

LOCALS

Here we are again. No more plague at Hilo—even if there were any.

The Iwalani brought Honolulu mail on Tuesday.

Warm days. The Wailukans miss their ice very much.

The Australia left Honolulu for the coast last Tuesday.

Over one hundred Japs landed from the Iwalani at Kihai.

See the Maui Soda & Ice Company's notice in another column.

The Lehua leaves Maalaea Bay this morning for Honolulu.

A careful house-to-house inspection is the daily order of affairs in Wailuku.

The steamer "Cleveland" is due in Kahului, but had not been sighted at the time of going to press.

The Claudine reached Kahului from Hana at 2 o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, and left in the afternoon for Honolulu.

The Maunaloa touched at Maalaea Bay on Wednesday morning, bound for Hilo. She brought Honolulu mail.

John Uu, of Lahaina, came over Wednesday to join the working force in the mechanical department of the NEWS.

Hereafter the Post Office in San Francisco will send Maui mail to Kahului direct, until quarantine is raised in Honolulu.

Dr. Weddick spends every day in Kahului and at camp, doing his hospital work at night. He is making his home at the hospital temporarily.

The authorities and citizens of Hana have effected a complete patrol system, extending beyond Kaupo in one direction and to Keanae in the other.

The Wailuku merchants are experiencing some difficulty in replenishing their depleted stocks of goods. But they are not advancing prices on that account.

The refugees in the detention camp at the race track were moved to more convenient and comfortable quarters specially built for them last Monday.

The Lahaina Board of Health are still maintaining a strict quarantine against Kahului and Wailuku. Even the MAUI NEWS was refused admittance through the mails on account of not having been fumigated.

Now is the time for some enterprising young man to start a steam laundry at Kahului. There are few better openings for such an enterprise than at Kahului, as all the neighboring towns are easily accessible, and would doubtless gladly patronize such an institution.

The cut for the heading of the NEWS is taken from a photograph by H. L. Chase, of Wailuku. In the original photograph, copies of which Mr. Chase has for sale, Mr. D. H. Hitchcock, the artist, is seen seated at his easel making sketches for his famous picture of Iao Valley.

The malarial fever at Kihai has abated, and there is but little sickness there now. The plantation is in fine running order, with 850 acres of growing cane amply watered by the four flowing wells on the place. Most of the force on the plantation is now engaged in clearing new land.

The Spreckelsville people who had their washing done at Kahului suffered quite a loss. Several had received baskets of clean laundry on the day the plague broke out, and from the washhouse where one of the patients died. Needless to say that they promptly cremated all these clothes.

There is no truth in the rumor concerning a case of smallpox at Hana. Since the case of varioloid mentioned in the NEWS of a week ago, there have been no further cases. That case was a Japanese living at a Japanese contractor's camp half way between Hana and Hanalei. The camp has been quarantined.

Father Libert of the Catholic Mission, has been one of the hardest worked inspectors in the Wailuku district. His subdistrict is a large one with many Chinese rice plantations. The father is both muscular and persuasive, and as a result rice harvesting was suspended until a thorough whitewashing of shacks and burning of rubbish was accomplished.

The Road Board have commenced work on the streets of Wailuku. John Kinney, in charge of the prisoners, is plowing up and grading Main street from Hoffman & Velle-

son's store to the Giles Machine Shop. This street will be gravelled, and then like work will be done on Market street from its junction with High street to the Waihee road.

The Kahului Store has selected Attorney George Hons as its distributing agent for goods being landed from the "Centennial" and shipped directly from the Kahului wharf to the Wailuku depot. Hay, grain, rice, flour, kerosene, ham, bacon, lard and canned fruits have been received. By order of H. P. Baldwin, the prices of these articles have been made very reasonable. But as some of the local Chinese merchants fixed war prices on some of the goods furnished them, Mr. Hons has resolved to give private families the same rates as the merchants.

Deputy Sheriff Hayselden, Dr. Boote, R. V. Peplowski, Guy and Porebia Goodness, and six policemen, all of Wailuku, and James Smith of Kihai, are in voluntary quarantine in the school house at Kahului, awaiting the time when the citizens of Wailuku will allow them to return home. Dr. Garvin states that there is not the slightest danger in allowing them to come at once, provided they bathe and make an entire change of clothing. The NEWS wants them to come home at once, not as a mere matter of sentiment, but because it would be eminently unjust to keep them in quarantine longer than actually necessary.

For Armstrong Smith.

It has been the dream of Armstrong Smith's life to take a full course in medicine in one of the medical colleges in the States. He went abroad not long ago but was unable to finish the course which he had begun.

On account of his work at the pest house and his cheerful willingness to nurse those who every minute were a menace to his life aroused the public to the feeling that something should be done for so noble a spirit.

As a result S. M. Ballou started out yesterday morning with a list and before night he had succeeded in raising \$2,000 from the large agencies and the banks of the city. This work is being continued and there is no doubt that the sum will reach the \$5,000 limit before many days and thus will Armstrong Smith be able to go to the States, when the plague has died out, in order to pursue the study of medicine.—Bulletin.

To Our Subscribers.

Notwithstanding the fact that the plague in Honolulu and on Maui have practically cut off the advertising support which was anticipated for the NEWS still the management have deemed it wiser to begin publication at once.

Consequently the paper will have to depend almost entirely on its subscription department for funds for a time. For this reason it is urgently requested that all subscribers at their earliest convenience remit their subscription dues.

MAUI NEWS.

BY AUTHORITY

Notice to the Public

KAHULUI, MAUI.

Feb. 15, 1900

THE town of Kahului, Maui, is declared to be infested by bubonic plague. Strict quarantine regulations are now in force and no traffic IN or OUT of Kahului will be permitted except by authorized passes for individuals and approved permits for freight.

Through freight from clean vessels will be landed on the Kahului wharf under strict quarantine and shipped direct into outside districts, without contact with the infected portion of the town.

No merchandise now in Kahului will be permitted to leave the town excepting a limited number of articles capable of easy and absolute disinfection.

All mail matter, (local and foreign), leaving Kahului, will be thoroughly fumigated. All coverings, cosspools, closets and drawers should be put into a sanitary condition, and cases of sickness be reported at once to the nearest physician.

GARVIN.

Board of Health.

PLAGUE STAYED ON MAUI

No Deaths Have Occurred During the Week. No Suspicious Cases Reported. All Well at Camp Wood.

The victory is practically won, and Maui will beyond doubt soon be free from plague.

Lum Shu, a cook at Ah Mi's house in Kahului, died last Sunday at the pest house, to which he had been removed from the old racetrack detention camp. A Japanese was also sent to the pest house at the same time, but his case proved to be not plague, and he has about recovered. Since then no other cases have developed, and it is quite probable that there will be no more.

CAMP WOOD.

A new camp—Camp Wood—has been built, and the people were transferred from the race track to the new camp on Monday. When Mr. Atkinson arrived here on Wednesday of last week to take charge of the detention camp, Dr. Garvin and he inspected the race track camp and found it extremely unsanitary. They selected a new site near the beach just outside of the road leading into Kahului from Wailuku. Dr. Garvin drew the plans for the new camp, and construction was begun on Thursday morning, February 15. On the following Monday morning it was ready for its occupants.

Much judgment was shown in designing the new detention camp, which consists of six corrals, three on either side of a wide street, each corral containing a large, conveniently planned house. In these corrals the people are classified according to their respective nationalities, the Japanese occupy one, the Chinese another, the families another, etc.

At the end of the lane separating the corrals, and facing them, stands a long building divided into store rooms, kitchen and dining rooms for the officers and guards, sleeping quarters for the guards, and three separate kitchens, one for the Japanese, one for the Chinese and one for the Hawaiians. Four wells have been dug which supply an abundance of fairly good water. The buildings are all being whitewashed.

No garbage of any description is left in the camp, not even dish water; everything is carried out into the sand hills and burned or buried.

No precautions have been neglected to secure perfect sanitation, and the results are gratifying. The inmates are all in excellent health. The food supply is abundant, consisting of beef and pork from Wailuku, turo from Waihee, potatoes from Kea and rice from the Centennial.

The number and nationality of the inmates is as follows: 170 Japanese, 109 Chinese, 45 miscellaneous; total, 324, of whom 68 are women and 52 children.

On Thursday afternoon, 68 inmates were brought from houses in the infected district of Kahului and placed in Camp Wood. On the next morning their residences, household goods and clothes were burned, thus clearing out the whole block in which the plague originated.

AMUSEMENTS AT CAMP WOOD.

Superintendent Atkinson of the detention camp has endeavored to lighten the tedium of his guests as much as possible. The inmates of each corral are escorted down to the beach every day and given an opportunity to go in bathing. An arena for wrestling matches has been constructed and gaily decorated in the Japanese corral. Swings are being put up for the children in their quarters. A Japanese theatrical performance is being rehearsed with a view to its early production. And Cupid, who has no respect for time or place, has been at his tricks. A wedding is announced for one day next week, at which Ray Wodehouse is to be best man, and the editorial staff of the NEWS have been asked to give away the bride.

Over each corral floats the flag of the nationality which occupies it, and in the center of the grounds "Old Glory" dances to the breeze. There is a generous rivalry between the different nationalities as to whose flag shall float the highest. Dr. Garvin and Supt. Atkinson say that "Old Glory" shall overtop the others even if they have to send to Oregon for the longest pine tree in the west-foot State.

Both Dr. Garvin and Supt. Atkinson desire to express their profound sense of thankfulness to the people of Maui, the ladies especially, who have so generously donated food and cloth-

ing to the inmates of Camp Wood.

But for these donations, there would have been actual suffering in spite of the efforts of the Board of Health.

The camp is thoroughly disinfected every day as well as the limited means on hand will permit, although there is a scarcity of disinfectants.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the guards at Kahului and Camp Wood for their untiring zeal. At Camp Wood Chas. Wagner is captain of the guards, of whom there are twelve, six of whom are always on duty.

A number of the guards, residents of places other than Kahului, have gone into voluntary quarantine at "Camp Thomas," at the end of which they will return to their homes.

Dr. Garvin says they can leave quarantine on Sunday without the least danger of spreading the infection. It is to be sincerely hoped that the people of Wailuku will accept Dr. Garvin's view of the case and offer no opposition to their return here.

Latest.

KAHULUI, FEB. 24, 1900.

No deaths and no suspicious cases since Sunday, Feb. 18th. General health of people at detention camp excellent.

C. L. GARVIN, Agent Board of Health.

JAPANESE CONSUL ACTS.

Directs Maui Laborers to Obey Orders of Health Board.

Miki Kaito, Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu, has issued the following proclamation, copies of which have been sent to Maui:

Whereas, The bubonic plague has been reported at Kahului, Maui, and the further spread of this disease may be very detrimental to the industries and commerce of the Hawaiian Islands, as well as to the health of the Japanese subjects therein, I hereby issue this my official notification to all Japanese subjects on the Island of Maui, as undermentioned.

This being entirely a matter of precaution in sanitary science, and life itself being involved, I hereby order Japanese subjects to conform to the authority of managers and to the officers of the Board of Health:

- 1. That they shall strictly observe the orders and instructions, which may be issued, from time to time, by those in authority, and shall refrain from obstructing in any way the reasonable regulations issued by officers or managers.
2. That they shall not leave their plantations for simple convenience.
3. That if the Japanese subjects have any representations or complaint to make to the managers or those in authority, no matter what it be, they shall appoint two delegates, say out of every one hundred to whom they shall leave the settlement of the matter; and in no case shall Japanese subjects go in numbers to urge anything either at the offices of the manager or residence of any persons in authority.
4. That they shall, in so far as they may be able to do so, refrain from buying or eating provisions, or in using dry goods, or any other merchandise which may have come through Honolulu.
5. That all contract laborers shall carefully observe the instructions and regulations which their respective emigration companies may issue on their behalf.

In addition to the foregoing, I may add that I shall secure circulars of sanitary instruction, issued by the Japanese Medical Society in Honolulu, which will be forwarded at the earliest possible opportunity, to be distributed to Japanese subjects at various plantations and other places in Maui.

(Signed) MIKI SATTO.

H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul.

"Mamma, please gimme a drink of water; I'm so thirsty." "No; you're not thirsty. Turn over and go to sleep." A pause. "Mamma, won't you please give me a drink? I'm so thirsty." "If you don't turn over and go to sleep I'll get up and whip you!" Another pause. "Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink when you get up to whip me?"

A Raise in Salary.

Some years ago Coils P. Huntington's private secretary, Mr. Miles, asked for an increase of salary.

"Do you need any more money?" asked Mr. Huntington thoughtfully.

"No, sir, I don't exactly need it," replied Mr. Miles, "but still, I'd be glad to be getting a little more."

"Ah—hmm—hmm" mused his employer. "Can you get along without the advance for the present?" "Oh, yes," answered the secretary. "I guess so," and the matter was dropped.

A couple of years later a new boy appeared at the Miles home, and the secretary thought the time propitious to renew the application. "Why, my dear sir," said Mr. Huntington when he heard him through, "I raised your salary when you asked me before."

"I never heard anything about it," said the secretary in amazement.

"Probably not," returned Mr. Huntington. "In fact, I used that money to buy a piece of property for you. I'd just let it stand for awhile if I were you."

Mr. Miles thanked him warmly and retired somewhat mystified. Shortly after Mr. Huntington called him into his private office. "By the way, Miles," he said, "I have sold that real estate of yours at a pretty good advance. Here is the check."

"The amount was \$50,000. The property was part of a large section purchased by the railway king as an investment for his wife.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Live Bird on Her Hat.

One Chicago girl's hat made a sensation in the women's luncheon at the Auditorium yesterday. She came in from Michigan avenue and stopped for a moment in the parlor. While there she noticed a young sparrow flutter through the open window and wheel once or twice around the room. She felt it brush against her hat in its flight, but thought no more of it and passed on into the luncheon. She had picked up the bill of fare and was reading it when she felt that some one was watching her, and glancing around, she discovered that she was a focusing point for all the eyes in the immediate vicinity.

Of course she blushed and colored up and began to wonder at the cause of the people's interest. Just then the waiter, who had been hovering around, noticed her confusion and, bending down, whispered, "Pardon me, miss, but ain't a live bird on yo' hat?"

And then instead of going into hysterics she calmly said: "Thank you. Will you please shoo it off?"

And the waiter "shooed" the sparrow toward a nearby window, while the owner of the hat fixed it on straight and proceeded to order her luncheon.—Chicago News.

Good He Didn't Accept.

During the second Dreyfus court martial, M. Quenay de Beaurepaire, ex-president of the civil section of the court of cassation, who was bitter against the accused captain, received a very polite letter dated from the Chateau de Prefargier, near Neuchatel, in Switzerland, and signed, "A de Prefargier," praising him for his efforts in the Dreyfus case and inviting him to come and stay at the writer's residence.

M. de Beaurepaire replied in his usual flowery style, saying he would continue the struggle as long as he had strength, and that he would remain at the breach like a valiant soldier to see an example of duty to God and the fatherland, even should he stand alone. He did not positively decline the invitation, holding out hopes that some day he might be free to accept it.

The Chateau de Prefargier is the inmate asylum for Neuchatel.—St. Paul's Budget.

Man's Million Years.

According to the conclusions of Mr. A. H. Keane, a well known English ethnologist, the first creatures that could properly be called men appeared on the earth in what geologists know as the Pliocene period, somewhere about a million years ago. The precursor of man, Mr. Keane thinks, was some such apelike creature as the Pithecanthropus erectus, discovered by Dr. Dubois in Java a few years ago. Four varieties of men were developed: Homo ethiopicus in Africa south of the equator, Homo mongolicus in central Asia, Homo americanus in the new world and Homo europaeus in northern Africa. From these the existing races are descended.

Deceptive Covers.

It is safest, in London secondhand bookstalls at least, to look into a book before buying it. A London bookseller has confessed in court that he and others had the habit of "buying up old books and sticking covers on 'em." It appears that the plaintiff had found on buying "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Oliver Twist" that there was never a word about Nicholas and Oliver in them.

How He Got It.

"I," said the gruff old merchant to the young man who wanted to go away for a week, "have worked here for 22 years without a vacation."

"Yes, I know it. That's why I want to get away. But for the horrible example you present I might be willing to work on and on without a—"

Let it suffice to say that he got his vacation.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Impressed.

"Isn't it awe inspiring," said the youth with tendencies toward the sublime, "to think of this earth rushing forward on its track, superior to all human direction and beyond all restraint?"

"Yes," answered the fair girl softly after a long pause. "It makes me think of my new automobile."—Washington Star.

A Famous Distillery.

The poor receive all the profits of one of the most famous distilleries in the world, that which is connected with the monastery of St. Bruno, in the department of Dauphine, which is better known as La Grande Chartreuse. The distillery itself is a considerable distance from the monastery, but it stands on land belonging to the order, although the French government has a claim over it.

The monks of St. Bruno, although they are sworn to poverty, have control of an industry which produces about \$150,000 a year profit. Of this one-third goes as a contribution to the fund known as Peter's pence. Another portion is devoted to the maintenance of hospitals, and the remainder is devoted to subsidizing poor churches throughout France and to the personal relief of poor applicants, without distinction of church or creed. It is interesting to note that those who have control of this lucrative business are expressly forbidden by their vows to carry on a trade which could result in a profit to themselves.

Many attempts have been made to purchase the business, one notably by the Rothschilds, but all have failed, because the heads of the order consider that they are not justified in selling the business to a firm that would make a personal profit by it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Know When They Have Enough.

The llama, that docile animal which was the beast of burden in Peru in prehistoric times and played the part that was assigned to his cousin, the camel, in Egypt and Arabia, is still seen in large numbers in the mountain districts, but he cannot live in the warmer latitudes along the coast. He is docile, enduring and sure footed. He can go a long time without water and food and chews the cud of contentment when other animals are in distress because of the temperature of the rarefied atmosphere found in the Andean plateaus.

A llama will carry 100 pounds and no more, and if you add an ounce to his load he will lie down and wait until it is taken off. He knows when he has enough, and there is no use in trying to argue with him. The native Indians have learned this by the experience of generations, and when a llama lies down they immediately unstrap and diminish his burden without making any fuss about it. Then, when he is satisfied that he has been given no more than his share, he climbs on to his hoofs again and follows the mountain trail for days and weeks at a time without murmuring or slipping or forgetting his good manners.—Chicago Record.

A Rather Novel Complaint.

An English traveler once met a companion, sitting in a state of the most woeful despair and apparently near the last agonies, by the side of one of the mountain lakes of Switzerland. He inquired the cause of his sufferings. "Oh," said the latter, "I was very hot and thirsty and took a large draft of the clear water of the lake and then sat down on this stone to consult my guidebook. To my astonishment, I found that the water of this lake is very poisonous! Oh, I am a gone man—I feel it crawling all over me. I have only a few minutes to live! Remember me to—"

"Let me see the guidebook," said his friend. Turning to the passage, he found, "L'eau du lac est bien poisonneuse" ("The water of this lake abounds in fish").

"Is that the meaning of it?"

"Certainly." The dying man looked up with a radiant countenance. "What would have become of you," said his friend, "if I had not met you?"

"I should have died of imperfect knowledge of the French language."

One Too Many For the Deers.

A well known dean of Norwich tells the following good story against himself:

Some few weeks ago he came to a stile in a field which was occupied by a farm lad, who was eating his bread and bacon lunch.

The boy made no attempt to allow his reverence to pass, so was duly lectured for his lack of manners.

"You seem, my lad, to be better fed than I ought."

"Very like," answered the lad, shewing off a piece of bacon, "for ye teaches Ol, but Ol feeds meself."—London Answers.

How He Got Exercise.

Lord Palmerston used a clever expedient for coercing himself into little regular daily exercise.

It was his custom when in government positions to have his breakfast placed upon a table several yards away from the desk at which he worked, so that he had to walk several paces for each dip of ink.

He attributed his maintenance of sturdy health and jaunty manner under the trying conditions of office routine to this simple practice, as also his habit of performing all work standing.

Ready Answer.

"Papa, what is the meaning of the word 'mandalava'?" asked Sammy Snuggs, who was doing his "home work."

"That's easy, Sammy," replied Mr. Snuggs. "The word explains it elf. A candy laborer is a workman in a candy factory."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

This old world at best is only an evil and life a sort of Phoenician bark, smitten, that, with varying blows, strikes us into form. The blow that hurries most may shape us best.

I never listen to calumnies, because if they are untrue I run the risk of being deceived, and if they are true, hating people not worth the about.—Montesquieu.