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Part 2.

The Evening Star.

Pages 11-14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1902—FOURTEEN PAGES.

The Evening Star
Newspaper Company:
Gentlemen:
Extensive advertising in The Star has more than tripled our May sales over the same month last year.
H. R. HOWENSTEIN,
Real Estate Broker.

BUILDING A RAILROAD

Difficulties Encountered in Ecuador.

THE FINEST CLIMATE

WHY THERE IS NOT MORE TRADE WITH US.

Mr. Perry Allen Talks Interestingly of the People and Their Customs and of the Country's Resources.

Mr. Perry Allen of New York is at the New Willard. Mr. Allen was connected with the State Department during the Cleveland administration, was interpreter for ex-President Harrison at Paris during the argument in the Venezuela case, and is now general counsel for the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, a New Jersey corporation building a railroad in Ecuador, and has just returned from that country. Guayaquil is on the Guayas river, forty miles from the coast. The river is navigable and the town is the principal port. Ninety miles of the railroad are laid and 125 miles graded. Seventy-five miles are operated; two trains a day are run. Loja, at at the end of this run, is 7,200 feet above the sea level, and it is often very cold there. "I have slept under ten blankets, with my riding boots on, at Alausi, the famous town of the Incas, and thought I would freeze to death," said Mr. Allen. "The country is exposed to sharp winds from Mount Chimborazo, which is 12,000 feet above the sea, and at one time was thought to be the highest mountain in the world. There is perpetual snow there. The road crosses this mountain, and when completed will be 320 miles long. There are three tunnels, and the Chan Chan river is crossed thirty-two times in thirty miles. The grade is easy, the steepest grade being 5½ per cent. The railroad passes many volcanoes, and at one place crosses a crater extinct for over 100 years.

Finest Climate in the World.

"I think Loja has the finest climate in the world," said Mr. Allen. "It is about 68 all the year round, and there are no sudden changes. The soil is fine for wheat, though it is nothing more nor less than volcanic dust. It is very rich, and I have seen a palm, a banana and a pine growing in the same garden, something you see nowhere else in the world. This dust is said to be a mile deep, so that there is no danger of it wearing out. Volcanic dust and rocks are found a distance of 100 miles from any crater, showing great volcanic action in the past. All is quiet now. The plain on the level above is covered with long grass and the cattle grown there are the largest and finest I have ever seen. There are no insects, and the hides are without a blemish. Quito hides are quoted at the highest figure in the markets of the world. The climate, too, is healthful. I never had a sick day. The only diseases prevalent are dysentery and smallpox. We had 300 people with us and lost only three in three years, and one of those was by accident. There are no mosquitoes, no malaria and no yellow fever.

Snakes and Spiders.

"As you go up the hills the climate becomes temperate so suddenly that you can feel the change. There are spiders and snakes in abundance, and I saw one day a tarantula which measured eight inches across from tip to tip, which is a pretty big spider. The most dangerous snake is called the 'equis,' which is Spanish for X. It gets its name from an X on its head. It will not bite unless stepped upon and never makes an attack unless disturbed. It grows to a length of eight feet, and a singular fact is that the smaller and younger the snake the more deadly the poison. There is a great abundance of hard woods, but it is not possible now to get them out. We used some lignum vitae sleepers, but most of them are of Oregon pine, brought from San Francisco. There is a strata of coal nineteen feet thick which may be followed for twenty miles by the outcroppings. This is unworked, as are also the oil wells along the seacoast, where the oil seeps through the earth about a hundred yards from the water's edge. The president offered me a concession on this, but I had not time to attend to it. The great wealth of the country is derived from the cultivation of cacao, the chocolate of commerce. One-third of the total crop of the world comes from Ecuador. The soil, being deep, is peculiarly fitted for it.

"I would like very much to see more trade with the United States, but we are seriously handicapped at present. Freight rates from Hamburg are 40 per cent cheaper than from New York, and every commercial house there has a German clerk. Besides, Americans refuse long credits, which the people are accustomed to. There is considerable enterprise displayed. At Loja, which is a long distance from Quito, with no communication except by means of mules, there is a fine electric light plant, the material for which was brought several hundred miles from Payta on men's backs. I paid $50 gold for a carriage for one day from Ambato to Quito, eighty-six miles. We went on a gallop, and had nine changes of mules. I suggested to the president that an automobile service would pay over this route, and he asked me to apply for a concession. I could not give it attention, and I understand the consul for Ecuador in New York has since secured this concession.

People and Their Customs.

"The people," said Mr. Allen, "are native Indians, with occasionally some Spanish blood in their veins. Their customs and habits are interesting. They drink a great deal, the most popular drink being the aguadiente, made from sugar cane. It is a white rum as they make it. I saw a haciendaro, a small farmer, one day invite eight friends to have a drink. He went into a grocery store and bought a quart of this rum for 2 reals, 10 cents in our money. Going across the street to a cantina, or bar, he borrowed nine glasses and treated his friends. He thanked the bartender and departed with his bottle, having enough left for his own use for a week. French wines are very expensive, and for this reason Chilean wines are used. There is a reciprocity arrangement with Chile, and a great many canned goods are used under this agreement. Imported beer sells for 75 cents per quart, gold. Although there are two breweries doing a good business, much foreign beer is used by the wealthier classes. It is to them the greatest of luxuries, and beer is set out as a special mark of honor, much as champagne is in this country. The natives also drink much cognac of a poor quality, an imitation made there. There is also whisky on the market known as John Dewar's genuine Scotch whisky, which is sold for less than the freight on it would cost. Apollinaris water also has its imitations. The most advertised whiskies are those of favorite United States brands of which I never heard in the United States. One of these is the 'Celebrated Washington Club Whisky,' and another is the 'San Francisco Club.'

"The people as a rule have no idea of business. Wanting to buy some burros one day, I asked the price of one and it was offered me for $6. I said I would take a hundred at that figure and my haciendaro shook his head and said no; for so many he must have $8 each. We could seldom get food at our camp by stopping the peons, even though we offered two prices. 'We would have nothing to go to market for,' would be the reply, 'and would have to go back home.' So we often followed to market and bought for much less than we had offered.

Untrained Savages.

"The other side of the Andes, in what is known as the wilderness, the most interesting people live. They are savages, untrained and unrestrained. Not over five white men have ever penetrated this wilderness, and it is an immense undiscovered country. The Indians are undoubtedly cannibals. They have remarkable endurance, for they come over the high, snow-covered mountains, carrying gold and other valuables, without a rag on. These Indians are famous for their process of reducing human bodies without destroying the contour or expression. A head will be reduced to the size of a base ball and still be perfect, so that the resemblance is complete. I saw a foot which was reduced to the size of that of a new-born babe. The bodies thus treated last forever like the mummies. The process has never been discovered, though it is said that some liquid is used which for a time softenes the bones. They ask $400 or $500 for just a head thus treated, and not many are sold at that figure.

"The oysters found in the Guayas river are small, but delicious. They grow on trees, piles, etc., and have to be scraped off. They have pearls, some of them of considerable value. One that I knew of was found by a native, who sold it for 20 cents; the purchaser sold it for $6 to a man, who sold it for $32. This man sold it to an Englishman for $100, who sent it to England and got $600 for it. The shrimps grow to an immense size, and I have seen them five inches long. There is a fish called bacaloa, which is Spanish for codfish. It is not a codfish, however. It grows to a weight of 200 pounds and is dried and eaten. It is found by millions on the coast, but I never tried it, as it is poorly dried and smells strong."

ROCKVILLE AND VICINITY.

General and Personal News From Montgomery County's Capital.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., August 4, 1902.

Mr. Joseph Taylor and Miss Mary Florence Boteler, young Washingtonians, visited Rockville yesterday evening and were quietly married by Rev. S. R. White of the Baptist Church, the ceremony taking place at the home of the minister. It was apparently a runaway affair, as the young folks were in a very great hurry, and seemed very ill at ease until after the ceremony. Immediately after being declared man and wife the young folks returned to the city.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Walter Sisemoore and Miss Eva Stinson, both of Washington, were married here by the same minister. In this case the age of the bride was given as seventeen and that of the groom as twenty-six.

The county commissioners for this county have refused to grant the recent request of Judge Henderson of the circuit court to designate a certain number of constables for patrol duty along the Conduit road and to make an appropriation for their payment. The commissioners take the stand that the direction of criminal matters is without their province, but state that they are anxious to do all within their power to aid in the preservation of public peace and morals.

Justice of the Peace Mahlon Austin of Bethesda district has issued warrants for the arrest of Rolf, Guy and Walter Harriss, brothers, who are said to reside in Washington, upon charges of operating shell games, a sweatboard and games of chance on the Conduit road. The warrants were placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff William Embbrey.

Prof. and Mrs. E. B. Prettyman of Baltimore are visiting their daughter, Mrs. A. J. Almoney, at this place.

The annual meeting of the Ridgley Brown Camp of Confederate Veterans of this county was held in the court house here Saturday, ten of the old warriors being present. The only business of importance transacted was the election of officers, the following being chosen: Commander, Spencer C. Jones; vice commander, John P. Sellman; chaplain, Frank Horner; treasurer, Edgar L. Tschiffely; adjutant, Edmund L. Amiss; executive committee, David Horner, William M. Canby and J. Edward Pennybacker. Spencer C. Jones and Edgar L. Tschiffely will represent the camp at the national encampment, and Edmund L. Amiss and Henry Waring were selected as delegates to the state encampment.

Upon the conclusion of the business all repaired to the Montgomery Hotel, where they were entertained at dinner, prepared in true Maryland style, by Commander Spencer C. Jones, after which some time was spent in relating anecdotes, swapping jokes, etc. Those present were Edmund L. Amiss, William H. Childs, David Griffith, David Horner, Frank Horner, Spencer C. Jones, George R. Rice, John P. Sellman, Edgar L. Tschiffely and Henry Waring.

The first of a series of open-air services arranged by the Protestant churches of Rockville was held yesterday evening on the academy campus, the atendance being large. At 7 o'clock the young people's societies of the different churches held a service and at 8 o'clock there was preaching by Rev. Robert L. McNair, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Arrangements have been made to hold these services twice a week, Thursday evening on the court house green and Sunday evening in the academy grounds.

Anacostia and Vicinity.

George Moore, a member of the Engineer Corps, who has been arrested here twice after leaving the hospital at the Washington barracks, where he was receiving medical treatment for nervousness, is again at large. He escaped from his attendant yesterday afternoon while being accompanied about the city. Local police officers have been asked to locate him, if possible.

Grace Hillary, colored, fifty years old, a resident of Garfield for a number of years, who died suddenly Saturday at her home in that village, was buried today in Prince George's county, Maryland. No physician had attended the woman in her last illness, but after learning the facts in the case the coroner authorized a local physician to issue a certificate of death.

Rev. Williard G. Davenport, the rector of the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Anacostia, left this morning with a number of the young people of the parish for Colonial Beach, where several of the party willl make an indefinite stay. Mr. Davenport intends to spend his two weeks' leave at the Bell Home at the beach, where Mrs. Mary Davenport, his wife, is caring for the children inmates of the summer institution.

A frame cottage has been completed on Howard avenue, Hillsdale, for Justice Emmanuel M. Hewlett of Washington. Mr. Frank Nash of Washington is about to begin the erection of a frame house on Sheridan avenue in the same suburb.

Miss Bertie Matthews of Twining City last evening informed the police of the loss of her silver watch while in Washington yesterday.

Mrs. Margaret Cox, who has been very ill for a number of weeks at her residence on lower Monroe street, Anacostia, has recovered sufficiently to go to Strasburg, Md., where it is hoped she will regain her health fully.

Russell Sage Eighty-Six Years Old.

Russell Sage was eighty-six years old yesterday, and, still hale and hearty, seems likely to continue to attend to business for years to come. He reached his office in the morning about five minutes earlier than usual. He took a few minutes to receive the congratulations of his office force on his birthday, and then plunged direclty into his work. "He was very busy," he sent out word to all who called to see him about anything else than strict business.

HOUSE OF DETENTION

ITS BENEFIT AS A REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Maj. Sylvester Speaks of the Care Taken to Prevent Young People From Becoming Criminals.

The house of detention, established about two years ago, has proved to be an unqualified success, and other cities that have not adopted this humane and advanced method of the treatment of certain classes of persons who must necessarily come under the control of the police may profit by the proved results of our system of dealing with a problem which sooner or later will have to be met by the police authorities in all large centers of population.

The initial idea for a house of detention was fostered by Senator McMillan and Major Sylvester, and the wisdom of the judgment of these gentlemen has been well demonstrated. In fact, Washington was the first city to inaugurate the plan, and the house of detention has now been in operation long enough to show by results what has been accomplished and the possibilities of the future.

"When I was in Louisville last May in attendance upon the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police," said Major Sylvester to a Star man this morning, "a committee of ladies called upon me and asked me to explain the practical workings of the Washington house of detention, and they showed the keenest appreciation when I told them how much good we were doing in the capital.

Especially for Women and Children.

"In most cities they have advanced a step in line in providing matrons in the station houses, and we have a matron in the station house of precinct No. 1. But this does not go far enough. It is our object to save young people, male and female, who might have first offenses in crime or misdemeanors charged against them, and such women as have not become hardened criminals from the unhappy influences, experiences and evil impressions gained by imprisonment in police station cells.

"It seems a sad thing to lock up young boys and girls, and women who are not hardened, in the cell of a police station, yet such is the course pursued in most cities, for where else are they to go? They are placed under arrest for one cause or another, and with the average police officer he does not look beyond the mere performance of his duty in making an arrest. There is scarcely a week that our depot detectives are not obliged to take in charge stranded women, often with several children. They are homeless, penniless and hungry. Under the old system they must perforce have been taken to the station house and been confined until provision was made for their deportation to their destination or other means for their maintenance was provided.

"Lost children picked up by the police were taken to the station house and kept until claimed. The details of police are constantly shifting, and a station house is a poor place for a child at any time. Now they go to the house of detention, are cared for by the matrons, given food and attention, the alarm is sent out and when rescued are but little worse for their experience.

"Mildly demented and aged persons who have lost their way are likewise suitably cared for amid surroundings that give no evidence of police associations and scores of other people of different classes are thus humanely and kindly temporarily provided for.

Washington Ahead of Other Cities.

"Washingtonians may feel proud of the splendid results which have accrued in the brief time that the house of detention has been established, and from the talks I had with chiefs of police of other cities it will not be long before the plan will become universal, its merits are so many and so far reaching.

"It is boys and girls under sixteen, however, that the system reaches and protects from the bad associations of mingling with offenders arrested for the usual causes. When it is remembered that last year there were arrested 1,743 boys and 130 girls under this age, philanthropists and penologists may see what we are doing in Washington toward setting these unfortunates on the road to better lives in segregating them from offenders in the Police Court dock and keeping them out of the cells of a police station. Of these 1,875 boys and girls 627 were white and 1,246 colored.

"These youthful offenders are washed and scrubbed at the house of detention, where cleanliness in all things is an axiom which is rigidly enforced. They are lodged in comfortable rooms, given clean beds and night clothes, something to eat of good quality of food, the attendants are not in the uniforms of the police, and every detail in the self-elevating process being as perfect as the quarters and appropriation permit. Contrast this too brief description of humane treatment with the old system of throwing these helpless children, often held on the most petty charges, into a police station house cell to spend a horrible night, in the morning to be carted to the Police Court with a lot of hardened offenders, placed in the dock, and scared almost to death by the horrors of the night and the hurly-burly of the Police Court room.

"They are taken to the Police Court in a van driven by a man in plain clothes, and to the average person the van has no appearance of being a vehicle used for police purposes.

Thanks to Senator McMillan.

"The juvenile courts are held by the police judges upon certain days of the week after the regular docket has been disposed of. Thus, every effort is made to save these first offenders from the humiliation of arrest and the degradation of crime. I am glad to say that in many instances our efforts are successful, and we rescue hundreds of first offenders yearly from the streets and lead them into paths which will make good citizens of them. Other cities are bound sooner or later to follow our example, for it is now recognized that the youthful offender must be kept separated from the common herd under arrest, and this we succeed in doing in Washington on an appropriation of only $8,000 a year, though with greater funds our lines of practical reform could be still farther extended.

"It is to Senator McMillan that Washingtonians largely owe this modern method of dealing with crime by striking at the very root. For practical results, for the lifting up of our youth who have gone astray, for the ultimate lessening of crime, for a humane and benevolent treatment of a problem which has occupied penologists for years, the house of detention and its accompanying system cannot be excelled. It is a subject to which Senator McMillan has given much personal attention, and it was largely through his personal efforts that the appropriation was secured.

"In short," concluded Major Sylvester, "our system of dealing with youthful first offenders and women who are not hardened has been so successful that the results justify all that is claimed. Boys in cities are open to many temptations and may easily be led astray by evil associations and companions. To save these unfortunate lads from a life of crime is our object, and the efforts of the police are more than rewarded when we rescue a fair proportion of those who fall and start them on the road to an upright life."

Gen. Iglesias Arrives.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Adirondack from Port Limon was General Demetrio Iglesias of Costa Rica.

ON THE RIVER FRONT

SUBMERGED PILE PUNCTURES SCHOONER'S HULL.

Fine Fishing at St. George's Island—Thousands of Canteloupes Coming — Other Matters.

The longboat Mary Ann Shea, which ran upon a submerged pile in Georgetown harbor while being docked to unload a cargo of cordwood, and which was only kept afloat by the buoyancy of the wood she had in her hold, has been hauled out on Bennett's railway, foot of 11th street, for repairs. The hole made by the pile was big enough for a man to crawl through, and to repair which will necessitate the rebuilding of a considerable portion of her hull. While on the railway the Shea will be given a general overhauling and will be out of service for a week or ten days. She is owned by parties residing in Stafford county, Va.

The supply of fish at the 11th street wharf this morning, while not large, was still ample to meet all demands. Crabs, both hard and soft, are scarce and are bringing advanced prices. Clams are also scarce, and few, if any, of them are now being received by the dealers. Prices today are about the same as yesterday and are as follows: For black bass, 14 to 15c. per pound; flounders, 3 to 4c. per pound; bluefish, 3c. per pound; Spanish mackerel, 15 to 18c. per pound; white perch, 10 to 12c. per pound; pan rock, 6 to 10c. per pound; boiling rock, 13 to 15c. per pound; sturgeon, 10 to 12c. per pound; small white perch, 10 to 12c. per bunch; catfish, 10 to 30c. per bunch; eels, 3 to 5c. each; butterfish, $5 per barrel; gray trout, $7 per barrel; spot, $4 to $5 per barrel; hard crabs, $1.50 to $2 per barrel; soft crabs, 35 to 40c. per dozen, and clams, 40 to 50c. per hundred.

Fine fishing, for trout and salt water tailors, is reported at St. George's Island. Mr. Wm. A. Moore of the Randall Line caught about sixty of the fish, some of them very large ones, in about two hours at Adam's wharf a day or two ago. Sheepshead will make their appearance in the lower river in a few days and will also afford fine sport.

Nearly all the vessels employed in the watermelon carrying trade from North Carolina and southern Virginia points to this city are of the bugeye type, and are nearly all strangers to this port. The bugeye, owing to its large carrying capacity and the very low cost of operating it, has replaced the small schooner and pungy almost entirely in the river trade.

Along the Wharves.

Canteloupes are now arriving here by the thousands from the Coan and Yeocomico rivers, Virginia, consigned to the dealers. They make up the greater part of the cargoes of the boats coming from those rivers.

The work of building the new seabird at Mr. Edw. Whyte's boat house, at the foot of 7th street, is now approaching completion, and she will be put overboard within the next day or two.

A small marine railway has been established in the Coan river not far from Coan wharf, and is kept busy making minor repairs to small craft and for painting. Much of this work was formally done by the boatyards here.

The three-masted ram schooner Harlan W. Huston, laden with lumber from Newbern, N. C., for this city, is expected to arrive this afternoon or tomorrow. She is consigned to Johnson & Wimsatt.

Mr. Will Jones, purser of the Weems Line steamer Potomac, who has been very ill at his home in Baltimore, is now out again and is expected to return to duty shortly.

Mr. George Graison, steward of the steamer Randall, is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

The Sunday school of St. Stephen's Church, in West Washington, had its annual excursion to River View yesterday, about 1,500 of the children and their elders participating. The steamer made trips to Georgetown for their benefit.

The big four-masted schooner L. H. Goward, which arrived here yesterday with a big cargo of ice for the American Ice Company, has been taken to Georgetown to unload her cargo, the ice houses along the river being filled. The Goward was brought into port by the new tug, M. Mitchell Davis.

The sloop Daisy has arrived at Alexandria from Piscataway with a cargo of grain for the dealers there. She will load a general cargo for Farmington.

The Goldie C. has arrived in port with a full cargo of cord wood from a river point for the dealers.

The Cleveland, L. J. Muir, Sunny Smith and Rebe Sterling have arrived in port with cargoes of watermelons for Frank Evans and J. H. Richardson.

The Rose Shelton loaded a general cargo at Alexandria yesterday and sailed for Colonial Beach.

The three-masted schooner Sebago, which unloaded a cargo of laths here, has sailed for Norfolk for a cargo to northern ports.

The R. H. Stuart is at Alexandria, with a cargo of grain from Curriomen for the Alexandria flour mill.

The Oakland and the Belmont are in port with loads of cord wood from river points for Carter & Clark.

The schooner Wm. McGee has discharged her cargo and sailed.

MOB RULES VILLAGE.

Citizens Object to Running of Cars From Quarantined Town.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Ind., August 4.—This village was in the hands of a mob for several hours last night, and the sheriff of Hancock county, with seventy-five armed deputies, was summoned. The trouble arose from an attempt to prevent the running of cars by the Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company.

Recently quarantine was established by Hancock county against this city on account of smallpox. The Traction company stopped running its cars until yesterday. When an effort was made to resume the people of Charlottesville stopped the second car, arrested the motorman and conductor and sidetracked the car.

Later other cars were run through the town, and late last night a car was assailed by a fusillade of shots from the guards and villagers.

C. M. Kirkpatrick, one of the directors, and several other passengers were hurt.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS OVER BOY.

Driven by Mrs. John R. McLean in Street at Newport.

A dispatch from Newport to the New York Times says that last evening, while Mrs. John R. McLean of Washington, who is occupying the Bennett villa, was driving in her automobile along Spring street, two boys ran down an intersecting street just as the automobile approached the corner. One boy crossed the street ahead of the automobile, but the other, Eddie Ball, son of Mrs. Martin H. Ball, was struck, and, falling, was run over by the automobile, one wheel passing over his body.

The boy was taken into a physician's office, Mrs. McLean going in the automoible for the boy's mother and taking her to her injured son. It was found that the boy had one rib broken and had received many bruises and cuts about the head and body.

Chief Carpenter Ward Retired.

Chief Carpenter P. T. Ward of the navy, the senior officer in his grade, has been retired by operation of law on account of age. He was appointed to the navy from Virginia in June, 1870, and his last cruise was on the Cincinnati.

HAWAIIAN "HISTORY"

STRANGE STATEMENTS IN A NEBRASKA PROFESSOR'S BOOK.

Assertions Which Are Unfounded and Are Unfamiliar to the Island People.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HONOLULU, July 19, 1902.

In a work on contemporary American history, by the professor of American history of the University of Nebraska, is the following, after an account of the annexation of Hawaii and the adoption of the Hawaiian territorial act by Congress:

"Sanford B. Dole, former president of Hawaii, was made its first governor. Parties were soon formed, adopting the names already in use in the United States. In the first election the democrats were victorious, their candidate for delegate to Congress, Robert W. Wilcox, securing a majority of 316, and the territorial legislature falling under their control. The legislature on meeting quarreled with the governor, who adjourned it in anger. The reason assigned for the ill feeling and for the democratic supremacy was the corruption connected with the payment of losses incurred from the burning of the Chinese quarter in Honolulu in the work of eradicating the bubonic plague."

This strikes people in Rawaii os very queer stuff to be teaching the students of a university. It is wrong in its entirety with the single exception of the statement that Sanford B. Dole was made the first governor. The democrats were not victorious in the last election. They came out third. Wilcox was elected against their candidate, David Kawananakoa. He had a majority over the republican candidate of 263, and not 316. Instead of controlling the legislature, the democrats were practically unrepresented in it. The governor did not "adjourn" the legislature. Who ever heard of an American territory where an executive "in anger" could adjourn a legislative body? The territorial act referred to by the professor might tell him and his students that Governor Dole has no such powers.

Did Not Happen.

The reason assigned for this state of things which did not exist, is something that never happened. Instead of there having been corruption connected with the payment of Chinatown fire losses, there had been no payments, no appropriation, not even an effort to make payments, at that time, nor an acknowledgment that anything was due to those who sustained losses. Up to the present day there has not been a single payment on this account. Hawaii asked the last Congress for an appropriation of a million dollars to help to pay the claims, but the House struck out the appropriation after the Senate had approved it.

Honolulu people wonder where such history comes from. It has never been seen in the press by any one here. The press correspondents make mistakes, but it has remained for a university professor to issue from a state university press the most incorrect series of statements about Hawaii that has yet appeared. Most of them are erroneous statements about affairs which existed and events which took place, but the last one, about corruption, is an invention by some one and is founded upon another invention. In all the bitterness of Hawaiian political controversies over Governor Dole and his policies the word corruption has never been used.

ROOSEVELT IN VERMONT.

Details of Itinerary Have Been Provisionally Planned.

A time-and-place schedule for President Roosevelt upon the occasion of his visit to Vermont has been provisionally planned. He will arrive at Windsor from Corbin's Park, Newport, N. H., August 30, at 11:30 a.m. A short stop will be made at Windsor, from which place the presidential party will proceed by way of White River Junction to Montpelier, arriving there at 4:20 o'clock; President Roosevelt to be the guest of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The exit from the capital city will be made at 6:20 p.m., and the President will be at Burlington at 7:40 p.m. He will go to Thompson Point, where he will spend Sunday with Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, returning to Burlington on Monday forenoon and leaving Burlington at 10 a.m. for Proctor. He will leave Proctor at 12:20 p.m. for Rutland, reaching there at 12:45, Bellows Falls at 2:30 p.m. and Brattleboro at 3:35, from which place he will proceed south to Northfield, Mass.

Senator Millard's private secretary has announced that arrangements had been made whereby President Roosevelt will visit Nebraska September 26 and 27. He will spend the evening of September 27 in Omaha and will witness the fall carnival.

On the authority of United States Senator Wetmore it is said that President Roosevelt will visit Newport, R. I., on Sunday, August 24, to attend the christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler. This will be a private visit. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge announces that the President will be his guest from Saturday, the 23d, until Monday morning, at Nahant. The details of the two visits, the dates of which conflict, have not been given out as yet.

HANNA TALKS TO EMPLOYES.

His One Ambition, He Says, Has Been to Merit Their Affection.

At Cleveland last night the 700 or 800 employes of the Cleveland City Railway Company, of which Senator M. A. Hanna is president, met and presented Senator Hanna with a valuable cane. In acknowledging the gift Senator Hanna expressed his sincere thanks to his employes and incidentally spoke of the relations that he hopes to see soon to exist between capital and labor. In part he said:

"It has been the one ambition of my life to merit the respect if not the affection of the men in my employ. I have been with laboring men all my life and have been their employer for many years, and this night means something to me, for it brings with it the satisfaction of knowing that so large a number of men in my employ have been satisfied with my career as an employer.

"Your chairman has referred to the Civic Federation. I say to you that were it not for my official position and my duties as a public servant I would devote more of my time to the policies on which that organization is founded."

Concerning the anthracite strike Senator Hanna said: "When the great anthracite strike was threatening our federation worked hard for weeks to avert it—to bring men and employers together, but failed. After it was on we worked hard to settle it, but failed. However, in that matter it is my personal satisfaction to know that the statement that I made at that time that the men would not go back on their word has been kept and that a sympathetic strike has been averted. I told the federation that there would be no sympathetic strike among the bituminous miners.

"I believe in manhood. Labor organizations are not things which can be sued for breach of contract. They have no corporate existence. But I would rather have the promise of a laboring man, backed only by his sense of honor and his manhood, than any agreement which might be enforced by law.

"Manhood and integrity are the same whether they belong to a miner, a street railway man or a boss. For myself, I have no higher ambition than to work for the purpose of bringing capital and labor nearer together and to live out my life in Cleveland, where I have lived for fifty-two years."

BALLOONS FOR THE ARMY.

Eleven Being Made for Use in Coming Maneuvers.

A dispatch from Utica to the New York Tribune says: For the use of the United States signal service balloon corps in the approaching army and navy maneuvers eleven captive hydrogen gas balloons are being constructed by Carl Myers on his "balloon farm" at Frankfort, Herkimer county.

For the purpose of supervising the manufacture of the balloons Major Reber of the United States army was detailed, and a detachment of the signal corps, under First Lieutenant Clifton and Sergeant Bledsoe of Fort Myer, has been quartered at Frankfort. The first balloon has been completed, and the official test has been made, proving satisfactory.

The government inspectors stood in a field at the "balloon farm" all afternoon watching the big inflated sphere soar skyward with its load of passengers. Controlled by a kerosene oil motor windlass, the balloon made flights of nearly a quarter of a mile in thirty or forty seconds.

It was slowed down, checked, reversed and brought to the ground in three or four minutes, with two to four passengers each time, none of whom could immediately detect the stop or reversed movement at the top, though the wind was brisk, at times quite severe. At night, when the balloon was anchored high in the air, a squad was detailed to spend the night watching the actions of the elevated apparatus.

TAKOMA PARK COUNCIL.

Meeting Held Last Night—Use of Water Limited.

The regular monthly meeting of the town council of Takoma Park, Md., was held last night at 8 o'clock in the Presbyterian chapel. The meeting was presided over by Mayor J. B. Kinnear, with Town Clerk and Treasurer Ben. G. Davis as secretary.

The treasurer's report for July was submitted and approved by the council. It showed receipts during the past month amounting to $9,607.02, including a balance of $102.29. The expenditures amounted to $6,409.39, leaving a balance of $3,197.63 in the treasury.

Councilman E. E. Blodgett, chairman of the street committee, reported to the council of a cave-in on Buffalo avenue, and on his recommendation an apropriation for repairing the same was ordered by the council.

Councilman Blodgett reported repairs to Sligo avenue and Carroll avenue during the past month, and the erection of two street lamps on Carroll avenue.

The chairman of the street committee was requested to submit a report relative to the probable amount of material to repair the sidewalks throughout the park.

The ordinance committee was requested to formulate an ordinance for the opening, widening, grading and naming streets and avenues in the town of Takoma Park, Md.

The finance committee submitted a number of outstanding bills, which were audited and ordered paid by the council.

Mayor Kinnear reported to the council that $1,000 of the indebtedness coming over from the past year had been paid.

The committee on water and sewers submitted a report relative to the use of water throughout the park. The pumping plant, it was stated, is being worked to its fullest capacity. To prevent a breakdown the committee submitted an ordinance which was approved by the council. One of the important points included in the ordinance was to limit the use of water except between the hours of 7 and 8 a.m. and 5 and 8 p.m., under a penalty of a fine of not less than $2 nor more than $10 for each offense. The new ordinance goes into effect August 15. A schedule of water rates was submitted and aproved by the council.

Mrs. William Watkins and daughter Sarah of Carroll avenue left yesterday for a trip to Milton, Pa.

Mr. William H. Lewis of Maple avenue leaves Thursday for Yuma, Arizona, stopping en route in Tennessee.

The first issue of the Bulletin, a four-page paper issued by the Takoma Club and Library, made its appearance Saturday. The new feature of the club is the work of the club secretary, Ben. G. Davis, and promises to be quite a novelty among the club members.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Knight and family of Takoma Heights are at Asbury Park, N. J.

Mrs. O. D. Summy of Oak avenue, who has been ill for some time past, has been removed to Garfield Hospital.

Prof. and Mrs. B. T. Galloway are summering at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Masters of Highland avenue are enjoying a stay at Atlantic City.

Washington Grove News.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON GROVE, Md., August 4, 1902.

The Montgomery County Sunday School Association held a rally at the Grove Sunday and Monday. A great number of visitors from the county came in Sunday and spent the day. All the services were well attended.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Bartlett James, Ph.D., of Washington preached the sermon. At 5 p.m. a devotional service was held, conducted by Mr. George F. Pollock. The address was made by Mr. W. W. Millan, president of the District of Columbia Sunday School Union. At 8 p.m. Rev. B. B. James spoke on "The Teacher as a Worker." Mr. W. H. H. Smith gave a brief talk on "The Loss and Gain in Sunday School Work." These services were held in the tabernacle. Mr. Edw. Hall conducted the singing.

Monday morning at 9:30 there was a prayer service, conducted by Mr. W. A. Maxwell, followed by a discussion of the work of the county association. Mr. C. R. Hartshorn gave an address on "Character Building."

The following officers were elected at the afternoon business meeting: President, Jos. Reading; secretary and treasurer, Miss Ida Dove; vice presidents, Summerfield Crawford, G. F. Pollock, Randy Hall, Warren Choate and Wm. Terrell.

The state superintendent, George H. Nock, delivered an address on "The Value of Interdenominational Work," after which the association adjourned.

Monday evening a prayer service was held to make plans for the coming camp meeting and to pray for its success.

Miss Faith Stoek was here over Sunday as the guest of Miss Nettie Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Walker visited their daughter, Mrs. Thomas B. Hardy, Sunday.

Mr. Forest Gatchell has opened a cottage on Forrest avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Cohen spent Sunday at the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. La Fetra of Washington spent Sunday here as the guests of Mrs. J. Walter Duvall.

Miss Edith Gardiner visited Miss Franc Reed at the Grove Sunday.

Miss Agnes Scudder and Miss Margarite Lawrence visited friends here over Sunday.

Miss Joyce Lee is spending a few days with Mrs. Jas. Carter.

During the past few days a number of cottages have been opened by families who will spend the month here.

Rev. and Mrs. H. R. Naylor have opened the presiding elder's cottage, on the circle.

Mr. Robert Cohen, who has been spending several weeks at Atlantic City and Ocean Grove, has returned home.

Mr. Cornelius Cissel, who met with a serious accident several weeks ago, has recovered sufficiently to be brought home.

Mr. Clarence A. Lindsay of New York is spending a week at the Grove.

PLEADS FOR SUPPORT

American Catholics Should Not be Hasty.

MR. BYRNE DECLARES

CATHOLICISM SAFE UNDER PHILIPPINE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Words of Patriotism at Celebration of "Embarkation Day" at Atlantic City.

United States District Attorney William Michael Byrne of Delaware made the principal address at the celebration of "Embarkation day" by the Knights of Columbus at Atlantic City last night. Mr. Byrne made an earnest plea for Catholic support in the Philippines. He said that is was not true that numerous Protestant clergymen were employed as public school teachers in the Philippines, but showed that there are 3,500 Catholic teachers in the Philippine schools. In addition to the influence of the Catholic teachers, instruction in the Catholic religion may be given in the school guildings three days every week.

Holding that Catholicism is safe under the school system in the Philippines, Mr. Byrne proceeded to discuss the transition of the church there from a state-aided institution to one free, independent and untrammeled.

"Catholics have no fear," he said, "of the fundamental principle of American polity that the church must be completely separated from the state. No harm can come from observing the demarkation established in the Bible between Caesar and Christ, and whenever the church has essayed to aid Caesar by conferring upon civil government the benefits of her religious ministrations the experiment has been one of disappointment and disaster.

"While American Catholics will welcome the separation of the church from the state in the Philippines it must be done in such a way as not to injure the church in the exercise of her spiritual functions. The personnel of the governing class in the Philippines must not be so constituted as to produce in the mind of the Filipino the conviction that he must become a Protestant in order to become a member of the ruling class. The career of the truculent Buencamino proves how vital this question is; and in selecting its governing class in the Philippines the American government, with its fundamental equipoise between all shades of religion, must not make such selections as may operate as a Protestant propaganda among a people now exclusively Roman Catholic. This phase of the question will, I am sure, receive the attention of our government, which will not fail to accord to the American Catholic his appropriate participation in the magnificent work of planting liberty of the American brand in the Philippine Islands for the benefit of the Catholic Filipinos.

Spanish Friars and Puritans.

"Much has been said in this country about the Spanish friars in the Philippines, but happily the American government has expressly disclaimed any participation in the accusations made against our religious orders there.

"At about the same time the Spanish friar came in contact with the Filipino the New England Puritan met the American Indian. After centuries of labor under adverse circumstances of climate and race the Spanish friar presents his wards to the world as transformed from a state of savagery to a degree of civilization in which the descendants of the head-hunting Filipinos take a creditable place in the arts, in music, in letters, science, jurisprudence and sociology. The American Indian, with vast advantages of race and climate over his Filipino brother under the care of the New England Puritan, instead of treading the halls of universities, colleges and schools dotting the land over which his fathers roamed, finds himself huddled in the confines of a reservation awaiting the hour of his ultimate extinction.

"So well has the Spanish friar done his work in the Philippines that the hour has arrived when his wards no longer need his fostering care in the management of temporal affairs. This same spectacle of evolution occurs in Europe in the labors of the Sons of St. Benedict and their associate monks, after they had transformed the savage tribes of the northern forests into the artisans and husbandmen of mediaeval civilization, and I rejoice that the hour of transition finds the interests of the Spanish friar in the hands of the justice-loving American government.

The Property of the Friars.

"Unlike England, unlike Spain, unlike Mexico, unlike most every other country dealing with the question of monastic possessions, the American government proposes that the change demanded by the time shall work no injustice to the friars. The condition of affairs in the Philippines demands that the friars no longer be extensive landlords. Their boundless acres ought to be divided into small homestead lots for the benefit of the Filipino people, who would thus receive that impulse to industry and frugality arising from individual ownership of property.

"This is identical in principle with the Irish land problem. The Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland unanimously demand that the English government compel the Irish landlords to sell their vast estates to Irish peasants on fair terms, and what American Catholic can complain if the American government voluntarily does for the Catholic Filipino what the Irish Catholic bishops demand shall be done by the English government for the Irish peasant.

"Secretary Root declares that the desire of the government is for the 'voluntary withdrawal' of the friars, arranged, not by the government, but the religious superiors of the friars themselves. Is there anything like expulsion or interference with personal liberty in that program?

"No civil power has jurisdiction to pass punitive or corrective laws aiming at the internal organization of the Roman Catholic Church. It is because I know that the American government is actuated by no such intention that I am able as a Catholic American to support the government on this grave question. It asks the co-operation of the Catholic Church in its work of establishing order and maintaining peace in the Philippine Islands, which, far from being a program of punishment, is one replete with the highest conceptions of constructive statesmanship.

Should Not Be Hasty.

"American Catholics should not be hasty to judge while these important matters are under fair investigation. Precipitancy in this matter may do no good to the church nor to the state. Certain it is that Catholic interests are in safe and conservative hands. With the possible exception of the Supreme Court of the United States, the world does not contain a body of men superior in wisdom to the college of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church; and I doubt if there be any men in America who could more securely safeguard Catholic interests than that body of illustrious diplomats. The most cordial relations now exist between the two great parties to this question, and if a rupture comes I hope it cannot be traced to the intemperate utterances of Catholic Americans."

To Be Examined for Promotion.

Second Lieutenant William R. Taylor, 3d Cavalry, has been ordered to examination for promotion.