

AMERICAN FLAG THEME OF ABLE COURT ADDRESS

Freedom of Action, Without Interference, of Any Power, Says Judge Dole, Its Aim

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES IN LOCAL FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

Judges, officials, lawyers and a fair gathering of spectators arose in the federal court at ten o'clock yesterday morning as the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," played by Guslain R. Marzoli on the piano in the adjoining building, came floating into the courtroom. At the same time a fourteen-foot American flag, which hung in a roll, was unfurled along the wall back of the judges' stand by means of an ingenious attachment of cords, Miss Iffie Dykes, clerk and stenographer to the federal judges, drawing the cord which unfurled the country's emblem.

This was the flag presented to the federal court by the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on the occasion of its twentieth annual celebration held in the University Club on June 17. The following inscription printed on a piece of white cloth and sewed at the bottom corner of the flag next to the halyard end explains the gift:

"Presented to the Federal Court of Honolulu by the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, June 17, 1915, 'Libertas et Patria.'"

With Judges Dole and Clemons were seated Chief Justice Robertson and Circuit Judge Ashford. Associate Justice Watson and Quarles were seated in the body of the court.

Among others present were Clerk A. E. Murphy, Deputy Clerk Foster L. Davis and William L. Ross, court stenographer; O. P. Soper, Assistant District Attorney; Thompson, Bailiff; Sidney Smith, Deputy Marshal; Harris and Heine, United States Commissioner; Curly, Interpreter; Lau Wah, Dr. S. D. Barnes, president of the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, former Governor Frear, W. O. Smith, A. D. Larnach, W. L. Stanley, B. L. Marx, C. H. McBride, George K. French, Robbins B. Anderson, Prud W. A. Bryan, James T. Taylor, Erdman D. Pauline, H. Darwin Case, Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. A. E. Murphy, Miss Walker, Miss Irene Dykes, Mrs. J. J. Smiddy, Miss Thelma Murphy, Miss Lulu Koedling, Mrs. Edith Strader, Miss Smoody and an Advertiser representative.

Following an able address made by Judge Dole and shorter talks by Judge Clemons and Dr. S. D. Barnes, the ceremony came to an end with the playing of the "Red, White and Blue."

"Gate of Citizenship"

"It is the pleasant and responsible duty of this court to open the gates of citizenship to those aliens who, having qualified by residence and notice and on examination showing their acquaintance with the principles of the American system of government and their attachment thereto, and admit them as citizens," said Judge Dole in opening the ceremony of the day. "It is very fitting that on such occasions the flag of our country should be before them, and that the high position which one takes in becoming a citizen of the United States.

"The design of the American flag grew out of a most tense political condition. A community struggling for the right of self-government, against one of the great powers of the world. It would seem as if the design of the flag was perfected by those circumstances, the stars on the blue field denoting of symbolizing the political night, which at that enveloped the world; the bars of dawn in the stripes foretelling the coming of a better era.

"This flag for a long time was one rather of promise than of accomplishment. The seven stars represented the seven states made by initiative movement from freedom and equality, and yet, as the nation grew, as the constellation increased, there was still a large portion of the community of the United States who were not free, who had no civil rights. The flag to them may be said to have been unreal, and still it was to them a flag of hope; it flew over them during conditions which permitted the purchase of freedom from wives and children from parents; still it was a flag of promise to them, and for generations they waited, and in time, at a great national sacrifice, the stigma was removed and the flag in that particular attitude came into its own and slavery was no longer possible in the United States, or anywhere under the folds of the American flag.

"This Freedom of Action

"And, with the great accomplishment of the flag is still symbolic to my mind of hope and promise. There is much more to be done. The principle of equality has to be made real, to be perfected, so that there shall be a real equality among citizens of the United States, real equality between men and women, protection to children, freedom from oppression and everything which pertains to slavery. There is need of no less in the way of freedom of action, so that every man in the United States, citizen or alien, may carry on his own business lawfully, without interference of any power, competitor, company or corporation—freedom of action.

"The flag is a promise of progress. It has a great record, and yet there is much to be done before its ideal is reached. It is blazing the pathway through the twilight of political night,

HEAR MORE RUMORS OF SIERRA CHANGE

Officer Says He May Not Make More Than One Trip More

Confirmation came yesterday from two sources of the report that the Oceanic steamer Sierra would be withdrawn from the San Francisco-Honolulu run soon.

An officer of the steamer said that he might not return, and that he did not expect the steamer to make more than one more voyage. She has made money during the last two voyages, including the one on which she sailed yesterday, but she cannot compete with the Matson and Pacific Mail ships, he said.

Two Trips More?

From another source it was learned that the Sierra would not make more than two trips more.

What will become of her, should she be withdrawn is uncertain, but it is thought generally that she will be put in the Australian service.

The steamer sailed for San Francisco at noon yesterday with 215 in the cabin and thirty-five in the steerage, besides 2100 tons of cargo.

Concerning Kansas City

From only source has come the report that the steamer Kansas City may succeed the Sierra on the San Francisco-Honolulu run. If she does, there will be a considerable let-down in service, as she is an old boat, and does not compare with the Sierra. She was in the San Francisco-Portland run for a time, and then, according to the recollection of one along the front, was in the Panama run. She has been laid up two years and it is believed that considerable repairs were made. She probably would be at least a seven and one-half day beat from San Francisco, and "heaven knows, generally, I have heard nothing of the reported change. On the other hand, men on the front are hearing of it continually."

NAVAL MILITIAMEN OFF FOR A CRUISE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LOS ANGELES, July 4.—One hundred and fifty naval militiamen of Southern California yesterday sailed aboard the destroyers Farragut and Whipple for a week's cruise for target practice.

BIG GUN PRACTISE SOON

Mariners were warned yesterday by Col. W. S. Rafferty, commanding the coast defenses of Oahu, that there will be day and night practise from the batteries between the twentieth and twenty-ninth of the month.

PERJURY CONVICTED BECKER, IS CLAIMED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, July 2.—That the "gentleman" who testified against the late Police Lieut. Charles A. Becker prepared himself in order to escape the death sentence is the declaration of one of Becker's attorneys. He said today that "Bridge" Webber says that Becker had "absolutely nothing to do with the murder of Herman Rosen." He says that Webber, Vallon and "Bald Jack" Rose perjured themselves to save their skins.

SUPREME COURT JULY CALENDAR

Three Motions and Fifteen Cases For Argument During This Month's Session

High Tribunal Will Open At Ten o'Clock Next Wednesday Morning

Three motions and fifteen cases are on the supreme court calendar for the July session. The calendar is printed below in full: The July session of the supreme court begins at ten o'clock next Wednesday morning.

Two orders were signed by Chief Justice Robertson yesterday designating Judge Ashford as judge of both the land court and the juvenile court.

The bill of costs of the respondents in the case of the United Chinese Society, by Yang Kwong Tat and others against Yee Mun Wah and others, was taxed yesterday in the sum of \$213.10.

The case of Lowers & Cooke against Wong Wong and others, taken to the supreme court on a reserved question from the first circuit court, has been set for argument at ten o'clock next Wednesday morning.

The full supreme court calendar for the July session is as follows:

Motions To Be Heard

Mrs. Inocencio Abulii vs. Yip Lan, motion by plaintiff to dismiss writ of error; E. Murphy and E. C. Peters for the motion, D. H. Case and E. Vincent contra.

Thomas Holstein vs. Paul H. Hendrick, administrator, etc., motion by defendant to require the attorney for the plaintiff to pay costs; E. Vincent for the motion, E. R. Hyvonen contra.

Cases On Appeal

Eugene Murphy vs. H. R. Hitchcock et al., appeal from district magistrate of Molokai; plaintiff in person appellant, D. H. Case and E. Vincent for defendants, appellees.

Mrs. Inocencio Abulii vs. Yip Lan, error to district magistrate of Makala; E. Murphy and E. C. Peters for plaintiff-appellee, D. H. Case and E. Vincent for defendant-appellant.

M. P. Robinson et al. vs. Charles J. McCarthy, treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, reserved question from circuit judge, first circuit; Holmes, Stanley & Olson for plaintiffs, attorney general for defendant.

Lowers & Cooke, Ltd. vs. Wong Wong et al., reserved question from circuit court, first circuit; Castle & Withington for plaintiff, E. C. Peters and R. J. O'Brien for the defendants, M. Rosenblatt and P. Harrison.

Halawa Plantation, Ltd. vs. County of Hawaii, error to circuit court, third circuit; Holmes, Stanley & Olson for plaintiff-appellee, county attorney of Hawaii for defendant-appellant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. D. P. McGregor, exceptions from circuit court, first circuit; attorney general and county attorney for plaintiff-appellee, C. H. McBride for defendant-appellant.

Honolulu Athletic Park, Ltd. vs. H. J. Lowry et al., appeal from circuit judge, first circuit; E. C. Peters and R. J. O'Brien for plaintiff-appellee, L. Andrews and L. H. McBride for defendant-appellant.

John P. Collins vs. William L. Whitte, second judge, circuit court, first circuit; J. Lightfoot for plaintiff-appellee, L. Andrews and W. J. Robinson for the defendant, E. Henriques guardian-appellee.

David Palakiko vs. County of Maui appeal from district magistrate of Wailuku; E. R. Hyvonen for plaintiff-appellant, county attorney of Maui for defendant-appellee.

NEW ORDER OF INTEREST HERE

No More Government Leased Homes For Officers—Commutation Is a Substitute

Wide-spread changes in the regulations governing commutation of quarters and of heat and light, affecting all the army officers and enlisted men at Honolulu and on detached service elsewhere, and also all officers on duty with troops at stations where there are no available public quarters, have been necessitated by the recent legislation embodied in the Army Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year which began on July 1, 1915. Copies of war department orders in which these changes are promulgated have arrived within the department, and the following new features are noted:

Officers On Duty With Troops

Of peculiar interest to those officers of the Medical Corps on duty at the Department Hospital two years ago who lived in town and who were obliged to refund to the government large sums of money paid them as commutation of quarters, because of the decision that they were "on duty with troops" where there are no available public quarters, those "on duty with troops" may now get paid commutation of quarters. Previously, the only way in which an officer serving with troops at a station where there were no available public quarters could be furnished a house for the commutation to rent or lease a house for him, which could only be done by authority of the secretary of war.

No More Hire of Quarters

Commencing with July 1, 1915, commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, and pay clerks on duty with troops at places where there are no public quarters available will not have quarters leased or rented for them as individuals, but will be paid commutation. Commanding officers are to be held to strict accountability that persons are not permitted to draw commutation who would not formerly have been entitled to have quarters leased for them. It is the intention of the legislation to do away with the leasing or renting of quarters, and to substitute commutation therefor.

An officer furnished with tents as quarters is not entitled to commutation, except that an officer temporarily absent on duty in the field does not lose his right to quarters or commutation at his permanent station.

Quarters For Army Nurses

Army nurses are to be allowed two rooms, and when on duty at stations where there are no public quarters available, they will be entitled to commutation at the rate of twenty-four dollars per month.

Commanding Officer's Certificate

In the matter of quarters, much of the authority that has hitherto been vested in the secretary of war is now delegated to commanding officers. At first circuit stations where quarters, such will be considered as not being available, only when all the quarters at the post are assigned to authorized persons. Officers unable to find quarters at the station may not draw commutation from the certificate of the commanding officer that there were no public quarters available to authorized persons. It is believed that this provision will bring much relief to posts where the quarters are greatly inadequate.

Quarters For Enlisted Men

Where there are no public quarters available, commutation of quarters for enlisted men is authorized only when specifically authorized by the secretary of war. It is contemplated to pay the enlisted men for quarters, but individual enlisted men for whom quarters would otherwise have to be rented, but to continue to rent quarters for detachments, as before. The proper officers will apply to the adjutant general of the army for the necessary authority to pay commutation to those enlisted men whom it is desired to place upon a commutation status.

Heat and Light

Commencing with July 1, 1915, heat and light allowances of those occupying quarters other than public will be based upon the commutation basis at rates which will shortly be announced in changes of paragraphs 1036 and 1057, A. R. This commutation will be paid on the regular monthly pay.

New Forms For Pay Vouchers

The depot quartermaster has received the new blank forms No. 339 for monthly payments to officers, which have been revised to include provision for commutation of heat and light, and this form will be used in making payment of such commutation to claimants.

Form No. 369, used for monthly payments to detached enlisted men, has been revised so as to apply also to members of the army nurse corps, and to include provision for commutation of quarters, and of heat and light. Nurses and enlisted men heretofore had to use this form, and will hereafter be paid on this form, and will not be paid upon pay rolls.

Form No. 357 will not be used in stating accounts for reimbursement for heat and light for periods after June 30, 1915.

TOBACCO INTEREST IS REVIVING AGAIN

Tariff Advantage and Suitability Of Soil and Climate Attracting Notice

The Sumatra expert to whom samples of Kona tobacco were recently sent by the Hackfeld & Company stated that in his opinion an excellent quality of wrapper tobacco of high value will be produced by using proper seed selection and the right method of cultivation.

"The samples at hand," he stated, "are of good size and shape, neither too thick nor coarse and well colored. The beds of the leaf is of good quality, the veins not too thick and the color rich. The leaf rolls well and burns good, with a white ash."

He further stated that criticisms which have hitherto been made by buyers of Hawaiian leaf are unfair when complaint has been made of deficiencies in flavor, tenderness, the vein pattern of the leaves and their color, because "all of these characteristics are subject to control by seed selection and the application of scientific methods of cultivation and handling."

"Climate and soil have more importance and of greater influence in tobacco production. The best soil for the growth of the finer types of leaf is decomposed volcanic rock with which organic remains, or native humus, is combined."

"Climatic conditions may be varied. High temperatures are not desirable, the best range being from 73 to 77 degrees Fahrenheit. There must be rain during the growing season and a proper amounting of cloudiness and sunshine. The humidity of the air, the force of the wind, the character of the light—all have an influence on the quality of the product."

Kona Soil Like Sumatra

The chemical and mechanical analyses of Kona tobacco soils place them in the same category with the best tobacco soils of the East Coast of Sumatra. Air temperatures are lower in Kona than in Sumatra but that is held to be favorable to Kona as great heat is not ideal.

The prediction has been made that in another five years the Kona tobacco industry will be on a very firm footing. Sumatra growers are looking to this direction because if they can produce the same quality of leaf in Hawaii that is now being grown in Holland's East India colonies there is a permanent advantage on the side of the American grown leaf, as the duty on imported wrapper tobacco is \$1.85 per pound.

While the area suitable for tobacco is not extensive there is enough land available to make Hawaii's contribution to the world's market a very important item. "Nothing will be done on a large scale until after the European war but in the mean time enough work is going on to say that the industry is not dead."

PACIFIC MAIL WILL QUIT, PAPER STATES

Latest That Steamers Leaving Hongkong After September 30 Will Omit Honolulu

More statements concerning the Pacific Mail going out of business came from San Francisco in mails of the steamer Persia last night. The latest is that steamers sailing from Hongkong after September 30 will omit Honolulu as a port of call. The Chronicle says that the Mongolia, sailing from San Francisco November 2, will not call here, but that was stated several weeks ago in a schedule of the Pacific Mail.

What Chronicle Says

The Chronicle story follows: Pacific Mail steamers will cut out Honolulu as a port of call homeward bound, commencing with the Mongolia, which steams from Hongkong September 30, in order to be in port here before the seaman's bill goes into effect, according to an announcement just made by the officials of the company. The Mongolia is expected to make another voyage to the Orient, leaving San Francisco November 2, and on that voyage will not call at Honolulu either outward or homeward bound.

According to A. J. Frey, assistant to the vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Company, the company intends to take its new vessels of the Orient run at the time the seaman's bill goes into effect. Advice just received from Honolulu are that a large protest is to be forwarded to Washington over the elimination of the Mail liners from the Honolulu service, as there are no adequate accommodations for either passengers or freight if they are taken off.

We Know This

Under the terms of a law which has been in effect for several years, none but American bottoms can carry either passengers or freight from Honolulu to San Francisco, and this makes it impossible for island residents to travel here on the liners of the T. K. K. fleet.

With the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail from the Honolulu service, it will mean that there will not be enough passenger or freight accommodations to handle the regular travel to and from the islands from this port, as the vessels now in service are taxed to capacity to handle the business.

The report from Washington yesterday that the Mail Company was to turn its vessels into oil burners and so go along with a few white men in the fireboats in place of a large number of Chinese stokers, is branded as a falsehood by Frey.

Concerning Oil-Burners

"Three years ago when we were to build four more ships to ply between New York and Manila," said Frey, "figures were obtained as to the cost of making the present fleet over into oil burners so that all the vessels would be able to burn oil. The Panama canal act, which prohibits railroad-owned ships, put a stop to our constructing other vessels for the canal trade and also stopped the negotiations for making the big four into oil burners, and nothing has been done since that time on the proposition."

It is pointed out by one shipping man that if the vessels are made oil burners the compliance with the seaman's bill would be easy. This is in view of the fact that university graduates are now teaching the deckhands and steward to speak and understand English, but that as the firemen cannot be taught they must be replaced by white men even in case the oil burning boilers are installed.

MAVERICK MAY HAVE BEEN PART OF MUTINY PLOT

Annie Larsen Cargo of Arms and Ammunition Probably Intended For Oriental Revolt

BRITISH POSSESSIONS
IN FAR EAST CONCERNED

What "Mystery Steamer" Is Up To Now Remains To Be Developed

advice to the custom house came yesterday, in the monthly report from Hilo, that the American steamer Maverick had cleared June 21 for Andjur, Java, and South Sea Islands. This confirms prior press notices that she had gone to Andjur. The Maverick recently caused quite a stir at Hilo by her unexplained presence there, a presence explained in part last Wednesday by advices from Hilo, that the schooner Annie Larsen had put in there in distress with 4000 old Springfield rifles and 1,000,000 dumdum cartridges, which she was to have delivered to the Maverick, but failed because she missed the steamer at their rendezvous at the Socors Islands.

Concerning General Huerta

Against published statements yesterday that officers of a United States naval collier had seen the Maverick taking freight from the Annie Larsen at the Socors Islands, there is the positive assertion of Jose Camaliche, an aide on the Maverick, that the steamer did not find the Annie Larsen at all. It has been conjectured on the coast and in Honolulu that the aim of the Maverick may have been to deliver the guns and ammunition to agents of Huerta, to be used in fostering the new army he is supposed to have plotted to pull in the field. The Annie Larsen sailed from San Diego, where the supplies were loaded, March 8, for Acapulco and on April 26 for Topolobampo. Since then she presumably had been wandering about the high seas until she put into Hilo. There appears, however, to be a better explanation of the Annie Larsen-Maverick affair than that the ships were working for Huerta.

Seems More Probable

Stirring up mutiny or rebellion in the Straits Settlements, British Burma or even India itself might have been the aim of the Maverick, and the arms and ammunition might have been intended for mutineers or rebels.

If, as appears, the arms and ammunition could not have been intended for use in Mexico, India appears the logical place. They hardly could have been for Carranza, for they were in his territory at Acapulco, and the Annie Larsen resisted detention by the Carranza forces, and escaped by the aid of the United States gunboat Yorktown.

Not Likely For Villa

If for Villa, it would appear that they could have been delivered to him, either across the border or by sea, without resorting to all the trouble to which the Annie Larsen was subjected. Furthermore, if for either Mexican faction, it is difficult to see why they should have been reloaded on the Maverick from the Annie Larsen, which was the intention of the steamer.

With these possibilities seemingly eliminated, one naturally would turn his attention to the Orient for the destination of the arms and ammunition.

No spot in the Far East appears so likely to be the scene of a mutiny as the Straits Settlements, British Burma or India. The Singapore mutiny still is fresh in the mind of the world. The possibilities opened by the mutiny must have been remembered when any power sought to stir up trouble in the British possessions in the Orient.

Moreover, the unexplained presence of five Hindus on the Maverick, men who Jose Camaliche was sure were Hindu because of their headdress, for example could be explained admirably by the supposition that the Maverick intended to sail for Andjur for orders and thence to the Straits of Burma.

Mystery Still Unsolved

To Andjur, for orders—that appears to be the reason why the Maverick should go to the Java port. Many ships call there daily for orders; it is centrally located to the Orient, and especially for the British possessions lying west of Java. There crops out through the whole Maverick-Annie Larsen story the secrecy with which it was attempted to conduct the affair. Recruiting a crew in San Francisco, although the Maverick sailed from San Pedro; putting a supercargo aboard the Annie Larsen to give orders, at sea, to Captain Inckson; the mystery of the crew as to the ship's mission; the discharge of men at Hilo, because, so Camaliche said, they talked too much, or the captain's refusal to be interviewed, and as thought they talked too much; and so on. It seems likely that the Maverick would be bound for Andjur, Java, for orders.

But what she is doing now, with the Annie Larsen's 1000 old Springfield rifles and 1,000,000 dumdum cartridges missing, is "something else again."

It is believed here that the Maverick will run into much trouble in Java, if she goes there. The Dutch, to whom the island belongs, have watched their neutrality and the preservation with hawk eyes, and they would not permit Java to be used for an instant as a base for an attempt against Burma or the Straits Settlements, if they were aware of it.

On the other hand, clearing for Java and "South Sea Islands" gives the Maverick a wide latitude. "South Sea Islands" may mean almost anything that it is desired it should mean.

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR IN AUSTRALIA

View Council E. Verne Richardson, Sydney, Says That It Is Practically Certain That Australia Will Soon Be Faced With a Serious Shortage of Sugar, and That Importations Will Be Necessary to Satisfy Local Demands.

The economic difficulties in the way of sugar importation center in the question of price. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., the only producer of pronance here, states that it would be willing to import, but that to do so at prices as at present fixed would involve a loss of about \$35 a ton.

A responsible authority in Sydney estimates that 100,000 tons of foreign sugar will be needed to make good Australia's deficiency. The Daily Telegraph remarks: "It takes time to buy and ship Java sugar—our nearest source of supply—and then there is the refining. Ships are scarce. If the famine is to be averted the sugar must be secured at once."

FEDERAL BUILDING REPORT IN MAKING

A special encligram from Washington to the Star Bulletin yesterday said: "Special Agent E. C. Ruessman of the treasury department, who went to Honolulu partly for the purpose of investigating the federal building situation, is now formulating his report. It will be ready for presentation to the treasury officials in three or four days."

The opinion is expressed here that either Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary, who is in direct charge of public buildings and grounds, or James S. Wetmore, executive officer of the new revolving architect's office, will visit Honolulu before a final decision is reached.

The recommendations made by Mr. Ruessman have not been made public.

PINEAPPLE GROWERS MUST HELP MARKET

Superintendent Longley States Long-Term Contracts By Small Farmers Wanted

A. T. Longley left for San Francisco on the Matsonia, Wednesday to arrange for extensive fresh pineapple shipments which are to be sent toward this summer. He expects to arrange for space with the steamship companies and if successful will then go to Chicago and make contracts with fruit merchants there.

Just before sailing, Mr. Longley said that if he can get space and accommodations from the transportation companies and lands any sort of a favorable sale's contract the next step after his return from California will be to get the growers to sign up time contracts or agreements to ship a definite quantity of fruit each season for a term of years.

The contracts which L. A. Thurston and R. W. Shingle secured for James R. Castle six years ago fell through because the planters would not supply the pineapples at the time and in the quantities desired by the Chicago sell buyers.

Concerning Supply

If at this juncture the Territorial marketing division succeeds in saving the situation for the small planters, and Mr. Longley said the fruit thus far shipped has netted about three times best cannery prices, it is very important to have a constant supply assured for next season and the succeeding seasons.

Continuity and regularity of supply and shipments is a very important point in working up a trade which will be permanent. If the farmers will agree to continue to supply fresh fruit irrespective of inducements the canners might offer should the canned fruit market again improve, Mr. Longley said there is no doubt that much better shipping facilities will be obtainable from both the railways and the ocean freighters. Mr. Longley plans to return to Honolulu about August 1.

RICKENBACKER PILOTS WINNING AUTOMOBILE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

* SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 4. — * Eddie Rickenbacker, driving a * Deussenberg machine finished first in the 300 miles automobile road race here yesterday afternoon. * Winning a purse of \$15,000, Franz * O'Donnell finished second.

TEETHING CHILDREN

Teething children have more or less "barren" which can be controlled by using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed amount each operation of the bowels to change the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.