

TWO GENTLEMEN OF HAWAII.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

CHAPTER I.

The great oceanic masterpiece, *Monowai*, swung slowly and gracefully from her dock at San Francisco, pointed her sharp prow westward, and headed for the romantic and now historic port of Honolulu. The day was a fine one in September, and most of the passengers stood on the deck watching the maneuvers of getting under way and, later, gazing at the receding shores of California.

On board the *Monowai*, my pretty sister, Winifred, and myself, Thomas Warrington, were bound for Honolulu, to make our home with our paternal uncle, whose name was the same as my own. Winifred, as I have said, was pretty. She was at this time eighteen years of age, tall and graceful, and her name fitted her well. She was winning. She possessed a charm of manner of which I heard many friends speak highly. I was very fond and very proud of my lovely sister. There was nothing remarkable about me. I was a few years older than Winifred, tall enough and strong enough to take care of myself among ordinary men, not so ugly in appearance as to attract attention—nor handsome enough to attract attention either.

Our father and mother were dead. Mother had been from us a good many years, and father had, a short time before our taking ship, succumbed to an attack of fever. He had been a successful merchant in New York, and had left us a fairly well provided for in the matter of fortune. Further, he had placed us under the care of his brother, to whose home we were now going.

We knew but little of Uncle Thomas Warrington. He had not been in America in a good many years. We knew, however, from what our father had frequently told us, that Uncle Tom was a bachelor, very rich, and lived on a large sugar plantation in the island of Oahu, upon which the town of Honolulu is situated.

Upon receiving news of my father's death, with the facts I have already given, Uncle Tom immediately wrote us a long and very affectionate letter, urging us to come at once to his home, and make it our own.

He portrayed vividly the beauties of the climate and the luxury of the life in Oahu, and under his urgent invitation it was not a difficult matter for us to decide to accept his invitation and obey our father's wish.

Therefore, we had hurriedly arranged our plans, packed what goods we wished to retain, sold the rest of the household belongings, and crossed the continent to San Francisco, to embark on our five days' ocean voyage.

We, like the others on board, were on deck, actively interested in everything that was going on. We stood near the rail. I smoked, Winifred talked, and chains rattled. Sailors shouted, passengers kissed friends good-by, and other friends waved adieus from the dock head.

There was no one to see us off, so we amused ourselves watching the sea-taking of others.

We had not been long on board when a tall, powerful figure among the passengers attracted my attention. "Jove!" I said to Winifred. "There's Arthur Gordon."

"And who is Arthur Gordon, Tom?" she asked.

"That tall fellow over there, leaning against the pipe, looking utterly disconsolate."

"But who is he?"

"A good old Harvard chum. Best fellow you ever knew. Now, I wonder what brings him on board the *Monowai*. I am going over to speak to him."

I crossed to where Gordon stood, and stepped him on the back before he knew who it was.

He turned, and with a smile greeted me.

"What! You here, Warrington? Whither bound?"

"We chook hands heartily, and I told him why we were there.

"And you? What are you driving at?" I asked.

"Not a blessed thing," replied Gordon. "Been in the worst kind of luck ever since we left Harvard. You know I tried medicine. Well, the money gave out and I had to give it up. Tried the road for a wholesale drug house, but they failed. Don't know whether I caused the failure or not, but at any rate it threw me out again. Then I holed around from one thing to another, managed to scrape a few hundred dollars together, but could settle on nothing that held out a future. Then I got a fever for a change of country in my head, and I read so much about Honolulu that I thought I would pull up stakes and tackle the old lava-bad sea if there was any chance to do business there."

So it seemed but natural that a friendship should spring up between the two.

The fourth day out the passenger began to show that nervous activity which is always to be seen on a ship about to make a port. There was the bustle and anxiety of the nervous woman who fears that something will happen to interfere with the proper discharge of her luggage. Then there was the man in a hurry, who walked the deck impatiently, as if he thought he could have driven the steamer at a greater speed if he had been asked to help. And the man whose luggage must be put off first was with us. But the most important of all the universal types was the man who had been there before. He was here, there, everywhere. He formed one of every group. He waylaid the lonely passenger and informed him that the appearance of the water indicated our approach to the islands.

"There!" exclaimed a man who had been there before, pointing ahead. "There is the gem of the earth!"

A heavy cloud could be seen in the distance, telling of the presence there of high mountains.

"Meroy!" ejaculated the nervous woman. "Are those mountains all volcanoes?"

"No, madam," blandly replied the man who had been there before, glad of an opportunity to once more instruct his audience. "The large volcanoes, of which you have doubtless read, are not on the island of Oahu, toward which we are speeding. Two are on the island of Hawaii, the largest of the kingdom. The largest crater of all, though now extinct, is Haleakala, on Maui. The mountains which you see now are volcanoes long ago, but are now covered with verdure, and hold, ready for the hunter's rifle, plenty of beasts."

"Goodness gracious!" again exclaimed the nervous woman. "Don't they swoop down on Honolulu and eat up the inhabitants?"

"No," replied the man who had been there before, apologetically. "They never swoop, and they eat mostly grass. They are wild cattle which have probably escaped years ago from the plantations."

"We are learning something," said Gordon, with a laugh. Winifred smiled.

"We shall know all about Honolulu," she said. "It is better than going into a place an utter stranger."

"There is Coooa Head," said the man who had been there before. "See that promontory to the south? That is it. Now, in two hours, at this speed, we ought to see Diamond Point, then Honolulu itself. Ah, what a place that is! The gem of the footstool!"

With strong glasses we could discern trees and rocks and hills. Here and there we could see white, shining houses on the plantations. The man who knew all about it said he could see moving Chinamen, Portuguese and others working in the fields. No one else could, but, then, we had not been there before. But we were getting nearer very rapidly.

"There's Diamond Point!" shouted he of the experience. "In three hours more we will be in Honolulu Bay."

"I would like to avail myself of your knowledge of Honolulu," said Gordon, to the man who had been there before. "I am a total stranger there, and would ask what hotel would serve me best—a hotel cheap but good."

"No, no!" I said hastily. "Gordon, you must come with us to the plantation and make it your home until you have some settled plan to follow."

"Now, Warrington," replied Gordon, "don't tempt me. It would do me. I thank you a thousand times for your kindness, but I cannot allow myself to accept. I have come to Honolulu expecting to plow my own way, and I must do it."

The man who knew it all gave me a withering glance, as though my interference was a direct usurpation of his rights. And he hastened to reply to Gordon, lest some other interloper rob him of the cherished opportunity.

"Hotel, sir?" he said. "There is but one hotel in Honolulu worthy of the name. Hotel? Why, the Nuuanu House is the only place in the whole island where a traveler can be treated half-way decently. Don't think of going to any other, I implore you, for your own good. At the Nuuanu the table is good, the beds clean, the service is excellent, the prices cheap. There you have all the essentials of a first-class home. Try the Nuuanu above all others."

"I have heard of the Royal as being—"

"The Royal," he said, interrupting Gordon, "my dear sir, was a good home once, but it is played out. I tell you in candor, my friend, that you will find comfort in no hotel in Honolulu except the Nuuanu. Moreover, I am going there myself, and if you will allow me to be of service to you, I will take charge of your luggage and see that you are comfortably put up."

"I thank you," replied Gordon. "but I could not trouble you to that extent."

"Trouble! Who said trouble? Not I, sir! Now, I assure you the Nuuanu is the place to go. I am going there."

You—I assume—are going there also. I have luggage; you have luggage. Yours goes up with mine. Where's the trouble?"

"Well," said Gordon, slowly; "it will certainly be a service to me! I thank you. Here is my card."

"Ah, thank! Gordon—good name. Here's mine! Not so pretty, but substantial, eh?"

He gave Gordon a card, which he read, then, with a smile, handed it to me. It said:

JOLLOEY BRACAMP,
PROPRIETOR NUUANU HOUSE,
HONOLULU.

Mr. Bracamp rushed away to attend to Gordon's luggage.

"No wonder he was loud in praising his own hotel," said Winifred, with a laugh. "I hope you will find it as fine as it is pictured, Mr. Gordon."

"I hope so, too," said Gordon; "but there is a lurking doubt in my mind. Still, I can do no less than try it."

"Get ready to go ashore," came the order, and we went to our state-rooms to get our traps in shape for landing.

CHAPTER II.

Winifred and I were met at the wharf in Honolulu by Uncle Thomas Warrington, whose gray head bobbed and whose kindly eyes became suffused with tears when he greeted us. I think it was Winifred's mourning dress that touched him most, reviving in his mind memories of my departed father. He wrung my hand and called me "My boy!" Then he smothered Winifred with kisses and folded her in his arms and patted her cheeks until she wept softly in sympathy.

But we spent little time on the dock. Uncle Tom gave some orders to his man, who accompanied him, and our luggage was carried out to a wagon, which started off before we were fairly over our greetings. Then he led us to a carriage, a low, comfortable rock-away, and, taking the reins himself, drove away. I sat with Uncle Tom on the front seat, and Winifred sat in state behind. Uncle Tom's horses were not of the fiery, prancing kind. They were more like himself, substantial, well-fed and capable of doing a tremendous amount of work.

Around the dock the place did not look unlike other Southern ports. There was the same dirt, the same number of odors and the same crowd of idlers lying about on the walls or piles of freight. There were Chinese, Portuguese and a sprinkling of Mexicans. Among them there was also a number of good-natured-looking people of a dull copper color, who were, as Uncle Tom informed us, types of the natives of the islands.

When we had passed the blocks of low buildings of the business quarter, we turned into a broad, level street lined by a few modern and comfortable buildings.

"This is King street, children," said Uncle Thomas. "It is not the finest street in Honolulu, but it is in some respects the most important. The palace is on this street."

Of course, Winifred and I were alive with interest and were noting everything and everybody that we passed. One fact that surprised me was the domestic and homelike appearance of the place. My idea of the Hawaiian Islands, taken from books written by people who knew very little about their subject, was a confused mass of missionaries, heathens, lazy and dirty natives, overpowering heat and several other things jumbled together, all more or less undesirable. What I actually found was a business town, upon the streets of which walked Americans and Englishmen as well dressed as myself and seemingly energetic and prosperous. Stores of all kinds, of inviting cleanliness; dry goods, groceries and staple manufactures temptingly exhibited in windows and showcases; carriages of the rich equal in appointments to any in New York.

As we rolled along, we passed other vehicles, and the occupants of which Uncle Thomas bowed or spoke pleasantly. And I, treated with a sense of gladness that I had never before experienced, was treated with a show of great respect by all.

"That was an Englishman, an English sugar-planter," said my uncle, as a tall, finely appearing man passed us, mounted on a large bay horse. "Williams never rides in a carriage. He is perpetually on horseback. He is a good neighbor."

Next a heavy carriage came rambling along, with a portly man sitting stolidly upon the seat in great dignity. He bowed slightly to my uncle, who acknowledged the salute in kind.

"My uncle!" said Winifred, laughing. "That man must be a prince or, at least, a duke. Just see how dignified he is."

"No, Winifred," replied Uncle Tom, smiling. "We have no dukes and princesses here. Our royal family is small. A queen and princess are all we can boast of, and they are quite enough in their line. That gentleman is secretary of state to the queen. He practically controls, so far as the real business interests of the kingdom are concerned, all the islands. But it is rather a selfish rule we are under. Still, we must not complain. We have many blessings for which we are thankful."

Again a heavy carriage met us. A huge affair, upon which appeared the royal arms of England.

"The British minister," said my uncle.

The Englishman bowed and waved his hand at our carriage, and Uncle Tom lifted his hat. The British minister was much older than my uncle.

"We are seeing all the celebrities at once," I said.

(To be continued.)

LAW NOT BINDING.

Statement That Validity of Revenue Law Will Be Tested.

WILMINGTON ATTORNEYS AT WORK

The Revenue Law Said to Have Been Enacted Contrary to the Provisions of the Constitution.

A dispatch from Wilmington in the Raleigh News and Observer says: "It is learned upon what is considered good authority that able counsel in Wilmington has been employed to resist the enforcement of the present revenue law on the ground that its manner of passage by the last General Assembly was in conflict with section 14, Article 1 of the Constitution. It is claimed by counsel employed that reliable information is in hand that when the bill came up for second reading in the Senate it was weighted down with thirty-six amendments and after it went back to the House many of the amendments were concurred in and others rejected; that even when the bill came back to the Senate as amended it was only read one time and passed one reading and was afterwards ratified. If this information is correct, leading lawyers say the whole revenue act is invalid as the Supreme Court of North Carolina has several times decided that unless a bill of this character passed three readings on separate days and the yeas recorded in the second reading, the bill is void. If this opinion is correct the revenue will be derived under the act of 1890."

Normal College Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the State Normal and Industrial College will embrace May 18th-22nd. An interesting program has been arranged and large crowds are expected to attend all the exercises. President McIver has announced the following program: Saturday evening, May 18.—Reunion of former students and alumnae banquet.

Sunday, May 19, 11 a. m.—Annual sermon by Rev. Howard E. Rondthaler, of Winston-Salem.

Tuesday evening, May 21.—Essays by representatives of the graduating class. Presentation of copies of the State and Federal constitutions by His Excellency, Governor Aycock.

Wednesday, May 22, 11 a. m.—Commencement address by Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Davidson College. The exercises will close Wednesday evening with a concert and an entertainment.

Tar Head Notes.

Eighty weavers employed in the Southern Cotton Mills, at Bessemer, struck on Tuesday owing to some disagreement with their employers.

The mayoralty elections throughout the State passed off quietly. A number of towns voted bonds for graded schools and improvements.

The legislature journals are being examined to determine the exact status of the revenue act. These journals are not printed.

M. C. Winston, one of the owners of the cotton oil mills at Selma, says there is no truth in the statement, current here yesterday, that the oil mills there had been bought by a trust. He says they have not been sold, and adds that none of the private mills have been sold.

The new concentrating mill at the Union Copper Mine, near Gold Hill, was started to work Monday and will soon be running at its full capacity of 150 tons daily. The mine will now have its first opportunity to show its merit as a producer in quantities. Thousands of tons of ore have accumulated on the dump; enough to keep the concentrator busy for months. Work on a smelter is in progress.

Newly Bank Clearings.

New York, Special.—The New York bank clearings broke all previous records. There were checks passed through the clearing house for \$562,215,194. The balances to-day were unusually large amounting to \$21,076,723, compared with the high record of \$24,170,338 March 5, this year.

\$1,500,000 Raised.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—The board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, met here, Bishop Galway presiding. Dr. J. D. Hammond, recording secretary, reported that the \$1,500,000 ordered by the General Conference as a thank offering for the twentieth century had been raised. Bishop Duncan delivered an address on mission schools. The work of classifying colleges was completed.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The United States is the greatest of coffee-drinking nations, the per capita consumption in 1900 having been 9.81 pounds.

Missouri will take the space given up by Maryland at the Buffalo Exposition.

Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 for a library has been accepted by Charlotte, N. C.

A new wage scale is being considered by the Textile Workers' International Association at Cleveland, O.

Secret sessions are held daily by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in convention at Milwaukee, Wis.

CROP CONDITIONS.

The Past Week Warm and Favorable For Cultivation and Growth.

Very decided improvements in crop conditions occurred during the past week. Clear skies and warm, dry weather gave an impetus to farm work of all kinds, and rapidly advanced the growth of vegetation which now appears green and vigorous. The change to summer-like conditions was very rapid; middle temperatures during the entire week have been quite high, reaching a maximum of 94 degrees on May 3rd, and although the nights have continued comparatively cool, especially in the more elevated western region, the mean temperature was 6 degrees above the daily normal. Every day was bright and sunny. There was no rainfall anywhere during the week except a very small amount (0.03 inch) at Weldon and traces at a few other points. The only disadvantageous feature was that the soil dried out so rapidly and formed a hard crust which prevented seeds sown before the last rains from coming up well; in the central-east portions especially the ground has become hard and difficult to plow. Warm showers are much needed to soften the soil and would greatly benefit vegetation; in fact in many counties rain is beginning to be badly needed.

Farm work was pushed rapidly during every day of the week. Planting corn is approaching completion except in the extreme west; early planted came up so poorly that a large amount of replanting was necessary; in general the stand of corn is poor but the young plants have improved in color. Planting cotton is now progressing actively, and is nearly finished in most eastern and many southern counties. Almost all the land first seeded to cotton had to be replowed and planted over. Cotton is coming up slowly, and needs warm showers to promote germination and growth. Some peanuts have been planted. Ground for tobacco is being prepared, and transplanting will begin in the east as soon as showers occur; tobacco plants have grown rapidly but are about ten days late. Wheat, oats and rye are beginning to head; the prospect for these crops is very promising; spring oats is not doing so well and needs more rain. Gardens have nearly all been planted, and much improvement is noted; vegetables have become more abundant. Truck crops are now growing nicely, and shipments of most of the early vegetables are increasing. Late planted Irish potatoes are doing well; the stand of early potatoes is poor. Large shipments of strawberries are being made, but the crop is late and short. Almost all correspondents state that the prospect for fruit is still very good; apples are blooming in the extreme west; peaches will be quite abundant. Pastures are making slow progress on account of the prevailing dryness.

Americans Leave Peking.

Peking, By Cable.—The United States cavalry and artillery left Peking Sunday morning to march to Tou Ku. Imposing farewell ceremonies attended their departure. Sir Alfred Gaselee and the other British generals, with their staffs, were present and the British commander sent a detachment of Baluchis, who escorted the Americans outside the city wall. General Chaffee publicly thanked the cavalry and artillery for their services in the international relief expedition, and for their behavior since, which has been, he said, a credit to themselves and their nation.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Nationalists at Santiago, Cuba, protested because Governor-General Wood stationed American officers in the registration booths.

A fire at Jacksonville, Fla., caused an estimated loss of \$15,000,000 of property and rendered 10,000 people homeless. Six lives are reported lost.

A fire in Armour's beef house in the Chicago stockyards endangered 1,600 head of cattle, but they were gotten out.

President McKinley spent yesterday in Texas, being welcomed by immense crowds at Houston and Austin.

Textile Workers.

Holyoke, Mass., Special.—The International Union of Textile Workers met here in annual convention Monday. At the forenoon session there were about 60 delegates present, representing the textile centers of the North and from North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and other Southern States. Several of the delegates from the South are women. The afternoon session was principally devoted to organization and the detail business began Tuesday when the number of delegates in attendance was 1,200.

Philippine Affairs.

Manila, By Cable.—The Island of Samar, one of the Visayas group, has been transferred from the department commanded by General Wade, to that commanded by General Hughes. General Hughes has been ordered personally to Samar, and if he is unsuccessful in negotiating the surrender of the insurgent general, Lukban the force of American troops in Samar will be largely increased and a vigorous offensive campaign will be inaugurated.

CUBAN DELEGATES' REPORT

Urged the Constitutional Convention to Adopt the Platt Amendment.

OUR POLICY OF INTERVENTION

The Report Stated That the United States Would Not Intervene Unless Cuba Were Attacked By a Foreign Power—President's Plan For Fixing Commercial Relations—Report Made Good Impression.

Havana, Cuba.—The Special Commission of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, which visited Washington, presented to the convention an extensive report of its conferences with President McKinley and Secretary Root, and a glowing account of the banquets and receptions tendered to it. Senator Gilberg objected to incorporating an account of the social programme in the report, but the commission insisted upon this point.

In reference to the third clause of the Platt amendment, the report stated that the United States would not intervene unless Cuba were attacked by a foreign power, or unless there existed in Cuba a condition of affairs similar to that which existed under Spain at the time of American intervention.

Regarding coaling stations, the report set forth that the places so desired by the United States were Cape Maisel and San Antonio and another point commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico; that these would be definitely determined upon when drawing up the treaty, and that the object of these stations would be the maintenance of the independence of Cuba as well as the protection of the United States.

The report also said that the United States would in no way interfere in the local government, and that President McKinley had promised to appoint a commission to meet a Cuban commission to discuss the economic question and to draw up a commercial treaty as soon as the republic was established. Mr. McKinley advised the Cubans in the meantime to study the situation in this respect. The report announced that Secretary Root said there was nothing in the Platt amendment to prevent Cuba having diplomatic representatives in foreign countries.

The report has evidently made a good impression, and only a few radicals will continue to oppose the acceptance of the Platt amendment.

Senator Villendra, in an open letter declaring his intention to accept the amendment, says he had thought that, if the convention rejected the amendment, Washington might change its policy, as he then believed the amendment was the work of a party.

"I now believe," says Senator Villendra, "that the amendment is the work of the Nation. There is no use in objecting to the inevitable. It is either annexation or a republic with the amendment, and I prefer the latter. The United States government, by insisting upon this amendment, shows that the Americans have changed from their policy before the war, and that they no longer rely upon the Monroe doctrine to protect the interests of American republics."

CLEVELAND BANK CLOSED.

Directors Suspend Payment Owing to the Absence of the Treasurer.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The doors of the Cuyahoga Savings and Banking Company were not opened for business a few days ago. The following notice was posted on the window:

"On account of the continued absence of R. N. Pollock, the treasurer, the directors have concluded to suspend payment until such time as they can make an examination of their affairs. It is confidently expected that every depositor will be paid in full."

Hundreds of depositors, mostly working people, gathered around the bank soon after the notice was displayed, clamoring for their money.

The last statement published by the bank indicated that the individual deposits amounted to \$299,170; loans on real estate, discounts, etc., \$300,803.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

Republicans Gain a Victory Under the New Ballot Law.

Baltimore, Md.—The Republicans won the election for members of the City Council, electing eighteen out of twenty-four members of the First Branch. The Second Branch will consist of five Democrats and four Republicans. Only four members of the Second Branch were elected, all Republicans. Both branches of the last Council were Democratic. Only sixty-five per cent. of the total vote was cast. It was the first election under the new ballot law, designed to cut down the illiterate vote.

Speculation Swells the Death Rate.

Nervous strain induced by speculation is beginning to tell upon the death rate of Chicago, according to the health department officials. There was an increase of thirty per cent. in the past week in deaths of men over fifty years of age. The increase was in heart failure and nervous prostration.

Bodies Found at Jacksonville, Fla.

The work of rebuilding Jacksonville, Fla., is to be pushed rapidly, and the city is expected soon to rise from the ashes. The recovery of bodies from the St. John's River, into which persons were driven by the flames, was

17,100 Killed or Crippled.

The British War Office officially gives out the total number of deaths in the South African war as 714 officers and 14,284 men. Four officers and 814 men have been invalided home and subsequently died. The number of non-commissioned officers and men who have left the service unfit for duty is 2,693.

For the Open Door in China.

The Powers are said to be considering the opening up of the entire Chinese empire to international trade.