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ON SHORT NOTICE
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WAILUKU STABLES
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Carriages, Buggies and Saddle Horses
ON SHORT NOTICE
CARRIAGES MEET STEAMERS
Opp. Iao Saloon, Wailuku, Maui

Wailuku Market
FRESH BEEF AND PORK
Delivered daily in Wailuku, Wailue and Kahului
WAILUKU, MAUI

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MERCHANT TAILOR
Neat Fit Guaranteed
WAILUKU, MAUI

CHING HOU
Restuarant & Coffee Saloon
FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY
WAILUKU, MAUI

BY AUTHORITY
WATER RATES.

Wailuku and Kahului Water Werks.

Table with columns: Square Feet, One Story, Two Stories. Includes general rates and special rates for horses and irrigation.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS

Dr. Falk, who was Minister of Public Worship during the Kulturkampf period, is dead. He was born in 1827. Emperor William will, on Monday, accompany the German ironclad division, bound for China, into the North sea. A telegram from Tien-Tsin, dated July 20, to the London Missionary Society says the missionaries there were the uninjured. It is announced that General Dodds, the hero of the Dahomey campaign, has been appointed to the command of the French expedition to China. The proverbial luck of E. J. Baldwin is not with him in Nome. This eccentric old man has been unable to find a soft spot, so he will move further Arcticwards. The schooner yacht Idler was lost in a terrific storm sixteen miles off Cleveland, Ohio, with six persons, all members of the family of James Corrigan, a wealthy vessel owner of that city. The consul of France at Che-Foo, under date of July 4th, transmits a rumor that Men Fung Fu Sian is master of the situation at Peking, and is preparing an edict against foreigners. Reber's, this Consul also says, occupy the Yellow river. Several correspondents at St. Petersburg send out telegrams—censored, of course—to the effect that Russia, Japan and England agree as to their policy in China, their interests dominating there. General Orloff, a brilliant soldier, has been appointed chief of staff of the Russian forces in China. According to St. Petersburg dispatch the senior Russian naval Commander at Taku recently telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions as to the disposal of the Chinese prisoners in his hands and the reply he received is said to have been indefinite and to the effect that Russia was not yet in a state of war with China. H. M. S. Arethusa has been ordered to China. She is to convey the steamer Tartar, one of the C. P. R. steamers, which is to carry 1,500 marines, who are now speeding across the continent on the way to China. They leave on Wednesday next. It is probable that the cruiser Leander, now on the South American coast, will be also sent. A couple of miners, while prospecting about thirty miles north of Reno, yesterday came upon the body of a petrified man imbedded in three and one-half feet of porphyry. The features are nearly as perfect as in life. It was found lying on its side with legs drawn up. It is a wonderful specimen of petrification and it is exciting much interest in Reno. The Japanese Minister, Kato Takki, received a dispatch from Tokio this evening, giving his government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether, with the consent of the other Powers, Japan is willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion, and that one division would be dispatched immediately. With the traditional rabbit's foot, which his sweetheart had given him, as a clue, Pinkerton detectives trailed W. Charles Matthews across the continent from Savannah, Ga., to Juneau, Alaska, where he was arrested June 27th on a charge of embezzlement in appropriating \$2,000 of the funds of Murphy & Co., one of the largest cotton firms in the South. Matthews traveled as M. O. Curl. His home is at Xenia, Ohio. Society is surprised at the announcement that one of their number is about to open a shop in New York. Mrs. Bessie Stewart Hooker, well known in San Francisco, is the lady who proposes earning her living by establishing a millinery business on Fifth avenue. She has shown much activity and tact in managing an estate for her father in Virginia, and is confident of success in her new departure. If not bothered by the Four Hundred.

Hoffman & Vetlesen
NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED
A big stock of goods of all kinds personally selected by our Mr. Vetlesen.
Come and see our Steel Ranges, Blue Flame Stoves, Sewing Machines, Bath Tubs, Hammocks, Etc., Etc., Etc.
TELEPHONE No. 75
Goods will be delivered at Wailuku Monday, Wednesday and Friday; at Wailue Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and at all hours in Wailuku.

A. J. RODRIGUES
General Merchandise

LADIES DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS
FRESH GROCERIES
PINEAPPLES
Hams
Bacon
Lard
Goods delivered in Wailue, Monday, Thursday and Saturday; in Wailuku and Wailuku daily.
TELEPHONE No. 100

Nigel Jackson

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Ladies' Skirts a Specialty
Also REPRESENTING
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
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Wheeler & Wilson, Chain and Lock Stitch Machines Sold on Installment Plan
Orders taken for Sheet Music, Piano Tuning and Repairing. All Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.
Office Adjoining Iao Stables, WAILUKU, MAUI

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Portrait and Landscape Photographer
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Stearns Bicycles
AT \$30, \$40, \$50

Cushion Frames, \$50.00
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HILO, HAWAII

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Maui News

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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. G. B. ROBERTSON, Bus. Mgr.

Saturday, July 21

MAUI BLUE BOOK

| | |
|--|---------|
| Hon. J. W. Kahan, Circuit Judge. | Wailuku |
| J. K. N. Keola, Clerk Circuit Court. | Wailuku |
| Judge J. B. Robertson, Dist. Magistrate. | Wailuku |
| Chapman, " " " | Wailuku |
| Kapulehu, " " " | Wailuku |
| Kaialaha, " " " | Wailuku |
| Joseph, " " " | Wailuku |
| Pimaua, " " " | Wailuku |
| Mahoe, " " " | Wailuku |
| Kaiohalahala, " " " | Wailuku |
| L. M. Baldwin, Sheriff. | Wailuku |
| A. N. Hayselden, Deputy Sheriff. | Wailuku |
| W. H. King, " " " | Wailuku |
| C. R. Lindsay, " " " | Wailuku |
| F. Whitrock, " " " | Wailuku |
| G. Trimble, " " " | Wailuku |
| W. E. Saffery, Captain Police. | Wailuku |
| S. Kalamo, " " " | Wailuku |
| M. Kana'ana, " " " | Wailuku |
| E. J. Freney, " " " | Wailuku |
| F. J. Freney, " " " | Wailuku |
| C. H. DeLoey, Tax Assessor. | Wailuku |
| W. T. Robinson, Deputy Assessor. | Wailuku |
| W. O. Allen, " " " | Wailuku |
| G. Dunn, " " " | Wailuku |
| J. Gross, " " " | Wailuku |
| Waluku, " " " | Wailuku |
| Wailuku, " " " | Wailuku |
| Makawao, " " " | Wailuku |
| Lahaina, " " " | Wailuku |
| Honopu'u, " " " | Wailuku |
| Hana, " " " | Wailuku |
| Kipahulu, " " " | Wailuku |
| Molokai, " " " | Wailuku |
| Lanai, " " " | Wailuku |

MISGIVINGS

Japan enjoys the unique distinction of being the only non-Christian power that has been admitted into what is called the comity of nations on a footing of perfect equality. And to judge from what is written in the European and American press she is by no means the least respected power in that comity. But on looking somewhat closely into the matter, in an effort to arrive at the real reasons for the modicum of respect with which we are now regarded by Occidentals, some Japanese at least will find no very satisfactory grounds for indulgence in any very considerable measure of self-complacency. It is perfectly true that the most important of our new treaties was negotiated and ratified before the outbreak of the war with China in 1894, and it is therefore not at all unpleasing to be able to assure ourselves that it was merely on the grounds of the progress we had made in the arts of peace that our claim to equality with the progressive nations of the west was recognized by one of the most powerful of them at least, nay, by most of them.

But it is equally true that in spite of this fact Japan was not really respected by the Western world at large. Then came our war with China, and in this our victory was complete. To any one really acquainted with the true state of affairs in this country and in China in 1894—as the Japanese were perfectly—this was no matter for any surprise whatsoever. But as Occidentals were the very reverse of well-informed about the relative military strength of the two countries, their surprise at the overwhelming victory of Japan was almost as overwhelming as this victory itself. For the first time since the coming of Perry Japan found herself respected.

Even feared; for it, such had not been the case, the Three Allied powers would not have been constrained for the time being to drop their lurking jealousies and animosities and to tender us their very much appreciated advice. And what all our efforts in the direction of progress in the peaceful Arts exerted for a third of a century had failed to bring us,—we mean the respect of the peoples of Europe and of America—was earned in a short nine months by the achievements of the Japanese Army and Navy. Of course, that in itself was not unsatisfactory, for to be respected by others is always pleasing to a nation's amour propre. But on calmly thinking over the matter, some Japanese at least will be found who would wish that Japan had been able to earn the much coveted respect of Western nations by something else than by mere proficiency in the art of slaughter conducted on modern scientific principles.

However mere wishes do not count for much; and perhaps in the circumstances the best that could have been done was done. The average Western man is no Tolstoi; it is not by a mere strict adherence to the precepts of the Gospel of Peace than a reluctant respect is extorted from him. For example, the Russia of today although she may be disliked by men of other nationalities, is certainly not despised or held in contempt by them. And that attitude towards her is not prompted by the circumstance that of late she has produced some of the greatest names in modern European literature and science. Neither is contempt for her engendered by the fact that 80 per cent of her conscripts can neither read nor write, that she is the only non-constitutional country in the comity of nations, that within her bounds mere administrative orders ride rough-shod over the liberty of the press and the liberty of the subject alike, and that official peculation is respected mainly by most, and entirely by many foreigners, simply because she has the greatest army in Europe and a navy that is not to be despised. Now, we do not indeed mean to say that our statesmen had been learning from Russia as an object lesson when they entered upon that war with China that was to bring Japan the foreign respect she would still be without if no such war had been fought. But we do mean to say that they knew enough of human nature and especially of average European human as at present constituted to be fully assured that it would be much easier for them to make the glory of Japan shine beyond the sea (as the native phrase has it) by means of Canet guns

and Murata rifles than by all the art and science and by all achievement in the industrial and social fields of which the nation is possible for decades to come. We do mean for a moment to say that Count Ito and his ministry plunged into the war with China merely, or even to any very great extent, with the special view of making the Glory of Japan Shine beyond the Sea.

But that by the successful prosecution of this war they succeeded in doing so in a most surprising way there is not the slightest room to doubt, and in consequence Japan became really respected among the Christian nationals of Europe. As we have said, some Japanese may be found to regret that this respect has not been won upon other grounds—upon grounds however, on which such respect was, and is unattainable. And unattainable partly by reason of our own shortcomings. A few months ago Marquis Ito invited the Japanese to consider 'Whether with the exception of her Army and Navy, Japan has brought to creditable completion any one of the enterprises undertaken by her during the Meiji era.' This simply means, of course, that in his opinion she has not done so. But on the other hand, if she had, would our national reputation with the average foreigner in the West have been really much higher than it is at present, as high as it is, if there had been no victorious war with China? We think not; in fact, we are certain it would not. And this gives rise to some strange misgivings. Are the so-called Christian nations really and truly the followers of the religious cult they so ostentatiously and—if we may venture to speak what we humbly conceive to be the truth—so proudly profess? Without going so far with Count Tolstoi as to say that his rendering of the real meaning of Christianity is the correct one, we do go so far as to say that the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount are the most important in the so-called Christian Code of morality. And these precepts unquestionably are all against war, and all against according honour to any nation or any man on the mere grounds of success in the exercise of brute force much less of success in slaughtering enemies.

And yet it is precisely on these grounds that non-Christian Japan has been accorded the respect of so-called Christian Europe and America. Would this have been so if these so-called Christian peoples were really sincere in their profession of Christianity! We can very well understand the old Hebrews respecting us for success in war, for the old Hebrew God was a God of Battles. But we have always understood that the Christian Father in Heaven was no mere tribal war-god but a God of Love. The present situation is not a little puzzling to us benighted heathen of Japan, who have succeeded in earning the respect of those who profess to follow the precepts of Christ on the Mount by success in slaughtering our enemies and by that alone. Will real Christians kindly explain what it all means?

Soldiers in Tropics.

Capt. C. E. Woodruff, assistant surgeon in the army, makes some very clear statements concerning the tropical diet question, in the Medical Journal. Army officers have in some cases condemned beef unconditionally, on the ground that the real essence of the beef has been boiled out to make beef extract, leaving nothing nutritious behind. Such an idea is the result of ignorance, says Dr. Woodruff. It is impossible to boil out more than 2 per cent of the nutrients in the meat, and those are the stimulating albuminoids. The real value of the meat as a foodstuff still remains. Dr. Woodruff recommends the establishment of government canneries, where goods can be put under proper inspection to insure high quality. He also thinks each soldier should have a small allowance of money each day to buy extras, such as fresh vegetables, etc. He approves the regular ration but considers some extras as necessary. He believes the extensive use of alcoholic liquors among the soldiers to be the result of an unnatural craving due to under-nourishment. He considers alcohol in moderation as a valuable food in the tropics, to restrain the excessive oxidation, which will make a man lose forty pounds in three weeks. He regards the recent law providing special cooks for the army as the most beneficent thing that has been done for the soldiers in many years.

ISLAND NEWS

The Island of Lanai.—Star.

FROM HONOLULU

Emil Uhlbrecht Drowned.

Emil Uhlbrecht, aged 28, a stranger in the city and an employe of the Iron Works was drowned in the breakers at Makapu Point Sunday morning while searching for sea shells.

Deceased leaves a wife and three children. He was a native of California and at one time, held the championship for long distance bicycle riding.—Bulletin.

Wide Open.

The Board of Health has adopted the following resolution of its special committee.

Resolved, That all quarantine restrictions upon property condemned by the Board of Health on account of the existence of bubonic plague, be removed after the expiration of five months from the date of the destruction by fire of the buildings upon such property.

First Grand Jury.

Judge Eumj brews on Saturday issued the order for the first grand jury ever summoned in Hawaii. The grand jury does not try cases in open court. It examines the information laid before it by the Attorney General, including commitments from district magistrates, and decides whether each criminal case submitted to it shall go to trial by the petty jury. Its endorsement on the indictments of "True bill" or "No bill" settles that question.—Bulletin.

Independent Delegates

Messrs. R. W. Wilcox, Jas. K. Kaula and J. Kalauokalani, the three leaders of the independent party, returned from Kauai in the W. G. Hall Sunday morning. They report success all over the island in the matter of rallying natives to the support of their party. At every place visited, they met with sympathy and promises of support.

That the visit of the native leaders was expected goes without saying for the Kamaeians were ready with names of candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives in the next Legislature. These names were proposed at various meetings and resolutions passed, endorsing the men for office. The are as follows: Waimea—For Senator, Luka Naka paahu. For Representative, Apuka Akina.

Hanapepe—For Representatives, J. W. Kahaloole.

Koloa—For Representatives, A. K. Mika and J. Brown.

Koala and Kapaa—For Representative, Isaka Kanauwai.

Hanalei—For Senator, Isaac Kahlina. For Representatives S. Kaili and J. Puuki.—Bulletin.

Smith, Hendry and Boyd.

George W. Smith is permanent chairman and Eugene R. Hendry permanent secretary of the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Hawaii. Both were elected unanimously at Monday night's meeting of the central committee, a majority of the votes being by proxy. A treasurer, James H. Boyd, was also elected, and the number of members for the finance committee was placed at eighteen, or three for each district.—Bulletin.

Registration.

The boards of registration appointed by Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper have been the talk of the town since yesterday, and the dissatisfaction of the Democrats has spread to the Republicans and Independents. It now appears that the Republican central committee nor no part of it was consulted in regard to the appointments. Moreover, the Republicans expected that both Democrats and Independents would have representation on all of the boards. It is not the disposition of the rank and file of the party to deal unfairly with the Democrats or the Wilcox faction.—Star.

Maunalei Sued.

The Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco and Honolulu, Thursday filed a suit on a lien against the Maunalei Sugar Company for the sum of \$15,335.75. The bond against the suit was \$30,000. The claim is the purchase price of pumping machinery, and the cost of setting it up on

Little vs. Doyle

Chester A. Doyle is persona non grata in the Fourth Judicial Circuit and he will return to Honolulu by the Kinau on Friday. Mr. Doyle is the official Japanese interpreter appointed by the island supreme court and as such was dispatched by Chief Justice Frear to interpret in such cases as would be called during the July term of court at Honokaa. Judge Little met Mr. Doyle in the sheriff's office and informed him that there would be no necessity for him to go over to Honokaa, as he would not allow him to interpret in his court. Mr. Doyle suggested that as he had been commissioned by the Chief Justice it might be better if he was allowed to perform his duties. The judge replied that he was running his own court and would select his own interpreters. Mr. Doyle, while disappointed in being deprived of employment even temporarily feels that his lines are cast in pleasant places. He has many friends in Hilo and has been the recipient of many social courtesies during his enforced sojourn here.—Republican.

FROM HAWAII

Kohala-Hilo Railroad.

President Gehr of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad says that by last mail he received the most satisfactory news in every respect that has come so far relative to railroad matters. Work of actual construction will commence about the 1st of September and the construction as far as Haka-lau will require just seventy working days with the force that will be employed.

The ratification of the franchise of the company by President McKinley, which took place on June 22nd, was received by President Gehr on Wednesday.—Tribune.

Hospitable Hilo.

H. M. Ayers, the sporting writer of the "Tiser" gives the Hilo people a pleasant notice. He says: "One thing proved by the trip is that Hilo hospitality is something more than an empty name. The Hiloites exerted every effort to give the visitors a rousing good time, and whether they returned winners or losers, those who went over are unanimous in the opinion that Hilo is a good town and that her inhabitants are jolly good fellows."—Tribune.

Second Degree.

The jury in the case of Arthur Myners indicted for murder in the first degree brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree on Wednesday. The penalty of this crime is not less than five nor more than ten years imprisonment at hard labor. Sentence has not yet been passed.—Tribune.

The Carmichaels.

Dr. Carmichael, U. S. quarantine officer, came up on the Kinau to meet Mrs. Carmichael, who has been a guest at the Hilo for the past two weeks. He will straighten out quarantine matters during his stay.

Mrs. Doctor Carmichael gave a delightful dinner to a few friends at the Hilo Hotel on Monday night. Covers were laid for twelve and the menu prepared by Manger McDonough excelled anything of the kind gotten up at that hostelry for a long time. Mrs. Carmichael's guests were Judge and Mrs. Wilder, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Sam Parker, Mrs. Irene Brown, Katharine Vida, Mrs. Harriet Cole, Mrs. Lulu Ellis, Major W. A. Purdy, Dr. John Grace and Chester A. Doyle.—Herald.

Military Matter.

The list of applicants for membership to the proposed military company in Hilo will be forwarded to Honolulu by the Kinau tomorrow.—Herald.

Deputy Marshals.

It seems that there are several applicants for the position of U. S. deputy-marshal for this island. Marshal Ray has stated in Honolulu that he will make no appointments until after the arrival of Judge Estee on July 24. He added that he had received several applications from Hilo citizens.—Herald.

Advertise

Your business in the MAUI NEWS

Wanted—cold storage. There is simply a bushel of money in a cold storage proposition here in Wailuku. For years, the beef on the island has been deteriorating, and it has come to that stage now, that it is simply execrable. If the Maui Ice & Soda Company would rise to the situation, it would probably prevent the advent of a company who will come in and provide cold storage for beef and mutton.

It is an open secret that the Honolulu staple grocers have lost the bulk of the trade which they formerly controlled on Maui. The mere fact that much of this class of goods is imported directly to Maui from the coast is only a partial explanation of the reason for this change condition of affairs. The Honolulu grocers and tradesmen generally, carry many lines of goods which are not carried on Maui. The great drawback to the Honolulu merchants in the prohibitive rate of freights between Honolulu and Maui. The managers of the inter island steamers claim that they cannot afford to lower the rates of freight, as it hardly pays to carry freight at the present rates. But are not the steamers killing the goose which has laid the golden egg? If special rates were made for Honolulu shippers, would not the increase in traffic more than cover the difference in freight rates?

The Government should at once do something, if possible, in the matter of extending the wharf at Lahaina, at least sixty feet. The effort to improve the landing at this wharf by removing the accumulated sands, proved a total failure. At present, it is impossible for ordinary row boats to reach the end of the wharf at low tide, and freight has to be lifted from the boats and carried on the shoulders of the boatmen, from the boat to the end of the wharf. From \$1500.00 to \$2000.00 would extend the wharf far enough to enable loaded boats to come alongside and unload, and an effort should be made by the government to do at least this much.

The nomination of Stevenson as vice president on the Democratic ticket was one of the funny surprises which sometimes bob up serenely in American politics. If the Convention had gone further, eliminated the free silver plank and put Grover Cleveland at the head of the ticket, would Tom would have voted it. But even their doing so would, in the trend of events already foreshadowed this fall, have been, in the language of the immortal Mr. Toots, "perfectly immaterial."

Every paper and every planter on the island should join in the movement suggested by the Advertiser, to try to secure white labor for the sugar plantation. A successful effort to do this would solve several knotty questions, and would keep the money which is now shipped monthly to Japan and China, in the Island. It will eventually become absolute necessity to employ which labor on the plantations, and the sooner it is inaugurated, the better it will be for all interested.

Now that the fuss and feathers of organizing the different political parties on the Islands has somewhat subsided, it becomes a grave question as to whom we shall send to the legislature this fall. The ablest men, of all parties, should be selected, because a wise selection of legislators will have more to do with the future of the Islands this session of the legislature than at any session in the near future. That is the kind of politics that the News is getting ready to do this fall.

It may seem curious to outside readers of the News that a few ads of the leading merchant of central Maui appear in the advertising columns of this paper. Yet the explanation is very simple. The fact is that they have made so much money in business here that they don't know what to do with it, and till they can find means to get it invested, they don't want to risk making any more by advertising their business in the NEWS.

The attention of business men, and all others who order goods shipped from Honolulu, is particularly invited to the new ads in this issue. At present, many of the Honolulu merchants are disposed to throw up the sponge and let the Maui business go. Those who do advertise with us will probably demonstrate the wisdom of so doing, and hold some of the trade.

Mr. Wray Taylor, where does the fault lie, that the Islands largely import oranges, lemons and limes? The proper answer to this question will mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of small landholders. To quote Captain Cuttle, "the bearing of the observation lies in the application on it."

With hay ranging from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per ton, it would seem wise to experiment with the matter of ensilaging cane tops, rather than burning them. Wont some of our Maui plantation managers experiment a little in this direction?

It is to be regretted that glanders has appeared on Maui, and the most vigorous means should at once be adopted to stamp it out before the grass lands become thoroughly tainted with germs of the disease.

LOCALS

Mrs. R. Berg, the wife of ex-manager Berg of the Kahului R. R. Co., is visiting Hang.

Mail for the Claudine closes at 12:30 today, and she leaves for Honolulu at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The engagement of Miss Julia E. Gomes to Manuel P. Gomes, both of Honolulu, is announced.

Mr. Harold Giles, of Honolulu, came over on the Claudine, to watch his real estate in Wailuku rising in value.

Mr. A. von Graevemeyer, former proprietor of the Hotel de Maui, and later in the employ of the Olan Sugar Company on Hawaii, is visiting at Lahaina.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin, John Richardson, Esq., Surveyor Hugh Howell and Deputy Sheriff Wittrock were among the returning kamaainas on Wednesday's Claudine.

Mr. H. P. Walton, manager of the Peerless Preserving Paint Company, Honolulu, is visiting Maui this week to look after the interests of his company on Maui.

Nigel Jackson, representing Honolulu parties, has been transferred to Honolulu, and Mr. West will handle the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines on Maui.

W. E. Edmunds, for many years connected with the Kahului store, goes to Hilo next week to reside. Mr. Edmunds is authorized to take and collect for subscriptions to the News.

Kibling, the genial pursuer of the Claudine, says that it is a false report that the Claudine stopped at Kaunakakai on her last run to Honolulu, to tow a steam plow to the metropolis.

Mr. J. A. Tutbill, of the Gregg plant at Kahului, returned from Honolulu on Wednesday. Work is being pushed, and the grounds of the site of the new enterprise are beginning to look like a village.

A proposition to organize a yacht club and build a boat and bathing house at Kahului is being seriously considered by some of the leading people of Maui. A meeting will soon be called to perfect plans.

W. I. Ball, formerly of the Wailuku Saloon, leaves today on the Claudine for Honolulu, thence to Vancouver where he will remain for some weeks, to enjoy the change of climate with the hope of improving his health.

Mr. Dickens, former U. S. Consular agent at Kahului, and manager of the Kahului store, will have charge of the wholesale liquor house soon to be established on the corner of Main and Market streets, Wailuku. He states that the supplies for his house will be shipped from the coast direct.

Several young gentlemen of Wailuku and Kahului gave a picnic to their friends in Iao Valley last Sunday. The affair was large and tended by the young Ladies and gentlemen of Wailuku and Kahului, and a very delightful day was spent among the kukui groves, by the side of the clear and rippling Iao.

The Postal Savings Bank has been abolished, and if you wish to place your savings where they will be safe and draw interest you should write to the Bank of Hawaii, in Honolulu, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Territory. They have a Savings Department in connection with the bank and will upon application mail you circulars giving rates on term and ordinary deposits.

Dr. Shaw, the Honolulu veterinary surgeon, was sent to Ulupalakua this week to investigate the alleged cases of glanders. He reports that the disease has not assumed an epidemic form, and will be easily checked. Only three horses at the Rose Rancho, Ulupalakua, were found to be affected. It was eight head of horses and not fifteen head, that were ordered killed at this Rancho, by Dr. Garvin.

If you want something simply delicious, order George Hayselden, of Henry May & Co., Honolulu, to send you a box of Gruenhagen's chocolate creams. "Good? N'Yum, N'Yum!" Dr. J. T. McDonald of San Francisco, who for several weeks has been the guest of Dr. Cooper of Honolulu, was called into consultation with Dr. John Weddick, government physician at Wailuku, this week in the case of one of the Risdon Iron Works men, L. A. Kihel. The doctor is much impressed with the Islands, and is thinking of locating at Honolulu.

Salvation Army Doing.

Major Wood, who has charge of all the Salvation Army work on the Island, is again on Maui, having arrived on the Kihel, last Tuesday.

Since last here, he has visited the posts on all the Islands, and expresses himself as being much encouraged with the present state of affairs, and the prospects for the future.

Under the present officers working on Maui, a distinct improvement all round is noticeable. Meetings have been commenced at Kihel and Kahului, at which places, the Salvationists are the only Christians at work at present.

The Major, since landing, has inspected the work and conducted meetings in Spreckelsville on Wednesday, Kahului on Thursday, and at Waihe'e last night. Tonight, he will hold a meeting at Army Hall Wailuku. Tomorrow afternoon, 3 p. m., he will speak at the native church at Kahului, and in the evening he will lead the meeting at the native church at Wailuku. On Monday night, he will be at the native church at Hanakoupo, concluding his work and visit at Kihel on Tuesday evening, after which he takes the Kihau for Hilo.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

LONDON July 10.—Chinese official sources furnish another surprise today in announcing that the Dowager Empress, who had been reported within two weeks, dead, fled, poisoned and hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, the same on which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The Hawaiian delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, Prince David, W. H. Cornwell, John D. Holt and John H. Wise, returned from the East yesterday, en route for home. They are at the Palace.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Minister Wu has cabled to Sheng, director general of imperial post at Shanghai, and to the Viceroy at Nankin a request that they take steps to have it made known in Peking and vicinity that heavy rewards will be paid by the American people for the salvation of the people in the legations.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In consequence of a telegram received by Minister Wu this morning, stating that all the foreign Ministers at Peking except the German Minister were safe on July 3, Secretary of State Hay will attempt to move the powers into making a dash for Peking to rescue the foreigners.

New York, July 9.—The Republican delegates leave here tonight for Canton, O., where they will call on President McKinley. They leave San Francisco for Honolulu by the Rio, July 19.

New York, July 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Unless international complications should arise, Secretary Long will not order the battleship Oregon to proceed to Taku when her repairs have been completed. Upon arrival at Kure, to which point he was taken the vessel for docking, Captain G. F. F. Wilde, commanding, will order a Board of Survey to determine what repairs are necessary.

New York, July 7.—A cable to the Sun from London says: It is understood that the War Office is preparing to dispatch nearly 40,000 men to China. These are to be drawn from India, South Africa and England, chiefly the latter. The Government has been purchasing arms and ammunition for some time and recently ordered 2,000,000 pounds of rifle ammunition.

SHIPPING

Vessels in Port—Kahului.
Ship Emley Reed, G. A. Baker; from Tacoma.

Ship Bangalore, Blanchard; from Honolulu.

Vessels Departed.
July 20, Sch. Robt. Searles, J. Piltz for the Sound in ballast.
July 30, Bgtn. Lurline, Turloff; for S. F. in Ballast.

Vessels Expected.
Bk Wachusett from Newcastle with coal.

Sch. Mary Winkleman from Seattle with lumber.

Sch. S. T. Alexander, Ipsen, with lumber.

Sch. King Cyrus from N'cle.

Sch. Yosemite from N'cle.

BY AUTHORITY

REGULATIONS CONCERNING PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

1. RESOLVED, That the Board Health do hereby declare Pulmonary Tuberculosis to be a communicable and a preventable disease and that all practicing physicians and the Superintendents of all hospitals, sanitariums, dispensaries, asylums, prisons and schools be required to report to the Board of Health all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis coming under their care or notice within one week of the time that such cases come to their knowledge and that such physicians and superintendents be also required to notify the Board of Health in case the house or apartments occupied by a person having Pulmonary Tuberculosis should become vacant by reason of the death or removal of the patient.

2. RESOLVED, That all houses or apartments in which a person having Pulmonary Tuberculosis has lived be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board of Health when vacated by reason of the death or removal of the tubercular patient, before being again permitted to be occupied.

Dated at Honolulu, July 11, 1900.

C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

ATTEST:
CHAS. WILCOX,
Secretary.

Notice.

W. O. Aiken, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii

EDMUND P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

Office of the Attorney General,
Honolulu, July 2, 1900.

Notice.

Under the United States law, on and after June 14, 1900, all shipping receipts must bear a one-cent Documentary War Tax Stamp on the original, duplicate and triplicate.

Shippers are requested to affix the stamps according to law, and freight cannot be received otherwise.

Shipping receipts must contain a statement of the contents of packages.

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAV. CO.
WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.

BANK NOTICE.

Customers are informed that every check, draft or order, drawn on or after June 14th, 1900, payable at sight or on demand, must have thereon a two-cent U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, cancelled by the initials of the drawer and date of issue before it will be paid, received on deposit, or taken for collection.

The negotiation or payment of any check, draft or order, without such cancelled stamp affixed will be a violation of the U. S. Revenue Law and will render the maker liable to the prescribed penalty.

Stamp for above purposes will be supplied to customers at face value by the undersigned, or can be obtained at the U. S. Internal Revenue office, corner Fort & Allen Streets, Honolulu.

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THE

Maui News

Iodine's Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

By Julius N. Jorgensen.

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Iodine Brown sat in a big nest of chaser of the helmet began to search gray moss which he had made in a for the money. A careful survey showed the corner outside the peanut field, and the directions pointed to a spot and he muttered and mumbled in this wild corner of the old master's scolded. Occasionally he would argue plantation, and holes were dug at a with an imaginary opponent, using all distance of 32 feet north-northwest the gestures with which he had seen from every tree and stump within ten feet Berry deliver his sermon on acres around the indicated spot. Finally "Rasslin Wild de Spirit!"

"Now, yo' knows well 'nuff," said Velvet offered to buy some had from Iodine to his adversary, "dat yo' ain't his former master, this wild corner n-treatin' o' me right. I done deb dem was sold to him. He had done a deal haws out'n de fiel' mos' eber sense de of digging for the treasure, but had long since given up the search."

Iodine became interested in a small hole which had been made by some animal in the side of one of the excavations, and he began to probe into it with a stick.

The boy had been an interested spectator at the blowing up of stumps with gunpowder, and he thought as he peeped and poked into the hole that he could make a noise and celebrate Washington's birthday by exploding a charge of powder in the burrow. He ran to the cabin and brought out Velvet's old powderhorn and began the preparations for his celebration. Iodine knew he would probably have to suffer punishment, but no matter. He must do something to celebrate the day. He poured into the hole a copious charge of powder, and then putting in a small cane which had been bored out for pipestems he filled this with the explosive also. Then he pounded the earth about the cave until the cavity was tightly closed.

After several feints he touched the lighted match to the top of the rod and ran. He had not taken more than three steps when the explosion came. He was thrown to the ground by the concussion and was nearly covered by the shower of dirt that fell upon him. He was uninjured, however, and turned his attention to the hole in the ground. There was a little yellow streak in the loose dirt at the bottom of the hole, and with a stick he uncovered the object, which proved to be a dead chipmunk.

"Mus' be mo' chipmunks 'n dis'n in de hole!" said Iodine as he began again to scratch away the dirt. Soon he struck something hard, which made a peculiar hollow sound, and he took away more dirt and uncovered a brown, scaly iron object. The urchin's curiosity was aroused, and, lying flat upon the ground, he used stick and fingers to uncover more of the iron. He saw that it was a large, round object, with three little horns sticking out like the "wreps" of hair on Marine's head, and then he knew what it was.

Old Brick came out of the brush, closely followed by the spotted shotes, sniffed the air suspiciously and then trotted straight to the peanut field fence. Alas for poor Velvet Brown! His bright dream of the big crop of "White Lady gobbers," which he expected to market in the summer, was soon to be shattered.

"I gwine t' git dis k'i' out'n yuh fo' my mammy," muttered the boy, forgetful of his trust and all unconscious of the raid upon the field. He was soon able to move the kettle, and a poor and badly used up kettle it was. Iodine soon realized that his prize was of little value. Then he bethought him of the other chipmunk and turned again to the hole. His eyes bulged out with surprise as he saw another kettle, smaller than the first, standing upright in the ground. It was not empty like the other, but was filled with yellow and black pieces of money.

"De pi't's money!" shouted Iodine. He tried to lift the kettle from the hole, but he had not strength to move it. Running to the well, he brought the drinking gourd, filled it with gold and carried it to the house. Trip after trip he made, often saying, "Now we can buy mammy, now we can buy mammy, now we can buy mammy," until he had all the weapons received at the Savan gold and silver piled in a heap upon an customary house. The owner never called for it, and it was sold at one from the pile, and Iodine struck it upon. In the box was an iron helmet, back and said, "G'f' back dar. Ole mon, de inside of which was engraved Brick's name. And then he thought of a full description of the location of peanut field and the old red razorback gold and silver money which had been and the shotes, and he rushed out of buried by a shipowner who was sup' the house, and passed to the box passed to have been a pirate, and as true. Faint and sick at heart, he saw there was a tradition that the treasure the hogs in the ruined field, had been buried in the vicinity the pur-

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linton's birthday and the pirate's gold. Iodine seized his club and made war upon the hogs. His work done, he threw himself into his mossy nest and wept and vented upon the hogs all the abusive words his tongue could frame. In no other way could he relieve his conscience and the fearful apprehension of what would take place after Velvet returned.

When the sun had gone half way down the western sky, he saw Velvet and Blissful and the children returning. His heart almost stopped beating, and he could not banish from his thoughts the big black strap which hung upon the cabin wall. As his father and mother came up the lane Iodine ran out to meet them, with tears streaming from his eyes.

"Oh, pappy," he cried, "de haws dem got in de goobah patch, 'n dey e't up mos' all de hills. I cou' n' hope it, pappy, I cou' n' hope it. But I dun foun' de pi't's money. Yo' ain' go'n t' whop me, is yo', pappy?"

Velvet looked into the field, and a storm of wrath swept over his face. "Yo' t'ried n' rip de pi't's!" he shouted. "Wh' fur yo' thin go de pi't's room fur pi't's money 'n he dem haws got up by goobah? De in de house dis in-stumps. I'll show yo' how t' dig fur money w' my r'izer strap!"

The irate father strode into the cabin, unmoved by Iodine's tears and entreaties. Blissful flung by the peasant field. Her heart bled for the little traitor. Hearing no outcry, she soon began to wonder if the strap could have been lost. Presently Velvet appeared in the cabin door and shouted: "Blissful! Blissful! Cum heah, honey! Yo's free! Yo's free! I'dine dun foun' de pi't's money, sho' wuff! Cum in heah, 'e'lllum, 'n g'f' down on yo' knees 'n thank de Lord fo' his successful providenshulations!"

Blissful rushed into the cabin, closely followed by the children. They felt of the money and held it up in hand-fuls and poured it back upon the bed in heaps of freedom and comfort and joy. Their ears drank in the sounds of its shilling and jingling and clinking as they would have drunk in music from the harps of paradise.

Old Brick led the herd again through the brush fence, and they rooted and snarled their jaws over the feast of oats, but they were all unheeded, far to the Brown family day of jubilee had come.

In a short time a black procession was on the march from the cabin to the mansion. At the rear was Boots, preceded by Tadgum, Lucifer, Marine and Blissful. In the lead was Velvet, wheeling a barrow in which were piled the silver and gold and the kettles, while crowning the heap sat Iodine, with sparkling eyes of living jet and a row of white teeth visible from ear to ear.

The amount of money taken from the ground by Iodine was a little more than \$10,000, a great fortune to this humble family. Blissful and the child driven were purchased from the old master, a good roanay house was built and more land added to the farm. Good, stout fences were built about the place, and Old Brick needed watching no more.

A red letter day greater than Wash- ington's birthday or the Fourth of July, a day to be marked by the Brown family with a white stone—was that upon which the old master drove to Savannah in his best carriage, accompanied by little Iodine, whose bosom swelled with pride as he thought of his importance and completed his beautiful suit of store clothes. They drove to a bank, and there the master invested \$2,000 in government bonds and deposited them to the credit of Iodine and his guar- antee.

On the banks of the Onsettee, near Eden, lives a prosperous colored man, the owner of a large farm and the father of a bright family of girls and boys. Among his most treasured possessions is an old kettle, on which the following words have been painted: "Washington Iodine."

Was it Lord Bacon's field who, as Mr. Dismal, was once visited with before the experiment of a "policy of ignorance?" According to Sir William Prose, no letter subject can occupy the attention of man, and, according to him also, an ancestor of the great premier, Moses, to wit, was "the greatest sanitary engineer the world had ever known," and the book of Leviticus was "a treatise on hygiene."

THE TRAIN SPOTTER.

AN OFFICIAL WHO IS WELL PAID BY THE RAILROADS.

The Work Which is Performed by This Class of Detectives and the Qualities For Which It Calls—Methods of the Woman Spotter.

A little over three months ago there alighted from an Oakland ferryboat a certain little woman, who passed along with the crowd, with scarcely a glance to the right or left. Her politeness attracted some attention and her modesty more, but no one who observed the air of confidence with which she made her way to the public carriage stand would have imagined that she was a stranger and that for the first time in her life she was visiting San Francisco.

Giving a few quiet directions and entering a cab, she was whisked away from the bustling throng and driven to a hotel. Later the register contained an unassuming "Miss Walker, Chicago." Her room was No. 11. Calling a private messenger, she dispatched a message to a firm of lawyers, and that evening, promptly at 8 o'clock, a prosperous looking, well dressed gentleman entered the hotel, glanced at the register, and, ignoring the clerk's question, "Do you want anything?" passed by the waiting elevator and walked up the stairs.

That was Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning Miss Walker might have been seen boarding a Market street car bound for the ferry, where she purchased a train ticket and crossed to the mole. She returned late on Friday evening, and Saturday morning the same messenger took a sealed letter to the same lawyers, but this time there was no evening caller. Saturday evening she left town again for a few days, and these trips were continued until one day last week, when, by the merest chance, the object of her repeated outings was discovered. On this occasion she was the possessor of a ticket to a city near the Missouri river, and she smilingly confessed that she was bidding goodbye to San Francisco for some time to come.

As an illustration of the care which she must exercise in order to enhance her value to the big railway corporations in this country it is only necessary to state that in the ten years which she has devoted to the business of spotter, or, as she would probably prefer to have it called, private detective, she has undoubtedly made fewer friends than any one else in the country. And while she will not allow any one to get thoroughly acquainted with her, she does not make enemies. That would be ruinous.

It is an unwritten law of the railroads that every employee is open to suspicion until he has been proved guilty, and the people who take upon themselves the task of separating the two classes—those who are found guilty and those who are as yet merely under suspicion—are objects of the greatest contempt with the army of toilers who seek a living on the trains. To offset this unpopularity, however, they have the inducement of large financial returns. There is no ironbound rule governing the amount of money which they receive, but the more profitable of the class probably make from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year.

At times a railroad will have an important case on its hand, and the services of a first class spotter will be invaluable to the company, and on such occasions, if successful, the financial returns increase wonderfully.

There is a much greater demand for this class of detectives in the east than there is here, and several reasons are given for this condition of affairs. In the first place, traffic being heavier, there are more trains run there, and more men are employed by the companies. Besides, that section is more thickly populated, and way trains are in many instances run hourly, if not oftener, but probably the truest cause for the increased dishonesty among railway conductors in the east is the low rate of salary which they receive.

There is a well defined belief among eastern men who travel extensively that any man who has reached that degree of prosperity where he can afford to wear creased trousers is hopelessly extravagant if he pay more than one-third fare after crossing the Mississippi river. I once heard a popular actor giving his reasons for this assertion in a resort on the Atlantic coast, and, after enlightening his audience with a dissertation on the almost utter worthlessness of money in the west, so far as railroad traveling was concerned, he continued:

"Take any train on any road west of Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago or St. Paul, and the rest is easy. Assume an air of indifference and smoke a cigar. If your conductor be seely looking, have a beard, an old uniform with threadbare elbows and a hopeless expression on his face, pay your fare. He is an honest man. A thousand dollars wouldn't tempt him, and you are out a whole stack of dollars for getting on his train. Had you waited for the next one things would have been different. There you have a prosperous looking fellow, who spent his last hour before leaving time in a barber's chair and who, but for his uniform, would pass for a drummer or even a banker. He looks as well fed and as well groomed as a king, and you need have no fear that he will decline your invitation to divide the cost of your ride to your destination or at least to the end of his division."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Relapse.
"Were you ever treated by a physician for your nerves?"
"Yes, and I had to get some more medicine when I received the bill."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

STRIKING A MATCH.

Showing How Little Things May at Times Decide a Man's Fortune.

The truth of the saying that little things may sometimes play an important part to men's affairs when the men least expect it was illustrated one day recently.

"See that young man over there," remarked an insurance friend of his, pointing to one of his clerks working away industriously at a desk in another room. "Well, he got his place in my office through the striking of a match, although he doesn't know it."

"I was standing at the entrance of this building about a month ago waiting for a friend to come down the elevator, when that young man approached me with a letter of recommendation and an application for employment. I had made it known a few days before that I needed another clerk, and he had heard of it. However, I had almost made up my mind to take on a young man who had been to see me the day before and was about to tell the last applicant so, when he pulled a match from one of his pockets to light a cigar he had been smoking, but which had gone out.

"Sorry, sir," he said, balancing himself on one foot, while he lifted the other so as to admit of his striking the match on the heel of his shoe. "Sorry, for I would like very much to work for you, and I think I would have made you a good clerk."

"The match striking incident made me think so too. Right at the young man's elbow was a great Italian marble column upon which were the marks showing where many matches had been struck by vandals too utterly indifferent to the rights of others to refrain from heedlessly stamping their vandalism upon property to restore which would have cost hundreds of dollars. It would have been the most natural thing in the world for many a man to have scratched that match on the marble column, and the fact that this young man chose to use the heel of his shoe instead showed that he was thoughtful and conscientious, two very excellent traits. I was so impressed that I told him to come and see me, and the result of the visit was his securing the position. And his month in my office has shown that I made no mistake in sizing him up."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

EXCHANGED OVERCOATS.

At First by Accident and Then to Rectify the Error.

"Queer things have happened to me in Chicago," said the rubber goods man, "but perhaps the queerest of all was the way I lost and found my overcoat last winter. It was all the fault of the check boy. He gave me out what I took to be my coat as I was ready to go to the depot. It fitted me all right, and so did the gloves in the pocket. It was not until I boarded the train that I found some letters which proved that I had the wrong coat. I had a lower berth for Detroit. The upper berth passenger came in after a bit, and as he sat down he said:

"Well, I thought I would get out of Chicago this time without anything happening, but I'm disappointed. Through some bores pocus or other I've lost my overcoat—that is, I've made an exchange with some one."

"Just my case," I replied.

"Where did you stop?"

"At the Auditorium."

"So did I."

"Well, he had my coat, and I had his," continued the rubber goods man, "and it took only a minute to effect the exchange. We were both bound for Detroit, both intended to put up at the same hotel and both had business with the same firm. It was a queer thing, taken all around, but, as I said at the beginning, there is no place like Chicago for surprises. A year ago I was hurrying along State street with the crowd when I ran plump into a man whom I had left for dead in Mexico three years before, and the first words he spoke was to tell me he was hard up and dun me for \$5 I owed him!"—Washington Post.

First Negro Minstrel.
The first negro minstrel troupe appeared in the United States about 1845. They were real negroes, led by a man named Johnson, and the melody which gained them great applause was named "That Old Gray Goose." The words ran, "Oh, don't you see that old gray goose a-lookin' at the gander?" This was sung by the tenor voice, and the chorus ran in parts to the words "Where," "Here," "I hear," and their ringing chorus. Another of their part songs was "Oh, Mamma, I Must Be Married to Mr. Punchinello," different voices singing "Who Mr. Punch?" "Who Mr. Nell?" "Who Mr. Lot?" "Who Mr. Punchinello?"

Jim Was Ahead.
"It's strange," sighed the trolley conductor, "show, when two boys start out with equal chances, one of them is bound to forge ahead while the other lags behind. There was Jim, Jim and I were fast friends as youths, but look at the now! Equal as our chances were, Jim is ahead!"

"What is he doing?" asked the passenger who had paid his fare.

"He's the gateman up front. Did I get your nickel?" Bang! Clatter! "Edmund place!" Bang! Clatter! Ting-a-ling! "Yes, sir; it's strange!"—Detroit Free Press.

When a husband gets up to give his wife a chair, she fairly beams at the thought that other women now see that he idolizes her and would be willing to die for her.—Atholton Globe.

It is said that dried gurgants given to horses occasionally in lieu of oats will increase the animal's powers of endurance.

A WASTED JOKE.

He Meant to Worry His Wife, but He Didn't.

"I don't think I'll try any more practical jokes on my wife. They don't pan out well."

"Blucilate."

"You see, she has a habit of hoisting the window in our room every night. As I usually go to bed last she depends on me to hoist it. Sometimes I forget it, and then there's a wild squabble. Frequently she wakes me up in the night and asks me to see if it is open. If I don't, she nags at me until morning."

"A night or two ago I resolved to give her a hard scare. I rolled up a lot of old newspapers into a long bundle and laid the package down by the window. Of course she was asleep and didn't hear me. Then I opened the window a little way and crept into bed. Some time after midnight she nudged me and said:

"Jim, I'm sure you didn't open that window. It's like a babe born in the room. Get up and see."

"So I got up, went to the window and threw the sash as high as it would go. As I did so I gave a little shriek and then flung my bundle down to the walk below. It struck with a dull thud, and I dodged behind the curtain to await developments. The room was very dark, and I couldn't see my wife, but I heard her raise herself to a sitting posture. Then she spoke.

"Poor old Jim!" she quietly said. "He's tumbled out of the window in his raggedest nightshirt. What a spectacle he'll be when they find him in the morning!" Then she lay down again and went to sleep."

"What did you do?"

"Stood there shivering for a minute or two and then sneaked into bed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Types of Our Ancestors.



THE PROGENITOR OF THE STOCKBROKER.—Types.

Gently Spoken.
Smith—Is your new clerk a good man?
Jones—Never saw his equal. He works just like a charm.
Smith—But I was under the impression that charms seldom work.
Jones—Well, you heard what I said.—Chicago Record.

One or the Other.
"Doctor, what ails my daughter?"
"Before I answer that question let me ask if you have reason to think she has had a love disappointment of any kind."
"I know she has not."
"Then, madam, your daughter has the grip."—Chicago Tribune.

Literary Genus.
"What's your game?" asked the man with the big cigar in the Pullman.
"If you mean my profession," replied the other, with dignity, "I'm a market of books."
"And I'm a bookmaker," cried the first heartily. "Shake!"—Philadelphia North American.

Talks as She Looks.
Tess—She's too fond of talking behind her back.
Jess—What do you mean? Behind whose back?
Tess—Her own. She's a regular rubberneck.—Philadelphia Press.

An Early Start.
"That Blinksdorf girl is the promptest young woman I ever had the pleasure of escorting."
"She comes by it honestly. Her father was a car starter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Feminine Exception.
"Well, ignorance is bliss, you know."
"Indeed it isn't. When I want to know something about somebody and can't find out about it, I nearly lose my mind."—Chicago Record.

An Unintentional Joke.



"Mr. Editor, you found some very funny things in my batch of comic sketches. I suppose?"
"Certainly. For instance, the request that they be paid for."—Unsera Gesellschaft.

Everybody Else Does.
"Old fellow; lend me a dollar."
"Certainly. Why should I seek to gain a reputation for eccentricity?"—Chicago Tribune.