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FOREIGN NEWS

WASHINGTON, April 17.—After extended meetings a unanimous agreement was reported today by the House and Senate conferees on the Hawaiian Government bill. The Senate conferees yielded to the House measure, which passed a substitute for the Senate bill as a whole, although a number of amendments were made. In the main the form of government as finally determined upon is that provided by the House. The chief amendments are those providing a district court instead of the Federal court organized under general laws, and the striking out of the House provision postponing for one year the time for applying the coasting laws to Hawaii. The prohibition of saloons in Hawaii as provided by the House bill is retained in a modified form, in effect leaving the matter to local option. The House provisions as to the land laws are retained, including the amendment of Representative Newlands of Nevada restricting the amount of land to be held by a corporation to 1,000 acres. The other Newlands amendment, providing for a committee to investigate the labor question in Hawaii, is changed so that Commissioner of Labor Wright will conduct the inquiry. The appointment of Circuit Judges, which was the subject of rather earnest differences, was finally decided by leaving the appointments with the President.

The bill establishes a complete form of government for the Islands, with a Governor and other executive officers; a Legislature of two branches and a judicial branch, consisting of a Supreme Court, Circuit Court and inferior courts. The bill provides that Hawaii shall be represented in Congress by a delegate, have a seat in the House of Representatives, with the right to debate, but not to vote. The delegate to Congress is to be chosen at an election of the people. There is no tariff provision in the bill, as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the Islands and the Territory of Hawaii is specifically made a "customs district of the United States" with the ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona and Kahului.

LONDON, April 18.—(1:55 p. m.)—Lord Roberts' criticisms of General Buller, General Warren and Colonel Thornycroft continue topics of acute interest. All the afternoon papers comment at length on the strictures of the British commander-in-chief in South Africa, taking the same lines as the morning papers, praising Lord Roberts for his frankness and speculating upon what the publication of the dispatches at the present moment portends.

Some of them maintain there is nothing left for General Buller but to resign. The St. James Gazette is particularly scathing. Referring General Buller's report it says:

"Never in the history of armies did it happen that Generals scribbled their confessions of failure and defeat, of useless deaths of men and of discredit to the flag in a manner which suggests a careful selection from the forced jocular manner, the slangy language of the horseman, and the gabble of the smoking room in the evening."

The Globe declares that "a more pitiable record of indecision in plan and confusion in execution we have seldom read," and adds that "what little reputation General Buller had left has been scattered to the winds."

CAPE TOWN, April 18.—The Boer Governments are circulating the following manifesto to the Afrikaner throughout Cape Colony.

"We feel that our fate and the fate of whole of Africandom is at stake, and we appeal to you to stand and fight shoulder to shoulder with us. You cannot, you may not, allow the tyrant to extinguish forever your finest traits of character as a nation.

"With you on our side the issue cannot be doubtful. You must conquer. God grant that love for your country and your liberty and the noble virtues of men truly free may induce you to join us in the hour of our supreme struggle."

LONDON, April 18.—It is persistently insisted in military circles that Lieutenant General Sir Charles Warren, the commander of the fifth division in the South African field forces, has been ordered to return home.

It is said that a peremptory order for General Warren's return was cabled to South Africa this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—There was a big rumpus just before the Doric got away. Twenty-six contract laborers were supposed to sail on the vessel, but only fifteen of them materialized. The men are Austrians and came to the United States under contract to work in the Hawaiian canefields. When they reached here they learned what they would have to do in the Islands, and all made a break for liberty. Eleven of them are still at large, but when the Doric sailed the other fifteen were securely locked up in the forepeak of the ship with a strong guard over them. The Southern Pacific detectives are now on the trail of the escapees, and if they are caught they will be sent on to Honolulu on the next steamer.

LONDON, April 18.—The vacuum created by the shrinkage of war news is filled with dispatches far afield and with political rumors and gossip.

The Times publishes the text of a letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan commenting upon British indifference to Russian aggression, and conveying the significant hint to the India government that this session of Congress shall adjourn June 12. The thoroughly entertained opinion in diplomatic circles is that Russia will not take advantage of the British situation in South Africa, but will wait until the time comes for the Division of the Portuguese territory in South Africa between Germany and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It has finally been decided by the Republican, Democratic and Populist leaders in both Houses of Congress that this session of Congress shall adjourn June 12. The reasons for taking this action are plain. The Congressmen are interested in their own campaigns, and are anxious to get home to participate. The President is satisfied. Important bills, of necessity, will go over until next winter.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS

Bryan has gone East.

Senator Clark will resign from the Senate.

Colombian rebels have been badly beaten.

Consul Hay has received six and one-half tons of gifts for British prisoners.

Populists of Missouri propose to adopt as a new name: "Popular Government Party."

The total customs receipts of Manila for the three months ending with March were \$115,936.

Benjamin Harrison will preside over the Presbyterian Ecumenical Council at Indianapolis.

The deaths from plague throughout India in the week ending April 18 were upwards of 4,000.

A Cairo dispatch says the bubonic plague has made its appearance at several Red Sea ports.

Frank W. Hackett of New Hampshire has been nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Bubonic plague has broken out in Persia near the Turkish frontier. There have been 139 deaths.

Available cash balance in the United States Treasury April 18, \$151,272,574; gold, \$89,164,271.

The property qualification in Louisiana gave the Democrats an enormous majority in the late elections.

The Philippine Commission may choose a secretary from among American residents of the Philippines.

The time in which Spanish subjects in the Philippines may elect their future allegiance has been extended six months.

General Gomez says that Cuba fought against the dominion of Spain only to find herself under the heel of the United States.

Senator Chandler has introduced a bill "for the prevention of the denial or the abridgement of the right of citizens of the United States to vote on account of color."

Bellamy Storer, United States Minister at Madrid, has apologized to the Spanish Government on behalf of the United States, for the insult given the Duke d'Arco by the authorities of Chicago.

The mountain which overlooks the town of Klappi, where the landslide recently occurred, has undergone seismic disturbance which is spreading throughout the entire province of Bohemia, between the rivers Elbe and Eger.

American capitalists are en route to Russia to secure the contract for building the railway from St. Petersburg to Odessa, traversing more than half the Empire from north to south. The road will not cost less than \$90,000,000.

The heights of the Bohemian middle range are moving, and houses and churches have collapsed in some thick villages. Railway embankments have been moved, streams diverted and roads sunk. Thus far there has been no loss of life, but a constant watch is imperative.

Hon. Smith Curtis, Minister of Mines in the British Columbia cabinet, announces that the alien labor law which was passed by the British Columbia legislature at its last session to exclude American miners from the Atlin district, will be repealed at the July session of the legislature.

The latest official reports from the Free State are to the effect that General Brabant (Dalgro's), forces though the British forces are strongly entrenched in Boer fashion, indicating that they are colonial.

Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, presented to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey a unique invitation to visit the city of Paducah, Ky., while on their proposed western trip next month. The invitation was enclosed in an oak casket trimmed with gold and silver. It is on a thin sheet of birch which bears the seal of the city of Paducah.

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Merchandise
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AND TRIMMINGS
FRESH GROCERIES
PINEAPPLES
Hams
Bacon
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Six months, 1.50

The columns of the News admit communications on pertinent topics. Write only on one side of paper. Sign your name which will be held confidential if desired.

G. B. ROBERTSON, Ed. and Prop.
MRS. C. B. ROBERTSON, Bus. Mgr.

Saturday, May 5

MAUI BLUE BOOK

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J. R. N. Koola, Clerk District Court.	Wailuku
Judge G. B. Robertson, Dist. Magistrate.	Wailuku
Kahoualana, " " "	Malakoa
Kahaloa, " " "	Honouliuli
Kaunaloa, " " "	Honouliuli
Kihei, " " "	Honouliuli
Kipahulu, " " "	Honouliuli
Mahele, " " "	Honouliuli
Kahoolalahua, " " "	Honouliuli
L. M. Baldwin, Sheriff.	Wailuku
A. N. Havens, Deputy Sheriff.	Wailuku
W. H. King, " " "	Wailuku
C. R. Lindsay, " " "	Wailuku
F. W. Whitlock, " " "	Wailuku
G. Trimble, " " "	Wailuku
Gov. Goodness, Captain Police.	Wailuku
S. Kalahele, " " "	Wailuku
M. Kambahaa, " " "	Wailuku
F. J. Freary, " " "	Wailuku
C. H. Diebel, Tax Assessor.	Honouliuli
W. T. Robinson, Deputy Assessor.	Honouliuli
W. O. Allen, " " "	Honouliuli
G. Dunn, " " "	Honouliuli
J. Gross, " " "	Honouliuli

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The question of appointments has as yet not come to the surface and those who are working are doing so very quietly.

That it will soon become a live question is not doubted. This is indicated by the fact that President McKinley today requested Senator Cullom to furnish him with a list of the officers to be filled as indicated by the House and Senate bills. In response to this request Senator Cullom furnished the following list of officers appointive by the President and provided for in the Hawaiian Bill: Governor, salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years; qualifications, 35 years old, citizen of the Territory.

Secretary, \$3,000; 4 years; citizen of Territory.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice—(Senate Bill) \$5,000; 4 years; citizenship not required by Senate bill. House Bill, \$3,500; 4 years; citizenship required by House amendment.

Associate Justices (2)—Senate Bill: \$5,000; 4 years; citizenship not required. House Bill, \$5,000; 4 years; citizenship required by House amendment.

Circuit Court—(Senate Bill) Six Circuit Judges; two in Honolulu district, \$4,000 each; term 4 years; four in four other districts, \$3,000 each; 4 years. Citizenship not required by Senate bill. (House Bill) Five Circuit Judges—Five for five districts (salary not provided) term 4 years. (Citizenship required by House amendment.)

U. S. District Court: (Included in Ninth Circuit)—One United States District Judge, \$5,000; term (Senate) 6 years; (House) not fixed. Citizenship not required by either bill.

One United States Marshal, \$2,000; term (Senate) 6 years; (House) not fixed. Citizenship not required by either bill.

One United States District Attorney, \$2,000; term (Senate) 6 years; (House) not fixed. Citizenship not required by either bill.

One Collector of Customs for Territory of Hawaii (salary not fixed.) Ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona and Kahului.

One Collector of Internal Revenue (salary not fixed) at Honolulu; and deputy collector as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct.

Note: The Postmaster at Honolulu and other post offices appointive by the President under the laws of the United States.—Bulletin.

An Important Change.

One of the most important changes made in the territorial bill before it was finally agreed upon is the striking out of the provision by which application of American shipping laws to Hawaii was postponed for one year. This means that Honolulu will lose a good deal of steamer business, unless some special arrangement is made. If the law goes promptly into effect, the Moana, which arrived today, may have brought her last cargo from the Coast.

Under American shipping laws none of the steamships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha or Oriental and Occidental lines will be able to do any business between Honolulu and San Francisco, and some of the Oceanic vessels will also be excluded. The law provides that no foreign steamers may do business between American ports. As a result the business of the British and Japanese steamers, as far as Hawaii is concerned, would be confined to carrying passengers and freight between Hawaii and ports in China, Japan and the colonies. No freight or passengers could be taken from here to San Francisco, and none from San Francisco could be landed here, on the foreign vessels.

No advice has been received locally as to whether the steamers will continue to call here, when the San Francisco part of their business is cut off. There is a good deal of freight carrying between here and Japan, but it is all on the westward trip, so that the Japanese and Oriental and Occidental boat companies might find that it would pay them to ignore Honolulu on the trip from San Francisco, calling here with oriental freight on the way back. There are three of each—the Ceptic, Doric and Gaelic of the O. & O. line, and the Japanese, Hongkong Maru, America Maru and Nippon Maru. The Oceanic company has the Moana and Mariposa flying the British flag.

The clause that postponed application of the shipping laws for a year would have put off the interference

with present facilities until some of the large new steamers were ready for business. As it is, there is a prospect of a considerable reduction in the transportation facilities between here and San Francisco until the big steamers being built are in commission.—Star.

Porto Rican Plan.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, says:

Tuesday's long Cabinet meeting was chiefly devoted to considering the inauguration of the civil government in Porto Rico on May 1st under the new statutes. It has been decided that the people of the islands with their natural fondness for pomp and display shall be sufficiently impressed with the importance of the new establishment by the visit of the entire North Atlantic squadron.

On the day of the inauguration, General Davis, the retiring military governor, will assemble nearly all the troops of his department at the capital and parade them in honor of the occasion. Each of the ships will fire a governor's salute of seventeen guns, to be returned in kind by the forts ashore. At night there will be a brilliant illumination of the ships, with their masts lined with electric lights and an exhibition of searchlights. The naval display will be made all the more memorable from the fact that the day will be the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay.

Governor Allen will spend at least a week at San Juan before his formal inauguration and in that time it is expected that he will be able to form a correct estimate of the qualifications of leading natives for places in the executive council, which constitutes the upper house of the legislative assembly and be in a position to make recommendations to the President regarding appointments.

It is the impression among Cabinet officers that most of the men now holding office in General Davis' military Cabinet, except the United States army officer, will be continued in executive council either in their present places or similar offices under different titles.

The President and all the members of his Cabinet are anxious that the council shall be composed of natives as far as possible and desire to avoid a semblance of fastening any "carpet bag" rule on the island. The pressure for places in the island, is, however, extremely great, and prominent Senator have in some instances given exceedingly insistent indorsements to candidates. Governor Allen's mail overflows with applications, but these can have no weight as it will be the policy of the Administration to see the best possible men for appointments regardless of the wishes of those who are volunteering for jobs.

It will be the effort of the President largely on Governor Allen's recommendation, first to complete the executive of the island and then provide for organization of the judiciary. The established courts of the island, including the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, will continue to sit as now constituted. Residents of the United States will be selected as Judge, District Attorney and Marshal of the United States District Court which will be established in a few weeks at San Juan.

It is also settled that General Davis will remain in Porto Rico and that Governor Allen will have the advantage of his experience and assistance. The brigade of troops, consisting of cavalry and infantry regiment of regulars, the Porto Rican, Native Regiment and two batteries of artillery will continue to constitute General Davis' command, which will thus be as important so far as number of troops is concerned, as any of the military departments in the United States.

All military authority after May 1st, will, however, be subordinated to the civil authorities and the War Department will cease to exercise any more control over Porto Rico than it does now over Arizona.

How To Advertise.

Grocery advertising should embody two distinctive features. Palate pleasers on an economical basis are the interesting points of grocery talk. It is an acknowledged fact that it is easier to reach a man's (or a woman's either for that matter) pocketbook through his stomach than through his heart. This system of advertising followed to extremes soon educates customers to looking for deep price cuts on every article bought.

ISLAND NEWS

FROM HONOLULU

Honolulu, H. I., April 30, 1900.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, I hereby declare the port of Honolulu and all other places in the Hawaiian Islands to be free from infection by bubonic plague. All quarantine regulations adopted by the Board of Health on account of bubonic plague in the Hawaiian Islands are hereby rescinded.

C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

The local plague is stamped out. Whether we get a new visitation from Australia or the Orient depends on the fidelity of the Port Physician, the precautions taken at the wharves against rats and the care with which the Government supervises the sanitation of the town.—Advertiser.

Judge Silliman appointed Mrs. Campbell, J. O. Carter and Cecil Brown, executors named in the will, as temporary administrators of the estate of the late James Campbell under a bond of \$20,000.—Bulletin.

Hon. Alex. Young is making a special effort, in large confidence of success, to have his \$20,000 offer covered with four similar ones for an endowment fund of \$100,000 for the Hospital for Incurables, also to raise another equal amount for building and equipments. He is sending out a circular, to people deemed likely to give a favorable response.—Bulletin.

The bacteriological committee on Chinatown soil are awaiting the report of Dr. Hoffmann on samples. Upon that their recommendation to the Board of Health will depend as to whether Chinatown should be opened forthwith to rebuilding. It is not thought for a moment that the Board has power, outside of the question of infection, to hold the land down. However great the public desire to have rebuilding postponed until the Legislature could establish new street lines and remodel fire limits, the Board has really nothing to do with those things no matter if they are indirectly related to sanitation. A member of the Board who explains the situation in the sense just expressed, adds that another moving consideration is the fact that a new Chinatown is rising in patches all over the city area. The quickest check to this process would be to open up the old Chinatown site.—Bulletin.

Honolulu will never have what can be truly called good government until mud and mosquitoes appear as common nuisances in the penal code, and the authorities be held personally liable under severe pains and penalties for allowing them to exist.—Bulletin.

George Manson has accepted the position of manager of the Robert Grieve Publishing Co. tendered him last night by a unanimous vote of the directors. Both the company and Mr. Manson are to be congratulated. George Manson is one of the best known practical newspapermen of the city, having served under newspaper harness in both the business and editorial departments with marked credit. Mr. Manson will enter upon his new duties on May 1st when the corporation assumes control of the printing establishment of the late Robert Grieve.—Bulletin.

Q. H. Berry writes from Washington, D. C. to the effect that he has seen the President and has "fixed it" all right for Governor Berry.—Bulletin.

A dark funnel shaped cloud was noticed over Punchbowl yesterday afternoon; some said it was a water spout but as they are not usually considered land animals it was generally supposed to be some lost baby cyclone. One facetious street-corner philosopher remarked that it was the plague getting out of town bag and baggage frightened at the nature of some of the bubonic bills.—Advertiser.

The official rat-catcher is still at large and so are the rats. It is quite as we predicted. At the start the Advertiser opposed hiring the professional trapper and insisted that the only way to get rid of the rats was to make the reward for dead ones so high as to set everybody's servants at the work of killing them. Further experience confirms us as it doubtless has the public in this view.—Advertiser.

Consul General Haywood received letters by the Doric which has caused

him to prepare for an immediate journey to Washington. He will go on the Ceptic which leaves for the Coast on Friday. His going and returning trips will be made in the most expeditious manner possible.—Advertiser.

(FROM THE ADVERTISER.)

Sunday was an exciting day along Walkiki beach, especially for the canoeists who were overturned in the heavy surf which, to an experienced eye, was very dangerous for the popular sport.

Opposite the Hotel Annex, a surfing party of six were suddenly capsized and all had to cling to the boat until assistance from the shore arrived. A lone canoeist paddling far out among the breakers met with a similar misfortune, and he was unable to right his boat. He remained in his perilous position for nearly a half hour before being taken in by another canoe. Other mishaps occurred which severely tried the nerves of the shore on-lookers and disastrous accidents were feared throughout the afternoon.

Tom Fitch is coming to pitch his nomadic camp in Hawaii. Having tried every State and Territory west of the Rockies in a vain or nearly vain pursuit of office, he will next exploit the new American possessions. Unless he changes his mind before asking Spreckels for a steamer pass we shall soon have Tom among us and be privileged to hear the famous speech, preliminary to his customary job-chasing—the speech which always begins with the phrases: "My Fellow Citizens: I have come to live and die among you."

The engagement of Miss Burl to Mr. George Waterhouse of this city was announced at an afternoon tea given by Mrs. F. P. T. Waterhouse in honor of Miss Burl.

It is stated that Edward Pollitz is sure of success in regard to his mission to New York, supposed to be the listing of Hawaiian securities on that Exchange. It is also rumored that Pollitz had a big deal on when he went East.

Major Matthew A. Batson, who is aboard the Hancock, is a man well thought of by soldiers. He won fame in the Philippines when a lieutenant, as the organizer of the Macabebe battalion, the band of fighting scouts who have done much for the cause of Uncle Sam in Luzon. His promotion to a Majority was for this service. The Macabebe's practical co-operation as scouts with the forces under General Otis has been a standing refutation of the claim of the Aguinaldists that they represented the unanimous voice of the natives. The habitat of the Macabebes is the section of country about Malolos, and as soon as the army established itself in the former capital of the rebels in the summer of 1899, it was found that these natives could be depended on for the most arduous and difficult service. In their knowledge of the country and of the methods of the rebels and in their endurance, they were valuable adjuncts and more than once vindicated the wisdom of General Otis in utilizing their services by placing guns in their hands. The work of whipping these scouts into shape as a real fighting force devolved upon Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, whose intelligent efforts in that direction met with practical demonstrations of success.

Eleventh of June races are not going by default. On Monday night the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club was held at the Pacific Club, when a committee was appointed to collect funds for renewing or renovating the buildings at Kapiolani park track. It remains to be decided by the executive committee whether a half day's prelude to the Derby will be held on Saturday the 9th of June. Officers were elected as follows: W. G. Irwin, president; G. P. Wilder, treasurer; D. P. R. Isenberg, secretary; David Kawanakoa, C. J. McCarthy and C. L. Crabbe, executive committee.—Bulletin.

Works for the spring exhibition of the Kilohana Art League will be received at the League rooms on May 9th. Exhibitors' vernal day will be May 19th. The members' first view reception will be held Monday evening, May 21st, at 8 o'clock.—Bulletin.

When the improvement leagues have made Honolulu the finest city under the flag, and the territorial legislature provided the finest site in the finest city, rent free for the Governor—then to be Governor of Hawaii will vie with being "right," as the honorable alternative of being President, in the loftiest ambitions of United States statesmen.—Bulletin.

There will be no item in the News this week which will be read by the people of Maui with so much interest and pleasure as the announcement that Honolulu is free from the plague and that she has thrown open her gates to the travel and traffic of the world. Prior to the advent of the plague, there was not a spot on earth more prosperous comparatively than the Hawaiian Islands; and the only complaint was the lack of facilities for getting goods from the Coast fast enough to supply the demand. Within a month, the same prosperous conditions will again exist, intensified by the impetus which an early settlement of the matter of an organic law will add.

The strike at Kihei this week teems with valuable lessons to the employers of Japanese. It is unquestionably true that the masses of the Japanese on the plantations do not favor the strikes, and it is confessedly true that the Japanese at Kihei were forced into the strike by a few bold and unscrupulous leaders. No kindness or special privileges extended by plantation managers will avert strikes. The only thing to do in such cases is to meet such movements promptly and concede nothing for the mere sake of effecting a compromise. When the Japanese announce that they can gain no concessions by strikes, there will be but little incentive for further disturbances of this nature.

A pretty parallel may be drawn between John Bull and Uncle Sam, the two greatest English speaking nations. Each is engaged in a petty warfare with an insignificant country whose only strength is its distance from the aggressive power. Each is sending large fleets of transports conveying men and supplies. Each is confronted with a long and tedious guerilla warfare, and each will have to learn the peculiar methods to be pursued to successfully cope with a disorganized and scattered but resolute and dogged enemy. And in each case, the end is as yet a far call away.

While we do not wish to discourage or interfere with the boys and girls of Hawaiians who wish to acquire a practical knowledge of their own language, yet it is certain that a thorough knowledge of the English language will simply be indispensable to any Hawaiian boy who wishes to take his place among the leaders on Hawaii in the future. See to it, parents, that you give your children the best English education possible, for they will need it more than anything else you can give them.

Experience is a dear teacher, and England finds this particularly true, when she sees the reputation of such generals as Buller, Gatacre, Methuen and others sacrificed in order to learn the proper method of conducting warfare in South Africa. These generals are brave and able men, but they have not been schooled in the peculiar tactics which has enabled the Boers to offer the successful resistance which they have, to the trained bayonet and sabre fighters of the British army.

We wish to call the attention of Hawaiian parents in all the Islands to the splendid opportunities which are offered free to their sons to acquire a good and practical education at Lahainaluna. The school is splendidly equipped with teachers and apparatus for practical work, and no boy who has any merit can pass through a course at this school without coming out of it well prepared to take a place among the useful and needed men of a few years hence.

Now is the time for Honolulu people of leisure to come to Wailuku and buy a little lot and build a bungalow or cottage for their summer outings. It is, as a general rule, worth living in Wailuku during the tradewind season for the mere purpose of being alive. The climate is then simply perfect, to say nothing of the other many attractions which are offered to the heat burdened people of Honolulu.

Will the plantations take a leaf from the book of the Japanese strikers and learn that organization must be met by organization? Just so long as any one plantation will encourage laborers from other plantations by giving them employment regardless of the conditions upon which they have left their former employers, just so long will the Japanese have a picnic at the expense of the planters.

There is no question of more vital importance to the people of the Islands than that of the masses of educated future citizens of the islands. To that end, every school of note now on the islands, whether under private or sectarian management or not, should be fostered.

Politics is now being done in earnest in Honolulu. As yet Maui is too busy getting in its big sugar crop to build political fences.

Wanted, a steam laundry. With Wailuku for a base, a large patronage could be had from all central Maui, accessible by rail and stage.

Say, Potomac, which side of the river is Buller on now?

LOCALS

Frequent showers last week in Central Maui.

Business and travel are rushing in Wailuku this week.

Supt. Piller and family have returned to Kahului to reside.

What about that race meeting? Are we to have no races this year?

BORN.—At Makawao, May 1st 1900 to the wife of Frank Richards, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Decoto were guests of the Windsor, Wailuku several days this week.

May was ushered in this year with an abundance of copious showers throughout Maui.

The road up Iao Valley, which was temporarily obstructed by the pipe layers, is open to travel again.

J. J. Combs returned from Honolulu on Tuesday, and had a jolly and prosperous trip to the metropolis.

The strike at Kihai has proved a tempest in a tea pot, and everything is once more serene at the plantation.

The Kahului Store is kept busy filling orders from their new warehouse for the Wailuku and up country merchants.

Jack Avery returned this week from a five months visit to Honolulu which he says he found to be neither pleasant nor profitable.

Back numbers of the News containing the first chapter of the serial story, "My Son," can be had for ten cents per copy.

The friends of W. I. Ball, formerly of the Kahului saloon will be pleased to learn that he is convalescing from his recent dangerous illness.

Supt. Taylor's wife and family came over from Honolulu last night on the Mauna Loa for the purpose of spending a few weeks in Wailuku.

J. W. Marshall has accepted the position of head lina at Spreckelsville plantation. His family have moved from Wailuku to Spreckelsville this week.

Attorney Richardson of Lahaina was summoned to Wailuku on Tuesday by the striking Japanese of Kihai, but declined to appear as their attorney.

Pillika nui at the News office this week. The foreman was sick part of the time, the boss was away all the time, and the paper simply published itself.

Dr. Peterson, came over to Lahaina on Tuesday, and to Wailuku on Thursday, on his round of official duties in connection with contract labor on the plantations.

The wife and family of Mr. J. H. Walker, head book keeper at the Kahului Railroad office, arrived on the Mauna Loa last night to make their home in Kahului.

Dr. Russell Bate, the Wailuku dentist, who has been to Makawao for the past several weeks filling professional engagements, returned to Wailuku yesterday.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Sheriff Baldwin for the admirable manner in which he handled and cared for the striking Kihai Japanese under his charge this week.

Wailuku merchants and other are complaining of the difficulty experienced in getting goods shipped from Honolulu. The boats are not at present able to handle the rush of freight.

Charles Lennox of the Spreckelsville Plantation acted as interpreter this week during the trial of the striking Japanese, and his work gave entire satisfaction both to the Court and the Japanese.

The Japanese of the Wailuku plantation will not be very likely to strike as there are too many men waiting to take their places on the plantation while their little unpleasantnesses are being adjusted.

M. L. Decker, of Walkapu, will take a string of Billy Cornewell's racing stock to Honolulu on Saturday to take part in the June races. From there, the stable will probably go to Hilo for the July races.

Mr. Benson of the L. B. Kerr Co., L. I., is visiting Maui this week in the interests of his firm. This energetic Company has established a branch house in Hilo, and it is possible that they may establish another in Wailuku.

Last week, we inadvertently stated that the Paia central telephone office was to be moved to Wailuku. We learn that such is not the case. A

central office will probably be established at Wailuku, but the central at Paia will remain.

The wave of reaction which emanated from Honolulu last Monday morning, caused by the raising of the quarantine, has reached Wailuku, bearing on its crest the faces of a number of well known Honoluluites. Come on, boys we are ready to do cash business with you.

"Aupuni" Hayselden of Maunaloa plantation, Lanai, who is visiting Wailuku, reports that the pumps were started up at Lanai last week, and are proving a perfect success. When connections have been made with all the wells, these pumps will irrigate over 800 acres of cane.

Admiral "Diekey" Davis, of the inter island S. S. service, bobbed up serenely in Wailuku on Wednesday morning, to the intense delight of his many friends here who know and love him. He refers to his recent trip to the Coast lovingly, and hints of a reception accorded to him by Mayor Phelan, at the City Hall, —downstairs. He also informed a reporter of the News that the San Francisco and Honolulu Railroad is being pushed vigorously, and that ties are laid to a point out beyond the Farallone Islands.

What came very near being a serious accident happened to Supt. Taylor of the Wailuku water works on Tuesday morning. While seated in a four horse wagon, up near the head of the water supply pipe in Iao Valley, the team which had been left momentarily by the driver, ran away down a steep declivity. Mr. Taylor threw himself out of the back end of the wagon, describing an elegant parabolic curve in his descent to earth, which he struck on his head, thus avoiding any serious consequences.

Japanese Strike at Kihai.

On Monday morning last, a strike occurred among the Kihai Japanese laborers. On Sunday night they had met and resolved that they would not turn out till half past five from their houses, although it was necessary for those at Camp 1 to turn out earlier in order to catch the train which would take them to their work.

On Monday morning, the manager learned that many of them had not shown up, and upon investigation, he found that they were walking to their work, after having missed the train. Meeting them at some distance from their work at 6.30, he took their numbers and order them to go to the office and report to him there. There were about 100 in the gang. Instead of reporting at the office, they gathered near Camp One and sent out runners to all the contract laborers on the plantation ordering them to quit work. Those who were not willing to do so were compelled by threats to quit work and join the strikers. A committee of strikers were sent to the pump at Camp 3 to get the Japanese there. A number of California miners under the charge of Mr. Sunny were in charge of the work at Camp 3 pump, and when the strikers appeared and asked for the pump Japanese who were working there, Mr. Sunny quietly took the ringleader by the slack of his trousers and fired him out, with a parting kick as a warning to stay away.

The alarm was given to the main body of Japanese who at once started to the scene, where the Californians had prepared a real warm reception for them. By this time the strike was in full swing, and all the Japanese on the plantation, nearly 500, were moving toward Camp 3. Mr. Pogue, the manager, with the assistance of his lunas stopped the Japanese and held them while a message was sent to Sheriff Baldwin, who soon arrived with a posse of police officers and took the Japanese in charge. They were at once brought to Wailuku, where charges of refusing obedience to the lawful commands of the plantation were filed against them. This was somewhat of a surprise to them because they don't do that way at Lahaina and Olowalu, with striking Japs.

When brought into court, about 150 of the Japs, plead guilty and were returned to work. An equal number who plead not guilty were tried and found guilty as charged, and were thereupon ordered to return to work. They emphatically refused to do so, and were ordered to be imprisoned at hard labor till they would consent to return to work on the plantation. On Thursday evening these men, who had spent

the day working on the road, sent for Mr. Pogue and told him that they were anxious to return to work on the plantation. They were immediately liberated and are now back at the plantation at work.

The remaining 125 Japanese also plead not guilty and were tried on Thursday and Friday.

In the midst of the trial on Friday morning, all of the defendants then on trial except ten asked leave of Court to change their plea from not guilty to guilty. This was allowed and they were at once ordered back to work on the plantation which they expressed themselves quite willing to do.

The remaining ten were tried, found guilty, and ordered to return to work, which they have done.

Makawao Teachers' Meeting.

On the afternoon of Monday the twenty-third of April, the monthly meeting of the Makawao Local Teachers' Circle was held in the Makawao school-house. Although the weather was stormy there were seventeen teachers present.

There were but two items on the program: a Second Reader lesson, and a lesson from the poem "Evangeline." The Second Reader Lesson ("Ida at the Beach") given by Miss Crook, gave occasion for discussion of a practical nature. The object of this lesson, ways in which it may be taught, also the value, the use, and the abuse of Reader lessons in general, were discussed. The poetry lesson was from the first one hundred lines of "Evangeline." Scanning, paraphrasing, definition and derivation of uncommon words, also explanation of poetical figures and expressions were taken up.

The next meeting will be held on May, the fifteenth.

M. T. L. C.
Secretary.

SHIPPING

Vessels in Port--Kahului.

Ship Emily F. Whitney, Pendleton
Manila, April 2.
Brk. Haydn Brown, Poulsen, from
Newcastle, April 6.
Sch. Metha Nelson, Rice, from Kihai
April 28.
Sch. S. T. Alexander, Ipsen, from
Tacoma April 20.
Sch. Olga, Johnson, from Newcastle
May 2.

Kihai.

Brk. Mary Winkelman, Captain
Bennecke, 15 1/2 days from Greys
Harbor. Lumber Kihai May 4th.

Vessels Arrived--Kahului.

Stmr Maui, from Honolulu Apr. 30
Stmr Lehua, Dower from Honolulu
May 1.
Sch Olga, Johnson, 62 days from
Newcastle with coal to H. C. S. Co.
May 2.

Vessel Departed.

Stmr Maui for Hana Apr. 30.
Stmr Lehua for Olowalu and Honolulu
May 1.

Ship Emily F. Whitney, for S. F.
with 32000 bags sugar May 4.
Sch Metha Nelson for S. F. with
11000 bags sugar & Sundries
May 4.

Bark Haydn Brown for S. F. with
Sugar and passengers.

Vessels Expected.

Stmr Maui, from Hana, May 4.
Stmr Lehua, from Honolulu May 4.
Bark Carrolton, from Newcastle,
with Coal.
Bark S. D. Carlton, from Honolulu,
in tow of Claudine, May 6th.

Honolulu Post Office Time Table.

DATE	NAME	FROM
May 5	America Maru, Yokohama	
" 9	Australia San Francisco	
" 9	Aorangi Colonies	
" 10	Rio de Janeiro, San Frisco	
" 12	City of Peking, Yokohama	
" 12	Mlowera, Vietna, B. C.	
" 18	Coptic, San Francisco	
" 22	Gaelic, Yokohama	
" 23	Alameda, San Francisco	
" 25	Mariposa, Colonies	
" 26	America Maru, San Frisco	
" 29	Hongkong Maru, Y'hama	

FOR

May 5	America Maru, San Frisco
" 9	Aorangi, Victoria, B. C.
" 10	Rio de Janeiro, Yokohama
" 12	City of Peking, San Frisco
" 12	Mlowera, Colonies
" 13	Australia, San Francisco
" 18	Coptic, Yokohama
" 22	Gaelic, San Francisco
" 23	Alameda, Colonies
" 25	Mariposa, San Francisco
" 26	America Maru, Yokohama
" 29	Hongkong Maru, San Fr.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC

LONDON, April 25, 2:55 p. m.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed the following message to the War Office:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.—Dewetsdorp was occupied by Chermiside without opposition at 9:30 this morning."

LONDON, April 25, 4:57 p. m.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.—Pole-Carew's division reached Roodkroop yesterday evening without casualties. The advance was covered by cavalry and horse artillery, which drove back the enemy with heavy losses, their dead being left on the ground. The mounted troops halted for the night at Gooftenstein, and at 7:30 this morning were crossing the Modder river at Valsbank, in accordance with my instructions to French to endeavor to place himself astride the enemy's line of retreat. French's arrival near the Modder evidently, however, alarmed the Boers, who evacuated their strong position near Dewetsdorp during the night, and it was occupied by Chermiside's division this morning. The mounted infantry, under Ian Hamilton, drove the enemy on the kopjes in the neighborhood of the waterworks without a shot on our side.

HERSCHEL, Cape Colony, Tuesday, April 24.—It is reported that the British have occupied Wepener after heavy fighting. It is also said that the Boers are unable to escape to the north and that great developments are expected.

ALFALFA NORTH, Tuesday, April 24.—It is reported that firing has been heard between Zastron and Wepener, and it is believed that Generals Brabant and Hart are in contact with the enemy. The Boers are numerous that it took them two days to cross the Caledon river at Bastards Drift.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The conference report on the Hawaiian Government bill was agreed to by the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 25.—The Tyrolean who escaped from the Doer's have found asylums in this city, and there is a possibility of a legal fight before it is decided whether they are to remain or are to be sent back to their own country.

Just what the legal status of the immigrants is a question. They cannot be extradited, for they have committed no crime either in this country or their own. They cannot be sent on to Honolulu, for this country does not recognize the contract that requires their presence there. The only solution of their case from the standpoint of the Government seems to be to send them back to Austria on the ground that they are not entitled to remain in this country under the immigration laws.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The overwhelming manifestation of sentiment in the House in favor of passing the Nicaragua canal bill has so impressed the President and the majority of the party leaders that they have withdrawn opposition to consideration of the Hepburn bill at this session. This was proved today, when Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee asked for unanimous consent to have a day set for the consideration of the bill, and no one, not even Representative Burton of Ohio, who has been most persistent in fighting the canal project objected to the selection of May 1st and 2nd for the debate on the bill.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The Porte has replied to the American demands, stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22.—At a late hour tonight the State Department had not received official advice from the representative at Constantinople in regard to the claims.

The Ottoman courts are, of course, composed entirely of Mohammedans. They meet in secret and their methods of procedure are such that no civilized nation would submit to them. It would not take them long to throw the case of a Christian out of court, and to allow such courts to decide claims of missionaries would be preposterous.

FOR SALE.—A Lady's bicycle is to be sold. It is a brand new wheel (Ideal) model 1900.

Apply to the
MAUI NEWS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The bark, Haydn-Brown will take passengers to the Coast. Her cabins offer all the comforts of a home. She will sail about May 5. Application for passage should be made at the office of the KAHULUI RAILROAD CO.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. —IN PROBATE.

Re: Estate of Amy J. Lee of Kahului, Maui, intestate.—Before J. W. Kaha, J.

On reading and filing the Petition of Teng Wong, of Wailuku, Maui, alleging that Aming of Kahului, Maui, died intestate at Kahului on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to the said Teng Wong, as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that Friday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Courtroom of this Court at Wailuku at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Wailuku, Maui, April 25, 1900.
By the Court, J. W. Kaha, Clerk.

A 2-21

NOTICE

The Merciful Man

Regardeth the Life of His Best. . .

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is in the business of horse dentistry, rasping or shaping horses' teeth which have become abnormal in shape. I have just received a fine class of instruments from the East for this work and guarantee satisfaction in all work. Horsesmen understand and practice this treatment. I do business on the "no cure, no pay" principle. Will examine free of charge and leave owner to examine and see if the work is needed.

A noted horseman says: "The first thing I do with a colt whose speed I wish to develop is to have a veterinary dentist examine his teeth, for if his teeth are not all right he will not come up and take a good, strong hold of the bit." This is equally true of saddle, driving and work horses, and mules.

The only difference between my work and that of a veterinary dentist is that where he charges \$5 I only charge \$2.50, with a slight reduction for a number of animals.

C. B. MILES,
Wailuku, March 24, 1900.

Flag Poles

An Invoice of Really Excellent Spars from 30 to 60 feet long. Straight; free from knots.

KAHULUI R. R. Co.
Kahului.

Public Auction Of Horses

By instruction of the Haleakala Ranch Co., I will sell at Public Auction, at Paia, Maui, on SATURDAY, MAY 12th 1900, beginning at 2 o'clock P. M.,

THIRTY FIVE (35) HEAD OF HORSES, MARES AND COLTS;

Some broken to Harness, single or double. Some broken to saddle, others unbroken.

Sale will take place at the Cattle pen adjoining the Plantation Mill.

TERMS CASH. GEO. HOSS, Auctioneer.

Subscribe

For the MAUI NEWS

NOTICE.—The Undersigned has purchased the Lahaina Restaurant owned formerly by W. A. Yeats, and is conducting the same. No responsibility will be assumed by undersigned for any debts contracted by said restaurant prior to Mar. 31, 1900. SING HO.

LAHAINA SALOON

MATT. McCANN PROPRIETOR

Choice Brands

OF American & Scotch Whiskey.

Beer, Ale AND Wine

Ice Cold Drinks.

Lahaina, & Maui H. I.

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GASOLENE TANKS

\$5.00 EACH

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Kahului, Maui

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of any kind

GIVE US A CALL

THE Maui News

My Son

(Continued)
II.

We drifted into the habit of going out to dine at the restaurant, at different places each day.

—How delightful!—said my wife frankly—I am not fatigued making purchases; I am not put into an ill temper by the domestic because she has paid too much for early vegetables; I am not annoyed by having to blow on the fire in the stove which will not burn when I am hungry; there is no danger that the meat will be flavored with smoke. Our table is set at all hours of the day; in winter, one enters a beautiful dining room much larger than our four rooms all in one; we choose a seat by the window where we can watch the world go by; in summer, we remain out in the fresh air of the garden, and it is sufficient merely to tap on the glass with a fork, to have all that one could desire. . . just as in the palace of the fairies.

—And finally paying—observed I, smiling.

But then upon Evangeline, relying securely on her experience as an economic house keeper, proved to me as surely as that two and two make four all things being considered, the same restaurant dinner would have cost us much more at home; and as to me, nothing remained but to accept her theory, and to ask her with a smile to pardon a great ignoramus whose happiness he did not deserve.

We had chosen as a model for our far distant future, an old couple, full of wrinkles and good humor. These two came each day to the restaurant; the old woman wore a hat like a funnel which the husband would carefully hang on the hat-rack, and then they seated themselves, fully displaying their baldness. They would consult for a long time in undertones before they could agree upon choosing the same dish; then they called for it with a sense of great cheerfulness, and watched it coming with smiles; and they ate meditatively, from time to time felicitating themselves by a glance of the eye, at the judicious choice of viands which they had made. When they went away, arm in arm, it seemed that cheerfulness had vanished. Evangeline and I remained for a moment in silence, and then one or the other of us said:

—We also, we will always come to the restaurant to dinner.

In short, we love each other, and we were both persuaded that the world commenced and ended in us.

It was necessary to see us when we set out from the restaurant, arm in arm, chewing a tooth-pick, erect, robust, superb, my Evangeline serene and smiling; both enjoying the rays of the setting sun or the dark clouds of the summer evening which threatened to force us to run home for shelter, or the magnificent snowy clouds which obscured the sun;—it was necessary to see us then to comprehend what exquisite sentiment emanates from an easy digestion for both of us.

Shall we move on? Shall we rest? or run or walk slowly? we can do whichever we prefer.

There is no danger that during our absence our infants will tumble down stairs, or fight with each other like good little brothers, or set fire to the bed curtain with matches smuggled from the kitchen.

Listen! is this a youngster which trills like a prima-donna, or a prima-donna who . . . There is no doubt, it is a youngster. We throw a glance of compassion to the third story window from whence descends these soprano notes, and pass along;—this youngster is not ours. And we think—patience, poor young mothers, patience, little angels, this is the heaven to which you have been sent.

A little further we encounter an-

other little tot who is learning to take his first steps; how tiny it is! how it totters; the wish comes to us at each instant to run after it with a pillow in our hands to put under it lest it fall and hurt itself. And see there another who plants himself in the middle of the street and will not budge; the mother, the father, the maid strive to persuade him, they do not succeed; they essay to take his hand and the little man utters cries loud enough to cause his little colleague on the third floor to suddenly cease, probably to listen. At this noise, some passers-by stop. . . what is the matter? nothing strange; a natural phenomenon; but the poor mother flushes painfully; the father seeks a hole in which he can hide himself; the servants assemble and carry him away, the little family following toward the house; some one laughs and the crowd disperses. And we look at each other without saying a word; then I say jokingly: Observe one of the first comforts which a well raised child believes it his duty to give to papa and mamma.

—And this is nothing probably in comparison with those which they reserve for more mature years—said Evangeline.

—When he shall have entered the University at Pavie—pursued I following her thought,—he will make the acquaintance of a certain Madame Rosa, a friend of the students—and of twenty per cent per month.

—And when for a word too quickly spoken aloud in the cafe, he will go on the grass, as they say, with a school comrade.

—Or when . . . ah!—said I, interrupting myself, seized by a feeling of compassion—if this poor father could at present see all the troubles which are reserved for this lad, he would give him a good flogging, quite sure . . . but not now—I added thinking better of it.

—Why not now?—demanded Evangeline.

I laughed, and then she understood me, and she began to laugh so heartily that the passer-by glanced at us, and then stopped and turned to look at us again. We heard one of them say:—These are newly married, they are very happy!—I looked round at them indulgently, and I had a strong will to say to them:

—Yes, gentlemen; this is my Evangeline; we have not been married a very long time; we love each other and we are very happy.

In our selfishness, we chose for ourselves a companion, but with judgment; this was a discreet friend who sang all day our wedding song and took in all our joys without ever demanding more than we chose to give him. He was not a phoenix, as you might believe, but merely one of that family. He called himself Blackbird without really being a black bird.

It was not even a starling, and still less a solitary sparrow; it sang like a tenor of the first rank and hissed like a season-ticket opera-goer. In the science of ornithology, so far as achieved by my wife and myself, this plumed being was only a black bird; and in such fashion he lived and died bearing this name which was not his, and made the best of it.

I still remember that cruel day; since early morning our companion, I may say our son, remained in the corner of its cage motionless, its eyes closed; from time to time it essayed to pick nonchalantly at an insect which fell near its beak, and remained indifferent to the seduction of songs the most exquisite which were most potent to bring happiness to a black bird. My wife did not know what to think; she enquired of the neighbors and of those whom she met, what could possibly be the malady which afflicted her blackbird, and how it might be cured? And on an occasion so sad, she gave proof of a truly maternal heart, lavishing a thousand tender caresses on the poor little animal, calling it a hundred pet names, but all in vain. After having unjustly passed as a

blackbird during its life, this little creature came to die in the flower of its years, as one might say, without our being able in the least to discover its true name. And, nobody can get it out of my head, this poor thing voluntarily gave up its life to escape from a world full of injustice and ignorance, considering the fact that the porter who had the care of him during his last hours, and who had solemnly promised to save his life, discovered, in making an autopsy, that the deceased had swallowed a needle. The homicidal steel had pierced its vitals; the porter shivered with horror, and I too, and we were of one accord in giving an honorable sepulture to the dead bird without revealing to my wife the hidden drama of which our eyes had seen the fatal termination.

I would not wish to raise an ill natured suspicion to the detriment of my neighbor, but I flatter myself in its reproduction today, the fault does not seem so grave that I should hesitate to do so. From a certain embarrassment of the porter, from a testifying feather which remained attached as an accusation to the corner of his jacket, from his singular earnestness to impress upon me that our blackbird had been buried in the garden, I was as fatally induced to believe that the living sepulchre had been himself, as if I had read its epitaph on his stomach. Yes, because the defunct had been fat; worries had not destroyed its appetite, and up to the very day when it had taken the somber resolution to commit suicide with a needle in its throat, unseen by my wife, it had eaten insects and dainty viands with the avidity of a bird of the best intention in the world. I wished myself mistaken, and I found a sort of comfort thereby, but I fear that precisely because this was not a blackbird, it was not the most savory of blackbirds.

Afterwards, the impression of the catastrophe having passed, I found courage to laugh and to write an epitaph, and my sole regret was that I was not able to write it on the authentic sepulcher.

The loss of this unknown little creature who saluted us each morning with an open throat, who came to peck lovingly at our fingers, and who had never caused us one trouble, had affected me also. During some time, whenever I saw an empty bird cage, I was reminded of the companion of our empty but happy nest. The truth is, however, that seeing my Evangeline distressed, I endeavored to console her by saying that, according to the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, our blackbird might have become at this hour a little dog, and may be with time, would become worthy of human birth as the son of Signora Evangeline, wife of the advocate Placide.

The idea was uncouth, but produced its effect, which was to put us in a good humor.

—Think a little—I would some time say to my wife—if, in place of a blackbird, we had lost a son.

I thought of it, and called to mind ten mothers brought to despair at having lost an infant; a father who had become insane, another who had committed suicide for the same cause; and I concluded very seriously that not to see one's son die, the only precaution suggested by experience would be to never see him born.

So I rubbed my hands, and I laughed and I was content; and I endeavored to render the companion of my existence happy by never putting between us and our happiness anything but a lively desire, a modest desire—the first client!

Oh! the first client!

I had waited morning and evening, delving in my codes in order to be prepared to receive him worthily; I put my books in orderly array; I placed my papers in piles which so arranged, defied the most expert eyes to recognize that mine was not

a numerous clientage. Some time my first client would come; he would have a complicated case; I would grant him an audience with gravity; I would engage to sustain the process and I proposed to carry him without undue precipitation before the bar of all the tribunals, initiating him into the mysteries of Civil Procedure.

He was seated listening to me; at each technical word a little difficult which escaped from my mouth, he opened his eyes like windows; he was smitten with my knowledge and disposed to give me his process at law.

Dear dreams! . . . from this somnambulist and sweet egotism I was awakened one day abruptly.

My Evangeline suffered; for a week she had eaten but little; she complained of certain pains, of a certain sickness, of a little languor. This will amount to nothing—said she; and to console her, I also repeated:

—But one morning she looked more sick than usual.

—Oh heaven!—thought I—if she should die!

I descended the stairs to call a celebrated physician living on the first floor; who made his visits in a carriage and who earned more in one day than all my revenues for a month.

While he was mounting to our apartments, I thought:—The difficulty will be to pay him, but I will have time; today it is necessary to save my Evangeline. Before entering, I was tempted to say to this celebrated man:—For charity, save my Evangeline!—I was prevented by a certain virile dignity which I wished to guard till the last extremity.

The doctor visited my wife, he examined her tongue, touched her pulse asked her certain questions which she answered hesitatingly, and at length he began to smile and said that it was nothing.

—Is there really no danger?—demanded I in a trembling voice.

—No, sir, at least not for the moment; and he drew me to one side to say to me with a malicious air:

—Give Madame the news yourself.

—Is it as it should be?

—Perfectly so.

Instead of accompanying the physician to the head of the stairs, as I had at first intended, I politely pushed him out of the room; after which, without in the least stopping to close the door, I ran to the bedside of my wife.

—Do you know the name of your sickness? You do not know? Do you wish to know?

—What is it called?

—It is called Auguste.

Evangeline threw her arms round my neck and covered me with kisses murmuring through her tears:

—Then that is why I felt that I loved you more than ever! Because now there are two of us to love you.

(To be continued.)

The Saleslady's Romance.

"Yes, I'm in the necktie department now. I like it ever so much better than selling ribbons. Men are so much easier to suit than women. All you've got to do is smile at them and you can sell them any old thing. The women will finger over the whole stock and not buy 10 cents' worth—just as if a lady had nothing to do but show goods. Besides, I don't like the floorwalker in the ribbon department. The one we've got now is lovely. His name is Perkins—Horatio Perkins—and he's just as swell.

"And, say, can you keep a secret? He's—you won't tell a soul?—well, he's in love with me. No, he hasn't said so yet, but I can tell by the way he looks at me—never takes his eyes off me from morning till night. He's jealous, too, and that's a sure sign. You ought to've seen him yesterday when George came in to invite me to the bill poster's ball. George—he's my old steady, you know—well, he and I was standing there talking when Horatio—I mean Mr. Perkins—came along. He gave me an awful fierce look, but I never let on that I seen him, but just kept right on talking.

"Then he stepped right up to me and says, his voice quivering with suppressed emotion, he says: 'Miss Robinson,' he says, 'are you aware that there are half a dozen customers waiting for you?'

"I know he only said that so as not to betray his real feelings, because when I turned around there wasn't any six customers there at all. There was only four."—New York Journal.

A GOOD SCHEME

Would Have Worked All Right, but There Was Too Much Enthusiasm.

"I know I oughtn't to give this away," said a local politician, "but it's too good to keep. The other day I happened to drop into the office of one of our campaign orators and noticed the manuscript of a speech which he proposed to deliver that night lying on his desk. Without thinking any harm I picked it up and in running my eye over the first few pages was surprised to find the thread of the argument interrupted here and there by a 'voice from the audience,' which asked pertinent questions. In each instance a very pat answer was written down, and I saw at once that a little comedy had been prepared in advance to show off the orator's skill at repartee.

"I laid the manuscript down and said nothing, but that night I went out to the meeting to see the fun. Knowing exactly where the first interruption was going to occur, I was on the alert when the place in the speech was reached, and, sure enough, up popped a tough looking individual and fired off question No. 1.

"I must admit the scene was well acted. When the question was asked, the audience laughed and then waited eagerly to hear what the speaker would say. For a moment he seemed embarrassed and disconcerted, and then, just as everybody thought he was completely cornered, he suddenly straightened up and shot back a reply so apt and witty that it turned the tables in a twinkling. The effect was electrical, and the whole house went wild.

"I sneaked in my sleeve and waited for interruption No. 2, which passed off with equal eclat for the orator. In fact, the scheme would have been a great success if the interrupter hadn't played his part too well. He was so extremely natural and gave such a fine imitation of a hobo bent on breaking up a meeting that when he started in the third time a big policeman grabbed him by the neck and put him under arrest.

"He tried to protest, but it was no go, and in three minutes he was on his way to jail. After the meeting was over the orator hopped into a cab and hurried down to bail him out. I understand he was pretty sick of his job, and unless a substitute can be found the rest of my friend's speeches will probably be made without repartee trimmings."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Billville in Mourning.

We are in great sorrow because Dewey will not visit Billville. We had killed the fatted calf and made a pair of navy boots for him out of its hide, and all the leading oxen of the neighborhood had been barbecued in his honor.

The greasy pole which the mayor had promised to climb in the event of Dewey's coming has been taken down and chopped into firewood.

We have sent seven Billville physicians to Washington to prescribe for Admiral Dewey, and every one is sworn to tell him that nothing in the world will benefit him but the climate of Billville.

Dewey's relations, 750 in number, left yesterday for their respective homes.—Atlanta Constitution.

His Repertory.

"What have you been playing during your present tour?"

"We played 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear' on the stage," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"Were there no comedies in your repertory?"

"Only one. When we came to count up the box office receipts, it was usually 'Much Ado About Nothing.'"—Washington Star.

Equalizing a Drawback.

He—I noticed that one of the leading golf players at the recent feminine championship contest was ruled off the course because she was offered some advice about her play by her husband.

She—It seems to me it would be no more than fair to give the women with husbands a reasonable handicap.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Case on Record.

In the whole history of this country, not a single case has been recorded of fatigue on the part of any one who was collecting campaign funds.—Dallas News.

Bostonians and Their Sons.

How fortunate it is that a man usually gets his boys pretty well trained before the boy finds out what a humbug the father is!—Boston Transcript.

A Change.



"Hi ain't seen yer h'out lately yer young lady, Mr. Timma?" "She hain't my young lady no longer now, Mr. Jones. I married 'er las Sunday."—Punch.