

# SPORTS

## KAHULUI RACE STARTS JUNE 11

The race to Kahului will start on the morning of Friday, June 11, at 9 a. m. The starting line will be from the bell buoy to a stake boat of the judges' launch anchored, and the course will be from the starting point to the can buoy off Kahului harbor. The times of the yachts will be taken at Kahului and the return half of the race will be started at 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday, June 14, the final finish of the race to be at the starting line off the bell buoy at the entrance to Honolulu harbor.

The idea in making the race both ways instead of only one was acted on in deference to the larger yachts which can make much faster time running than they can heading to windward. The Luka and Concord will be at a disadvantage in the beat to Kahului but should easily be able to make up the time on the Hawaii running back before the wind.

### Four Yachts Entered.

Four yachts will be entered in the race. The Hawaii II, Luka, Concord and Kamehameha. The last entry is a good one and does great credit to Captain Scott. The boys who sail on the recent winner in light winds, are all confident that she can make a fine showing beating up the channel to Kahului and they have something in the line of light sails that they are confident will bring her back before the wind at a grand speed.

Every skipper in the race is averse to the handicap idea. They each think that their own yacht can beat all the others over the course and this is what makes a good race. The Kamehameha, while very much smaller than either of the other three yachts, has the advantage of being a sloop and can thus point higher than the others and nobody can say beforehand that she will not beat the whole bunch in the thrash to windward to Kahului.

The return trip will take less than half the time of going, provided the regular trade winds are blowing, as it will be a run off the wind and may be dead before it all the way. Should the breeze come directly aft the Concord and Luka will have a big bulge on the Hawaii as the latter has shown herself to be a bad squatter running before it.

### Hawaii to Carry Yard.

Commodore Wilder who will be in charge of the Hawaii has announced his intention of taking the yard along. This will be stunged on deck during the beat and will be shipped at Kahului. Should the wind be well to the North or East on the return, the Hawaii ought to show her heels to the whole fleet as she is a wonder in running with the wind over her quarter and both sides of the squarish drawing like a dentist on a hard tooth.

Secretary Neely of the yacht club has written to Mr. Williams of Kahului acquainting him with the time at which the yacht race will start and stating that, if there be a good breeze, the first yacht should cross the Kahului line some time before midday on Saturday, June 12. Mr. Williams will act as judge at that end and will take the times of the arrivals, correcting them by comparison with the watch of a member of the regatta committee who will be on the Concord.

### Finish Before Dark.

It is hoped that the finish off Honolulu harbor will be made before dark on Monday evening. Should this not be the case each yacht skipper will take his own time. With this in view all watches will be synchronized at Kahului before leaving on the return trip so that actual times may be taken after the race.

Eben Low, the Pirate Kid, is very much enthused over the race. He left for one of the other Islands yesterday morning and the last words he said to Captain Miller were "Say, now, don't forget to see that the Concord is pulled out and has a looking-glass shine put on her bilge. I want to see her so smooth that she will slip right out of the water." And Captain Miller promised to see that it was done.

Captain Miller is not wanting with that enthusiasm by either. He has it all figured out where the Luka is going to win. Commodore Wilder and his crew are equally confident while a voice is heard from Captain Neely to the effect that the Kam will walk by the bunch. He goes so far as to state for publication that, if the Kam shows signs of getting behind, he will do like he did in the Irwin cup race, and get out and push. He surely is the sailor kid who can do it.

### Three Fine Prizes.

There will be two handsome prizes for the first and second yachts over the finishing line and the Maunese yachtsmen are putting up a fine trophy for the first yacht to cross the Kahului line. This is said to be taking the shape of a handsome poi bowl, on the same order as that given as second prize in the first transpacific yacht race. Those who figure on going on the Hawaii had better get their applications in mighty quick for the accommodation of the yacht is nearly all filled. Commodore Wilder will select his own crew, as he needs the best available in will be bent and when she is running of the party will not have to worry about hauling on sheets and backstays in case they get that horrid seasickness.

### Trial Trips for Concord.

The Concord will have one or two trial trips before the race, as soon as she comes off the ways and has a shiny bilge on her. The new suit of sails will be bent and when she is running before the wind she will show a something in the line of fisherman's staysail and topsails that will make some eyes open a trifle.

Everybody concerned in the race is very enthusiastic and there will be one grand struggle for first place. The race itself is a quite unique event here.

## HAWAII MAKES TRIP TO KAUAI

The yacht Hawaii came into Honolulu harbor about 10 o'clock last night and warped to the Kilauea wharf after a very pleasant cruise to Nawiliwili, Kauai. With Chan Wilder in command she left Honolulu last Saturday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Those aboard were Chan, and Harry Wilder, Tommy King, W. L. Castle, C. W. C. Deering and Alex Lundquist and Charlie Greena the two professional members of the crew.

The wind was light on the run down and they did not get off Nawiliwili till after noon on Sunday. They dropped anchor there and were greeted on shore by Charlie and Arthur Rice who had been notified of their coming and had everything ready for a hospitable welcome.

They lunched at Mr. Rice's house and then in Dr. Putnam's auto and Mr. Rice's rig they were taken round the various plantations and given a good view of the beauties of the Garden Island. On their return they went aboard the yacht where they entertained several visitors who were interested to take a look at the vessel they had contributed to build. Amongst these were Judge Hardy, George Wilcox and Charlie Dole.

That night they stayed at Mr. Rice's house and started out early on Monday morning on horseback in search of goats. They found plenty of them and actually shot forty-six, bringing back some excellent skins with them. Tommy King came nearly losing his first kill as the animal fell over a precipice, but he induced a native boy to scramble down and bring the skin up with him.

When they returned to Nawiliwili Mr. Deering said that he thought he would return by steamer leaving last night and stated that he knew he would beat them back to Honolulu. His prophecy came very near coming true for the winds were very light and they lay beached of Kaena Point for many hours. Mr. Castle stayed on Kauai as a guest of the Knudsens.

The yacht left Kauai at 9 o'clock on Monday night and had a fairly good breeze all night. But yesterday morning the wind fell very light and they took counsel as to whether it were better to beat up to Kahuku Point and run down round the other side of the Island or to keep on towards Barber's Point. They decided on the latter and thought they had done well until they had passed Kaena Point when the wind dropped entirely.

It took them from 8:30 in the morning until well after midday to get from Kaena Point round Barber's Point but, about 4:30, they picked up a little offshore breeze and were off the harbor by 9 o'clock. The breeze was very light and it took a full hour to beat up to the harbor to the wharf where they made fast.

Everybody on board had a delightful time. The lack of wind was not very pleasant but they were out only for a cruise and bothered as little as possible when the wind fell flat, although no real yachtsman ever keeps really calm in the doldrums.

Alex. Lundquist was a great success afloat. It is true that the people he cooked for had plenty of that hunger sense, but they all say that he has a French chef backed off the boards and can put out a meal fit for a king.

The Hawaii will probably remain in the harbor for a day or two, and be hauled out on the ways in preparation for the race to Kahului. She needs this badly as she has not been out for some time and those on board state they had a view of long whiskers on her bilge in the swell off Nawiliwili.

## HALL CUP FOR KAHULUI RACE

A handsome cup has been put up by Hall & Son for the first prize in the race to Kahului and return. This prize will go to the yacht that covers the entire course of the race in the fastest time. In addition to this there will be a prize for the second yacht to finish and also a prize put up by the yachtsmen of Maui for the yacht that makes the best time from Honolulu to Kahului.

Secretary Neely of the yacht club has written to Mr. Williams of Kahului stating that the yachts expect to arrive off that port some time near midday on Saturday, June 12. He asked that a judge be appointed to take the time of the yachts as they round the mark and that a mark be placed in a convenient place for rounding.

In case of the yachts arriving off Kahului during dark, Mr. Neely asked that a light be arranged for, to show on the mark and asked that Mr. Williams state whether, in such a case, the skippers would be expected to take their own time or not.

The Maunese yachtsmen were also informed that the Hawaii and the other yachts would be open to inspection all day Sunday and the Honolulu yachtsmen would not look for any entertainment on Saturday, after a day and night of strenuous sailing, their bunks being probably more welcome in the early evening.

There is a possibility that the Charlotte C. will make the trip to Kahului but not as one of the racers. This fast little yawl is easily able to make the trip but would find it a trifle strenuous cracking on all sail for a race up the channel to windward, should the trade winds be blowing hard.

# STRIKE HAS NOW ENTERED UPON THE FINAL STAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

### Threats Against Women.

This was not by any means the only case of the same kind reported yesterday. The same story comes from all over town. In one family of moderate means, which employs a Japanese woman to do the house work, the latter requested that her wages be held back. She is engaged to be married to a Japanese who has a good job in the stable of a private residence and was told that Makino would effect the discharge of both of them if they did not contribute to the strike fund. Luckily they both had sense enough to know that this was nothing but hollow bluff and were able to rid themselves of the importunate grafter by asking to have their wages held back.

### Strikers Voice Dissatisfaction.

The letter referred to above was written by a committee appointed by a large number of dissatisfied strikers. This letter will appear in the Shinpo this morning and is as follows:

Editor, Hawaii Shinpo: Greeting; we were told before that your paper was obstructing our course of higher wages and that was why we could not get the increase in our wages. We were told that if we all go out on strike the planters would raise our wages within a week at longest. Mr. Tasaika told us that the Higher Wage Association of Honolulu had \$100,000 to help us and that we can be at ease. Mr. Makino also told us that he would help us up to \$40,000. We thought it was a good thing to speculate and all consented to strike.

When we came to Honolulu, Mr. Matsuda of Yamaichi Hotel told us of certain funds kept in trust at the consulate which can be asked for the benefit of the general Japanese public. So we thought it all right. But we have not been assured yet of the increase that was promised us. We may have to wait for years before their promises be fulfilled.

Our august consul, merchants, Hawaii Shinpo and the Chronicle all think the same way and tell us to go back. We were surprised. We are now told again to put up some more money. That the Nippu Jiji and the Higher Wage Association were fooling us for their selfish gain is just as clear to our minds now as we can see the sun or the moon.

We hear our countrymen are sending money from the other islands to help us. We have also put up some money. We think that we are entitled to Miso soup, fish and some meat occasionally, but we are treated as beggars. We would not forget them if we cannot get higher wages. We will return to them for the loss and sufferings we had to undergo because of their lying.

We wish anybody who may want to help us to send money either to the consulate, the Japanese Merchants' Association or other respectable men, but not to the Higher Wage Association.

We all beg for that. We intend to consult with our friends and then to consult with the men of the Nippu Jiji. Rev. Imamura of the Hongwanji church also told us to go back to work. We will quit striking. Please judge who is to be blamed. Please write to white men's papers that we are not in the wrong. Yours truly, Committee of Japanese strikers.

### Makino Wants Steamer.

Yesterday afternoon agitator Makino went to the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's offices and made tentative advances for an arrangement whereby steamers could be chartered to carry the local strikers to the other Islands. He was not met with any great encouragement as he could not show just where the price was coming from.

Makino tried to work off some of the same talk that he has used on his dupes but, as he could not show where the money for chartering the steamers was coming from, he could not produce the same, he was quietly told that all people who charter steamers on that line are expected to make a noise like dollars before any business can be talked.

### Merchant Objects to Strike.

A prominent local Japanese merchant who was at first in sympathy with the strike movement but who has since then studied the situation more carefully and who confesses to having been prejudiced by the Nippu Jiji had the following to say in a written statement yesterday:

"The agitators' organ, Nippu, is pressed to the wall after its blind agitation. Editor Soga has approached several merchants for financial support and was told that they had no more money than he. He expected to receive some support from them and came too late to find that none of them is as blind as he was. But the blind editor of the Nippu Jiji is not only badly fixed in a financial way, but he is ignored even by his former associates who one by one turned their back to him when they saw how badly the strike inspired by him was affecting their own pocket. The strikers are also tired of his promises and of his associates for higher wages, and they are after Soga, Makino and Negoro.

"The leaders of the agitation can now see that they are in a deep hole and there are none who dare to help them out. The strikers are after them for the fulfillment of their promises which were, of course, a mere hot air to stir them up. The agitators are begging their friends to step in as arbitrator and perfect a compromise with the planters. Some members of the Yamauchi men's association were approached by Soga and others with such a proposition, but they told the agitators that they can not do anything for them. Of course, this is a part of their scheme to save their face and escape the anger of the strikers. The Nippu is also sending its agents around to their imagined friends to pay in advance for their advertisements and subscriptions, which is unusual with the Japanese papers and which tends to show that they are actually in the wall financially. The end of the Nippu Jiji is expected very shortly and that to the benefit of all. I, for one, will give no more ad-

vertising to the Nippu Jiji, for I am sure that nobody who reads it has any money to buy my goods with."

The following letter appeared in the Hawaii Shinpo yesterday morning:

Hawaii Shinpo: I wish to appeal to the Hawaii Shinpo and resident Japanese gentlemen about the strikers' position today. Our object is higher wages. We read about higher wages in the newspapers. One paper said that we would get it right away by any means. Another paper said that it must be done peacefully. It said that it was an economic question and should be settled amicably. Then these two papers began to fight and we thought that when their controversy was ended the day for higher wages would approach.

After that the Higher Wage Association was formed and the Nippu Jiji became its organ. They hoisted the ensign for higher wages and for the immediate increase of wages. The president of the Higher Wage Association stood before us and said that higher wages could be obtained only by striking. We were told that we would get better wages if we would come to Honolulu. The words were spoken with eloquence and we, simple laborers as we are, believed them. We do not like small wages; we want higher wages, so we said that it would be better if we struck and so we left the plantation.

Some of us had pigs, chickens and vegetable gardens as a side issue, but we sold them off for practically nothing and came to the city. We had made up our minds to get higher wages and we left the matter to the Higher Wage Association and the Nippu Jiji.

Recently we read in the papers that the planters passed a resolution that they would not give way to the strikers. To this resolution the Jiji made no reply, neither did the gentlemen of the Higher Wage Association go to see the strikers. They want to keep us on strike. It is like a fight between two tigers. We do not want to continue in senseless strife because as soon as the strike started the Japanese consul sent out official instructions to us.

The Japanese Merchants' Association notified us to settle the strike in an amicable way and I do not understand why the Jiji and the Higher Wage Association try to oppose such instructions and advice. We do not know what they mean. We have determination, but we ask impartial opinions from the Shinpo, Japanese Merchants' Association, the Chronicle and the Japanese gentlemen of this city.

### Vivas Needs the Money.

J. M. Vivas, a Portuguese attorney of Maui, is in Honolulu at present. It was reported in the afternoon papers that he had been offered \$10,000 to go to Portugal and frustrate the efforts of the Board of Immigration.

When interviewed yesterday afternoon by an Advertiser representative, Mr. Vivas stated that the afternoon papers had not reported him correct. He said "I did not come to Honolulu on any business connected with the strike. I came to see to the filing of the incorporation papers of the Maui Market and Land Company and other law matters."

Last Monday a Japanese friend called in company with an official of the Higher Wage Association, whose name I cannot mention. He asked me who first backed the Hackfeld immigration scheme and I replied that it was J. M. Vivas, then acting as editor of the Sentinel, a Honolulu Portuguese paper.

"Then he asked me if I would take a fee to go to Portugal and frustrate the immigration movement instigated there by the Honolulu board. I said that I would go if the fee were large enough. He asked me how much and I said that I wanted to see \$10,000 deposited in a bank before I left."

"I was the first man to demur with H. P. Baldwin when he first began to bring immigrants from Portugal. The Hawaiian planters have made a big mistake in bringing in wharf rats instead of camponzas, or peasants. Their emissaries stayed in the cities and made big promises that attracted many mechanics as well as no-goods who bum along the waterfronts of the seaport towns."

"I could tell you of instances of men who were brought here under the promise of making \$5 a day at their trade and who were put to work cutting cane, work to which they were entirely unskilled. If the planters want to get the right go after the peasants here they should go after the peasants and not the mechanics, who can make less here than at home, or the wharf rats who are no good under any conditions."

### Would Go if Money Shows.

While Mr. Vivas would not commit himself in words as to his sympathies, it could be seen that he was quite willing to make the trip should the agitators come through with the fee asked for. But he seemed to think that there was no chance of this happening and smiled jocosely when acquaintances asked him how he liked the heft of ten thousand dollars.

### More Strikers Back to Work.

There was quite a return to work on some of the plantations yesterday morning. At Waiialua all the Kawailoa Japanese returned to work and notice was served both there and at Ewa that all the Japanese must either return to work or get out.

Meanwhile the number of strike-breakers obtainable continues to increase. The owl street cars put on for the benefit of the laborers yesterday morning proved a great benefit. These cars were crowded on both lines. These cars start from the terminal of the Waiialua and Kalihii lines at 4:30 a. m. and end there at the laborers to reach the depot having to pick a choice between walking to the depot or sleeping on the Aala Park benches all night.

### Good News from Waiialua.

A late telephone message from Waiialua last night stated that the returning Japanese went to work yesterday

# DISCHARGED FROM KALIHII STATION

As a result of the practical application of the provisions of the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, regulating the treatment of leprosy, ten persons were discharged from the Kalihii receiving station yesterday, an exhaustive examination, both clinical and bacteriological, having convinced the physicians acting for the Board of Health that the ten persons were not afflicted with the disease.

The persons that were discharged yesterday were brought from Molokai as a result of a resolution passed in the Legislature, directing that certain individuals confined at Molokai be returned to the Kalihii receiving station for reexamination. Nineteen others will also be examined in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature.

Much of the credit in connection with the successful outcome of the examination is due to Dr. J. C. O'Day, who accompanied the Legislature on its trip to the Settlement, upon the request of Senator Frank Harvey and several other members. At that time the ten persons discharged yesterday were brought before Dr. O'Day and he gave as his opinion from a clinical examination that they were not afflicted with the disease, stating at that time that it could not be finally determined in the absence of a bacteriological test.

Dr. O'Day was also largely instrumental in overcoming the objections of the people to submitting to the examination required to decide their cases finally.

"The most important lesson to be learned from the outcome of this examination," said Dr. O'Day yesterday, "is the fact that some of these people have been confined at the Settlement simply because they refused to submit to the bacteriological examination necessary. I felt that this could be overcome and, having the confidence of them in a large degree, I succeeded in convincing them that there was nothing to fear as far as the physicians were concerned, and that we were as anxious as they to discover whether or not they were afflicted with the disease, and, if not, give them their liberty."

The examining physicians were Drs. Brinkerhoff, McDonald and O'Day, and they conducted a thorough and exhaustive test before reaching the conclusion that the ten persons did not have the disease at the present time.

### May Mean Cure.

The assumption that the ten persons released yesterday were the "victims of a terrible mistake" is not borne out by the results of the physicians' examination. The most vital and far-reaching conclusion that is attached to the action of the Board of Health is in the practical certainty that leprosy is either a curable disease or can be outgrown, some of those that were released yesterday having been subjected to a consistent course of treatment at the Settlement.

Those released yesterday were James Harvey, seven years old and John Ku, six years old, both of whom are in the Boys' Home; Charles Wainui, thirty-four; O. Kaimu, thirty-six; J. W. Puishaka, thirty-two; J. K. Alapai, forty-eight; John Kaupuni, twenty-seven; Kahale Kana, forty-eight; Keniatiouani, twenty-five, and Nawai, seventy-nine.

President Mott-Smith yesterday issued certificates to the ten named, stating that they had been examined by physicians authorized by the Board of Health and had been found free of the disease of leprosy. They were then allowed to go their way.

### Mott-Smith's Views.

In discussing the real significance of the action taken by the Board of Health yesterday President Mott-Smith said that it was a mistake to assume in general terms that those found to be free of the disease were all victims of an incorrect diagnosis.

"The results of this examination show," said President Mott-Smith, "that much is being learned in connection with the disease. It would also tend to indicate that it can be outgrown or the symptoms so far removed as to amount to a practical cure. The bacteriological and clinical examinations go hand in hand and, taken conjunctively, are conclusive evidence, either that the person is not a leper or is afflicted with the disease and capable of transmitting to others."

The President of the Board of Health went on to say that the new law would give an opportunity of being enforced along the lines of intelligence, instead of the idea of fear and suspicion being uppermost in connection with the work of segregation.

Asked whether he thought the outcome of the examination would tend to a loss of confidence in the general reliability of diagnosis, the President of the Board of Health replied that he thought it would have an exactly opposite effect in showing the public that the new law was going to be enforced with justice and liberality, and that every opportunity would be given to suspects to prove that they were not afflicted with the disease.

President Mott-Smith stated that the provisions of the new law are plain and specific in making it imperative that when any person segregated is found not to have the disease and to be free of symptoms, both clinical and bacteriological, he shall be immediately discharged.

He says that the law as it stands is virtually self-operative, the decision of the physicians being final and that a person cannot be legally restrained after the physician's opinion is rendered. He said that the law is being enforced on the plantation without the least signs of trouble. A gang of Makino blusterers started to make a loud talk to the laborers as they went out on the plantation, but nobody took any notice of them and they soon quit.

The management expects that the balance of the strikers will return to work in the very near future. The same note of discontent, that has made itself heard in Honolulu, is prevalent at Waiialua and the strikers are beginning to think very actively. The management of the plantation feels confident that the strike is broken so far as Waiialua is concerned and is greatly encouraged by the general willingness, apparent on the part of the strikers, to return to work.

# NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

A Disease of the Nerves Not of the Stomach—Correct Home Treatment.

Nervous dyspepsia, unlike other forms of indigestion, is a disease of the nerves and it must be treated by strengthening the nerves and the use of a good tonic, such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, together with a generous and nourishing diet, is the correct home treatment.

After suffering with nervous indigestion for over two years Mrs. George F. Martin, of No. 16 Admiral street, New Haven, Conn., tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She tells of the great benefit she received as follows:

"Following a severe run-down condition I began to suffer with nervous indigestion. Food distressed me so much that it was with difficulty I could drink water and I had to live on milk almost entirely. I lost in weight and strength. I was so nervous that I could not bear to have any one visit me. I could not sleep nights or if I did I would wake up suddenly with a startled feeling. Whenever I ate much my stomach would bloat and there would be gas on it. Often times I had to vomit to get relief. On going up stairs or in overworking I was certain to have palpitation of the heart. I had dull, sick headaches which lasted for two or three days. During these attacks I was unable to do my housework. I felt sick all over and wanted to be undisturbed. "The doctor's medicine failed to help me after a trial of over three months. I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a newspaper and began using them. I noticed a difference after I had taken only a few boxes and was cured when I had given the pills a good trial. My cure has been permanent but I keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on hand to use as a tonic."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are useful in cases of acid stomach and in the treatment of over-sensitive stomachs in which the slightest irritation causes painful gnawing or burning sensations. This condition is common among growing girls.

Sufferers from dyspepsia in any form, who have found their condition unrelieved or actually growing worse will do well to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are sold by all druggists or direct by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. per box; six boxes, \$2.50. A diet book will be sent free, on application to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

ed, should it be to the effect that the person examined is not afflicted with the disease.

The Board of Health will take immediate action in regard to the nineteen other persons at Molokai, and if they will all submit to the necessary examinations it is believed that some, at least, will also secure their freedom on the ground that they are not afflicted with the disease.

## HARDWAY-WRIGHTSON WEDDING

First Lieutenant Philip Wrightson, Twentieth Infantry, United States Army, and Miss Juanita Hardway, were married last night in St. Andrew's cathedral, Bishop Henry Bond Restarick officiating. It was a ceremony dear to the heart of those in the military service, and many officers of various branches of the army were present in full dress uniform to witness it. Nearly all of the groom's brother officers at Fort Shafter attended.

In the vestibule huge American flags were draped over the entrance to the nave. The chancel rail was tastefully decorated in white and green, with palms at the sides, and at the right a handsome silk flag with bullion trimmings added a military touch. The altar was decorated in white and green. At 8:30 the bride arrived at the entrance and to the strains of the wedding march the bridal party proceeded up the main aisle, four infantry officers in uniform acting as ushers—Captain Exton, Captain Ship, Lieutenant Pardee and Lieutenant McCleary. Following them came the maid of honor, Miss Hardway, sister of the bride, and then the bride, attended by Dr. Charles B. Cooper.

At the rail the bride was met by the groom who was attended by his best man, Lieutenant Chilton, 20th Infantry. Bishop Restarick read the Episcopal marriage service and then conducted the bride and groom to the altar rail where he pronounced them man and wife. After the register was signed by the bride and groom and their immediate attendants, they left the church while from the organ came the clarion notes of the wedding march. The bride came down the aisle smiling and happy and looked pretty indeed in a gown of white satin embroidered in silk with lace overdress. She carried a bouquet of orchids, while orange blossoms held the veil in her coiffure. Her sister, Miss Eliza Hardway, wore a pretty gown of green silk under white net and carried Beauty roses.

Among those attending the ceremony at the cathedral were Major and Mrs. Dunning, Major and Mrs. Winslow, C. E.; Captain and Mrs. Castner, Capt. and Mrs. Fall, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berg, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. von Hamm, Dr. and Mrs. McCallum.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Lunallo street, for relatives and immediate friends and many of the army officers of Fort Shafter.

The honeymoon will be spent on Tantalus and on the arrival of the transport from San Francisco, due about June 13, Lieutenant and Mrs. Wrightson will leave for the Philippines. Lieut. Wrightson was promoted recently from a second to a first lieutenant, and was assigned to duty with a company which has been stationed at Monterey, California. Headquarters and two battalions will pass through on the transport which leaves San Francisco on Friday.