Japanese variety players arrive from San Francisco there will surely be some sport on the local diamond. The Waseda ball team did well when here last, but the Keio bunch are said to have the "goat" of the other Nipponese crowd when it comes to playing ball. Editor Onodera, the well-known sport of the Japanese Chronicle, is in communication with the manager of the

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POSTPONES HIS TRIP TO COAST

CHAIRMAN WOOD WAITING FOR
AN EXPOSITION SITE TO
BE CHOSEN.

San Franciscoans having failed to designate the location for their great Panama exposition in 1915, Secretary H. F. Wood of the promotion committee, who is also chairman of the board of commissioners for the Territory of Hawaii, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has postponed his departure for the Golden Gate. Furthermore, he has found that with a commissioner selected to represent each island there is never a working quorum in Honolulu, and only when a member from another island drifts into Honolulu will he be able to hold a meeting of the commission.

A meeting was to have been held last Monday, but there was not a quorum in the city. Mr. Wood has urged the commissioners to get together for an early meeting, and possibly by the first of the coming week such a meeting will be held. Chairman Wood may not have much to report as to the exposition in San Francisco, due to the fact that the San Franciscoans are still in the throes of selecting one of several good sites for the exposition.

"When they finally decide upon the location," said Chairman Wood yesterday, "we will be able to start the ball rolling here. I will then go to San Francisco, primarily to get in touch with their publicity committee, and, secondly, to arrange through that publicity committee to get in some good promotion work for Hawaii. Here is the one great opportunity that we can not let go by."

"The publicity committee will first of all look after our advertising. That is, the committee will see to it that Hawaii is conspicuous in all advertising matter that goes out to the world concerning the exposition, for we have been invited to participate in the exposition, and we intend to make an exhibit that will be remembered by the world, for the world will be in San Francisco in 1915."

"The publicity given Hawaii through their publicity committee will have to be followed up by our own promotion committee, and I sincerely believe that the time has now come when Hawaii will be able to enter upon the golden era of its tourist prosperity. What the Panama Canal will do for San Francisco will be reflected upon Honolulu, and Honolulu will also get direct results from the opening of the canal."

"For the next four years we should strain every point to make Hawaii known to every part of the world. It is the opportunity of a hundred years. We should do it in the four years to come what we would ordinarily map out for eight years. It is for this reason that I hope the community will continue to give us its moral and financial support, so that four years hence we may reap the reward that is due us by persistent advertising effort."

"I know for a fact that all the cities along the Pacific Coast intend to put forth their energies to the utmost, and will spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to advertise their own localities. Money will be no object. They will present a united advertising front, and we should do the same."

Chairman Wood will presently announce his subcommittee and get everything into working order.

LUMPS AND BUMPS WHERE NONE SHOULD BE

JAPANESE AMATEUR SMUGGLER
NIPPED YESTERDAY AT
THE OHIO.

The smuggling game is fascinating and has an army of players. Some of them are professional, but a large percentage are rank amateurs. It was one of the latter who got caught yesterday afternoon lugging a lot of silk goods ashore from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Chiyu Maru. He spent a wearisome night in a cell at the police station and will face a charge preferred by federal officials.

Although the customs officials have been extremely lenient with people, and have endeavored to believe that every man from town who went aboard a liner was on his honor not to violate Uncle Sam's customs laws, yet they have found, to their regret, that their confidence has been misplaced in a number of instances. This confidence has been utterly shaken when it comes to members of ship's companies, and crew and a large number of the officers of vessels calling here are under suspicion.

Ship's officers as well as members of the crews, have been caught in the act of smuggling, and as a result the collector of customs has instructed the inspectors to be on the alert, to be quick to search and prompt to jail. The lines are being drawn severely and where once only Orientals rested under suspicion, now the national lines have been wiped out and everybody is suspected.

There are no restrictions upon people going aboard steamers. In the case of Chinese, they are required to get special permission, but Japanese are not in the proscribed class and for that reason they have so far gone aboard and come ashore without being subjected to search. Yesterday afternoon a customs inspector had his suspicion directed toward a Japanese coming down the gangway. He was stopped, and the customs officer's hands passed over him. There were lumps and bumps not accounted for in anatomy.

When subjected to a closer investigation he was found to have a quantity of stolen goods stacked around him. The silk was raw and so was his smuggling. He was immediately turned over to the harbor police officer and booked at the police station against the name of the collector of customs. His name is Hagama.

FOUR POLO TEAMS HAVE FINE GAMES

BIG CROWD OF MEN AND PONIES
DOWN AT MOANALUA—
NEW MOUNTS.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Fourteen polo players and twenty-six ponies were down at Moanalua yesterday afternoon. The day was a fine one for the king of games, and quite a number of town people went down in automobiles to see the practice matches.

Four teams were made up and, while No. 1 played No. 2, there were, later on, some periods played by Nos. 3 and 4. The polo field was in excellent condition, and the beauty of the place is always commented upon by those who make the trip down to Squire Damoa's estate.

After the practice games there was a meeting of the polo club, and at it G. Porter was elected secretary of the organization. Other matters were also attended to and then the homeward journey was started.

The first game yesterday was played between teams headed by Lieutenant Rogers and Lieutenant Andrews. The former had with him C. Lucas, Arthur Jones and B. Sumner. Lieutenant Andrews had on his side R. McCortt, W. Rycroft and U. Lemon. The periods played were of six minutes' duration and at the finish it was seen that Lieutenant Rogers' team had won by a score of 3 goals to 1.

The other two teams were captained by Walter Dillingham and Sam Baldwin, respectively. Dillingham had with him George Denison, R. Atkinson and Henry Damon. On the other side were, besides Baldwin, G. Porter, R. Shingle and W. Rycroft. The last named had plenty of practice yesterday.

The team, led by Walter Dillingham, looks very strong on paper, and it turned out to be so when actually playing. Sam Baldwin's team went down in defeat by 3 goals to 1.

Dillingham, Denison and Baldwin played brilliant polo, and the other players also showed up well. The Oahu men are getting into good trim and the other teams from the outside islands will have to do better than ever in order to have a chance of winning the championship of the Territory.

There will be another practice at Moanalua tomorrow afternoon, and judging by the way the players are turning out there should be a full muster around about four-thirty or so.

"Bob" Shingle tried out a new pony yesterday; the mount hails from Ahui-manu, and has pace. Arthur Jones, manager of the Leilehua Ranch, also had a new pony to try out. The miniature horses are all shaping up well, and as the lack of mounts that somewhat bothered the club in the past has been overcome, there will be some great battles in August.

The polo field at Kapiolani Park is coming along well and next year there should be many a fine game played there.

BOOSTER KNOCKING MARINE GAMBLING

The success of the special excursion to Maui in the Likelike is responsible for a second attempt and plans are now being made for a similar trip in the same boat for a week-end excursion over July 2 to Kauai.

Before this is done, however, the Public Service Association, of which Prof. W. A. Bryan is secretary, assisted by the Civic Federation and other bodies, will attempt to have gambling on the interisland ships stopped. Gambling marred the last Likelike excursion to Maui, which gives incentive to those who are planning the next one to get rid of the evil, and as it is looked upon by others in the same light, the effort will probably succeed.

While it is claimed that enough evidence has been gathered to drive a number of the professional ship gamblers from the Territory, no details of the campaign to do so have been divulged, but it is presumed that it will be done with the assistance and cooperation of the Inter-Island Steamship Company.

Professor Gilmore of the College of Hawaii and the Civic Federation, will accompany the July Kauai excursion, as will President Sedgwick of the Hands-Around Club; W. A. Bryan of the Public Service Association and James A. Wilder of the Boy Scouts.

There was a demand yesterday for tickets for the next excursion, with the result that quite a number of applications were made for membership in the Civic Federation, the 100,000 Club and the Trail and Mountain Club, as members of any organization that is of public service pays a lower fare and has exceptional privileges on the three dollar week-end excursions. Those who do not assist in supporting in any way one or more of the public service clubs or organizations pay a three dollar and a half fare, and this entitles them only to lower dock accommodations. The excursions are conducted mainly to educate young men and others as to the advantages and beauties of Hawaii that they may be of service to others.

JUST WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that its name implies. There has never been a case reported of cramp colic, cholera morbus or dysentery where this remedy was used that it did not give prompt relief. It is as good for the child as for the adult and all danger from cholera infantum will be avoided if this medicine is promptly administered. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Parliamentary returns show that 10,300 persons in the United Kingdom have incomes exceeding \$25,000 a year. They paid an income tax for 1910 upon \$250,000,000.

MODEL FARM FOR BISHOP ESTATE

EXPENSIVE DAIRY BUILDINGS
FOR KANEHAMEHA SCHOOLS
TO BE BUILT.

Contracts will be signed today by the Bishop Estate and Contractor Chapin for the construction of a concrete farm building at the Kanehameha Schools, to cost \$19,000. The plans for this latest addition to the group of buildings in which instruction work of the school is being carried on have been prepared after considerable study and work, and are expected to be the most up to date of their kind in the islands.

The reports of federal and state experimental stations have been studied and notes taken from their construction in order to determine the best method of arranging the building. These notes have been modified to the local climate. The plans were prepared by James L. Young of the Lord-Young Engineering Company, and were completed before the legislature convened, but the finishing touches to them and the negotiations for the construction have just been completed.

The building will be constructed in the form of a square horseshoe, if there is such a thing, with the two ends pointing towards Agricultural Lane. At the extreme end of one of these wings will be the milk room, adjoining the stalls for the cows, which will occupy the greater part of that wing. Behind this, occupying half of the shortest of the three wings, will be the feed room, and, following that, the harness rooms, sheds for washing the carriages and the sheds for the carriages themselves, the manual implement room and space for every other departmental adjunct to the agricultural or dairy farm. The "yard" formed between the wings will be macadamized.

Drainage has been an important question, thoroughly worked out. The building will be situated on a knoll, affording a sufficient grade to carry off all this, assisted by a complete system of concrete drains and basins.

In this building the present agricultural course will be expanded in proportion to the increased opportunities offered. The boys will be required to dress in dairy apron while milking, and the great tenet of modern dairying, cleanliness in handling the milk, will be even more thoroughly instilled than it is now. The care of the animals will have abundant illustration in the increased means to do so, and experiments in feeding are expected to be made.

POLICE ASSAULTED IN AN OPIUM DEN

KOREAN OFFICER KICKED AND
BEATEN AND STABBED WITH
SCREWDRIVER.

Caught in an opium den in a tenement at the corner of Smith and Pauahi streets, Special Officer John Woo, Korean interpreter on McDuffie's staff, was yesterday shot in and viciously assaulted by a Korean and two Chinamen. Breaking away from them after a hard struggle and making his escape from the building, he fell at the foot of the stairway and was stabbed in the back with a screwdriver by one of the Chinamen, but beyond a slight flesh wound the blow did him little injury. Numerous bruises on other portions of his body testify to his experience.

He had been detailed by Chief McDuffie to hunt up a Korean by the name of Chun Tai Kuen, accused by Chinese of a crime against nature, an offense so flagrant that it was becoming common gossip, the police fear that it might result in trouble between the Chinese and Koreans.

Chun speaks Chinese and lives entirely among them and, indeed, can hardly be told apart from that of his adopted race. Upon hearing the stories in circulation about him, the chief told Woo to locate him, find out how long it had been since he had been working and arrest him as a vag if possible. Woo did so, locating him yesterday in the tenement named, where the man had gone to smoke opium.

The officer spoke to the man, learned what he wanted and in obedience to his orders placed him under arrest.

At this moment two Chinamen, Ah On and Ah Hu, made a rush for the door, shut it, and the next moment the officer found himself on the floor with the three men on top of him. He struggled out from under, the Korean kicking him repeatedly about the stomach. Woo, who was unarmed, retaliated, and in fighting his way to the door, caught his countryman assailant on the mouth, knocking out two teeth. He managed to break loose, and finding the door unlocked rushed downstairs. As he reached the yard he fell and was again set upon by the three men, Ah On striking at him with a short screwdriver, which he had picked up in the chase. Woo again fought them off and made his way to the street, where he secured help and returned with reinforcements.

Another Korean, the only other occupant of the den at the time, corroborates the officer's story and the three men accused give very unsatisfactory explanations. Woo's bloody shirt and the screwdriver are being held in evidence and the three will be charged with assault on an officer. The more serious charge against the Korean will be investigated and if found to be substantially true he will probably be at once charged with the offense.

BORROWING.

Washington Star—"It's a great mistake to borrow trouble."

"Well," replied Mr. Chuggins, "there seems to be a disposition to curtail the chance of your borrowing it. They always make you pay cash for an automobile."

BAR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL SESSION

OLD OFFICERS REMEMBERED WITH
UNANIMOUS VOTE—TWO
PORTRAITS.

The Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands held its annual meeting yesterday in the Judge building and re-elected its officers by a unanimous vote on one ballot cast by Secretary Dickey, which included himself, in a judicial manner which charmed all of those who escaped any nominations.

It was A. L. O. Atkinson who seized the first opportunity (it was a warm one) to nominate at one fell swoop "all the present officers," and the nominations were seconded by W. O. Smith and George A. Davis as quickly as possible and the nominations closed before President D. L. Withington could take breath.

Mr. Anderson made a comprehensive report upon the securing of fine portraits of former Chief Justice Hartwell and former Justice, now Governor, Theodore Wores and cost \$1000 without the frames. They were on exhibition in the meeting room and were the center of interest. After the meeting they were locked up in a vault and will be presented to the court later.

Three Resignations.

Letters were received from a number of absent ones regarding their membership in the association. Attorney Fleming, now in Shanghai, wrote that he thought he had resigned, but was not sure. He desired to do so. Messrs. Derby and Dunn declared they did not wish to continue as members, being out of the Territory, except it be as honorary members without dues. The resignations of all three were accepted. There is no provision in the bylaws for such non-paying membership.

A report was made on the preparation for the annual dinner of the association, to be held in the University club next Saturday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Three short papers, instead of one long paper, will be read. Judge Clemons will deal with the question of "Uniform Laws"; Chief Justice Robinson will handle the problems of "Changes in Judicial Procedure," while Attorney-General Lindsay will deal as pleasantly as possible with the "Code of Legal Ethics."

Balance on Hand.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$573.74 and a lot of delinquent dues to collect. One of the delinquents was Hon. A. L. Castle, member of the legislature and tenor's champion, and as he was sitting right opposite there was a general laugh at his expense. City Attorney Cathcart was another, who has been delinquent for a long time, the treasurer stating that he had sent out notices to all the delinquents and some had not answered. Probably the notices to Mr. Cathcart have been "lost."

Mr. Davis made a strong argument to just "request" these members to pay up and let it go at that. Others seemed to think it was not fair for some to pay their dues and others to enjoy all the privileges and not pay. However, the treasurer was instructed not to threaten them with expulsion this time.

An effort was made to change the name of the association to the Hawaiian Bar Association. This was amended by Mr. Anderson to read Hawaiian Bar Association, and seconded by Castle. There was a long discussion, in which Atkinson, Davis and Judge Clemons opposed any change. The amendment was lost by a vote of ten to nine, while the original motion was lost on the vote of four in favor, when it would take fourteen to carry it.

Arthur G. Smith was elected to membership.

CERTAIN KAU DITCH WILL BE COMPLETED

"The Kau ditch will be built, that is certain," said Ed Pollitz, the San Francisco capitalist and one of the largest owners in the Hutchinson plantation company, Kau, Hawaii, and one of the promoters of the proposed Kau ditch.

"The ditch measure will probably be a fact and it is certain when that is passed that there will be a Kau ditch."

Mr. Pollitz leaves for Kahului tomorrow evening on the Claudine and will then cross Maui to Lahaina where the experts of the planters are investigating a new sugar extracting process in which he is extremely interested. From there he will cross over to Hawaii and will make a tour of the Hutchinson plantation properties.

PLANS BIG PROJECT FOR HOMESTEADERS

John T. McCrosson, who has gone to Washington to look after the Kau ditch bill, completed the plans for a big homesteading project on Lanai before he left. It is thought that within a short time the Lanai Company will throw open some 10,000 acres to homesteaders and that this will be a feature in the developing of the island.

The company estimates that there are about 40,000 acres of good land and the homesteading system is intended to cover one-fourth of this. McCrosson is anxious to get the project working and is expected to make an announcement when he returns. Preference is to be given to American citizens and those who expect to make their homes permanent there. The water will be available at a very low rate and a good interisland service is being planned for the transportation of passengers and freight as soon as there is enough of it to warrant. The land will be almost free and clear title will be given by the company.

IS IT INVASION OF PARDONING POWER?

SUPREME COURT WANTS SOME
MORE ARGUMENT ON CUM-
MINS REFUND ACT.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The supreme court yesterday notified Attorney General Alexander Lindsay that it desired further argument in the John A. Cummins case on the question as to whether or not set 144, under which the legislature granted \$5000 as a remission of the fine paid by Cummins, was not an invasion of the pardoning power. The court desires to hear views on the question whether the legislature, in enacting the measure refunding the money, has not attempted to assume the pardoning power which under the organic act lies wholly with the Governor. Cummins pleaded guilty to misprision of treason and was sentenced to serve a term in prison and to pay a fine of \$5000. The jail sentence was remitted and after several years of agitation on the part of Cummins the legislature, at its recent session, decided that he should be repaid the \$5000. Territorial Auditor Fisher refused to make out a warrant for the amount, he, presumably, acting on the advice of the Governor, over whose veto the legislature passed the act.

Sues Administrator.

Miss Emilie L. D'Herby of New York is still seeking that \$68,450 which she claims the late Col. Samuel Norris, for many years owner of the Kahuku ranch at South Kona, owed her. Through Attorneys Magoon & Weaver she has started suit in the circuit court against George O. Hewitt, as administrator of the Norris estate, for \$32,000 and interest at six per cent thereon since September 13, 1893.

Miss D'Herby alleges that on the date mentioned Samuel Norris delivered to her in New York, two promissory notes for \$16,000 each, payable after his death, with interest at the rate stated. Norris died on July 14 last and Administrator Hewitt advertised for creditors to file their claims. The D'Herby demand for \$68,000 odd, represented by the sum total of the two notes and interest, was rejected by the administrator on April 24 last, so plaintiff has asked for a jury trial.

Shortly prior to his death Norris deeded his valuable ranch at Kahuku to his foreman for a consideration of \$100, the deed being witnessed by Hewitt and several others. The generally accepted value of the ranch is \$100,000.

The relations of the late Samuel Norris and Miss D'Herby were more or less fully exploited at the time of a suit fought through the Hawaiian courts some time back when the New York woman sued for a large sum on account of money she alleged she had advanced to the rancher. Incidentally she asked for damages for breach of promise of marriage. Her claim on that occasion was ruled upon adversely by the territorial supreme court. It was asserted that Miss D'Herby had "staked" Norris when he came West to seek a fortune. The rancher's defense was that the claimant was an impostor.

White Slave Case Postponed.

George C. Bertram's prosecution under the white slave act will not be started for at least ten days. The case was called in the federal court yesterday morning and Bertram's attorney asked for an additional ten days for his client to plead. Judge Clemons allowed this. Meanwhile Bertram is out on bonds of \$2000, put up by two sureties. Bertram is the first white man in the Territory to face a trial under the white slave act recently enacted by congress.

Charlie Ah Mau, who was indicted by the grand jury on a felony charge, and who, when brought here from Kauai, pleaded not guilty, changed his plea in the federal court yesterday on the advice of his attorney, Leon M. Straus, to one of guilty. During the trial on the island of Kauai, wherein Bertram was charged with a felony, Charlie Ah Mau took the witness stand and testified as to his own relations with the Japanese girl mentioned in the action, who herself is under indictment for alleged perjury. Sentence on Charlie Ah Mau will be pronounced later.

Must Pay on Notes.

Second Judge Whitney of the circuit court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Edgar Henriques versus Chris. J. Willis, defendant, and City and County Auditor James H. Bicknell, as garnishee, finding that Willis is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of \$979.09 and attorney's commissions and costs, by reason of the defendant's failure to pay three promissory notes. Willis is an assistant engineer in the employ of the city and receives \$150 per month, for which reason Auditor Bicknell was named in the suit so that the defendant's salary can be garnished.

James W. A. Redhouse is suing for a divorce from Emma Redhouse. As the latter is supposed to be at McCook, Redwillow county, Nebraska, Judge Robinson yesterday ordered that papers be served on her there notifying her that the hearing will be held on July 31. Mary Aki has asked for an order against Frank Aki that he show cause why he has not paid her \$30 a month alimony in connection with a suit for separation.

Alleged desertion Hans Isen has started suit in the circuit court against Henry Isen for divorce. They have four children.

SUPREME COURT AMENDS RULE.

The supreme court of the Territory has amended rule three by inserting a new paragraph as follows:

"3A. As to cases of reserved questions. In cases in which a single question has been reserved the party maintaining the affirmative shall, for the purposes of this rule, be regarded as the appellant, and his opponent as the appellee. So also where there are several questions and the one party has the affirmative as to all of them. Where several questions have been reserved as to which a party maintains the affirmative as to some of them and the negative as to others, the plaintiff (or petitioner or movant) shall be regarded as the appellant and the defendant (or respondent) as the appellee, unless upon application to the court, a special order shall be made."

WAR SECRETARY EXPLAINS THINGS

WRITES TO SENATE COMMITTEE
WHY TROOPS WILL QUAR-
TER IN HONOLULU.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The first step toward establishing an infantry post, instead of a cavalry post, in the Hawaiian Islands, was taken by the passage by the senate on May 16 of Senator Warren's bill authorizing the change in construction of barracks and other necessary buildings for mobile troops in Hawaii, says the Army and Navy Register of May 20. According to the original plan, the war department arranged for the construction of a cavalry post, some fifteen miles from Honolulu, on a large tract of land which was regarded as suitable for the purpose. The funds for this purpose were appropriated by congress in 1908 and 1910, and there is available an appropriation of \$600,000. The situation and the intention of the war department have been explained in a communication to the chairman of the committee of appropriations of the senate by the secretary of war, as follows:

When the above provisions of law were obtained, it was expected to construct a cavalry post to accommodate regimental headquarters and two squadrons of cavalry on the reservation known as the Waianae-uka reservation, now known as Schofield Barracks. Recent developments have indicated that cavalry is more urgently needed on our southern frontier than in Hawaii, and it is known that it can be more economically maintained in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico than in Hawaii. This has led to the determination to reduce the number of mounted troops and increase the number of infantry serving in Hawaii.

With the exception of the four-company post at Fort Shafter, the only accommodations for troops of the mobile army stationed in Hawaii consist of inexpensive cantonments (frame huts) erected at Schofield Barracks. By reason of the necessity which exists for replacing this type of construction at intervals, it has been decided to defer sending the remainder of the permanent peace garrison to Hawaii until quarters of a permanent nature can be erected for its accommodation. The style of post existing in the United States and heretofore constructed in our insular possessions consists of detached buildings with the necessary walks, drives, grounds, water supply, sewers and heating and lighting plants. The cost of upkeep of such posts is a very large item in the appropriations for the support of the army.

If, as in other nations, barracks were erected in large towns, where use could be made of the water and sewage facilities, walks, streets, etc., a great deal of this expense would be avoided. Quarters for officers need not be constructed, the officers being allowed commutation of quarters and required to provide their own quarters in the city in which the troops are garrisoned. Thus another large item of expense (for building, furnishing and maintaining officers' quarters) can be largely reduced.

The government owns, in the city of Honolulu, the greater portion of a tract known as the barrack lot. This tract offers a suitable location for the erection in a single building of accommodations, exclusive of officers' quarters, for three regiments of infantry. That part of the barrack lot owned by the government is irregular in shape. To enable the war department to carry out the plan of quartering troops in a single barrack building, it will be necessary to acquire certain adjoining property within the same city block. Should only such additional land as is indicated in red on the enclosed blue print be purchased, similar accommodations to those above mentioned can be constructed for one regiment and two battalions of infantry.

In order that either of these plans may be carried out, authority of law is necessary for expending the amount heretofore appropriated for a cavalry post for the erection of infantry quarters and for the requirement of the additional land required.

ALL OAHU COAST BATTERIES NAMED

WAR DEPARTMENT GIVES THEM
NAMES OF DEAD
GENERALS.

The names of three generals of the American army have been perpetuated by the war department in orders issued at Washington on May 6, 1911, by naming Oahu batteries after them. Under the provision of paragraph 501, army regulations, 1910, names of sea-coast batteries are announced as follows:

On the Fort Kamehameha Military Reservation, Battery Hahnebrunck, in honor of Brig-Gen. Henry C. Hahnebrunck, U.S.A., who died December 17, 1910.

On the Fort De Russy Military Reservation, Battery Dudley, in honor of Brig-Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., who died January 9, 1911.

On the Fort Armstrong Military Reservation, Battery Tiernon, in honor of Brig-Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., who died March 30, 1910.

Battery Selfridge at Fort Kamehameha was named shortly after Lieutenant Selfridge lost his life in an aviation experiment at Fort Myer with one of the Wright brothers.

Battery Harlow at Fort Ruger, was named when the battery was completed more than a year ago.

H. M. Robinson, Tod Ford and Freeman Ford of Pasadena have sold their 600-acre citrus farm near Phoenix, Arizona, known as the Pan-American farm, to a syndicate of Belgian capitalists. There are 3500 birds on the farm.



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The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

These are also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

LUCAS PUT IN LOW BID ON PLANTERS' JOB

With a bid of \$22,222 for the building of a new laboratory for the Hawaiian Planters' Association, Jack Lucas was lowest when the tenders were opened at H. L. Kerr's office yesterday. The bids were as follows:

Honolulu Planning Mill (Lucas), \$22,222. Time, 100 working days.

G. D. Hadley, \$22,500. Time, to October 3, 1911.

Pacific Engineering Company, \$22,950. Time, 150 days.

Fred Redward, \$23,450. Time, 160 days.

E. P. Chapin, \$24,500. Time, 160 days.

Lord Young Company, \$25,950.50. Time, 160 days.

Samuel Evans, \$27,200. Time, 160 days.

TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN A. DEBODERATION DAY EVENT

NEWARK, New Jersey, May 20.—Colonel Roosevelt today delivered the principal address at the unveiling of the Lincoln memorial statue, a feature of the Deboderation Day program.

CITIZENS UNITE WITH WAR VETERANS IN DECORATING GRAVES OF THEIR DEAD

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

No more remarkable and impressive Memorial Day service was held in the United States than the one which took place in Honolulu, under the auspices of First Geo. W. De Long Post No. 45, Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R., yesterday.

In no other city of the Union were so many different races present at the solemn and inspiring service and in no other section over which waves the Stars and Stripes could conditions have been more noteworthy than here, in the land of perpetual spring.

Again, in no other part of the Union is there such a profusion of varied and wonderful flowers, fitting decorations for the graves of the unforgettable men who fought so nobly to retain the Union when its cohesion was threatened and whose arms secured for the negroes the priceless gift of liberty for all time, wherever the flag of this country waves in token of sovereignty.

As adding further to the unique nature of the service was the fact that the orator of the day, Hon. Charles A. Cottrell, collector of United States internal revenue, is a member of that race variety whose present possibilities are due to the victory of union arms.

Doubly Noteworthy.

To render the occasion more than ever memorable it is worthy of note to recall that this forty-third memorial day service took place in the year which is commemorated by the fact that it is the fiftieth anniversary since the war between the States broke out.

Those who attended at the burial ground, who made the annual pilgrimage with the veterans to the Nuuanu graveyard and heard Mr. Cottrell speak, must have been struck by the extremely fitting choice made by the committee of arrangements of an orator whose lofty thoughts, pleasing diction and splendid choice of words amply proved that, in emancipating the negro race a service was rendered, not alone to that race but to mankind, which must have a vast influence upon the progress of the country.

In rendering homage to the sleeping ones of the nation, Mr. Cottrell, briefly and unobtrusively and very fittingly, referred to the attainments of his emancipated race in the comparatively brief period since it obtained its freedom as one great, if a secondary, result of the civil war. The facts and figures which he quoted to that quiet crowd there among the graves of the departed heroes told eloquently of what the negroes have accomplished. Moreover they are an indication of what the race can do and of what it will perform and it is certain that their deep significance was not lost on the audience.

Remarkable Audience.

That audience was duplicated nowhere else in any other city, town, or village in any State or Territory. Among the several hundred interested persons who listened to the remarks of the negro orator were Americans, Britishers, Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Russians, Spaniards and members of other races. All of these have come here to enjoy, under the flag of the United States, that freedom and that unity for which the Grand Army of the Republic fought.

Even the parade of yesterday, which preceded the actual ceremonies at the flower-bedecked graveyard, was of a nature which was seen in no other part of the United States. This was observable from the moment of the preparations for the formation on King street, near the capitol grounds.

First there marched upon the ground the members of the First Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, under command of Col. C. W. Ziegler. In their khaki uniforms, which bespoke good usage and excellent service, the men, many of them natives of these Islands, presented a fine, upstanding appearance and all appeared to be imbued with the solemnity of the occasion.

Department Pleases.

Quickly following them the Hawaiian band, clothed in white uniforms, appeared on the scene and took their station at the head of the guardsmen. The Kamehameha cadets, in their neat uniforms of gray with black stripes, came down on two special cars from the school and formed into line with the precision which told of capable instruction. They shouldered their arms like veterans and their manner of carrying themselves, and their general deportment, pleased the critical eye.

A carriage containing the orator of the day, Hon. Charles A. Cottrell and Rev. David Cary Peters, who was to pronounce the benediction at the ceremony, was placed next to the cadets. This carriage was put at the disposal of the committee by W. A. Bowen, and that patriotic citizen himself acted as driver. Behind the vehicle came the members of the Improved Order of Redmen, whose shades of startling red shone brilliantly upon their less gorgeous uniforms.

The Redmen acted as escorts to a tall, thin man who contained eighteen men whom the whole of Hawaii delights to honor—Grand Army veterans, who in the twilight of life remember with tear and who themselves formed a portion of that army whose history is deathless, though its members must take their places in the silent halls inhabited by the great majority.

The Honored Veterans.

In this conveyance, escorted by those whose secret society is named for the

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis U. S. of A.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

No more remarkable and impressive Memorial Day service was held in the United States than the one which took place in Honolulu, under the auspices of First Geo. W. De Long Post No. 45, Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R., yesterday.

In no other city of the Union were so many different races present at the solemn and inspiring service and in no other section over which waves the Stars and Stripes could conditions have been more noteworthy than here, in the land of perpetual spring.

Again, in no other part of the Union is there such a profusion of varied and wonderful flowers, fitting decorations for the graves of the unforgettable men who fought so nobly to retain the Union when its cohesion was threatened and whose arms secured for the negroes the priceless gift of liberty for all time, wherever the flag of this country waves in token of sovereignty.

As adding further to the unique nature of the service was the fact that the orator of the day, Hon. Charles A. Cottrell, collector of United States internal revenue, is a member of that race variety whose present possibilities are due to the victory of union arms.

To render the occasion more than ever memorable it is worthy of note to recall that this forty-third memorial day service took place in the year which is commemorated by the fact that it is the fiftieth anniversary since the war between the States broke out.

Those who attended at the burial ground, who made the annual pilgrimage with the veterans to the Nuuanu graveyard and heard Mr. Cottrell speak, must have been struck by the extremely fitting choice made by the committee of arrangements of an orator whose lofty thoughts, pleasing diction and splendid choice of words amply proved that, in emancipating the negro race a service was rendered, not alone to that race but to mankind, which must have a vast influence upon the progress of the country.

In rendering homage to the sleeping ones of the nation, Mr. Cottrell, briefly and unobtrusively and very fittingly, referred to the attainments of his emancipated race in the comparatively brief period since it obtained its freedom as one great, if a secondary, result of the civil war. The facts and figures which he quoted to that quiet crowd there among the graves of the departed heroes told eloquently of what the negroes have accomplished. Moreover they are an indication of what the race can do and of what it will perform and it is certain that their deep significance was not lost on the audience.

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Grand Army who have gone before. From their marble-topped graves there seemed to come a glorious memory of bold, true soldiers, who hugged danger in war that the Union might be safe and the shackles of slavery be unloosed.

In the center of the plot, immediately forward of one of the old-time cannons, the Stars and Stripes hung at half mast. "Twas only an old bit of bunting but it brought the tears to the eyes of the aged veterans as they saluted it. Thousands of their comrades in arms had shed their best blood for it and, upon the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the civil war, they could not gaze on its stars and stripes without moistened lids.

Take Their Places.

As the veterans made their way to chairs which had been placed for them the post flag was laid upon the stone which marks the last resting place of Louis Adler, who served in Co. A, Sixth Cavalry Volunteers, and who died in 1905. The band formed at right angles to the veterans, the firing party from Company F of the First Infantry lined up behind the ancient cannon while the Sons of Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans completed a square by taking seats between the veterans and the infantry. A platform for the orator of the day and for a few specially invited persons, including Governor Frazier, was erected under a tree whose wide-spreading branches afforded a grateful shade from the sun. Not a drop of rain fell during the whole of the ceremonial at the cemetery.

Appropriately enough, the program at the graveyard was opened by the Hawaiian band playing a dirge as those who were to take part proceeded to their allotted places. Post Commander La Pierre then read passages from the ritual recalling experiences of the past and pledging their loyalty to their country and their flag. Chaplain P. W. Rider offered up a prayer and Master Harvey Smith recited Lincoln's address at Gettysburg. This was followed by the rendition of "The Holy City" by the band, after which Acting Adjutant Fred Turrill read the roll-call of the dead who never more will answer to human voices.

Graves Are Decorated.

It fell to the lot of Officer of the Day E. A. Strout to perform the loving task of decorating the graves. First he placed thereon marigolds, whose vivid yellow stood startlingly forth upon the cold white marble of the tombstones. A profusion of lilies, purple asters and other blossoms were put in place until the tombs were flower-enriched. Finally, upon the cannon's frowning mouth, a wreath of marigolds was put, mute eloquence of that peace which reigns between the United States and all other nations.

"Salute the dead!" was the next order. Quick and startling was the sound of the firing by Company F. The aged veterans, nearing the end of the line of life, sat with bowed heads while the volleys recalled to them the many times they had heard the muffled sound on fields of battle and the occasions when they had paid the last farewell to comrades in arms who offered up their lives that the Union might remain cemented.

Following the salute came "taps." At the slow, mournful notes of the bugle died away Post Commander La Pierre introduced "Hon. Charles A. Cottrell, a friend and fellow citizen, who has kindly consented to give us an oration on this occasion."

Negro Orator Is Eloquent.

Standing bareheaded in the sun the talented representative of the race that was emancipated said:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Spanish War Veterans, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I am unable to fully express the honor I feel at being invited to address you on this occasion. When your committee's chairman, Colonel Greene, extended the invitation, I was tempted to decline—so conscious was I of my limited ability. That I did not do so, may be attributed to my belief that no member of my race variety should ever hesitate to pay tribute to the memory of the gallant heroes, both living and dead, who fought for the Union during the civil war. I deem it an honor as well as a privilege to speak here and now, for I regard the present possibilities of my race as due to the victory of Union arms.

"We breathe today the atmosphere of a glorious epoch. We hold reverent communion with its loftiest spirits. Sacredly conspicuous in the calendar of the nation is this day of remembrance and reverence, when old age and youth standing in the edifice of a great history, bow in homage to its greatest heroes.

"We are gathered today in this beautiful but quiet city of the dead to perform a service of love and duty. The strewing of flowers on the graves of our heroic dead is an appropriate ceremony filled with deepest meaning. It is a national ceremony, and while its immediate object is to honor the dead, its ultimate effect is to inflame the patriotism of the living. It is not a day of mourning, though many, many lives were sacrificed, but rather one of rejoicing because they were not sacrificed in vain. The nation for which they died, still lives, and, please God, is imperishable. Personal sorrow has found its balm in the enjoyment of the great benefits and happiness insured by the perpetuation of our free institutions.

"These sleeping ones are the dead of the nation, these heroes who have passed beyond the narrow circle of family and home.

"Just Conclusions Reached.

"The causes which led to the civil war are historic and need not be dwelt upon. It is now forty-five years since its close. In the passing of time, passions have cooled, visions have cleared and just conclusions have been reached. While its causes, its principal actors and its great forces that accomplished results are historical, the influences then set in motion seem to go on indefinitely and are still vigorously asserting themselves in shaping the affairs not only of this country but of mankind everywhere.

"The war for the preservation of the Union, was not fought to destroy the South but to save it; not to humiliate or subjugate it, but to preserve the Union and compel obedience to constitutional authority. It was a mighty struggle; it was real; it was earnest; it was determined; it was attended with

crucities, hardships and even barbarities; it was American against American—and no braver men ever went into battle. Great armies were raised, great navies were created; billions of money were expended; great battles were fought; hundreds of thousands of precious lives were sacrificed; but when the and came, the proffered sword of the defeated commander was refused. No indemnities were exacted; no new boundary lines were established, no humiliation of any kind was imposed.

A New Career.

"In the very moment of his supreme triumph, your great leader, General C. C. Grant, true to the spirit of the cause he represented, turned the whole country, conquerors and conquered alike, from thoughts of war and struggle and blood and violence, to the paths and pursuits of peace, by quietly directing General Robert E. Lee to have his men 'keep their horses and take them home with them for they would need them to do the spring plowing with.' This suggestion of peace, whose simplicity made it sublime, found welcome response in all sections and among all classes, and immediately the Republic was started on a new career of splendor and power.

"The struggle for the Union was unlike any other war in the world's history. It was organized government fighting for the liberty of the people; for in the perpetuity of the nation rested the safety and advancement of human liberty.

"In the evolution of governments, there had been almost complete accomplishment of the equality of men—a nation built upon consent of the people and all men equal before the law. It had long been the dream of the oppressed and the hope of untold millions.

Struggle Not in Vain.

"It was a glorious struggle; a battle for humanity; a battle for freedom. It was a glorious victory—one in which the defeated were also victorious. It was not vindictive; it was not revengeful. It was ordained by the will of God, in the accomplishment of His great purposes.

"The struggle was not vain—the Union was saved; and by one act of him who was God's earthly instrument for executing His will, a whole race was emancipated. This earthly instrument was the martyred and sainted Abraham Lincoln, whose predominant characteristics were his love of man and his faith in God. He gathered around him such lieutenants as Seward, Stanton, Chase, John Sherman, J. M. Ashley and men like them in civil government; while in the war division were Grant, W. T. Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, Porter—and all those other splendid spirits to whom and to whose comrades, titled and untitled, living and dead, we give homage as the saviors of the Republic.

Negroes' Attainments.

"As a member of that emancipated race, I may be pardoned a few observations on its attainment during the brief period of its freedom. It has grown from 400,000 to 10,000,000 and is now approximately eleven per cent of our population. It has reduced its illiteracy fifty-six per cent. There are 1,800,000 youth of this race in the schools of the United States; while in the higher institutions of learning, there are 40,000 students; 30,000 also are learning trades and 12,000 pursuing classical courses.

"This race has developed 30,000 teachers and professors, 16,500 clergymen; 4000 musicians and teachers of music; 2040 actors, 1735 physicians and surgeons, 1000 lawyers, 300 journalists, 250 dentists, 235 artists, 100 authors and poets, 120 civil engineers, 82 bankers and brokers and 52 architects.

"We own and control 200 institutions for higher education, including colleges and academies, high schools, law schools and medical schools. "We have raised for our own education \$16,000,000. We have 23,770 churches with 2,675,000 members.

Reasons for Pride.

"You will perhaps be interested to know also that we have 140 industrial schools being successfully conducted. "We take great pride in the fact that Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, himself a former slave, is acknowledged to be the most successful promoter of industrial education in this or any other country—and his life is a revelation of the possibilities of those of humble birth. I am especially pleased to know that today I am able to thus speak of Doctor Washington in the home of his tutor and friend, General Armstrong.

"It should be a source of great pride for the citizens of Honolulu, to know that their late townsman and deservedly popular fellow-citizen, General Armstrong, is the man who so carefully trained and thoroughly equipped the distinguished Doctor Washington for his great work of leading and uplifting a race.

Saviors of the Republic.

"Men of the Grand Army! If you could only know the whole story of the progress and advancement of the freedmen, as given by the United States census returns, you would be proud of the part you took in securing their freedom—for they are fast becoming useful and industrious citizens of the Republic.

"Saviors of the Republic! I bring you the greetings of a race and, in their name, I pay homage to the memory of the dead—and bid Godspeed, success and prosperity to the living among your number.

"Every one of the uncounted phalanx which stood between our country and its foes in the great struggle, offered his life as a sacrifice; and the memory of those who fell and those who survived is alike perpetuated in the imperishable roll of honor of the nation's protectors.

"Each recurring year finds fewer marchers, and more garlands are required for the memorial ceremony; and very soon there will be no marcher that will not include the whole army on the eternal camping-ground to which the survivors are marching to join their comrades.

Day of Thanksgiving.

"As the years roll on, Memorial Day will more and more become a day of thanksgiving and a day of rejoicing for the perpetuity of a nation which ensures the freedom of man. All that was accomplished has not yet been unfolded.

"Since Appomattox, we have been, in our relations with the rest of the world, a nation with all the powers that belong to other independent nations. "Except for what the army of the Union did, man's greatest experiment

of self-government would have failed. The Union would have perished; human slavery would have continued; and our wonderful material prosperity could never have been achieved. Our high degree of intellectual and moral development would not have been possible and these great and useful powers of government that have been exercised so beneficently in the interests of mankind and the glory and honor of the American name could not have been developed, and in all human probability, would never again have been entrusted to any popular government.

Demonstrations of Power.

"During the past fifteen years, we have witnessed a demonstration of the power of our national government to intervene in the affairs of Cuba; to give the people of that island their independence; to assist them to establish a government of their own creation; and to put them in a way of working out for themselves a place among the nations of the world.

"We have witnessed the acquisition of insular possessions both in the Caribbean Sea and in the Pacific Ocean; some peacefully, by annexation; and others by belligerent right; and have found it possible under our remarkable constitution to make a part of these acquisitions an integral part of our territory and extend over it our constitution as its organic law.

Relation of the Races.

"This Territory of Hawaii, the last one organized under our government, in my judgment, the next important acquisition made by us since the civil war. I believe this island territory is the place wherein is being solved the one great problem of the twentieth century—the proper relation of the races. I commend its splendid example along this line to the older and more populous States of this Union. If the ideal republic is possible, I am convinced that Hawaii leads the van in this regard and is destined to serve as a pattern for other States to copy.

"As to other territories inhabited by peoples not yet suited to our civilization and institutions, it has conferred authority to establish governments suited to their conditions; and although in the spirit of our constitution and our laws, yet not governed according to their letter, except only in so far as their welfare requires.

"Wars stop, but the duties of citizenship never end. New questions are constantly arising; labor questions, trust questions, and many others are pressing upon us. They are demanding our attention, and receiving it. In due time, they will all be successfully solved, for there is a spirit of intelligent and patriotic Americanism everywhere prevalent, strong enough to surmount any difficulty.

Flag Is Symbol of Life.

"We know but one flag—our flag—the flag that you and your comrades carried in the storm of battle; the flag that they died for—the Stars and Stripes of the Union—the symbol of life, not death; of liberty, not license; of government, not anarchy; of order, not chaos.

"In the marvelous panorama picturing the miraculous events and bewildering prosperity that have crowned our country of national life, there stands in the foreground, prominent as the instrument of God in the great architecture of the whole, Man, free, independent, sovereign, absolute. The great statue of the impersonality of man, not a king or master, nor a race, nor a class, nor a sect; but Man, the free, equal and sovereign citizen of the republic.

"Before this great fact, accomplished and enduring, pale all the achievements of art and science; and all the growth and wonders of the material world.

Preserved by Heroism.

"This that I have described in your statue and mine, carved for us by the labor, the trials, the patriotism and loyalty of the 'founders of the Republic' and preserved to us by the heroism, the sacrifices and the lives of those whose memory we cherish today.

"Over their sanctified graves, let us renew our pledge of loyalty to human freedom and our beloved country, whose endurance is the security of human rights, and under the guidance and with the help of God, we shall go forward to a destiny greater and grander than any language can describe—the rich blessings of which will be a common heritage to all mankind until the end of time."

NEEDFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Honolulu People Should Learn to Detect the Approach of Kidney Disease.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are so unmistakable that they leave no ground for doubt. Sick kidneys excrete a thick, cloudy, offensive urine, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding. The back aches constantly, headaches and dizzy spells may occur and the victim is often weighed down by a feeling of languor and fatigue. Neglect these warnings and there is danger of dropsy, Bright's disease, or diabetes. Any one of these symptoms is warning enough to begin treating the kidneys at once. Delay often proves fatal.

You can use no better remedy than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Here's Honolulu proof:

James C. L. Armstrong, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years, and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return attack of the complaint during the past year. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

FEDERAL CAPTAIN TO BE SHOT THIS MORNING

SAN DIEGO, California, May 31.—

Captain Tony Vegas of the federal army is to be executed at 11 a.m. this morning, having been convicted at a court martial of having killed a former comrade.

