





# THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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## THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

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HENRY WILLIAMS, Hawaiian Hotel  
Five Cents per copy.

FRIDAY : : : : : April 1st.

### NEW ZEALAND AND THE ISLANDS TRADE.

The Auckland Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolution at a recent meeting of that body:

"That in view of giving facilities for the island trade, we would recommend that a charter of incorporation be granted to a company to be formed for the purpose of trading with the South Sea Islands, and that the Government be asked for a guarantee, and with due provision being made for purchasing the interests of those now engaged in the trade.

This is no new idea. Over a dozen years ago a similar scheme was outlined by Sir Julius Vogel, then premier of the Colony, in a very able memorandum to the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, now Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England. Sir James Fergusson strongly indorsed the views of his Minister, and subsequently at the Royal Colonial Institute he made a strong speech in support of the far-seeing and comprehensive policy of commercial and political development in the South Seas enunciated by Sir Julius, then Mr. Vogel. But Imperial indifference, if not positive hostility to any idea suggestive of increased responsibility in the Pacific, and the blindness of local political rivalry, caused the project to be abandoned. It is now revived at a time when the conditions are far less favorable for the success of such a scheme, but that it is still entirely feasible, from the much stronger and broader base of operations New Zealand at this time offers, we have no doubt whatever.

The original proposal was to incorporate a commercial company with a capital of £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000), to control and develop the commerce of the South Sea Islands. The Government was to guarantee 5 per cent for fifty years. All the produce purchased by the company was to be brought to New Zealand, where factories were to be built to utilize it, the surplus being exported. Steamers were to be built by the company to develop the Islands trade, and New Zealand produce was to be shipped to exchange for tropical produce. A royalty of 7½ per cent was to be paid on any other goods used in trade. The Government, by virtue of its guarantee and for reasons of public policy, was to appoint general managers in England and the Colony to protect public interests, and to see that the enterprise did not become purely speculative or lead to abuses. If that plan had been carried out New Zealand would today have absolute control of Polynesian trade, and annexation projects by any of the Powers would be out of the question.

As we have already said, the plan was not carried out on the original lines, but a few years ago the New Zealand Parliament subsidized a steamship service, which has shown on a small scale what might have been accomplished on a large one. Private enterprise, without any great capital, backed by a moderate subsidy, has concentrated a very considerable portion of South Sea Island traffic at Auckland, which is the natural depot and distributing point for that trade. This subsidy, we fancy, has either expired or will lapse at the end of the current fiscal year, and the action of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce is intended to prevent a suspension of this steamship subsidy.

The proposal is one which will doubtless be indorsed by the New Zealand Parliament. A guaranteed interest for a term of years upon a capital sum of £2,200,000 (\$10,000,000), which we understand is the financial basis of the projected enterprise, would at once put it on a footing of assured success. This is what should be done if the enterprise is to be touched at all. And we greatly misjudge the men who are now at the head of affairs in New Zealand if they will hesitate in making this a ministerial proposal. Great States have been more rapidly built by commercial development than by territorial acquisition. Samoa sent a deputation recently to New Zealand asking that it might be incorporated in that colony. This request could not be complied with, but the next best thing was done—regular

trading steamship connection was established between Apia and Auckland. This Kingdom has formed a political alliance with Samoa, but what has been accomplished by our Government in the way of developing trade with that group? Trade usually follows the flag, but in this case the signs point all the other way. We deem it proper, however, to bring prominently before the King's Government the policy of commercial annexation which the people of New Zealand have inaugurated, and which their Government will probably render irresistible.

### HONOLULU RIFLES.

#### A Battalion Formed and Election of Officers.

The meeting of the Honolulu Rifles was held at their armory last evening, when the following officers were elected: H. F. Hebbard, Captain; J. W. Pratt and G. C. Straten, eys, First Lieutenants; C. W. Ashford, Second Lieutenant. The members then fell in line and were numbered, those having even numbers marching to the other side of the hall, thus forming two companies. The commissioned officers then retired to the ante-room, and returning in a few moments announced Captain Volney V. Ashford as their choice for Major of the battalion. This announcement was received with cheers by all present, to which Major Ashford responded in a neat little speech.

A ballot was then taken to fill the vacancy left by Major Ashford's advancement, resulting in the election of Wm. Unger, and H. Gunn to the position of Second Lieutenant.

The following staff officers were appointed by the Major: Geo. McLeod, Adjutant; W. C. King, Drum Major. Lieutenant Gunn was appointed Ordnance Officer; Dr. Martin, Surgeon; W. H. Hall, Quartermaster; S. J. Levey, Sergeant-Major. J. Simonson was then elected Second Lieutenant in place of H. Gunn.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. O'Brien for a bust of His Majesty the King, presented to the battalion.

Thursday evening was selected for the drill night of Company A, and Tuesday evening for Company B. The raw recruits will drill every Monday night.

Before adjourning the following vote of thanks to the ladies who presented a beautiful flag to the battalion a short time ago was drafted:

HONOLULU, March 31, 1887.

To the Ladies who so kindly donated our Flag—Ladies: It is said that opposites seek each other, and it is this perhaps that accounts for the fact that the harsh and dark side of military life seeks relief in brilliant trappings and gay surroundings, paramount over all of which stands the flag.

It is noticeable that while the flag is of no practical utility either as a weapon of attack or defense, it is yet the first thing that the soldier will fight for, and the last that he will desert; the gun and cannon often being abandoned to save a beautiful but helpless flag.

This illustrates the force of sentiment and its power through very weakness to accomplish great results.

In the same way permit us to say that woman, though in one sense helpless in matters military, is still more potent to inspire courage and devotion in the soldier, and to secure success, than mere numbers of men.

And it is our belief that the same spirit that led you to present us with our flag will lead you to follow us with your support in the future, and that that support will be measured to us according to the needs of the hour.

In accepting this flag we look upon it, not simply as the flag of our battalion nor of the Hawaiian aborigines—not as the flag of any one race or class or clique—but equally the flag of all, an emblem of the land itself, the place of the birth of many of us—the adopted home of many more.

And in this broad and rapidly developing sense we can certainly pledge our fidelity to this bright and beautiful emblem of a bright and beautiful land, and that its honor, in the words of our battalion motto, we will stand "ever ready" to defend.

With highest respect, we remain,  
THE HONOLULU RIFLES.

By their Committee:  
W. A. KINNEY,  
W. E. ROWELL,  
E. F. BISHOP.

#### Intermediary Court.

BEFORE PRESTON, J.

John Alapai vs. Joela Paaraula, assumpsit. Appeal by plaintiff from Police Court, Honolulu. Continued until the first of April at 10 a. m.

Union Feed Company vs. George H. Luce, assumpsit for \$156.50. Appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Time granted to be submitted in writing. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff, the Attorney General and A. P. Peterson for defendant.

The King vs. M. Rosenthal, selling goods at wholesale without a license. Appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Continued till called up. A. P. Peterson for the Crown, Hon. Paul Neumann for defendant.

The King vs. Akana et al., violating Sunday law. Appeal from District Court, Koolauloa. Continued till April term day of the Court. A. P. Peterson for the Crown, W. R. Castle for the defendant.

The King vs. Manuel J. Pereira, carrying about spirituous liquors for sale without a license. Appeal from District Court of Waialua. Conviction is quashed and appeal allowed. A. P. Peterson for the Crown. Hon. Paul Neumann for defendant.

The King vs. Henry Williams, fast driving. Appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Defendant is called three times, and there being no response, the appeal is ordered dismissed with costs. A. P. Peterson and Cecil Brown for the Crown.

### HINTS ON LINEN.

#### Suggestions Which Will Be Particularly Acceptable to Lovers of Fine Sheets.

Linen sheeting comes in various qualities, widths and makes. There are Irish, Scotch, English and German linens, each having its points of excellence and its more or less ardent supporters. There is a very wide range of values in these goods, the prices varying from 75 cents to \$3.50 per yard, according to fineness, weight and general finish.

Linens may be very fine and yet very heavy, the threads being round, firm and closely woven, or they may be heavy and strong, but more loosely placed, making a thicker but not as durable an article as the finer woven grades. It is a great mistake to choose very fine linen for sheets. It will never stay in place, but will roll up and get "stringy," and after repeated efforts to keep it in place the user gives up in despair and declares that "linen sheeting is a failure." If she will select a good grade of sheeting that is well worth about 90 cents to \$1.25 per yard, she will ever after believe in it.

The special novelty in linen sheeting is a thick, fine twilled goods, a regular linen satine, which is by far the most elegant fabric of the sort ever brought out. It combines all of the qualities most desirable in goods of high grade. It has sufficient body to stay in place, is exquisitely smooth and satiny to the touch and almost as glossy as silk. It comes two and a half yards wide, and has a soft and pliant case linens to match. Altogether it is one of the most perfect fabrics in market, and in spite of its rather high cost is an economical investment, as it is especially durable and handsome.

In making sheets it is well to allow a little more than the regular two and one-half yards in length. Most of the best housekeepers add to this from one-fourth to three-eighths of a yard, this being often the length after the hems are made. Two and three-fourths yards for a finished sheet is generally sufficient unless the bedstead is extra size. The linen should never be cut straight across the piece. It is frequently the case that the crease is drawn altogether out of regular lines during the process of calendering and putting up, and to cut across the fold as the dealer cuts it from the piece is often to waste three or four inches in the straightening, which all judicious housewives will look after. In the purchase of a single pair of sheets allowance must be made for this irregularity, else the finished articles will be quite too short.

However much the fabric may be drawn it will come straight after laundering, provided care is taken in hanging the sheets upon the line, and vigorously shaking and snapping them both before drying and while they are yet damp. All linen articles should be taken from the line while yet damp, thoroughly shaken and pulled straightway of the goods, rolled up in damp cloths and ironed until perfectly dry. The irons should be quite hot, but carefully tempered, as linen is more easily scorched than cotton, and once browned its durability is destroyed.

It is well to hem the corners by hand, over-seam the ends of the hems very firmly, and then stitch the hems on a lock-stitch machine, running around the ends of the hems to the doubled edge of the cloth. Done in this way, there is very little danger of hems breaking out until the sheets are worn threadbare. Where sheets wear thin in the middle they may be cut through lengthwise, hemmed and over-seamed together at what was originally their outer edges. In this way they will last through many more changes and launderings for the extra work. Many old-time housekeepers make this of their regular practice with sheets of all sorts.

Hems should be about two inches wide upon the end at the head of the bed, and about three-fourths of an inch wide for the foot end. Ladies with plenty of leisure and a taste for such work hem-stitch the wide end hem very elaborately, giving it almost the appearance of drawn work. The narrow hem may be plain or may have a single row of hem-stitching. Pillows and bolstercases may be similarly finished; the latter are rarely more than single hem-stitched, however, while pillowcases are often very elaborately done. For regular use this is scarcely commendable, as the drawing out of so many threads weakens the fabric and makes the articles less durable.—*Decorator and Furnisher.*

### INFANTS' CLOTHING.

#### Materials Used in the Making of Long Dresses, Christening Robes and Wraps.

English nainsook, which is heavier and more serviceable than the sheer French nainsook, is now used for infants' dresses, and the trimmings are hem-stitching or drawn work, feather-stitching, which is also called brier-stitching, embroidery and lace. The simple and exquisite drawn-work is so appropriate for these dainty little gowns that it has almost superseded embroidery, though good patterns of Hamburg work are still liked for durability, and are used on plain garments. The long first dresses measure forty-two inches from neck to hem, and the present fancy is to make these with a very short round yoke, though the square yokes are preferred by some. This yoke is formed of lengthwise tucks, which may all be a fourth of an inch wide, and each is hem-stitched—just as the hems of handkerchiefs are finished with a few drawn threads; or else there may be clusters of much narrower tucks, with a row of feather-stitching between the clusters. The neck has a tiny frill of nainsook, edged with the narrow Valenciennes edging, and this frill may be standing or turned over, or it may be doubled and turned both ways. The sleeves are slightly gathered at top and bottom, and have a wristband of tucks and a frill in keeping with that in the neck. The skirt has a hem four or five inches deep, with perhaps, three tucks above it, each tuck an

inch wide and hem-stitched, or else the tucks are grouped to match the yoke, and there is feather-stitching between. A sash is then made of the nainsook five or six inches wide, with the ends hemmed and tucked like the skirt, and this is passed twice around the waist and tied in front with a large bow that displays the trimmed ends. A half-dozen of these dresses are furnished with each layette, and also half a dozen night slips of simpler make, which are used by most mothers for the day dresses for the first weeks of the child's life. These are simply tucked down around the neck without a yoke, and are made of soft cambric.

The christening robe is an elaborate garment with lengthwise rows of Valenciennes insertion alternating with embroidered insertion to form a robe front the entire length, and also the whole waist and sleeves. Around the skirt are three flounces, two of lace and one of embroidery. The back is left quite plain. Narrow white ribbons are run in the lace around the neck and wrists, ending in small bows or rosettes of many loops. A wide sash of white moire ribbon passes around the waist in folds and forms a rosette, and ends on the left side. Valenciennes lace is now so perfectly imitated that few mothers use the real lace for these robes.

The long cloaks made for infants this season are of cream white Oriental flannel, or of soft and fine white cloth, with lining of quilted silk very warmly wadded. They are made with box plaits or side plaits from the neck to the waist, and are worn with a sash of white ribbon. The sleeves have ribbon bows at the wrists, and both neck and sleeves are trimmed with lace. There are also long cloaks of white watered silk and short silk walking coats to put on when the child is a year old. The first cap worn in winter by an infant is made of the material of the cloak, whether it be of cloth, flannel, or silk, in preference to the lace and muslin caps that are still preferred for summer. The skull-shaped Dutch cap, made of three pieces, each of which begins in front and extends to the back, is liked for soft cloth and silk-lined caps, and is finished around the edge with a cord of silk or a narrow plaiting of white ribbon; its trimming is a rather large bow of ribbon on top. There are also pretty caps of white cashmere gathered by ribbons in the front to make a little frill around the face. Softly wadded and quilted silk waists or jackets are made for infants and larger children to wear under their winter cloaks on the coldest days; these come in white, pale blue, brown and pink silk, and are made up with a view to comfort rather than beauty. Lovely veils of pure white shade, are made for infants. They are edged with narrow lace, or else there is a hem an inch wide, with white satin ribbon drawn through it. A drawing-string in one end ties the veil over the cap. The Shetland wool veils are also used, but the lighter net is preferred.

Flannel wrappers for young infants are made with a yoke, and the fineness is added to this in French gathers in two clusters in front and back. The edges of the yoke, collar, sleeves and the front are needle-worked in scallops in white silk, and tiny bees are wrought on the flannel, or else there is a border of vines and rose-buds. New bibs of the Irish linen have drawn-work and leather-stitching for ornament, and an edging of narrow lace.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Weddings in Scotland.

The following are reported to have been joined in matrimony last year in Scotland: Thomas Black and Mary White, Peter Day and Ellen Night, Solomon Bank and Catharine Vale, James Hill and Susan Dale, Isaac Slater and Julia Fletcher, John Baker and Mary Butler, Stephen Head and Nancy Leck, William Stately and Jessie Smart, Joseph Reed and Julia Hay, Thomas Spring and Mary May, Joseph Brown and Kittie Green, John Robin and Jennie Wren, William Castle and Nancy Hall, Peter Chatter and Jennie Call, Joseph Adams and Eliza Child, James Merry and Lucy Wild, Thomas Bruin and Mary Bear, James Fox and Catherine Hare, Andrew Clay and Lucy Stone, Michael Blood and Lizzie Bone, John Clonk and Julia Hood, Edward Cole and Nancy Wren, James Brown and Helen Birch, Charles Chapel and Susan Church. This rather peculiar list of names was furnished us by Samuel Cromwell, of Wharton township, who copied them from 'The Hampshire Advertiser, in which they were published, and vouches for their accuracy.—*Exchange.*

### New Style of Entertainment.

A new style of entertainment has found a great deal of favor in Chicago, and I see no reason why it should not become equally popular here. It is called "progressive eucher," and is conducted on the principle of progressive eucher. A number of small tables are provided, at which four are seated. At the end of each course lots are drawn, and two go from one table to the next, thus bringing about a continual change of partners, and allowing each person to see something of every one present. This seems to me to be very convenient, as by the ordinary arrangement one can talk with only three or four people. The Chicago people are very quick to adopt any new ideas, and this has become quite the rage, but the movement recently set on foot in that city to apply the principle to matrimony can hardly meet with unequal approval, however convenient it might prove in individual instances.—*Globe Democrat.*

### Gen. Grant's Retreat.

Many interesting war reminiscences are rehearsed by visitors to the panorama of the battle of Bull Run in this city. Two veterans were discussing war matters there this morning when one said: "I was present when Gen. Grant bid President Lincoln good-bye at Fairfax Court House, Va., when he started on to Richmond with the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Lincoln said: 'General, I don't want to hear of your retreating toward Washington.' There was a dangerous glint in Grant's eye as he turned and replied: 'If I do, one small boat will carry my army across the Potomac.' It would have done any man good," said the veteran, "to have seen the expression of gratitude and confidence, mixed with pride, shining out in old Abe's face when Gen. Grant said that."—*Washington Cor. New York Sun.*

The British Medical Journal reports a case of poisoning from the accidental swallowing of a piece of an aniline pencil.

### How He Looked at It.

It had been a long and tedious case. The lawyers on both sides had spent several days fighting each other with all manner of legal tactics, and the judge had spent four hours charging the jury. The jury was out two days and could not agree. Finally they were discharged, and it was found they "told eleven for conviction and one for acquittal."

Dennis Murphy was the one that held out. "Pon me, soul," said he to a friend, "niver in me loife have I kin across eliven such stubborn men."—*Tid-Bits.*

—The decline of rifle-shooting is attracting much attention among military men in New York. Ten years ago thousands assembled at Creedmoor to witness the international matches, while to-day it would be impossible to gather a corporal's guard to watch a contest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

### Advertisements.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than flour, and produces a light, fluffy cake. It is the only baking powder that is pure. It is the only baking powder that is pure. It is the only baking powder that is pure.

### BASEBALL.

A MEETING OF THE BENEDICT BASEBALL Club will be held TO-DAY at 12:30 at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.  
J. M. DOWSETT, Secretary.

### \$100 MAKANA.

OKA INOA MALOLO IRO, L. AKAU ME APO, no Kahuku, Koolaula, Mokuauia o Oahu, ke hoike aku nei e aku i he \$100 no na hoikaka kupano e hiki ai ke hopena a hoikaka na poe a pau pahi i he ahi i ka Hale Waiho Laiki.  
557-apr2 APO, PAKE.

Bell Telephone 348 P. O. Box 415.

**CHAS. T. GULICK,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
REAL ESTATE BROKER,  
General Business Agent.

Books written up, Accounts and Rents Collected.

Employment and Shipping Agency, Labor Contract Blanks and Revenue Stamps always on hand. Copying and translating in all languages used in this Kingdom. Orders from the other Islands will receive prompt attention.

Valuable Properties for Sale.—Two acres of land, splendidly situated in Makiki for Hotelsteads.

One acre in Makiki, on Beretania street, fine building site.

One and five-eighth acres with 4-room Cottage, on Liliha street. A rare chance.

For Lease.—Forty acres of land, 2½ miles from Moesman's corner—15 acres of which is suitable for either rice or taro, and has been under cultivation for the last five years. All buildings necessary for a first-class little ranch now on the premises.

Wanted.—A Situation.—By a competent practical Engineer, who has had many years' experience, and can give the best of references. Employment on a plantation preferred.

Wanted.—Hostler.—A competent, handy man about horses can find employment for the next six weeks. Japanese preferred.

Full particulars given upon application at No. 38 MERCHANT ST., HONOLULU. Lately occupied by Messrs. Smith & Thurston. 555 Feb 23/87

### Kohala Saloon.

Best of Ales, Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Fancy drinks of every description a specialty.

H. H. Webb,

Proprietor.

### NOTICE!

No change in the rates for the

Use of Telephones

is contemplated by the

### MUTUAL

Telephone Company

BY ORDER,

A. JAEGER,

Secretary and Treasurer.

### Advertisements.

## EASTER OPENING

—OF—

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS

AT THE

## Popular Millinery House,

104 Fort St., Honolulu.

N. S. SACHS, Proprietor.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

MARCH 24th, 25th and 26th.

A fine assortment of

## IMPORTED PATTERNS HATS & BONNETS

Will be exhibited, and the ladies of Honolulu are cordially invited to inspect the new stock.

227 MRS. MELLIS' Dressmaking establishment on the premises.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

ALBERT MAU & CO.,

—Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers in—

Staple and Fine Groceries.

Teas and Table Delicacies, fine Cigars and Tobaccos, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 Beale street, near Market, San Francisco, Cal. Sole agents for Gordon & Dillworth's fine preserved fruits in tins, Julius J. Wood Starch Company, H. O. Wilbur & Son's "Vanilla Coconut," the finest prepared chocolate known, Robert Norton & Co.'s full cream pineapple cheese, Chicago Condensing Company's "Imperial Eagle," each pound equal to three dozen Eggs; Walter G. Wilson & Co.'s fancy crackers and biscuits, E. J. Larabee & Co.'s fancy crackers and biscuits, Globe Pickle Company's fine table pickles in glass, B. P. Merritt Company's celebrated russet cider, and many other agencies. 46-aug12

## CIGARS.

If you want a fine CIGAR, try some of Straiton & Storm's, which have just arrived at

## HOLLISTER & CO'S,

109 Fort Street,

### Australian Mail Service.

The Leading Millinery House

—OF—

CHAS. J. FISHEL,

HAS 300 PAIR OF

LIGHT COLORED

KID GLOVES,

(Slightly spotted.)

Former price \$5.00 a pair; will sell them this week for only

\$1.50 A PAIR

A fine line of Ladies' White Kid Slippers.

CHAS. J. FISHEL,

Leading Millinery House,

COR. FORT & HOTEL STS.

611 mar11/87

### Marshal's Notice of Sale.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

THOMAS H. PATTERSON vs. THE BARK KALAKAUA. In Admiralty.

Whereas, in certain proceedings in Admiralty brought by Thomas H. Patterson against the bark Kalakaua, a decree and order of sale was made by the Honorable Edward Preston, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated,

In pursuance of said decree, I am directed and commanded by the said Honorable Edward Preston, Justice of the Supreme Court, to sell said bark Kalakaua, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, at public auction.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the said bark Kalakaua, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, April 9, 1887.

Where she now stands, at her moorings in the Stream, in the port of Honolulu.

TERMS CASH. Deed at expense of purchaser JOHN LOTA KAULUKOU, Marshal. 66-aug12

### STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY.

For a Course of Eight Lessons

Sufficient to get the pupil to reading and writing Phonography, 80.

For a Complete Elementary Course.

Of twenty-four lessons, \$15.

For the Reporting Course.

A sufficient number of lessons to make the pupil with proper exertion on his part a full reporter, \$75; or, reporting lessons may be taken in course of twenty-four lessons, for \$15 per course. Three courses, or seventy-two lessons, will generally suffice.



## PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 Thursday, March 31.  
 Steamer J. A. Cummins, from Waimanalo, Oahu.  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, from Ewa.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 Thursday, March 31.  
 Steamer J. A. Cummins, for Waimanalo, Oahu, at 9 a.m.  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, for Ewa, at 9 a.m.  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, for Ewa, at 9 a.m.

**Vessels Leaving To-Day.**  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, for Ewa, at 9 a.m.  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, for Ewa, at 9 a.m.

**Vessels in Port from Foreign Ports.**  
 H. I. M. S. training ship Kaimiloa, from Apia, Samoa, at 10 a.m.  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, from Ewa, at 9 a.m.

**Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.**  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, from Ewa, at 9 a.m.  
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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German bark Hydra will sail for Hongkong on Saturday.

The Japanese acrobats are giving exhibitions at Kohala, Hawaii, this week.

The steamer W. G. Hall sails at 10 o'clock this morning for Maui and Hawaii.

New matting is being laid down in the Legislative Hall, in the Government building.

The bark C. R. Bishop and the tern W. S. Bowne both sail for San Francisco on Saturday.

The usual sewing meeting at St. Andrew's Sunday-school room this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A large number of people have examined the new stock of goods recently imported by Wing Wo Chan & Co.

There will be a meeting of the Benedict Baseball Club at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce room.

The chorus of the Old Folks' Concert are requested to be in attendance at the Music Hall this evening at 7 o'clock prompt.

A large party went up to the Paik yesterday afternoon, some in a four-in-hand driven by Mr. Miles, and others on horseback.

Many of the first year students of Oahu College will leave this morning by the W. G. Hall for their homes to spend their vacation.

Messrs. E. P. Adams & Co. hold their regular cash sale at 10 o'clock this morning, when a large assortment of goods will be offered.

The Makiki Recreation Grounds are being put in condition for the approaching baseball season. Two of the clubs are practicing regularly.

There will be the usual services at St. Andrew's Cathedral this evening at 7 o'clock, with a Lenten address by the Rev. H. H. Gowen.

The Honolulu Amateur Minstrel Company will give another performance on Saturday evening, April 9th for the benefit of the Minstrel Fund.

There is every indication of a crowded house at the Old Folks' Concert at the Hawaiian Opera House this evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The pillars and doors at the Richard street entrance to the Palace have been taken down, and will be rebuilt to correspond with the entrance on Likie street.

His Excellency Major General Robert Hoapili Baker, Governor of Maui and Molokai, will return to his home at Lahaina, Maui, by the steamer W. G. Hall this morning.

Captain Macaulay, of the schooner Kaimiloa, has in his cabin a model of a bark, which is a very creditable production of the Captain's ingenuity. He devoted his leisure hours on the deep to the construction of this model.

Messrs. J. O. Carter, W. A. Kinney, H. A. Palmalee, E. C. Damon and Rev. S. E. Bishop have been appointed a committee from the Bethel Church to confer with a committee of Fort-street Church respecting the consolidation of the two churches.

Ladies, don't forget to call at Sachs' store, Thursday, Friday or Saturday, and see the imported pattern hats and bonnets, all the latest shapes and shades.

**A Runaway.**  
 Mrs. William Roe left her horse and phaeton outside the Fort-street Church yesterday afternoon. The animal became frightened at some paper flying about, and dashed off on Beretania street at a lively pace. When opposite Mr. Macaulay's, the phaeton came in contact with a telephone post, and the result was the vehicle smashed to atoms. The animal got free and galloped home to its stables. Fortunately no one was hurt.

**The Bath-house Affair.**  
 A large crowd was in attendance at the Police Court yesterday morning expecting to hear the evidence in the Molteno case. However they were disappointed, as the defendant on being charged with selling liquor without a license, by the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty. After some argument by counsel on both sides, the defendant was remanded until Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock, when he will be sentenced. The other case for keeping a disorderly house will probably be tried immediately after he is sentenced.

**Honolulu Almanac and Directory.**  
 The Honolulu Almanac and Directory for 1887 is now for sale at J. H. Soper's news depot and at this office. Price 50 cents. It contains complete statistical and general information relating to these islands.

**Supreme Court.**  
 Thursday, March 31st.  
 In re application of S. B. Dole and A. C. Smith for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Francisco P. dos Santos. The application was to have been heard at 1:30 o'clock p.m., but was postponed until 1 p.m. Friday, April 1st.

**Police Court.**  
 Thursday, March 31st.  
 Before Police Justice DAYTON.  
 Charles Molteno was charged with selling liquor without a license. He pleaded guilty, and was remanded to April 1st for sentence. The other case for keeping a disorderly house will then come up.

C. P. Thompson, charged with selling goods of foreign product without a license, was found guilty and fined \$40. The book sold was Webster's Unabridged.

Kahala and Jas. Barney, charged with being drunk, were each fined \$6.

Haleka (w) and S. Kia (k) were charged with adultery. The woman was fined \$10 and the man \$30.

Keenani, for larceny of goods, the property of H. May & Co., was remanded to April 1st for judgment.

**A Poker Joke.**  
 Scene: Club, New Year's morning. First Habitue—Making any calls to-day, old man?  
 Second Habitue (wearily)—No; made one last night—broke me all up. Called on three kings; other fellow was in. I stay here to-day. No overcoat.—Judge.

Our country is bigger than China. We have 3,000,000 square miles, and China has only 2,000,000.

## DANGEROUS PLACES IN PARIS.

**The Cellars Where Thieves and Murderers Meet.**

So we made up a party of three, and between 1 and 2 in the morning we arrived at the Central markets. We left them to their dreams, and descended by a narrow staircase into a series of vaults, the whitewashed ceiling of which was covered with arabesques and names written in black with the smoke of a candle.

In one part of these vaults a group of men were drinking and singing parodies of church hymns. This group came up to our expectations, so we went to "La Jeune France," a famous cellar, where a man had been assassinated only a few nights before. We passed through a gate, down one flight of narrow stairs, then stepped down, we passed under a narrow archway reserved in the foundations of the house, then down another flight of stairs, then through another archway, along a tortuous passage, and so to a tunnel about seven feet high, five feet broad, and twenty feet long. The vault of the roof was covered with green trelliswork; there were benches and rush stools to sit upon; wooden tables bearing the marks of strife; and, to light us, two gas jets. We were here at the very end of the mouse-trap, and we now understood why the police never enter these "caveaux"—there is no possibility of a fair fight.

When we entered the "caveaux" there was nobody there, but after we had ordered some wine two musicians came in. The one was a miserably pale fellow, half starved and half blind, with a thin blonde mustache. He sang and accompanied himself by kicking a few chords on a guitar. The other was a short, bony man, with a black beard, drunken blue eyes, round shoulders and an appearance of humility, as if he were constantly afraid of receiving the kicks.

The tip given by some watcher soon brought four or five huge red rising griffin inches above his crown; a young man wearing a thin cotton blouse and two others dressed in cut of clothes of fashionable cut, but without a vestige of linen. The humble musician sang, above all things, an air from "Mignon," keeping his eyes fixed on the ground as he sang and pointing to his heart with an awkward gesture whenever the word "heart" occurred in the romance. Suddenly, one after another, half a dozen athletic, square shouldered men, varying in age from 17 to 25, crept through the narrow archway, passed rapidly in without even glancing at our table and massed themselves at the end of the vault, lolling on the benches, smoking cigarettes and drinking at our expense, for we thought it only polite to offer these gentlemen a glass of wine, the more so as the musicians were playing for our amusement.

The "Mignon" the ruffian with the red fez asked for the guitar, took a tuning fork out of his pocket, snapped it with his teeth, and tuned the instrument properly. Then the ruffian in the cotton blouse rose and with fine voice, perfect sentiment, and correct gesture, sang other airs from "Mignon" and also from "Carmen." All the ruffians listened in perfect silence to the singer, who was a real artist, and two women who had joined the band melted into tears at the end of them exclaiming: "Ah, music! I hear 'Mignon' I can't help it. I cry like a calf." The scene appeared to be idyllic rather than brigandish and terrible. However, it appeared after all that we might have been in better company, for at a sign from the waiter I slipped out of the vault.

"You had better give the word to your friends to come up stairs. The band is almost a complete set, and it is the very band that assassinated a man here last week. If their chief happens to come in you might get in trouble." We did not wait to be warned twice, but wished the gentlemen good evening, and ascended the staircase without any apprehensions, and yet with a kind of internal sensation of rapidity.—Paris Cor. New York Sun.

**Tree Planting and the Blizzards.**  
 I have been much interested in watching the effect of tree planting upon the blizzards. The blizzard drives along the surface of the ground, and it has for ages upon ages found no tree to halt or veer it. The settlers on the plains planted trees, however, and these trees now stand as obstacles to the full sweep of the ice laden winds. A few days ago, a blizzard swept over the country, I passed through a loosely planted grove of trees, cottonwoods, silver maples, green ashes, etc., and noted with pleasure that among the trees the violence of the wind was reduced, and the flakes of snow drifted lazily to the ground, where they rested as contentedly as if they had fallen upon the tree covered hills of New England.

As soon as I passed out of the grove I had to face again the furious flakes, driving horizontally in their mad career over the earth. As often as I passed through a little grove of trees I found that I left the blizzard; but as soon as I emerged from the sheltering trees the blizzard came again in all its fury. This bit of experience is duplicated thousands of times every day upon the plains. The tree planter has routed the blizzard wherever he has set his little army of trees.—Professor Charles E. Bessey in American Agriculturist.

**Evolution of Writing Paper.**  
 Paper has changed in form considerably during this century. Fifty years ago, paper in shape like our foolscap was generally used for correspondence. It was folded according to the skill of the writer and sealed with sealing wax. Then came the letter size; then the commercial size. In America sealing wax has gone out of date. Not so in Europe. Nothing ever goes out of date in Europe, if the efforts of artisans or others interested in its sale can accomplish that result. So called seals are seen in rings and attached to the watch chains of American gentlemen, but they simply suggest a disused function, like the rudimentary fins of some kinds of fish. In Europe wax with seals in all sorts of ingenious forms, intended for use, are sold everywhere in such numbers that it is evident their manufacture gives employment to many thousands of persons.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**The "Endolithic Process."**  
 In The American Art, there is an interesting account of the practice of a new art in this country, but like most of the arts, it is nothing more than the revival of an art profusely practiced by the ancients, as the remains of the pyramids testify. This art consists in the ability to apply colors of a certain manufacture to stone, and is called the "endolithic process." To apply color successfully to stone it must be made to sink below the surface without spreading. The means of accomplishing this has been found, and, as a result, interiors of marble can be tinted in myriad of colors if desired. A general application of the art to the funereal marble chimney pieces of New York would make us a more cheerful race of beings.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

**A Poker Joke.**  
 Scene: Club, New Year's morning. First Habitue—Making any calls to-day, old man?  
 Second Habitue (wearily)—No; made one last night—broke me all up. Called on three kings; other fellow was in. I stay here to-day. No overcoat.—Judge.

Our country is bigger than China. We have 3,000,000 square miles, and China has only 2,000,000.

**Preparation of Sherbet.**  
 The beverage in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied, and of which there are many varieties—from the bowl of water with a squeeze of lemon to the clear concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it. Preparing sherbet, which is done with the greatest care, is a very important point in so thirsty a country as Persia, and one upon which much time is devoted. It may be either expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar, and submitted to a certain degree of heat to preserve it for winter consumption.

Another sherbet is much drank, which I must not omit to mention, called guzangabben, made from the honey of the tamarsk tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the produce of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the leaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insect is collected and the honey is preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar, and although not so delicious as that made from fruit, it makes an excellent temperance beverage. Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used; in all other cases sherbet is served in china bowls, and drank from deep wooden spoons carved in pearwood.—Belgravia.

**Work of an Amanuensis.**  
 Pushed as the writer always is to the highest rate of speed which he commands, he must bend every energy to the task. Brain and muscle must be strained to the utmost to accomplish their work, and, the notes completed, he must set to work with assiduity to transcribe them for use, a task requiring, as he knows, four times the period occupied by the dictation, but which fact many otherwise intelligent masters are frequently unable to comprehend. The strangest experience of shorthand work is the inability of the employer to understand the difference between a spoken and written language as to the proportion of time required to produce them respectively, and the annoyance which is the outgrowth of this ignorance is one of the peculiar hardships of the shorthand writer.

It is as though a messenger should be required to emulate a racehorse in celerity of motion. He therefore bends all his energies to hasten his transcript, and his day's work leaves him fatigued beyond any of his fellow clerks. For this reason the work is not adapted to women. The strain is too great, and although in some instances a good constitution may enable the worker to endure for years, injury is sustained which is generally irreparable.—F. P. Fairbanks in the Journalist.

**The Bill Always Correct.**  
 "I see you have got me down for burning 2,000 feet of gas in December," he said as he laid the bill down on the counter.

"Yes, December generally runs up the gas bills."

"But we were not at home in December. We left here on the last day of November, and didn't get back until the 2d of January."

"But the meter says you consumed it."

"Well, I can prove that the house was shut up."

"Did you find everything all right when you returned?"

"Yes, except that some one had broken in and stolen a few towels."

"Ah, that explains! I knew the meter couldn't lie! You see, they had to light the gas to find the towels, and your bill is correct."—Detroit Free Press.

**Wax Model of a Human Body.**  
 The wax model of a normal human body, which, under the auspices and direction of Councilor Professor Waldeyer, is being made at the Berlin School of Anatomy by Professor Schuetz, was for the first time used, a fortnight ago, at one of the medical courses. Its completion will take some years yet; meanwhile the artist is only allowed to work in Professor Waldeyer's study. Thus far, no man has been able to enter for years, injury is sustained which is generally irreparable.—F. P. Fairbanks in the Journalist.

**Bill Nye's Questions and Answers.**  
 What is good for a lacerated wound made partly by a barbed wire fence and partially by a cage, self-made dog?

For a lacerated wound made by a barbed wire fence and an impulsive dog, I would suggest change of scene and rest. You could rest standing up no doubt better than any other way.

State what you know of the mind cure, of which we hear so much.

The mind cure is something that I know very little about, and yet I often very cheerfully write about things of which I know even less than I do about this. The mind cure is a kind of scheme by which one mind, through its power over another, banishes disease from the physical being. I once employed a tall, thoughtful man to come on treat me on this plan. He came several days, and the results were not very satisfactory. One day it flashed over him that he had forgotten both days to bring his instrument with him. The following day he came with his mind done up in a shawl strap. He began to work on me, but did not succeed. Then he rose, buckled up his shawl strap and started to go. I asked what the bill was, but he said nothing.

"The principle," said he, "is this: One mind, by its control over another, works the cure. So it is necessary not only that I have a mind that I can apply, but you should also at least have a 'something' to show where your mind used to be. You should have been fair and square with me and told me in the first place that you was destitute of anything of that kind. That was the way to treat a fellow man who had never harmed you in any way. He then rode out of my apartment.—Bill Nye in Boston Globe.

Hope She'll Find Him.  
 A Washington woman hid on and secured a dead letter package, and found therein a pair of jeans trousers. She is now looking around for a man to put in them.—Judge.

## A Chinook Wind.

A Bostonian, who has just returned from a driving trip to Portland, Ore., relates how he left Chicago with the mercury at zero, and went on to find it constantly sinking, until with two locomotives it was difficult to get up steam enough to drag the train, and with a roaring fire in the cars it was still necessary to keep muffled in furs to be anything nearly comfortable. He says that in crossing snowy plains through Dakota, when everybody was bundled up to the eyes, a man accustomed to the country suddenly threw back his heavy uster collar, exclaiming:

"There, we've struck a Chinook wind. Now we are all right. I'm going out on the platform."

Those not accustomed to the idiosyncrasies of the American climate in that special locality regarded the man as beside himself, but when the platform was visited by the more daring ones it was ascertained that the temperature was that of a mild spring day. The snow everywhere was visibly melting with much rapidity, and the mysterious wind seemed to have blown in a new season. The name of this warm breeze is the same as that of a tribe of Indians of British Columbia, who perhaps manufacture it, and it is said to be so warm that it destroys three or four feet of snow in a single night. The gentleman who related this curious voyage closes by relating how when he arrived at Portland pannies were blooming in the garden beds, and mildness had possession of the land; an ending which is especially effective in these frozen days.—Providence Journal.

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Nearly one hundred and sixty-five gh-houses were destroyed by fire in Alabama during the past three months.

## STORIES OF THE RAIL.

**An Engineer Tells How a Collision Was Averted by a Freaky Locomotive.**

"I will tell you about one of the most curious freaks of an engine that ever occurred in my experience with them. I offer no explanation, for I never have been able to solve it half satisfactorily to myself, and will, therefore, leave you to draw your own conclusions. It was about sixteen years ago when I first commenced to run a passenger train. The night was dark and stormy, in the middle of December. I was ordered for the midnight express, and somehow from the very start everything seemed to go wrong. Even the fireman appeared to act and work differently from usual. Well, to make matters worse, we were detained an hour at the depot, and then the conductor came and told me that the superintendent was on the train and bound for the other end of the road.

"Now, right here I want to say that I have always had the reputation of being one of the most careful



