

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

AUSTIN'S



HAWAIIAN

WEEKLY


OF THE PACIFIC

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HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 21, 1900.

Per Year, \$3.00. [No. 23.]

Glimpses of Hawaii.



One Kani o Nohili, Kauai.
(Barking Sand of Nohili, Kauai.)


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The *Advertiser* has made this week a report of public opinion concerning the failure of the Board of Health to burn the Hotel stables. Not only that paper, but all the daily papers are wondering why this property has not been consumed by the flames. At the time of going to press the Hotel stables are still in existence, and no rat-proof fence has been placed around the ashes of the plague-infected spot. Public opinion, at this writing, is running high, and will not brook any relaxation of the drastic measures instituted thus far to stamp out the plague.

Chinatown was burned and many other plague-infected spots and yet, when it came to these, there was a demur. Now, although two cases of plague have died who were working at the Hotel stables, the demur has turned into an attempt to "whitewash" the whole affair by equivocal possibilities that the plague of these patients was contracted elsewhere—but no one says *where*. The people are in arms; they want something burned and fenced in. If not the Hotel stables, then trace the case out and burn something—if it is only a shack. With all the daily papers, and the people in general, we cry burn the Hotel stables. If not, why not?

The result of the war between England and the Boers in South Africa is a matter of more importance to the United States than the casual observer would suppose. One has to consider the politics of the world. The United States has recently become a world power and her interests in a measure are identical with those of England in the Pacific and the Orient. The great powers of Europe already threatened intervention in the Transvaal question by suggesting the United States should join in the intervention. President McKinley's memorable diplomatic proclamation in which he intimated that such intervention would be inimical to the interests of the United States staid the hands of the great powers arrayed against England. This was simple justice and "quid pro quo." During the Spanish war intervention by the great powers was suggested. England alone of the European powers said, "hands off" and we were permitted to fight our own battles with Spain.

Previous to this England had shown nothing but animosity. The United States had won the revolutionary war and the war of 1812 against English arms. In the war of the rebellion England sided with the South and the "Shenandoah" and other ships outfitted in England destroyed American shipping. These were "old sores" hard to heal. But the American is a sympathetic fellow and at the first indication of British fellowship the "old sores" began to heal. It was recognized that our interests as an English speaking race were identical. A sympathetic *entente* was fast growing into an alliance that would defy the world—into a copartnership—in which the United States would hold the balance of power and with England practically rule the world.

That the United States is an influential world-power is evidenced by the recent diplomatic triumph she has made in obtaining from all the powers interested in China a guarantee of the "open door." It is safe to say that no other power could have obtained such a concession. This should be sufficient evidence that all the great powers are courting the influence of the United States for no other purpose than to neutralize the sympathetic tendency of the United States toward England. The sympathetic *entente* with the British Empire was not only of the utmost advantage to England but also to the United States so recently having become a fledging as a world-power. It meant the opportunity to finally become the predominating factor in ruling the world.

Without taking such a possibility into very serious consideration let us suppose that the Boers vanquish the English in South Africa and obtain rule of all English possessions there. A general war would be inevitable with a coalition between Russia, France and Germany, assisted by all Dutch sympathizers because England will never die without a struggle and her great navy will be a temptation to defy the world at the risk of being crushed. That such a coalition could crush England no one can doubt. Can the United States afford to see England crushed? Certainly not. In such an event it would be necessary for the United States to assume England's sphere of influence in the Orient and the Pacific Ocean to maintain her supremacy over the possessions she already has and to protect her trade with the Orient.

But do the people of the United States understand the situation? Judging from the consensus of opinion as expressed by the mainland papers they do not. The American people are peculiar. Public opinion governs and public opinion is in favor of the Boers because the same principles are involved that brought on the revolutionary war in 1776. Sympathy with the Boers has already impaired the recent sympathetic *entente* between England and the United States and even statesmanship cannot stand between public opinion and calamity. The South African war and its disaster are alike unfortunate to England and the United States.

Christian Endeavors' Washington Birthday.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Central Union Church gave one of the most enjoyable entertainments in the social history of the church last Thursday evening. The affair partook of the characters of a Washington party, inasmuch as the principal character represented were General and Lady Washington and the period was the anniversary of Washington's birth. The parlors of the church were dressed in their gayest attire with flowers, ferns, palms and flags, while the varied costumes of our grandsires and granddames seen on every hand lent a colonial air to the occasion. There were some happy musical selections rendered by several of the ladies and gentlemen present. A supper was served at a late hour. Geo. Washington was impersonated by Mrs. Lyle, A. Dickey and Martha Washington by Miss Ada R. Whitney. Among the others who assumed the roles of our 18th. century ancestors were Mesdames Helen Alexander and Esther Lillibridge, Misses Nellie Alexander, Nellie Judd, Sophie B. Judd, Florence Hall, May Kluegel and Messrs. Fred. Alexander, Charles Judd, Lawrence Judd and Edwin Hall. The chairman of the social committee was Miss Sophie B. Judd.

Captain Leary Governing Guam.

That sturdy old naval officer, Captain Leary, is making his mark in governing Guam. He appears to be a sort of Robinson Crusoe, or a Sancho Panza ruling his island. Some of his orders regulating agriculture and social life have a distinctly comic flavor. His decree abolishing slavery, even in the mild form of peonage, is no joke. He holds that it cannot exist where the American constitution is paramount. He has further decreed that the natives, instead of keeping twenty-nine feast and fast days every month, must work on their lands on every day of the week except Sunday, and that he will proclaim from time to time what holidays they are to keep. He began by declaring Thanksgiving Day a time on which they must cease from their labors, give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of free government which he had given them, and, that duty done, they were to feast and make merry. He himself and his officers led the way. In the morning they attended church, and in the afternoon they had all the people out of doors, where presents were made to the children, and music, dancing, and games of various kinds indulged in. What is described as "the gayest time ever known in Guam" was had. The old sea dog is reported as enjoying his task amazingly, and never tiring of setting his people examples that he thinks they will do well to follow. It would be worth while to know what is thought of all this in Washington. After defending the toleration of slavery in the Sulus, you cannot suddenly rise up and bless an American Governor who breaks out in noble indignation at the spectacle of slavery under the United States flag, and boldly declares it in violation of the United States Constitution. If Governor Leary is right, General Otis and President McKinly are wrong; if they are correct in their view of the legal right of slavery to exist under our flag in the Sulus, then he is all at sea in maintaining that it has no such right in Guam. But the opinion of the American people on this subject is in no manner of doubt. They abhor the treaty made with the Sultan, recognizing slavery and polygamy. Any public man who supports it will be repudiated at the polls in November next. Governor Leary deserves to be applauded for his act. He would receive more credit for it, however, if it did not so sadly reflect upon what has been done elsewhere.

No Charters Given Away in Cuba.

American speculators in Cuba are stirring up the natives to petition for the repeal of what is known as the "Foraker Amendment," which prohibits the granting of any charters or franchises in the island while it continues under our military government. In one of the petitions Congress is reminded that every State in the American Union has upon its statute book a law permitting franchises to be taken by persons needing them, by simply filing a schedule with the names, purposes, and amount of capital stock of the incorporators.

Yet, it is urged, that Cuba, just emerging from centuries of Spanish oppression, cannot get a charter for a mortgage-bank to lend her farmers the capital to replant their cane-fields. This, for the time being, may be a hardship, but it must be borne with for the present. If Cuba were thrown open to all the Trusts and Combines, there would be little of it left for its people. It is to be hoped that the Cubans will learn a lesson from Uncle Sam's protection of them in this respect. When they come into their own they should guard it as a sacred possession, and not grant it away to foreign holders of mortgages, franchises and charters. The Congress of the United States never did a more considerate or honest thing than when it adopted the Amendment which has saved Cuba from the Cubans.

The Native newspapers published on the island which favor an independent government, are strongly opposed to the repeal of the "Foraker Amendment." *La Discusion*, for instance, urgently insists that no charters should be granted in Cuba "except by a government or entity freely chosen by the Cuban people." It argues that "if franchises are granted by the military governor, there will be a rush of the capitalist and speculating class to the United States authorities, and gradually the feeling of independence, and the desire for it, will be sapped, and the resistance to it will be lessened in both countries." The argument of our Cuban contemporary is eminently sound, but it is not a good one to address to the covetous minds of many of our countrymen. Anything that will tend to promote annexation will be likely to find favor in Washington, where the pledge to "leave the government to the free will of its people" is bitterly regretted. If that will can be bought, or cajoled into voting for annexation our policy of expansion will be complete.

My Hero.—ELLEN SEWELL.

A soul, strong, noble, made to lean upon;
A heart, warm, constant, true and loyal aye;
Eyes that look fearlessly into my own,
With matchless bravery to do or die;
The color of the eyes I may not guess—
Blue, brown or gray, I care not what they be;
I only care to see the tenderness
And love-light in them when they turn to me.

Winter Moonlight.

Beyond the tranced shadow of new night
Low brooding down long hill and barren field,
A deepening whiteness of pure cloud revealed
An eastern vestal, burning silver-bright.
And from its fires, far-fanned with mystic night
Flung straight and wide across the slumbering world
And voiceless, the enshrined queen concealed
A radiant arrow, dipped in crystal light.
And lo! a swift confusion did disclose
How Dian stirred within her shroud, and fled;
Her fleecy veil by sudden tempest riven;
And in her full-orbed loveliness arose
Pale in a deep serenity, and sped
Up a purple pathway to heaven.

—Ester Walker, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for February

Business and Real Estate.

Improve Streets Influences.

What influence the construction of a street has on the land values may be best judged from the time when new streets are laid out for the purpose of erecting houses. The ground and the productiveness of soil increases, under such circumstances, over ten times in value when compared with the value of an ordinary field. The sanitary conditions in medium-sized and large cities is greatly dependent upon the system observed in construction and keeping the streets. Improvements clubs are wanted! Much work should be done and can be by united efforts.

Sewers and their Mysteries.

No one contemplating a trip to Europe should omit to visit the sewers of Paris, and thus form some idea of the importance that is there attached to that branch of the municipal machinery. And no one could fail to be interested, aside from the mysteries of the gigantic work, to hear of the wonderful and varied articles that sometimes find their way into the main sewer from the network of small aqueducts that empty into the large canal, and so dispose of the refuse of the great city; the capacity of many of these sewers is such as to admit of their being examined by men who work on side-shelves the entire length without encountering the sewage and there are many whose sole occupation is to keep the sewers in good condition, at the same time searching for such articles of value as may have found their way there by accident or for the purpose of intentionally covering some theft or more serious crime. It is said to be wonderful what a variety of articles are found, and how absolutely perfect the system and skill of this part of the city government, so conducive to health and general cleanliness. We are told that at times articles of considerable value are recovered and brought again into use. All of the cities of the world have from time to time remodeled and re arranged their sewer system, and in every instance the beneficial effects have been fully felt and enjoyed. One city of the United States has gone farther than any other in this direction, and has spent not less than \$2,000,000 on the work. The main sewer of that city has been carried many miles out of the city limits, and is of great size and solidity. It terminates on the borders of a large marsh at a depth of thirty feet below the starting point, and the sewage is there pumped by heavy machinery to the height of 50 feet; it is then deposited of gravity into alternate basins near the water, which dispose of the accumulated material into the river and thence to the ocean.

One feature of the work is worthy of note, as none of the solid matter is allowed to pass a point near pumping station there are arranged several movable gratings so bent at the bottom that, when raised in the slide, they carry all accumulated to the surface, where it is carefully removed and put into large presses and subjected to great pressure, so as to remove all liquid matter. The compressed mass is then put into ovens, and dried and burnt to ashes. As the grating is raised from the slide on one side there is a door let down on the other which closes this opening until the cleansing process is completed, as there are quite a number of strainers, the work is constantly going on without interrupting the current. One remarkable and interesting feature of the case is the character of material which sometime comes to the strainer, and a little plot of ground adjoining the pump-house tells a sad and melancholy tale. It a grave yard, and the occupants are infants of various ages who have come to their deaths by dark and criminal and generally violent means. Their history is untold and they now sleep in this little plot of ground prepared by the men in charge of the pumping station. Crime is not diminishing with increasing population or civilization and Christianity weeps at its feeble efforts to check the depravity of man.

Our Buildings.

The remark is often made that this city is old and shabby and that the offices compare but illy with other cities in the West, of less pretensions. This is due to several circumstances, among

them the buildings so occupied were among the earliest structures when all building material was scarce and expensive, and the class of people who built them were compelled to exercise some economy in this direction. People were a little timid about putting too large a share of their money in a building that might pass away in a single night by fire. Hence the old occupants have contented themselves with a few modern appliances within the old shell, and will possibly so remain until a new set of owners come to the front and the increased wealth of the city warrants new structures of greater elegance.

Real Estate as an Investment.

That real estate is the basis of wealth is a truism that is amply illustrated by the fact that all our wealthiest citizens are large owners of real estate. It is important that it is preferred by banks, corporations and individuals who lend money. Most of the great fortunes possessed by Americans have been acquired by investments in real estate. A few have acquired wealth by mercantile or industrial ventures, a few became millionaires by the dextrous use of money, but for one of these, ten have become rich by buying land or lots and letting them rise in value on their hands. In all large cities where the advance in real estate has been uniform and steady, the richest citizens trace their wealth to the investment in lots, which they bought with their earliest savings and held throughout life. Even here, there are many families of wealth who trace their fortunes to judicious investment in real estate; some few had large capital to regulate their ventures, but by far the majority of the present owners of real estate are those who originally bought lots on the installment plan. To make a fortune in real estate a man must have foresight enough to buy in the right city and the right part of the city. Given the requisite judgment and prudence there is no surer way to grow rich than to use lots in a thriving city as a savings bank and put into them the savings that result from a life of industry. He who adds lot to lot little by little, is pretty sure to find himself rich almost before he is aware of it. It was this policy of investing in the suburbs of New York that enabled Mr. Astor to accumulate the colossal fortune of \$70,000,000 in his lifetime.

An Advantages to Purchasers of Real Estate in Honolulu.

The Government builds the sewers, maintains the streets, removes garbage, etc. Most investors in other cities fear the street improvements, as they are compelled to do necessary street work if the majority of frontage owners so petitions the Supervisors. Sewers, in other cities, not alone complete the work on streets. Paving, curbing and sidewalks are necessary before acceptance and where basalt or granite blocks are used, and other pavements, it becomes expensive. Once accepted the cities maintain the same. In many cities elsewhere the improvements of streets have taken a majority of the value of the lot to pay for the same. There are many advantages in owning real estate in this city and, with the assured fact of its great future, capital should not be slow in seeking it as locality for permanent investments.

It is with sincere regret that we note the resignation of Mr. J. Ouder Kirk as Road Supervisor. "John" was very useful in that capacity and knew his business thoroughly.

That "Honolulu" is up-to-date, is the remark of most tourist who have remained here during the time of the many fires; and who have interested the thorough systematic manner of handling the plague.

If any one should want to know: tell them it looks like a building boom in Honolulu. Many large buildings are being commenced and we understand others are contemplated in the near future.

Bill posters who seek with difficulty on the Coast available lots for posters and signs, and from \$1 upwards per front foot, per month, for space would have a snap here judging from the many new fences lately erected in available spots. REAL ESTATE.

.. Julie ..

He was very ill. The doctor had been gloomy and dispiriting, and all the patient's endeavors to cheer him had been in vain! The doctor had advised settlement of all earthly affairs, and the patient had persisted in talking of next summer's holiday! There is no good in arguing with a man like that, so the doctor took up his hat and left. He was an old friend, and he called out as he closed the door, "All right, old man, stick to your belief, it may pull you through. I'll send you in the things," and then he went away and there was quiet, and the sick man was at peace to think his long happy thoughts. It was nine now and she would be here at eleven!

She had never come near him, and he had been inexpressibly lonely. To be sure there was no reason why she would come; in fact, very much the contrary. She was someone else's wife, but the someone else had grown tired of her years ago, and she didn't even know if he still existed. But she said she loved him, and in the Arcadian society of a little street off the Rue Pasquier, love comes before church services!

So it had gone on for three years. Julie had loved and tidied and petted him, had darned and cooked for him, then suddenly, for she was a thing of moods, she had seemed to tire of it all. She gave him up almost altogether. That was a very black summer for him. He heard that an "English lady," a good Protestant had got hold of Julie; she went no more to the cafe, was a very *triste* Julie when he did meet her, but this was seldom, and it became rarer still as the summer went on. Then he fell sick, and he longed for her more than ever, but pride prevented writing.

So September came, and one day he saw her go past his window, and the old pain gave a sharper hurt and so he wrote to her: "Would she come? Just once! And was she ill, she looked a white?"

In the morning there was a letter from Julie. "At eleven, *mon ami, a toi, Julie!*" So she would come! And now it was nearly one, and only ten hours more. He hoped it would be a fine day; he had a foolish fancy that the door would open and she would come in, as it were, on a sunbeam.

It was ten o'clock, and he must get up to be ready for Julie. Ah! was there ever a September morning like this before! And now he would recover. But for a sharp little pain where his heart used to be (only Julie had it now) and he would feel quite well, at least, quite well while he lay quiet.

He gave the woman who brought him his breakfast two sous to fetch him some flowers for Julie—pink flowers, Julie loves pinks. Then he pictured her coming in, a little shy with the soft little look in her eyes he knew so well (Julie had not a Frenchwoman's eyes at all), and she would have a little wrinkle at the corner of her mouth, and then he would know that it had hurt her, too. And she would smooth his hair and say he was an "untidy boy," and dust the room, and—*ah, ciel!* he had not seen her for so long. He didn't know now how he had lived through these months.

Then he got restless, and opened the window wider. He would watch the corner of the street—but no, that was unlucky. She would never come if he watched, and he smiled to himself.

Eleven o'clock, and a *fiacre* dashed down the street. "Julie!" and he half opened his arms, but it passed. Then a messenger boy came around the corner, and the boy had a letter in his hand. His heart stood still. He leant out of the window, and watched in a still sort of agony. Yes, the *Loy* was coming in. A moment more, and he had the letter in his hand:

"Very sorry. I cannot come.—JULIE."

Ah! God. Was there a God, the God of his childhood? And he had waited so long, and been so long, and been so sure.

Half an hour afterwards Julie came, very tired and very sad. They had told her it was wicked, so she had tried not to come to him, but her feet brought her against her will, only she was half an hour too late. She found a crumpled heap near the window, with the sun shining on the shabby clothes and the pink flowers.

America and the Sultan.

Simon Pure in the New Orient says:

"The sultan of Jolo is causing merriment, alarm, grief, consternation and constitutional debility in the United States. The new woman, who would be accused of being out of a job were she a man, has leveled her linguistic shafts at the unoffending sultan. Politicians, who have put on spotless robes of sanctity, made from linen washed in the waters of political conversion, are horrified with the violation of the constitution. Antiquated statesmen who thrive on the moral pap of second childhood are tremblingly protesting against threatened ignominy of slavery and polygamy, and finally the writers for the comic papers are making miserable jokes, obtaining sufficient to pay the washwoman. They have all pointed out dangers and if I add my voice to the din, I won't be heard, but as every one is pleased with the sound of his own voice, I will point out a danger, begging the sultan's pardon beforehand.

The peculiar conditions in America make the sultan's position a trifle anomalous. Still, as he is already swallowed, we will have to abide by the result. That indigestion has ensued is not his fault, or the fault of anybody on whom one may put one's finger. The salient fact that he is indigestible has nothing to do with the danger I wish to point out. He is a nobleman, a titled personage, of more or less divine origin. The title which he holds is of sufficient rank to restrain the curious from delving into his past or his antecedents. In this there is no doubt a great deal of luck for the sultan.

The United States Army.

The army, from the days of Washington, has been practically on the frontier—the vanguard of civilization. It penetrated the forests, crossed the plains, and scaled the mountains, carrying the flag of its country before the hardy pioneer, the miner, the hunter and the home-builders, who have spread civilization over the vast continent of America. In the great wars in which the Government has been involved its fortitude, patriotism and sacrifices have gilded the pages of history. In the long series of engagements against a savage foe it has endured all the hardships, the privations and exposure incident to such warfare, where no mercy is expected by those who are so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy. While there are certain features connected with the military life which subject those engaged in the service to hardships and even sufferings, yet there is a charm in serving one's country and representing such a nationality as ours, that is the boast and pride of all true Americans; and it is a pleasure to be in the service of a free and enlightened people.

During all these years, notwithstanding that at times there may have been certain influences tending to dim the lustre of the service—influences which would seem to be not for the best interests either of the army, or the nation—yet, in the main, the army has maintained a code of morals and a high sense of honor and integrity that are most commendable. Devotion to the welfare of one's country is as sacred as life itself to those who are engaged in its service. Undoubtedly the army received its greatest inspiration from the high character of Washington himself, who inspired it with the noble impulses of his grand character. Its achievements will in history as long as noble deeds shall be honored and revered. Its purpose has been to maintain the institutions vouchsafed to us by the Fathers, to force back the elements of savage ferocity, to give protection to the weak and innocent, to guard the welfare of the people of this Republic in every quarter of this vast territory, and to sustain and support the civil government. It has been a tower of strength to the citadel of law and order, and a bulwark to the liberties of our people.

Military life is one of constant labor, study, and rigid and faithful application to duty, and I have such unbounded confidence in the character of the army that I feel sure in the future it will maintain the same principles and loyalty that it has manifested during the century now closing.—Major-General Nelson A. Miles, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for February.

Music and Drama

THE HAWAIIAN BAND.

In the absence of other amusement during the quarantine period people appreciated the band concerts more than ever. They were a God send to everybody. At least for a few hours the mind was directed from thoughts of the plague and its influence on business.

The band is taken so much as a matter of course that full credit is not always given Capt. Berger and his band boys for a great deal of hard work. In the first place, nearly every man in the band is a creation of the master-hand—Capt. Berger. He has taken, in almost every instance, raw Hawaiians, with a natural attitude for music and made them masters of melody.

The Misses Julia Keliia and Nani Alapai are a pleasing feature of the band concerts. These young ladies both have fine voices and sing Hawaiian melodies with the band accompaniment twice a week. It is remarkable that they are able to retain such freshness of voice singing in the open air as much as they do.

The Washington's birthday concert given by the Hawaiian band in the Palace grounds, was one of the greatest success in its history. The audience was very large and enthusiastic. Miss Julia Keliia made a tremendous hit being three times encored. She sang the great contralto song from *Il Trovatore* with a pathos and precision that astonished her many auditors who were aware of the fact that she had only been a pupil of Capt. Berger's for six months.

Miss Keliia has a remarkable contralto voice. In fact, it is more than a contralto and should be classed as a mezzo of remarkable range. The metallic, sympathetic timbre of the voice is such as to bring tears to one's eyes. In her Prof. Herr Berger has evolved the highest type of his great ability to teach time. The perfect precision with which the young lady took her notes under the professor's baton was amply illustrative of his genius in this direction and of the pliability of his pupil. The applause was enthusiastic and long continued. It was an ovation which should mark the turning point for success in this young lady's career.

One of the most pleasing features of the concert was the violin solo by Prof. Paul Egery and later his sweet and touching violin obligato to Mrs. Alapai second encore. He was frequently applauded. Nothing could have been a better test of the quality of this lady's voice than its perfect harmony with the violin. Prof. Egery came here with the Boston Lyric Company and finding Honolulu so congenial decided to remain. He has certainly proven a great acquisition to local musical circles.

Before concluding it might be well to suggest, to those who have the interests of the Hawaiians at heart, that the genius of this young Hawaiian lady, Miss Keliia, should not be lost sight of. For instance, could not a concert be given, let us suggest, say, under the patronage of Mrs. Montague Turner, to raise funds for continuing the young lady's musical education. After this, a subscription list could be started to add to the fund a sufficient sum to send her abroad. In the meantime Prof. Berger should be careful not to impair the freshness of her voice by too much open air singing.

RED MEN'S BALL.

Progress hall was a scene of mirth and festivity on

Thursday night, when Hawaiian Tribe No. 1, I. O. R. M., gave its annual ball. There were fully 250 people there, a great majority of the number being ladies. The spirit of the day was shown in the decorations, which would certainly have satisfied Geo. Washington had he been present. This society makes a practice of giving its annual ball on the night of Washington's birthday and it invariably scores a success. The Quintette club set the pace for the 20 numbers on the dance program, fully maintaining their reputation as a strong band. This popular society, of which Julius Asch is sachel, was re-organized two years ago last August and now has 44 members. It is clear of debt and has \$1,000 in its treasury. Applications for membership are made at every meeting. A sick member receives a benefit of eight dollars a week, besides the personal attendance of some one in the society.

THE ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum programme for the week has been rather an interesting one considering the talent they have had in hand and it must be regretted that on a change of program night, namely, last Monday night, that there should have been so small a house.

The farce comedy "Hector" was well rendered and was funny throughout. The specialities were good, but a Honolulu audience want more vaudeville work. No doubt such talent will be imported by next steamer and which will give the people what they want.

Antonio Pirri, as a tumbler is not as great a success as he is at balancing plows and pieces of paper on his chin. The closing sketch was dry and had it not been ably handled by Messrs. Rockwell and Dunn would have fallen flat.

Prominent Author Heard From.

A letter has been received from Linn B. Porter the author of "Thou Shalt Not" who wrote under the nom-de-plume of Albert Ross, by J. P. Hayward. Mr. Porter spent some time in Honolulu at Waikiki Inn, then Wright's Villa. In fact he wrote his last book "Stranger than Fiction" there, which was out on the first of January. Mr. Porter writes from Kandy, Ceylon, as follows:

"There is but one place in the world more beautiful than Honolulu, and that is where I now am indulging in *dolee far niente*—1700 feet above the sea, perpetual summer but not too hot, tropically lovely. And the natives are certainly more interesting than kanakas. The hotel is a dream of comfort and has a splendid table at \$2.50 a day (American) for tourists. I did Japan, inside and out, for two months; China including Peking, the Great Wall, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, etc., six weeks; Philippines, three weeks; Cochin, China and Singapore reaching Ceylon Dec. 16.

"Give my regards to Messrs. Bullen, Beals, Adams, etc. Tell them I shall publish a novel in July, 1900, in which they will find matters of interest. The one I wrote at your house was about California.

LINN B. PORTER."

The many friends Mr. Porter made, while here, are glad to hear from him but he cannot expect Honoluluites to thank him for finding a more beautiful place than Honolulu. If he had, he should have spared our feelings and not confessed it.

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Sole Agents for

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Devoted to the Interests of the Pacific

Published by the Austin Publishing Company.

FRANKLIN AUSTIN, MANAGING EDITOR.

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HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

THE WEEKLY is fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of Col. Will E. Fisher in assisting in the carrying on of a most useful department entitled "Business and Real Estate." The column is started for the first time in this issue.

It is hoped that the extension of the fire limits will be fully considered immediately. It may be wholly uncalled for and may be calculated to prove disastrous to many property owners and holders of leases who, by the way, have lost no legal rights from the fact of a "necessary fire" and which compelled them to vacate. Go slow!

CRITICISMS are often heard now a days. It is in order to ask some who criticize what part have they taken in endeavoring to assist when it has been necessary for someone to put their shoulder to the wheel. At present and during the sixty days passed? No one can possess anything but a selfish disposition to criticize the acts of those who have not only given their time but business to assist. The Citizens Sanitary Committee have done excellent work and is entitled to kind words from all.

THE circulation of the WEEKLY has nearly doubled the last three weeks. Just what should have caused this remarkable increase in the sales it is hard to say. Much may be due to the great improvement made in reproducing illustrations on the cover, under the general title of "Glimpses of Hawaii," since the arrival of Mr. Wm. Langton who has a national reputation in this branch of newspaper work. Yet, perhaps, the editor may, without being accused of being immodest, take some little credit to himself for producing a newsy, fearless paper.

THE REAL ESTATE market is looking up, it is of course unfortunate that the few late cases of plague have appeared after many days of lull, but confidence is placed in the Board of Health for the untiring efforts displayed. The Citizens' Sanitary Committee are doing excellent work, which is unquestionable evidence that our people are ever ready to lend assistance. It is to be hoped the plague is but a question of a short period; as heretofore it will have little to do with preventing the progress of the Hawaiian Islands and Capital is ready and willing at present to assure its confidence. Real estate will continue to march onward and investments are even now sought for by many.

AGUINALDO'S VERSION OF THE PHILIPPINE TROUBLES.—The appeal of Emilio Aguinaldo, who signs himself President of the Philippine republic, addressed "to the civilized nations, and especially to the great North American republic," gives his version of the causes of the Philippine conflict. He entitles his manifesto "An Authentic Review of the Philippine Revolution." The appeal written in Spanish, was sent to this country and fell into the hands of Mr. Erving Winslow, of Boston, Eastern secretary of the American Anti Imperialist League. Mr. Winslow, who says that it came into his hands accidentally, sent a translation of it to the Springfield *Republican*, which published it the morning of January 25. *The Republican*, which is one of the leading anti-imperialist journals, says of Aguinaldo's review:

"Aguinaldo's statement must go out for what it is worth. That his is a partizan relation goes without saying. There is bitterness in it, of course, for this could not be otherwise under the circumstances; the statement of facts will be open to dispute at many points; people opposed in an armed contest never see alike; but the value of this Filipino presentation is twofold. It offers an opportunity for sizing up the man whose leadership his people have invited and welcomed, and to which they adhere under extraordinary stressful circumstances with dogged loyalty, and it presents the other side."

"Undoubtedly there are inaccuracies in this narrative by the Filipino leader, while the discrepancies with the testimony of American officials are often sharp and irreconcilable. He writes with a national bias, just as General Otis or Professor Worcester writes with a bias equally strong. It will be the task of the impartial historian to discover, if possible, the actual truth as between the conflicting witnesses."

Miscellaneous.

The News Letter says.

"Oakland will bar from the schools teachers and pupils afflicted with tuberculosis. The plan is a wise one. A consumptive child is a source of danger to comrades, and in being confined to a crowded room and study, is the victim of cruelty. Let both the sick and the well have a chance." It is well known that quick consumption is common among Hawaiians and that consumption is proven to be contagious. Why not adopt the same plan here.

And now Major-Gen. Otis announces that the climate of Philippines means ruin to the teeth of soldiers, that half the soldiers now have teeth "almost completely ruined," while nearly all of the remaining half are rapidly being reduced to the same condition. It was well known that "imperialism" caused an extremely bad taste in a well-constituted mouth, but this is the first news that it attacks and destroys the teeth.

When Judge Taft is willing to resign a position on the Supreme bench to take the presidency of the Philippine Commission it is shrewdly suspected that he is looking for the governorship of those islands.

The report that General Roberts has called for 90,000 more men for South Africa is not believed to be true. The English militia law like that of the United States does not permit them to do service out of the country. If true, these troops would have to be raised by volunteer service. As it is, Lord Roberts has 70,000 effective troops for which he cannot find means of transport to the front.

President McKinley has transmitted to Congress the first part of the report of the Philippine Commission, which fills a volume of 264 large octavo pages.

The Senate is exhibiting, unfortunately, pro-English views. Pettigrew has offered a resolution of sympathy with the Boers. It is thought that the effect of Pettigrew's speech-making will be to hasten the action of Congress supporting the administration.

Both the Senate and House of Representatives have practically agreed to introduce identical bills approving of the amendment to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which gives the United States complete control of the Nicaragua canal. Under these circumstances "There is no reason to expect any serious efforts to delay the bill in either house of Congress. Its opponents are so few as to make such efforts hopeless, and the prospects are that votes will be reached in both Houses after the amendment is passed."

Here is an incident of the Crimean War which will be appreciated by the Britishers who love the Queen. From the *News Letter*: "The Queen's farewell to the Highlanders, ordered to the Cape from Balmoral, reminds one of how Her Majesty saw the Guards off forty-five years ago, when they left London for Malta, en route for the Russian war. They marched passed in front of Buckingham Palace, the Queen and Prince Albert looking on from the balcony. As the last company was going by, the Queen—young, girlish, impulsive—stooped down, took off one of her shoes and threw it among them, with the old English idea of giving good luck. Even the discipline of the Guards broke down, and a dozen men scrambled for it. Who actually secured the royal token of good luck was never known. Probably the guardsman who carried it off with him was among the killed or missing of some Crimean battlefield, and his knapsack was plundered by marauders who had no idea where the little satin shoe had originally come from."

Austin's Hawaiian Weekly, 5 cents per copy.

Information for Cooks.

TRIPE SALAD.

Dried tripe may be bought in the market. Cut in small strips. Add a little salt, and a dust of peper. Scatter minced chicory or watercress (the later is cheaper), make a layer of twelve ripe olives chopped fine, a teaspoonful of onion juice, four teaspoonfuls of oil (more is better) and one of vinegar. Garnish with parsley and it's ready to serve. Tiny radishes, pretty as rosebuds, further garnished this dish.

VEGETABLE SALAD.

The specimen exhibited looked like high art in landscape gardening, being striped and figured like a bed of foliage plants. Various vegetables, beets, potatoes, turnips, carrots, formed this. The French dressing, with the addition of a teaspoonful of catsup, and the same of Worcestershire sauce. This salad was on a bed of dainty lettuce. Mrs. Rorer in her family uses seven cases of oil each year.

POTATOE SALAD.

The potatoes are cut up while warm, and finely minced onion was added. Simply add the French dressing.

CABBAGE SALAD.

Shave a bowl of cabbage and stand in cold water one hour. Dry in a towel and mix thoroughly with this dressing: One pint of milk, well-beaten yolk of egg, a tablespoonful of cornstarch, the same of vinegar, a bit of salt and a dust of pepper. A sliced hard-boiled egg garnished effectively.

OYSTER SALAD.

Take 25 fat oysters. Drop into (a few at a time) a kettle of boiling water. Let them come to boil and put away where they will become ice cold. Garnish with green peppers cut in rings, a cup of chopped celery, a little horseradish and cut-up mangoes. The French dressing serves. Mutton treated the same way is delicious.

SPINACH SALAD.

Little cakes of cooked and pressed spinach rested on thin slice of tongue, it in turn resting on a slice of turnip. Celery was sprinkled round, and, of course, the dressing.

MAYONNAISE SALAD.

Put the uncooked yolk of three eggs into a clean, cold soup dish; beat them well with a silver or wooden fork about one minute; then add a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper, cayenne: work these well together, and then add, drop by drop, a half pint or more of olive oil. You must stir rapidly and steadily while adding the oil. Do not reverse the motion, or it may curdle. After adding one gill of oil, alternate occasionally with a few drops of lemon juice or vinegar.

Just follow this exactly and you can have no trouble with this exceedingly difficult dressing. It was said that Delmonico used but one egg to a quart of oil.

FRENCH DRESSING.

Mrs. Rorer takes no trouble to conceal her admiration of this simple, elegant and nutritious dressing, and uses it where many think only a mayonnaise will do: Four table-spoonfuls of oil mixed carefully with one of vinegar. (Vinegar is not a natural acid, but the product of bacteria. Lemon is a natural acid—citric. It is sour. Vinegar has the aroma.) Therefore a dash of lemon was used. Flavor with onion, garlic, and a table-spoonful of sherry. Salad should be sour. But, above all things, don't try to make it without oil.

LOBSTER SALAD.

Mr. Lobster, entire, having cooked three-quarters of an hour, rested on a bed of lettuce. The stomach of this scavenger is in the head and is discarded. Don't break the shell; it is used for garnishing. Use the mayonnaise dressing, being careful, if you would be a success, to have Tarragon vinegar.

This was a truly tremendous dish. "Five Entirely New Ways of Serving Beef" is the subject of to-day's final lecture.

The Alleged Humorists.

Excitement is often the cause of strange telegrams, as well as other queer manifestations. A man who had been one of the passengers on a shipwrecked vessel was rescued almost by a miracle. On arriving at a place from which he could send a telegraphic message he forwarded the following dispatch to his brother: "I am saved. Try to break it gently to my wife."

* * *

An Iowa judge was telling stories in a hotel lobby, and he related an amusing incident that had occurred in his court when a colored man was brought up for some petty offense.

The charge was read, and as the statement "The State of Iowa against John Jones," was read in a loud voice, the colored man's eyes bulged nearly out of their sockets, and he seemed perfectly overcome with terror and astonishment. When he was asked if he had anything to say, or pleaded guilty or not guilty, he gasped out:

"Well, yo' honah, of the whole State o' Iowa is agin this one pore nigger, I' se gwine to give up right now."

* * *

At 8 P. M. the gas-light's gleam
Reveals young Cholly Smart,
He's calling on his lady fair—
They sit this far apart.

At 10 o'clock the question's popped,
Their souls are filled with bliss,
If we could peep, we'd see that they
Aresittingcloselikethis.

* * *

A mother, indignant to find her little son very low in his class at school, exclaimed wrathfully:

"I am out of all patience with you, Jack I should just like to know why George Jones is always at the head of his class, while you are always at the foot?"

Jack hesitated for a moment, and then, looking his mother squarely in the face, he said, innocently:—

"You forget that Jones has very clever parents."

* * *

"What lesson do we learn from the story of Jonah and the whale?" asked the Sunday school teacher of a small pupil. "That it's always safest to remain on dry land," replied the little fellow.

* * *

Johnny, aged 5, was a guest at a church wedding. "I'm never goin to get married," he exclaimed, after watching the happy couple pass down the aisle. "Why not dear?" asked his mother. "Because," replied the youthful observer, "she's crying and he looks sorry already."

* * *

Small Willie after eating two pieces of pie at dinner asked for a third. "Why, Willie," said his father, "you must not eat so much or people will call you a pig. You know what a pig is, don't you?" "Yes, sir," replied the precocious youngster, "a pig is a hog's little boy."

* * *

Tommy looked up from his arithmetic with a long-drawn out sigh and said: "Oh, papa, I wish I was a rabbit!" "Indeed!" exclaimed the astonished father, "and why would you like to be a rabbit?" "Because," replied Tommy, "I was reading in a book the other day that rabbits multiply with astonishing rapidity."

Two bills have been presented to Congress looking to the upbuilding of the Merchant Marine. One was presented in the Upper House by Senator Hanna and the other in the Lower House by Representative Payne.

In relation to the status of new territories acquired by the United States reports were received from the sub-committee which has considered to what extent the term "United States" as used in the Constitution relates to the outlying territory recently acquired by this country. A majority of the sub-committees (comprising the Republican members) reported in substance that Congress has practically unlimited power in dealing with these territories.

Merchants and all others who wish to reach the best class of buyers in the islands—those who have the money to satisfy their wants—should advertise in

Austin's
Hawaiian Weekly.

Round about Honolulu

* * *

The city circulation of the WEEKLY has doubled itself during the past three weeks.

* * *

The hack stand next to the Hotel Stabler, telephone number 191, disinfects all its hacks twice a day.

* * *

Prince David birthday was royally celebrated at the residence of Mr. John Cummins. Over fifty guests sat down to the banquet.

* * *

Deer slaying goes on apace on Molokai. Deerslayer Bill are reported as having 8000 deer skins for which they are holding for a higher price.

* * *

The Hilo agent of a local opium syndicate refuses to take any of the dope from an island steamer unless he has positive assurance that it has been fumigated.

* * *

Last Thursday was the anniversary of the birth of the immortal George, yet there was not as much significance attached to it, in this plague-stricken city, as to a rat-day.

* * *

A set of city ordinances, in embryo, drawn up by a well-known attorney, forbids the riding of bicycles makai of Beretania avenue and between Alakea and Nuuanu streets.

* * *

Honolulu is outgrowing its clothes. Notwithstanding the depressing influence of the plague on business there is an unprecedented demand for hotel and lodging accommodations.

* * *

One of the staunchest friends of the WEEKLY is Judge Wilcox's, fourteen-year-old, adopted, daughter. The judge cannot enter the house on Saturday night without being besieged, not for candy, but AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY. She will not let him rest until he buys it for her.

* * *

The head of Manoa valley affords another site for a government reservoir. The rainfall is greater there than at any other place in the city and suburbs, except Luakaha. There are copious mountain springs there, too. The taro and rice patches in the valley below could be purchased by the government and resold for the use of other kinds of agriculture. In this dry season Nuuanu water fails to reach many of the residents of Manoa.

* * *

There was a spirited dash of two dairy wagon teams on King street the other day, resulting in one of the drivers being fined \$7. A Woodlawn wagon, driven by Ah Tan,

was coming towards town from Palama when it was overhauled by a Waialae wagon, driven by Wong Hoy. A race was on immediately and, regardless of law and everything else, the two Chinamen pushed their teams for all they were worth. It was a hot race for a few minutes and interested everybody, even a big kanaka policeman, who arrested Ah Tan as he approached the King street bridge.

* * *

A young lady with a wealth of black hair called at the headquarters of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee last Wednesday and inquired if there was any more of that rat preparation left. She said that some had been left at her home on Alakea street on the preceding Saturday and, as there were no rats on the premises, she tried it on her hair, which became soft and lustrous by the application. She regarded it as a valuable hair tonic. The two committee-men who were in the room at the time exchanged dark looks, and then one of them in a stern voice told the fair applicant that what she considered a hair tonic was a most deadly rat poison and not intended for toilet purposes. Furthermore, he said it was all gone.

The First Mayor.

With municipal government will come the selection of a mayor as well as councilmen and other city officers. Honolulu does not lack good timber for public places, but many of its leading men are so absorbed in mercantile pursuits that they would be apt to decline with thanks any offer of the mayor's chair. A gentleman prominently identified with Hawaii's stormy politics since 1887 has suggested to the WEEKLY the following named gentlemen as available for the mayoralty: M. P. Robinson, J. S. Walker, Cecil Brown, A. V. Gear, Samuel Parker, T. F. Lansing, J. H. Fisher, A. G. M. Robertson.

Rat-oons of the Plague.

Pacific Mail Wharf Rat—"Hello, Bill, you old rascal, you're getting fat!"

Wilder Wharf Rat—"It's my feed. One of them inspector guys left a lot of open packages of some kind of grease around the wharf last Saturday, and perhaps the gang didn't have a luau that night! Most of us had been feeling empty since we left Chinatown, and as the containers were not marked 'poison' we went for the stuff. I think there was poi in it. When are you going back to Kobe, Joe?"

P. M. W. R.—"About 40 of us will take the Rio to-night."

The library spirit is stronger than ever in Andrew Carnegie when he will spend in cable tolls \$4,000 of his blow-hole armor plate wealth to add a Hoar speech to Aginaldo's collection of literary curiosities.

The Golden Bait.

Two Vultures sat in the snow sadly picking the last shreds from a human skeleton.

"These gold-fields are not what they are cracked up to be," observed one. "Judging from the papers, the entire population of Dawson should have starved this winter. Yet it strikes me that it is a long time between bites," and he spitefully broke the skull open with his beak to see if there was anything inside.

"Yes, I admit that this country is a false alarm," answered the other, "but it would not be so bad if it were not so fearfully overcrowded. Why, there are ten birds waiting for each job. Now, if we could eat gold—"

"Helloa!" interrupted the other, tearing open a bag of nuggets, "here is a golden egg that will hatch a goose or two methinks." And taking the bag in his beak he flew away.

After sailing some distance through the air he observed two miners searching for gold, and let the bag fall between them. As soon as they saw the shine of the contents both made a dash for it, and in the struggle that ensued it came to pass that they filled each other full of holes and died.

Then the Wise Vulture settled down to enjoy the repast. But the other bird, which had followed at a distance and observed the success of the stratagem, came up to share the meal.

And it also came to pass that when the meal was over, the birds fell to fighting over the possession of the golden bait and tore each other's gizzards out.—*News Letter.*

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