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 ("At the Sea's Shore.")
 LAHAINA'S LEADING
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 COOL, AIRY ROOMS,
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 Makes Living at this Hotel a Joy
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Russian Massacre Realistically Painted.
 VIENNA, May 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday visited the studio of Painter Hans Toepf and Von Kossock, just as they had finished a picture showing with an extraordinary power of pathos and realism the massacre of February 22d. As soon as they heard the news the painters went to St. Petersburg, where they secured the details at first hand. The picture is eight yards by four and one-half yards, and goes from here to London and then probably to America.
 The wide square in front of the winter palace is shown, bathed in wintry sunlight. The palace is on the right, with the admiralty in the background and the peace column towering above the bloody scene. The procession has just reached the square and a battalion of guards is in front of the palace. A light smoke hovers over the troops showing they have just fired a volley.
 Several victims have dropped, their blood coloring the snow and a sotnia of Cossacks are charging, their Colonel urging them on. Father Gopin is prominent in front of the people and an old man carrying a cross has fallen at his side. Another gray-beard has just dropped with a bullet-riddled picture of the Czar and lies on his back dying, shaking his fist at the soldiers.
 A terrified mother tries to protect her children, one of whom, a girl is wounded in the arm. A tall work man bares his chest and shouts to the soldiers to bayonet. On the first lines of people, thousands press forward, unaware of the danger. The bare trees of the gardens, where twenty-six children were shot to death, gives a finish to the dramatic scenes.
 The Emperor gazed silently for over five minutes at the picture, his features working with emotion. He questioned the artists minutely about the work.

ASTOUNDING ALL ST. PETERSBURG.
 ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—All St. Petersburg is talking of the astounding feats in fortune-telling attributed to Anastasia Philippoff, a gipsy girl mother from the province of Taurida in Southern Russia.
 Though Anastasia lives in the unfashionable district of Gaiernaya Haven, miles away from the east end of the city, scores of carriages arrive every day at her dwelling, bringing ladies of the court and rich women—and sometimes men—in smart society, who paying the substantial fee of ten roubles, drive away convinced that they are informed beforehand of all the important events of their future lives.
 The prophetess holds audiences in a small room entirely decorated in blue. Blue, she declares, is a "prophetic" color, and before telling the future to her clients she pins a bow of blue ribbon to her shoulders. She refuses to visit her patrons' houses, declaring that in every city in Russia there exists one room only, in which she can foretell events.
 The gypsy came into fame immediately after the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius. Two days before the tragic event Mme. Schukoff, the wife of a rich merchant, who had been to Anastasia the day before, received a letter from the prophetess, declaring in ungrammatical Russian that "all eyes will be turned on Moscow soon. I see blood."
 At first Mme. Schukoff kept this letter secret, fearing it would compromise the prophetess. But after a few days she showed it to a friend, with the result that Anastasia's fame spread all over the city and dozens of well-to-do persons flocked to her door.
 Anastasia now declares that before the loss of the Petropolvask she wrote to the Grand Duke Vladimir warning him that his son Cecil, who was on board, was in peril of his life.
 Her infant plays an important part in Anastasia's predictions. Dressed in bright blue, she plays on the floor, crying out when, as Anastasia put it, "a mistake is being made;" when the little girl keeps quiet Anastasia declares that she is satisfied with the predictions she has made. But a cry means that the client must come some other day.
 Anastasia is reputed to have made \$2,000 during the last couple months. When she has made five times that sum, she declares, she will go back to the Crimea and buy the tobacco plantation on which as a girl she worked.

Will Fight For Exclusion
 WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The American Federation of Labor, as represented here by its president, Mr. Samuel Gompers, is unalterably opposed to any step towards securing more Oriental laborers for Hawaii. He so expressed himself in an interview today. Mr. Gompers says he and his organization will fight any legislation to alter existing provisions of the Chinese exclusion act, for the benefit of Hawaii or of any other part of the world over which the United States has sovereignty. Furthermore, he says that his organization is prepared to ask Congress at the coming session to put the bars up against Japanese. The Secretary of the Federation, Mr. Frank M. Morrison, supplemented this statement with the information that the Federation is already conducting a campaign through its unions over the country to influence members of Congress to vote for a Japanese exclusion act.
 The two federation officials made these statements in connection with a conversation about the visit here some weeks ago of John McGuire of Honolulu. It seems that McGuire stopped over here, while he was en route from Honolulu to Philadelphia, where he is now residing. "They froze McGuire out at Honolulu," said Mr. Morrison, "and he has gone to Philadelphia to earn a living. He has a sister there, and his present address is 815 East Ontario street. He came here to talk with us about labor questions in Hawaii, and went over the history of the struggle there to secure Oriental labor. The sugar plantations are in control of everything on the islands. Some of the labor officials out there were disposed to side with the planters. They were honest about it, we suppose, for most labor men are honest in their convictions. But McGuire could not agree with them. We do not want more Orientals in those islands or anywhere else where white men have to work. We do not want their customs. They may be well enough in Japan."
 "McGuire told us that the shipment of Japanese laborers to the mainland was always accompanied by the importation of more Japanese from their own country. If 6000 Japs were taken to Oxnard county, California, for instance, 6000 more came pretty soon from Japan to take their places and to work under contract. In California they are displacing the Mexicans who are working very cheaply and are satisfied, each Mexican being content to work on wages that will enable him to keep a cow and have an adobe hut. McGuire also assured me that white men would work in the cane fields of Hawaii, if the sugar planters would pay them sufficient wages. He said the difficulty was that the planters would not pay living wages for white men, which, of course, would be less than what would be considered living wages here on the mainland, especially in California, where the Mexicans work for little money."

Reduction in Sugar Believed Temporary.
 NEW YORK, May 15.—M. G. Wansar & Co. say of sugar: "The reaction cannot last much longer. The influence of solid buying by those who must have sugar to supply the consuming trade will soon make itself felt and the course of prices from then on will be governed by actual supply and demand conditions. We believe those conditions will compel higher prices. The consumption on the Continent does not show an important falling off, but the Great Britain and United States figures are disappointing. That there has been a real decrease to the extent statistics indicate is a fact that at present cannot be determined. Invisible stocks of refined—that is, those sugars in the hands of the distributors—have been larger than was supposed; therefore, stocks in first hands, which are the visible supplies upon which statistics are based, have not gone out so rapidly. We believe the reduced meetings of our refiners so far this year are partly explained by the large shipments made during January. The sugars were not needed then, but they were cheap, and it paid the distributors to carry them. Later on when statistics may reasonably be judged with more accuracy, we will probably find that the higher cost has caused only a very slight curtailment of consumption in the United States."

The Kaiser's Favorite Hymn.
 DANKAEBET.
 Wir treten zum Beten vor Gott
 den Allmaechtigen,
 Gelobt sei Dein Name, o Herr, in
 der Welt!
 Dein Gnablenlicht strahlt im Kampfe,
 dem dunkelnaechtigen—
 Erhellet sind die Riffe, dass kein
 Schiff d'ran zerschellt.
 Vor Stuermen beschirzen uns
 heilige Schaaeren,
 Des Seemanns Sterne in him-
 mischer hoehe!
 Sie wussten das Steuer, den Kiel
 uns zu dewahren,
 Die Flagge auf dem Maste, dass
 kein Sturm sie verweh!
 Schon sahen wir nahen, die Ketten
 uns zu schmieden,
 Des Meeres Gebieter, er brach
 sie entzwei.
 Erreicht ist der Hafen, wir bringen
 hoiden Frieden,
 Nun prest den Allgewaltigen,
 er kaempft uns frei.

TRANSLATION.
 We pray before God, in our on-
 ward march pausing.
 Oh blest by Thy name in the
 width of the world!
 Thy light shines in battle, and
 o'er the crags, causing
 The ships to beware least on
 rocks they be hurled.
 Thou guidest Thine own by Thy
 sentries set o'er them—
 The stars in Thine heav'n's skape
 our course ever true,
 Thy winds Thou dost calm that
 our fleets ride before them,
 Thy storms fan our flag till it
 flutters anew.
 Who chains for us forge, Lord,
 we see them advancing;
 By Thy help we know them,
 and still hold the sea.
 Thy pions of Peace in Thy
 sunlight are glancing—
 Now praise the Almighty; He
 fighteth us free!

Norwegians Ready.
 CHRISTIANIA, June 10.—A remarkable calm, accompanied by stern determination, pervades Norway. Beyond the display of the new Norwegian flag from buildings in Christiania and portraits of the provisional governors in the shop windows, which attract small crowds, there are no visible signs here that Norway is in the throes of a revolution. Norwegian and Swedish merchants continue business uninterruptedly.
 A director of the National Bank informed the correspondent to day that large interstate deals involving thousands of pounds and providing for future payments are being signed daily as usual. The officials here express confidence that the Swedes finally will accept the situation.
 While determination is evident everywhere, intense anxiety is apparent and the members of the Cabinet are extremely busy in organizing the new government and providing for eventualities. The lack of demonstration is intended to alleviate the harshness of separation and to avoid a show of offense toward King Oscar of the Swedes, but every Norwegian apparently is ready to answer a call to arms, should the situation warrant it.

Was Cause of Franco-Russian War.
 BERLIN, June 8.—Prince Leopold von Hohenzollern, a cousin of Emperor William, who came to Berlin to attend the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and Duchess Cecilia, died suddenly to-night of apoplexy, aged 70 years.
 The Prince will be remembered in history as the candidate of the Spanish Cortes for the throne of Spain and as having been unwittingly the cause of the Franco-Russian war. He lived at Sigmarien, in the original principality of Hohenzollern. He was married to the Infanta Antonia of Portugal.

Gain Paramountcy on Continent.
 NEW YORK, June 10.—A special to the Sun from London says: The new situation in London received full as much attention as the opening of pourparlers by Russia and Japan. It is generally recognized that the Kaiser has acquired paramountcy on the Continent, which makes him also the dictator of Europe. All estimates of the fall of Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, agree that the consequences will be of vast importance not only to France, but to the entire world. France alone seems to fail to realize the significance of her virtual subordination to Germany. The damage to her prestige is far greater than in the Fashoda affair. There is little doubt that her rulers are convinced that the choice lay between war with Germany and the sacrifice of her greatest statesman. Rouvier will display toward the Kaiser a consideration, the absence of which for the past two years has been most galling to William's pride. He will probably accept Germany's demand for an international conference in regard to Morocco, and in that case Great Britain will also consent rather than risk a conflict. The Kaiser's complete supremacy will then be patent to all the world. There will probably be an attempt to placate him with the offer of a predominant interest in Southern Morocco with an Atlantic port. His chief object, of course, is to destroy the Anglo-French entente. He cannot succeed immediately, but he has plenty of patience when necessary.
 The conditions on board the Russian vessels are described by the officers on the China as such as to make the defeat seem quite natural. "The drinking done by Russian officers," said the American officer, "if the reports of those who have associated with them be true, is simply appalling. There are women of shady character on many of the warships, and the utter corruption and dissipation shown on all sides is beyond belief."

Czar Sends Thanks To Defeated Admiral.
 ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—Emperor Nicholas has cabled the following message to Admiral Rojestvensky:
 "From my heart I thank you and all the officers of the squadron who have honorably done their duty for your unselfish work for Russia and for me. By the will of the Almighty success was not destined to crown your endeavors, but your boundless bravery will always be a source of pride to the country.
 "I wish you a speedy recovery. May God console you all."
 "NICHOLAS."

The peculiar wording of the message is attracting attention. The restriction of the Emperor's thanks to those honorably doing their duty is fanning the ugly talk regarding the surrender of ships and the conduct of some of the crews. The messages of Admiral Enquist and Captain Chagin of the Russian cruiser Almaz, did not contain any intimation of misbehavior on the part of officers or crew.

New Engine For Pioneer Mill
 Honolulu, June 15.—By the displacement of cable cars with electric cars in San Francisco some powerful engines were displaced. Two of these which had cost \$155,000 were discovered when relegated to the scrapheap, almost as good as new, by Max Lorenz, consulting engineer for H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. They were bought for \$10,000 each, delivered on board ship. One of them is to drive the additional pump on Oahu plantation already mentioned, and the other will be harnessed to a pump of Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina.

Bars The Standard Oil.
 LONDON, June 9.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Simla, British India, says that the Government of Burma has refused to grant the Standard Oil Company a license to store refined petroleum at a site on the Rangoon river.

MAUI RACING ASSOCIATION
FOR JULY 4, 1905

Race 1.	Three-eighths Mile Dash.	Ponies 14 hands or under.	\$ 25.00
Race 2.	One-half Mile Dash.	(Japanese to ride) Maiden.	25.00
		(Post Entries)	
Race 3.	Trotting and Pacing to harness 2:15 class.		150.00
		(Cyclone to Cart—Hobbles Barred)	
Race 4.	One Mile Dash.	Free for all Running Race.	175.00
Race 5.	One-half Mile Dash.	Maui-bred. (maiden).	50.00
Race 6.	One Mile Dash.	Mule race.	40.00
Race 7.	Trotting and Pacing to harness best 3 in 5.	Horses	
		with a record of 2:17 or better to race in cart.	175.00
Race 8.	Three-quarters Mile Dash.	Japs to ride \$35 & \$10.	45.00
		(Post Entries)	
Race 9.	Three-quarters Mile Dash.	Free for all.	150.00
Race 10.	Trotting and Pacing best 2 in 3.	Green horses.	100.00
Race 11.	One Mile Dash.	Japanese to ride \$40. & \$15.	55.00
		(Post Entries)	
Race 12.	Trotting and Pacing.	Mile heats, Best two in three	
		To be driven by the members of either the Honolulu, Hilo or Maui Jockey Club.	
		DENNY HEALEY and CYCLONE Barred.	100.00
		(Post Entries)	
Race 13.	One-half Mile Dash.	Free for all Maui horses.	100.00
			\$ 1,240.00

Three to enter and two to start. Races to begin at 9:30. All Bids for privileges must be accompanied with a certified check or its equivalent. Entries close at 12 M. on Friday June 30th. 1905.
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
D. I. MEYER,
 Secretary.