

A STORY OF FANCIFUL ADVENTURE. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and Other Notable Works, Besides Stories and Letters From the

South Seas.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Keawe lived in the island of Hawaii. One day he arrived in San Francisco with \$50 in his pocket. He admired the beautiful houses, one in particular. The owner of this invited him in and sold him the magic buttle for his \$50. This bottle granted its owner's every wish save that of prolonged life, on condition that if the owner died with it in his possession he should burn in hell forever. Keawe soon regretted his bargain, but could not get rid of his bottle. Then, de-ciding to take the good along with the evil, he wished for himself a beautiful house.

CHAPTER II

Now the house stood on the mountain side, visible to ships. Above, the forest ran up into the clouds of rain; below, the black lava fell in cliffs, where the kings of old lay buried. A garden bloomed about that house with every hue of flowers; and there was an orchard of papaia on the one hand, and an. orchard of fruitbread on the one mand, and an orchard of fruitbread on the other; and right in front, toward the sea, a ship's mast had been rigged up, and bore a flag. As for the house it was three stories high, with great house, it was three stories high, with great chambers and broad balconies on each; the windows were of glass so excellent that it was an clear as water and as bright as day; all manner of furniture adorned the chambers; pictures hung upon the wall in golden frames; pictures of ships and men fighting, and of the most beautiful women, and of singular places; nowhere in the world are chary of meeting with the dead. A little there pictures of so bright a color as those

Keawe found hanging in his house. As for the knick-knacks, they were extraordinary fine: chiming clocks and musical boxes, little men with nodding heads, books filled with pictures, weapons from all quarters of the world, and the most elegant pursles to entertain the leisure of a solitary man. And as no one would care to live in such chambers, only to walk through and view them, the balconies were made so broad that a whole town might have lived upon them in delight; and Keawe knew not which to prefer, whether the back porch where you get the land breeze, and looked upon the orchards and the flowers, or the front balcony, where you could drink the wind of the sea, and look down the steep wall of the mountain, and see the Hall going by once a week or so, between Hookena and the Hills of Pele, or the schooners plying up the coast for wood and When they had viewed all Keawe and

Lopaka sat on the porch.

designed?" "Words cannot utter it," said Keawe. "It is better than I dreamed, and I am sick-

with satisfaction." "There is but one thing to consider," said Lopsin. "All this may be quite natural, and the bottle-imp have nothing whatever to say to it. If I were to buy the bottle and get no schooner after all, I should have put my hand in the fire for nothing. I gave you my word, I know; but yet I think you

There is nothing to be gained by himself. that, and so nothing to be ashamed of, and yet if I once saw him, I should be asham of the whole matter. So indulge me so far, and let me see the imp; and after that, her is the money in my hand, and I will buy

And the fame of the house went far and wide. It was called Ka-Haie-Nui-the Great House-in all Kona; and sometimes the Bright House, for Keawe kept a China-man who was all day dusting and furbish-ing, and the glass, and the gilt, and the fine stuffs, and the pictures shown as bright as the morning. As for Kanna birght as the morning. As for Keswe himselt he could not walk in the chambers without

went upon a visit as far as Kailua to cer-tain of his friends. There he was well feasted; and left as soon as he could the next morning, and rode hard, for he was impa-tient to behold his beautiful house, and besides the night then coming on was the night in which the dead of old days go abroad in the sides of Kons; and having slready meddled with the devil, he was the more



Lopaka Pushed the Money Over. beyond Honnunau, looking far ahead, he was aware of a woman bathing in the edge of the sea, and she seemed a well-grown girl, but he thought no more of it. Then he saw her white shift flutter as she put it on, and then her red holoku; and by the time he came abreast of her she was done with her toilet, and had come up from the sea, and sho by the track side in her red holoku, and she was all fresh with the bath, and her eyes shone and were kind. Now

Well?" asked Lopaka, "is it all as you

and her eyes shone and were kind. Now Keawe no sooner beheld her than he drew rein. "I thought I knew everyone in this coun-try," said be. "How comes it that I do not know you?" another of Kiano," said

you my word, I know; but yet I think you "I am Kokus, daughter of Kiano," said "I have sworn I would take no more fa-vors," said Keawe. "I have gone already deep enough." "This is no favor I am thinking of," re-"This is no favor I am thinking of," re-

about me toward the worse. For the first SCHOOLS IN IRELAND. about me toward the worse. For the first time I will light up the chambers, and bathe in my fine bath with the hot water and the cold, and sleep above in the bed of my bridal chamber." So the Chinaman had word, and he must rise from sleep and light the fursaces; and as he walked befow beside the bolizer he heard his matter singling and An Explanation of the Fact That So Many Irish Immigrants the furtances; and as he walked berow beaue the boilers he heard his master singing and rejoicing above him by the lighted chambers. When the water began to be hot, the Chinaman cried to his master; and Keawe went into the bathroom; and the Chinaman heard him sing as he filled the marble basin; and heard him sing as he filled the marble basin; and heard ARE NOT VERY WELL EDUCATED. Facilities for Learning Offered the Chilsing as he filled the marble basin; and heard him sing, and the singing broken, as he un-dressed; until of a sudden the song ceased. The Chinaman listened and listened; he called up the house to Keawe, to ask if all were well, and Keawe answered him "Yes," and bade nim go to bed; but there was no more singing in the Bright House; and all night long the Chinaman heard his master's feet go round and round the balconles with-out renew. dren of Peasants. ONE-SIDED GOVERNMENT POLICY IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.]

Apart from the land question there is no other in which the Irish people are more inout repose. Now the truth of it was this: As Keaw, terested at present than that of education. This has always been a difficult problem

undressed for his bath, he spied upon his flesh a patch like a patch of lichen on a rock, and it was then that he stopped singfor the people of that unfortunate country to solve, and they are apparently as near the point of solution to-day as they were 50 ing. For he knew the likeness of that patch, and knew he was fallen in the lepyears ago. Discrimination by the English Government in favor of Protestant schools

has done more to engender religious prejudices there than anything else.

rosy. Now it is a sad thing for any man to fall into this sickness. And it would be a sad thing for anyone to leave a house so beauti-fied and so comodious, and depart from all his friends to the north coast of Molokar, be-The American people wonder, and justly too, why it is that Ireland that boasts of so many schools and colleges, so many Bishops tween the mighty cliff and the sea-breakers. But what was that to the case of the man and priests whose fame in science, art and Keawe? he who had met his love but yester literature has reached to the utmost ends of day, and won her but that morning, and now saw all his hopes break in a moment the civilized world, should year after year send away from its shores so many hundreds

like a piece of glass? Awhile he sat upon the edge of the bath; of poorly educated people to seek new homes in a foreign country. To scan the statistics of Irish emigration for the past 25 years no then sprang with a cry and ran outside, and to and fro, and to and tro, along the balcony, to and iro, and to and iro, along the balcony, like one despairing. "Very willingly could I leave Hawaii, the home of my fathers," Keawe was think-ing. "Very lightly could I leave my house, the high-placed, the many-windowed, here upon the mountains. Very bravely could I go to Molokai, to Kalaupapa by the cliffs, to live with the amitten and to share there. one unacquainted with the country would suppose that it was a fit place to live in. To

meet some of these unhappy people on their arrival here and converse with them, one would naturally suppose that a schoolhouse was an unknown quantity in the land they came from.

Great Institutions of Learning.

to live with the smitten and to sleep there, far from my fathers. But what wrong have It would be difficult to suppose the exist-ence of Trinity College in Dublin, or the Catholic University in the same city. How much more burdensome to the imagination would it be to picture a college in Belfast known as the Queen's College, as well as initial institution back the taxes and the same set of the same s I done, what sin lies upon my soul, that I should have encountered Kokus coming cool from the sea water in the evening, Kokus the soul ensnarer, Kokus the light of my life? Her may I never wed, her may I look upon no longer, her may I no more handle with my loving hand. And it is for this—it is for you, O. Kokua, that I pour similar institutions bearing the same name in Galway and Cork; not to mention hun-

handle with my loving man handle with my loving man this—it is for you, O. Kokua, that I pou-my lamentations!" Thereupon he called to mind it was the next day the Hall went by on her return to Honoluia. "There must I go first," he thought, "and see Lopaka. For the best hope that I have now is to find that same bottle I was so pleased to be rid of." Now you are to observe what kind of a man Keawe was; for he might have dwelt there in the Bright House for years, and no there of his sickness; but he man Lose

these people are reared, and what privations they are compelled to endure to make ends meet, it would not be wondered at that they Kokua even as he was; and so many would have done, because they have the souls of pigs; but Keawe loved the maid manfully, and he would do her no hurt and bring her are so sparingly educated; but rather the wonder would be how they are even able to read and write. And he wonth do her no hars and bring her in no danger. A little beyond the midst of the night came in his mind the recollection of that bottle. He went round to the back porch,

Schools for the Poor.

Schools for the Poor. When the children of poor Irish parents are able to articulate distinctly enough to be understood outside the family circle, they are sent to the parish school. These schools, it might be observed here, are not what are known in America as parochial schools, it might be observed here, are not what are known in America as parochial schools, it might be observed here, are not what are the care and inspection of the priest in charge of the parish. They are called na-tional schools, and are open to Catholics and noa-Catholics alike. For the most part, however, there are schools for both denom-inations in each parish. The priest in charge of the parish has the privilege of selecting his own principal, or "master," as he is called there, and the "master" in turn appoints his own assist-ants. These teachers, to hold their posi-tions, must pass satisfactory examinations iver board whose members are appointed by the National Board of Education. Should they fail to come up to the standard re-

[To be continued next week .] A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS. Action Taken to Destroy the Young Befor They Take Wings.

and called to memory the day when the devil had looked forth, and at the thought

ice ran in his veins. "A dreadful thing is the bottle," thought

Keawe, "and dreadful is the imp, and it is a dreadful thing to risk the flames of hell.

But what other hope have I to cure my sick-ness or to wed Kokua? What!" he thought,

"would I beard the devil once only to get me a house and not face him again to win

In order to check, if possible, the annual they fail to come up to the standard re-quired the parish priest is notified, and he appoints others in their places. In schools where boys and girls are gathered together the isother in charge is monthly and the plague of locusts that devour the herbage and blast the hopes of graziers, farmers and fruit growers to a greater or less extent in

in these schools, and almost everything per-taining to a noted Irishman of the past is carefully eliminated from the school books which are prepared and furnished the teachers by the Government officials at half price. Irish history is unknown so far as being taught in the schools is concerned, and very rarely are examinations held there. The district inspector visits the schools once a year, but remains merely a few min-utes to note the average attendance of pu-pils, on which he bases the teacher's salary. So it is seen that the teachers receive a sal-ary from the Government as well as from the people. But the Government stipend is usually very small. It might be noted here that the Government does not furnish the Apparatus by Which the Burglar Is Photothat the Government does not furnish the coal to heat the schools, the children being POINTS ON PRESERVATION OF MEAT coal to heat the schools, the children being obliged to contribute the money themselves or go without a fire. Each child is assessed a certain sum with which to purchase fuel, but in a good many cases the parents are not able to pay the assessment.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1891.

Tarf in Place of Cash.

In such cases the school teacher never tries to collect the assessment, but contents himself with accepting the next best thing, which comes in the shape of "a couple of turf." It is not an uncommon sight to-day in Ireland to see little ones going to school with their books under one arm and a turf under the other. As turf is the fuel used by the Irish people for the most part, such con-tributions come lighter on the heads of the usehold than an assessment of 2 or 3 shillings. The national school course is very limited,

very few teaching mathematics, geometry or history. The Government confines itself to spending large sums of money every year on three or four Queen's colleges, whose sime on three or four Queen's colleges, whose aims are to make as good doctors as the world can produce, while half of the money speat upon them, if spread among the poor national schools, would do a great deal more good. The Irish Catholic pays taxes every year, and the Government which collects these taxes sees fit to endow three or four Protetant colleges out of the general fund, but positively refuse to give 1 cent toward the Catholic colleges for the education of their Catholic colleges for the education of their students. The question of education in Ireland promises to give the English Gov-ernment almost as much trouble as the land question and when the latter is settled the former will take its place in legislative halls. J. H. LEONAED.

PITTSBURG'S SUMMER RESORT.

First Ball of the Season at Atlantic City and the Improvements.

The first dance of the season at Atlantic City was given on the evening of February 7, at the Seaside House, under the auspices of Charles Evans. It was held in the parlors of the hotel, which were specially decorated for the occasion. The invitations extended were generally accepted, and the assemblage was a brilliant one. Some of

versions. The contemplated improvements at the Inlet by the railroads are of an extensive character. Plans have been submitted that will enlarge the present pavilions, and ar-rangements made to make it an evening resort, with music in attendance. The yachtmen's wharf, that was so much dam aged by the late storm, is being rehabili-tated and extended. All through this district improvements are contemplated.

are relinquishing them reluctantly. Their value to this class as a medium of decora-

TOBACCO OF INDIA. Processes Through Which the Leaves PEOPLE USUALLY EAT TOO MUCH.

Fishing Rod Holder. A now ancient comic paper gives a pieture

of a country scene on the banks of a river. Stretched at full length on the grass, and enjoying the balmy warmth of the summer day is a dweller-in-cities, who has come out of town for a day's fishing. The rod has

A large quantity of the world's supply of been duly fixed in the bank, and the "sportstobacco is grown in Dutch India, where much of the cultivation is carried on by man" is casting his eyes every now and Malay and Battak labor. During the months of February, March and April the fields are prepared and the seed is planted. In May and June light rains nourish the young plant, but seldom fall during July and Au-

man" is casting his eyes every now and again, from a faw feet away, on the gently swaying line. Suddenly the float scuds away, and with a look of diagust the fisher-man says: "Just like my luck; I've no sconer lit my pipe and got comfortably set-tled than there is a bite." For such fishermen as this the new fishing-rod holder will be a godsend and, indeed, it is said to have been "invented by a gentleman who likes fishing and liberty in about equal proportions." It consists of very light, this bars, supporting a triangle which is hinged to fold flat. The base bar has at its rear end a butt bar, with eye loops, to receive the butts of the fishing rods. A securing pin is passed through the rear end gust. The crop is gathered before the heavy rains begin in November. After the forest has been cleared away in December and January, with ax and fire, a nursery bed is sown every eight days. If rain falls, the hoots are planted out 40 days after the first showing, but if not the nursery is destroyed and new seed sown. Then follows weeding securing pin is passed through the rear end of the base bar into the ground, and holds Sometimes the leaves are ripe for harvestthe contrivance firmly when the fish draws down the pole. The braces hook in and are ing 50 days after their second plowing, sometimes it is four months before they asabout a point. The braces nook in and are readily disengaged, the whole thing folding compacity together. The device weighs about a pound or a little over, and can be carried in a small case, the hooks being insume the yellow parchment color which indicates that they have reached maturity. They are then cut by the coolies and hung in bunches of ten in the sheds, where they serted in slot apertures and readily remov-able. Several poles can thus be set at once, are inspected by the European planter and

and a variety of inclinations secured, and if they are left for a moment there is, ordi-narily, no fear of their being dragged away by the fish. accepted at values ranging from \$8 to \$10 per 1,000, according to quality. The coolie leaves them for 25 days to dry, after which he gathers them in bundles into rattan baskets, wherein they are allowed to remain

Guard for Street Bailway Cars. baskets, wherein they are allowed to remain and ferment until the end of the senson in October. The famous Sumatra tobacco owes much of its excellence to the extreme care which is expended on its curing, assembling The advent of the cable and electric car into street railway traffic with their higher speed of travel has necessitated greater care being taken against accidents to the public. and sorting. It is somewhat strange that the various Among other things it has been found that the guard hitherto employed does not hang low enough to prevent a prostrate person from being caught and dragged over the pavement. An improved guard has been invented, which; is suspended close to the track by means of vertical arms depending from the car bottom. The point of the guard has a small junction wheel journaled so as to engage the roadbed or cable track. the Cuba product. German purchasers, on the contrary, prefer the light-colored numbers from the plant, grown on sandy soil usually, which has foliage crusp, dry The guard frame is pressed downward by bow strings bearing on each of its inclined bars. Directly below each bar of the guard is journaled a roller which forms the bottom

of the guard, and these rollers coming down to within an inch of the track will not al-The preservation of meat has come to be to within an inch of the trace will not al-low space for a person to get beneath. Should a car run against a prestrate person the scute inclination will brush him aside, the roller allowing of a rotary motion, so that the subject of the accident is rolled off with the least chance of being bruised, which would act be accident is the model. an important industry, to which new methods are constantly being applied. Nearly all the newer methods of preparing preserved meats have, however, been disarded for the older methods of boiling, which would not be possible in the guards formerly used. drying, salting and smoking, which together

> Beet Refuse for Cattle. An important fact in the beet sugar indus-

try is that the refuse pulp makes a valuable dder for cattle. The tops are also available for the same use. This refuse is stored in mounds, and will remain in good condi-In mounds, and will remain in good condi-tion for six months. Wherever beet sugar factories have been established there has been an immense improvement in the agri-culture of the surrounding country. It is found that although three tons of the pulp are equal in nutriment value only to one ton of the best hay, yet when fed in connec-

drying, salting and smoking, which together with freezing preserve the taste and digest-ibility of meats better than any of the more recent chemical modes. It is found, as the result of experiments on a large number of food materials, such as ham, pork, bacon, various kinds of sausage and fish, that most meats are salted not only to preserve the taste, but also to withdraw a large propor-tion of the water from the flesh; that smok-ing has very much the same effect; that it hides the salty taste, and being able to penetrate dried flesh, its anti-putrefactive action is rendered more efficient. One advantage of smoke is that it acts not only by drying, the heat at which it is gen-erated producing this effect, but also by the action of small quanities of the antifer-mentative constituents, such as creosote, carbolic acid, and even volatile oils, which appear to have a direct influence on the vi-tality of putrefactive organisms. Salted lean meat, exposed to the sction of tion with coarse provender it possesses a value of its own in keeping animals in a sleck, growthy condition, and, strange to say, one not indicated by its chemical analy-

Meat Preservatio

Go From Seed to Cigar.

graphed at His Work.

IPREPARED FOR THE DISPATCE.

out, and light plowing in due course.

Salted lean meat, exposed to the action of moke at from 22° to 25° C. for 48 hours no

Significant Statistics From France on the

Telephones.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWER BY WIRE

TREPARED FOR THE DISPATCE.

15

A very interesting publication has just been put forth by one of the leading eleotrical companies of this country. It is a large atlas showing, State by State, the distribution of electric lighting central stations and of electric railways, the various plants being marked at each of the towns and cities in which they are installed. The grand totals shown are 1,985 central station plants and 240 electric railways, figures which, of

course, would be much larger if brought down to later date. A vivid idea is given of the great variety still existing in electrical apparatus by the fact that in such States as New York and Pennsylvania no fewer than 16 different kinds are running in the stations to produce light and five different kinds for electric railway work.

The tendency during the last five years has been toward a reduction in the number of "systems," but as fundamental patents expire and the industry is more generally thrown open, it is not unlikely there will be as great a variety of dynamos and lamps as there now is of steam engines or of locomo-tives. These new systems, however, will be sold on a basis of ordinary manufacturing profit, unless radical departures are made, for the time when either a charlatan or a coming could nut a "arctan". genius could put a "system" together and get \$1,000,000 for it offhand has gone by. Up to the present period much of the appa-ratus has had somewhere in its selling price the items of cash or stock given out to the inventor, and of costly experiments that probably ledge no whither. In the older branches of electrical industry, much of that experimental work has been done forever, and the knowledge of the things that need not be attempted has become common property. Mr. Edison himself has said that he had 3,000 theories about his incandescent lamp, and it is safe betting that he tried them all. It is said that when the first big them all. It is said that when the first ofg electric rallway was tried at, Richmond, at least 100 "underrunning" trolleys were put to test in a few brief weeks, to say nothing of new forms of gear, new styles of brushes, new lightning arresters, new switches and other details. In work of that nature money reas like water, but there is no hein for it: goes like water, but there is no help for it; and in due time there is the reward, for had there been no Richmond in 1888 there would certainly have been no atlas in 1890 with 240 electric roads, 200 of which, with nearly another 100 now building, dating from that eventful victory in a great new industry

New Use for the Finest. The need of competent linemen in New York City has probably never been so pressing as it was after the recent storm, which created such devastation among the wires of the various services. The destruction of the police telegraph wires threw a considerable additional load of anxiety on the shoulders of the officials of that departnent, who had so much difficulty in securment, who had so much difficulty in secur-ing a force of linemen to repair the damage and get their well-organized service into running order again, that they have decided to adopt a plan which will, at all events, lessen the chance of their being left in the lurch in case similar conditions should re-eur. The fint has gone forth that the duties of the guardians of New York streets shall no longer consist mainty of escortiar files of no longer consist mainly of escorting files of shopping ladies over the street crossing or when things generally are becoming tame and unevential, clubbing some unfortunate citizen by way of rekindling the stagnant interest in their calling. It has been de-

PREPARING FOR THE PET

THE PRIVATE DINNER. All the Trappings of the Restaurant Are Being Disposed Of. New York Times.] There is a growing feeling that in just

lar nature in that ratio is the proper fashreceived their death blow, temporarily at least, although even the high-class caterers

leaves from the same plantation will often go to entirely different markets. For instance, the favorite in the American market is the tobacco from well-developed plants, with fine, silky, supple oily leaves, coloring by fermentation to a rich brown. This tobacco is grown on argilaceous soils, has an abund-ance of silex, and bears great resemblance to

the gowns worn were elaborate, and there was a liberal display of diamonds. and rough to the touch.

The impulse of the increasing number of visitors is felt at the Inlet. A number of

yachting parties were made up at the vari-ous hotels and enjoyed sailing, although there was but a limited number of days during the week suitable for such di-

far as a meal in a private house can differ from restaurant and hotel affairs of a simiionable effect obtained. Menu cards have

"There is only one thing that I am afraid of," said Keawe. "The imp may be very



him, you might be very undesirous of the bottle."

"I am a man of my word," said Lopaka alone. "And here is the money betwirt us." "Very well," replied Keawe, "I have a curiosity myself. So come, let us have one look at you, Mr. Imp."

Now as soon as that was said, the imp looked out of the bottle and in again, swift as a ligard; and there sat Keawe and Lopaka targed to stone. The night had quite combefore either found a thought to say or voic to say it with, and then Lopaka pushed the money over and took the bottle. "I am a man of my word," said he, "and

had need to be so, or I would not touch this bottle with my foot. Well, I shall get my schooner and a dollar or two for my pocket; and then I will be rid of this devil as fast as I can. For to tell the plain truth, the look

of him has cast me down." "Lopaka," said Keawe, "do not think any worse of me than you can help. I know it is night, and the roads had, and the pass by the tombs an ill place to go by so late; but I declare, since I have seen that little face, I cannot eat or sleep or pray till it is gone from me. I will give you a lantern, and a basket to put the bottle in, and any picture or fine thing in my house that takes your fancy; and be gone at once, and go sleep at Hookena with Nahina."

"Keswe," said Lopaza, "many a mar would take this ill; above all when I am do-ing you a turn so friendly as to keep my word and buy the bottle; and for that mat-ter, the night and the dark and the way by the tomos, must be all tenfold more dange

For I have a thought in mind; and if you knew who I was, you might have heard of me, and you would not give me a true answer. But tell me, first of ili, one thing. Are you married?" At this Kokus laughed out aloud. "It might co-operate with the settlers in destroying the young locusts in the early stage of

s you who asks questions," she said. "Are you married yourself?" "Indeed, Kokus, I am not," replied their development before they had been equipped with wings enabling them to take Keawe, "and never thought to be until this hour. But here is the plain truth: I have met you here is the roadside, and I saw your eyes, which are like the stars, and my heart went to you swift as a bird. And so flight over the country to begin their work

Kokua?'

Pall Mall Budget. 1

of devastation. With this end in view, preparations were made in numerous parts of the interior to destroy the pest in various ways, such as by beating with branches the beds in the fields now, if you want none of me, say so, and I will go to my own place; but if you think me no worse than any other young man, say so, too, and I will turn aside to your father's for the night and to-morrow I will talk with where the as yet wingless creatures were known to exist, or harrowing the ground, or turning flocks of sheep upon the land and moving them rapidly about so as to tread upon and kill or injure the young brood, the good man." Kokus said never a word, but she looked upon and kill or injure the young brood, and also by spreading straw over the plague spots and setting fire to it. Recently the re-ports came that the creatures massed them-selves so thickly along some of the lines of railways that although the brakes were shut down the trains could not be at the sea and laughed. "Kokua," said Keawe, "if you say nothing, I will take that for the good answer; so let us be stepping to your father's door." She went on ahead of him still without speech; only sometimes she glanced back, and glanced away again; and she kept the were sout down the trains could not be brought to a stand until they had gone half a mile beyond the stations, owing to the multitudes crushed beneath the wheels caus-ing the trains to pass along as if the rails were covered with oil. The wheels actually alid along the rails. In many of the northern and glanced away again; and she kept the strungs of her hat in her mouth. Now, when they had come to the door, Kiano came out in his verands, and cried out and welcomed Keawe by name. At that the girl looked over, for the fame of the great house had come to her ears; and to be sure, it was a great temptation. All that evening they were very merry together; and the girl was as bold as brass under the eyes of her parents, and made a mark of Keawe. towns the inhabitants had to close their doors to keep out the invading hosts. The plague has now fairly begun work, writes a correspondent of a contemporary, under date of December 9. In the southern parts of

· Center-Fire Cartridge.

through the center of the shells for the caps, loaded them, and used them during the rest

of the war. It was discovered when they were captured. They were, I believe, the first of the kind in use."

for Their Use. Writers who have a weakness for italies

will be glad to have the support of so emi-nent an authority as Prof. William Minto, of

The Human Body Is Hot.

of her parents, and made a mark of Keawe, for she had a quick wit. The next day he had a word with Kiano, and found the girl New South Wales and some of the northern ortions of Victoria the outlook is ominous INGENUITY OF THE RED MAN.

cartridge.

"Kokus," said he, "you made a mark of me all evening; and it is still time to bid me go. I would not tell you who I was because I have so fine a house, and I feared you would think too much of that house and too little of the me that the said too The San Carlos Apaches Invented San Francisco Call.] little of the man that loves you. Now you know all; and if you wish to have seen the "No," said Kokus. But this time she did

not laugh, nor did Keawe ask for more. This was the wooing of Keawe; things had



ITALICS IN WRITING. Scotch Professor Out With an Apology

<text><text><text><text><text> nent an authority as Prof. William Minto, of Aberdeen, Scotland, for their use. Prof. Minto says in thei/Anutauguan for March: "The employment of italics is an attempt to make up for emphasis of spoken lan-guage, but italics are generally condemned as vuigar. I contess I can see no reason why difference of type abould not be used to guide the reader's attention, except that it gives more trouble to printers, and might encourage careless persons in slovenly con-struction."

I am Kokua.

A writer on physiology asserts that the human body generates enough heat during the day to melt 46 pounds of ice and raise it to the boiling point. Probably the pro-fessor would get even more startling results if he would experiment with a Pittsburg oiti-sen the day he gets his natural gas bill.

teacher. But it is customary to have claimed the 7th and 8th of November as separate rooms for the boys and the same for holiday for the scholars and schoolmasters the girls, in charge of teachers of their own in the rural districts, in order that they SET.

Only a Few Years of School

The children are sent to school very young, as that is the only time their parents young, as that is the only time their parents can ordinarily spare them. Of course there are many children who get an excellent edu-cation, but it is of those who get but a smat-tering of education that this article will

The children whose parents are poor treat. can get but two or three years at most at l before they are taken away to help their father on the farm or herd some mor wealthy neighbor's cattle. His parents' cir-cumstances demand his services, even though he gets but two shillings a week. The rent must be paid twice a year; the house must be kept up and all the other incidental expenses connected with a home met; and to do this on two or three acres of land all the members of the family must be willing to elp. If the average Irish boy had to depend on

the day schools to teach him how to read and write he would in many cases be a stranger write he would in many cases be a stranger to the English language. In the majority of parishes these schools are open during the winter evenings, when the attendance in many instances exceeds that of the day school. In those parishes where no evening instruction is given in the schools the heads of families in the parish arrange to have a teacher go from house to house after sundown to give instruction in "reading, riting and 'rithmetic.' A Sort of Traveling School.

The pupils are notified each night where "school will be held" the following night, and the teacher insists upon all the boys meeting. He carries his own blackboard, maps and the like with him, and he ex-plains the "rule of three" oftener by a charred stick upon a white wall than by means of chalk on a blackboard. The resin C. H. Russell, an old resident of Arizona was at the Palace yesterday. In speaking candles of years past that threw but very little light beyond the hearthstone have

of the trouble among the Indians he asserted little light beyond the hearthstone have given way to oil lamps, though in a good many places to this day the resin candle, with its spitting habit, is still as essential as the three-legged "creepy." Many a representative man in Ireland to-day owes his elementary education to the night schools of his earlier days. Father Tom Burke, whose name will live in history so long as history lives ones told the writer that in his opinion the most intelligent, and at the same time the most cunning of the Western savages are the San Carlos Apaches. To them, according to Mr. Russell, is due the invention of the center-fire

"During the outbreak some eight or nu as long as history lives, once told the writer when discussing educational topics that he first got his insatiable thirst for learning years ago," he continued, "their arms were all Winchester rifles of the rim-fire pattern. first got his insatiable thirst for learning from attending night schools in an old Irish cabin. The late Bishop of Kerry, Rt. Rev. Daniel McCarthy, was once heard to say that the boy who attended night school and persevered would some day make his mark in the world. and they soon exhausted their supply of and they soon exhausted their supply of cartridges. They had plenty of powder, bullets and percussion caps, but they were not available for breech-loading guns. The cunning rascals had saved their brass shells. and, with surprising ingenuity, they altered the hammers of their guns, drilled holes

Bishop McCarthy's Example.

Bishop McCarthy's Example. Bishop McCarthy, when a boy, attended night should whenever he could, and if was then that he first made up his mind to do his part. Night after night he walked to the "night school house." The example he saw there sharpened his ambition, and how well he succeeded is well known. He studied for the priesthood, became Professor of Classics, Scripture and Theology in May-nooth College, was made Vice President and atterward President of the same college, and finally made a Bishop of Kerry, the diocese where he was born. The late Archbishop McGettigan, of Armagh, who was also Pri-mate of Ireland, was another of Ireland's McGettigan, of Armagh, who was also Pri-mate of Ireland, was another of Ireland's sons who burned many resin candles to good

advantage. The national schools are very good in-The national schools are very good in-stitutions in their way, but are very inferior to the American public schools. In the first place they are not free schools; each pupil must contribute from 1 to 6 pennies each week, according to the grade he is in, to the teacher. When there are more than four children to a family, as is often the case, the control to a samily, as is often the case, the tescner's less alone amount to a considerable sum for a poor man to meet. Besides, books and the like must be purchased, all of which foot up a handsome sum for a poor Irish farmer at the end of the year.

The Average Curriculum.

The studies are for the most part carefully compiled, what there is of them, but they are not broad enough. History is not taught at all

tion and effective display is too great to ad-mit of a quick resignation. Crumb scrapers, even of silver and gold,

smoke at from 22° to 25° C. for 48 hours no longer contained liquefying organisms, which had been present in considerable num-bers before the smoking, but non-liquefying organisms disappeared only on the ninth day of smoking. Bacon salted for ten days, and then exposed to the sction of smoking for 48 hours, also showed no liquefying organisms. Bacon salted tor five weeks con-tained no organisms aiter seven days' smok-ing. Fish may be preserved for a short time by smoking only, but it could not be kept permanently. Ham and larger saus-ages require a longer period of smoking than do similar articles of diet. are no longer in vogue, a folded napkin doing duty in their place, although this can bardly be put down as a non-restaurant practice. In many fashionable establish ments the waiter's tray is also on the shelf ments the watter stray is also on the shelf, literally and figuratively. In lieu of it a napkin folded square in the palm of the hand secured the untouched plate to each cover. There is an especial significance in this method. It takes the most skillfully trained and expert of assistants to accomplish successfully this hand serving. Carater are absolutely unknown on well-regulated

The Laws of Life. The majority of people eat about a third

too much. The average American really WHAT BERNHARDT DOESN'T WEAR dines three times a day, with his beefsteak breakfast, chops for lunch, and roast beef at

tion of the present time.

The Burglar at a Discount

The Newest Advertises

She Doesn't Need the Corset and Won' Have High-Heeled Shoes. hiladelphia Press.)

It did not seem requisite that Mme. Bernhardt should wear corsets with her loosefitting gowns, and being curious on the subject, I plied her with my impertinent ques "Mais, non!" she answered. "Of course,

I do not wear corsets, and never have in all my life. Nor do I wear high-heeled boots." And so saying, she raised her foot, and quick as a flash snatched off her pretty brown alipper to prove what she 'had said. I had an opportunity to notice that not only was the heel low, unusually low for French made chaussure, but the slipper was one of the smallest I had ever seen a grown woman wear.

A CURIOUS OLD PUMP. Water Baised by a Donkey in a Wheel Like

That of a squirrel's Cage. Chambers' Journal.]

Those who have visited the fine old ruin of Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight, will remember that there is a well there which still yields a good supply of fresh water, which is drawn up from a depth of

300 feet by a very curious method. The cord from the bucket passes over a barrel like that of an ordinary windlass, but this barrel ends in an enormous hollow wooden wheel, in which an obedient donkey is led when water is required. The animal steps alongside the wheel, like a squirrel in its circular cage, and the buckst quickly rises to the surface.

WAR OF THE CARNIVAL.

Peruvians Pelt Each Other With Eggs filled

The merry season of carnival is for by all Peruvians several weeks in advance of the eventful period. The cook vance of the eventful period. The cook saves all eggshells whole, by blowing their contents out for culinary purposes, and then fills them with scented water. In many families bushels of these are laid away for carnival warfare, and a thriving trade is worked up each year by manufact-urers and venders of these missiles thrown

I hear the name of Chauncey M. Deper mentioned more and more frequently as New York politicians begin to this about this fall's campaign, and invariably Bepub-licans who speak of him say that if he would accept the gubernatorial nomination it would be proffered to him by acclamation. I have not yet heard a single Republican make opposition to this proposition. The Governorship has been a road to the Presi-dency before, and it might be again.

What Sentiment Will Do.

ton Gasette.]

A youth of Vanity Fair, who must "go in" for sentiment, has bought the cab in which he successfully proposed matriage to the young woman who was with him.

The Filians Make Their Own Coffins Some Go in Them Alive. New York Times.]

The Fijians spend no inconsiderable part of their lives making mats in which to be buried, and every house has a greater or smaller pile of them rolled up among the rafters, with which their owners will not part for love or money. Wherever graves are made they are bottomed with clean dry sand brought from the seashore, and some-

times sarcophagi are made of slabs of soft sandstone, over which, when the bodies are placed within, a slab of the same material is lowered, and the grave filled in with earth. Formerly cave sepulchers were formed by digging straight down for 15 or 20 feet and then running a shaft horizontally for an equal distance. In a hollowed-out chamber at the end of the shaft the body was laid, genhis 6 o'clock dinner. And he does it at his peril, for this habit of overfeeding, especially of eating so much meat, is one of the provoking causes of so many sudden ill-nesses and so many premature deaths. Three meals a day of hearty food is exhaust-

at the end of the shaft the body was laid, gen-erally in a reclining position. In the case of very old persons, to whom it seemed de-sirable to hint that, as they had outlived the usefulness, it would be decent for them to accelerate the shuffing off of this mortal coil, it was common not to wait for their de-cease, but to put them in the hole while still alive, leaving the sperture open, and dropping food down the perpendicular shaft at stated intervals. When the food was ob-served to be no longer utilized the natural Three meals a day of hearty food is exhaust-ing to all the vital processes, and even the strongest succumb finally to this "wasteful and ridiculous excess." Americans are a nation of brain workers, and cannot safely indulge in high living. High-thinking, or constant use of the brain in any direction, calls for a plain but nourishing diet. Brain-markers are availed to the second served to be no longer utilized the natural conclusion was that the inmate had said workers especially ought to live sparingly. Luxurious feeders require much exercise in the open air and freedom from the pressure conclusion was that the inmate had said farewell to mundane affairs, and the hole was stopped by rolling a stone over it and covering it with earth. By this considerate action the veteran who lagged superfluous on the stage was gently assisted to that bet-ter land for which the sagacity of his rela-tions perceived that he was so well fitted. on the brain. For the aged, or even for those above 50, luxurious living and over-eating are especially dangerous. As functional activ-ity lessens with increasing years, the sup-ply of food should be decreased accordingly. The hardiest races live on the simplest fare.

A FORGER IN CHURCH.

Action of Plymouth Church of Brocklyn Exciting Discussion. New York Press. 1

Frugality in diet, i. e., a minimum amount of the right quality, serves far more cer-tainly to prolong life, insure health and well-being, than a rich abundance and 'variety, which is accountable in a large measure for the ill-health and dissatisfac-tion of the present time. "I have been studying for some time," said a prominent elergyman to me yester-day, "over the moral effect of the recent ac-

tion of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn in passing a resolution retaining in member-The burglar has fallen on evil days. ship a forger who is now in the peniten-tiary. In spite of the injunction to judge What between electricity, which turns night into day and in other ways fulfills the not, lest ye be judged, it does not seem that this method of dealing with the criminal is duty of a city full of policemen, and phogood for the public or for the church. The

tography, which disseminates the features of the convict far and wide, the times are man had been a heartless forger. His misnot auspicious for the midnight thief. When these two of his natural enemies, deeds ran through a long series of years. He was discovered, apprehended, punished. Then he became contrite. He was repent-ant only when found out, and he asserted his repentance as being acceptable to his when these two of his hattrai enemies, however, combine spainst him he may as well retire from the "profession." A citi-zen of Toledo, O., is accredited with an ia-vention by which an instantaneous photo-graph of an incoming burglar can be made by the flash-light camera, that has been previously set and focussed toward the door is shown as the take in the entire

his repentance as being acceptable to his Creator. "So the church decided not to drop him from the rolls, but to extend its helping hand to him in prison. This is in accord-ance with the spirit, 'neither do I condemn thee." But not in accordance with the di-rection that man shall do work meet for repentance. The effect of Christian feilow-ahip might have been equally well pre-served if the forger had been put on proba-tion, suspended, or otherwise dealt with so that his future standing in the church should depend on his fature sonduct. His sudden contriteness and the action of the church look too much like laying the plan to secure his pardon from prison at an early in such a way as to take in the entire figure of the intruder. The essential features of the device are a camera, using the universally available dry plate and a flash-light arrangement, in which is provided mechanism to strike a match that ignites light arrangement, in which is provided mechanism to strike a match that ignites the fiash powder. Simultaneously with the flash a pivoted spring shutter is moved so as to canee an instant exposure on the sensi-tive plate, and the work is done. As the burglar opens the door and steps on a pre-pared matan instant electrical connection is made and a lively greeting rings out from the alarm bells. The burglar may retreat as hastily as he pleases, but the pholo-flash light has been too quick for him, and his image is left behind for the subsequent edi-fication of the members of the household and the study of the police bureas. secure his pardon from prison at an early day, and if that should be done it will give the public an idea that men who steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil may have practical immunity from punishment.

The Dake of Bedford's Fin

As a comparison with the reports from England concerning the remarkable parsimony of the late Duke of Bedford, the following, taken from a historical work of unquestioned Integrity, referring to a former inquestioned integrity, retering to a form representative of the family, is interesti "On the 2nd of Marob, 1802, died Fram-fifth Duke of Bedford, unmarried, at the of 37, deeply lamented on account of amiable character and the enlightened i scality with which he had dispunsed princely fortunes of his family." run out. Experience proves, however, that the mind of the inventor is practically inex-haustible, and breaks out into personsial exhibitions of its resources. One of these is the new toy gun for posting advertise-ments. The run is used for shooting ad-

cided that the captains of the various pre-cincts are to be asked to find out and enroll the men in their squads who may be service-able for line work in future emergencies.

Morable Incandescent Lights

A neat way of increasing the usefulness of the incandescent light by making it portable, has been devised by the manager of a elephone exchange. Finding that he could not get the strong light he required for the examination of the delicate points of his switchboard, he strung two copper wires the full length of the room about four inches from the ceiling, and immediately behind the switchboard. Both these wires are conneeted with an incandescent circuit. A small car which travels along the copper wires, carries the light. It is made of w and has four metallie wheels, two of which rest on each wire. A flexible cord, having two electric conductors, passes up through the center of the car, and each of the conductors is soldered to the frame, the lamp socket being attached to the other end of the double cord in the usual manner. By this arrangement its clever designer is able to run the ear along the wires with ease and earry the light wherever it is needed.

Distribution of Power.

The London World in an article which emodies an English view of American electrical enterprise, gives a graphic sketch of the characteristics and capabilities of electricity. It BAYS:

An electric cable, carrying "power" from some spot hundreds of miles away, can do the work of a whole manufacturing region and clear it of noise, smoke, fog, flith, prutalising slave labor and all their insanitary effects for-

New The incort and an engineers sugaged in the stupen-dous of the engineers sugaged in the stupen-dous enterprise of utilizing Niagara says he can force through his narrow cable an electric cur-rent of 5,000 horse power to a distance of 100 miles with a loss of only 10 per cent. After a time he hopes to drive this current to a dis-tance of 500-in other words, through a region 1,000 miles in diameter, and the richest in America, for it includes such places as New York and Hoffalo. In the scientific millenium which is approaching a spider web of wires radifork and Buffalo. In the scientific millenium which is approaching a splider web of wires radi-ating from a few centers will work every fac-tory, steamer and railway, and light and warm every house and streef from the herring pood to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to Hudson's Bay. The scientific millenium is not to be a time of small potatoes.

Telephones in France.

The marvelous progress which is being made in this country in various branches of electricity can only be appreciated by com-paring it with what is being done in other countries. France, which is one of the most countries. France, which is one of the most progressive countries in Europe, is sup-posed to have availed itself liberally of the advantages of the telephone. Its nine chief exchanges were subscribed to at the end of last November as follows: Paris and suburbs, 9,200; Lyons, 800; Marseilles, 600; Bordeaux, 500; Lille, 450; Rheims, 400; Rou-baix, 350; Tourcoing, 500; Nancy, 176; Cannes, St. Elicane, Nastes, Troyes and Saint Quentin have about 150, and some 30 towns from 50 to 100 subscribers each. The towns from 50 to 100 subscribers each. The total is only about 15,000 down to the 50 limit. The number of telephones in the United States is about 400,000.

Cost of Operating Street Railways

The last report of the Chicago City Railway shows that on its lines the operating ex-penses per horse car mile were 21.985 cents, and per cable line 9.550 cents. The comand per cable line 9.550 cents. The com-pany ran 12,740,480 cable car miles, and 4,859,300 horse car miles. The cost of re-pairs per car were \$71 40. The company lost 1 in 20 of its horses by death. Against such a record as this the economy of elec-tricity stands out strongly. It is estimated that the operation of electric cars costs about 6 cents per car mile.

What a Man Learns

frs Gasette.] A man never fully realizes the wealth of information he doesn't possess till his first child begins to ask questions.

With Scented Water.

in the three days given over to the sports and license of the season.

Depew for Hill's Place.

New York Press.]

New York politicians begin to talk about

One is apt to think that the world has been pretty well ransacked for advertising schemes, and that the supply is liable to