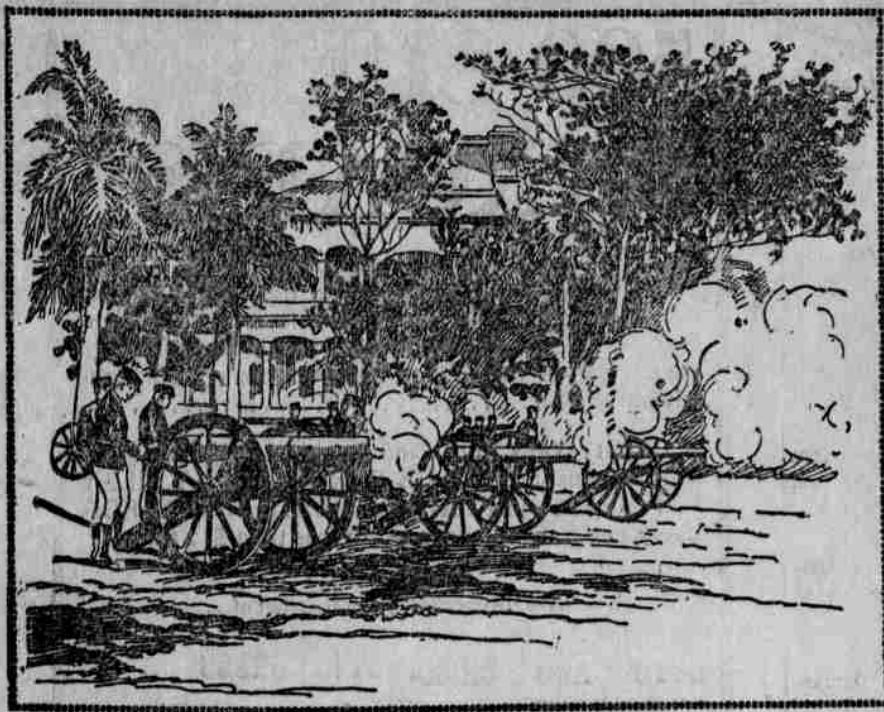


**FIRING THE ANNEXATION SALUTE AT HONOLULU.**



**OUR NEW POSSESSION.**

**Facts About the Hawaiian Islands, Over Which Our Flag Now Floats.**

Hawaii is of small area, being less than that of a single Congressional district. But nineteen nations keep representatives at Honolulu to watch their interests in the islands. The only reason for this is that the islands hold the key of the Pacific Ocean, the largest body of water on the globe, and control the defenses of the western coast of the United States.

For several years the people of Hawaii have been living under the influence of American civilization, speaking and studying our language, recognizing the stars and stripes as familiarly as their own flag, copying the laws of the



A GLIMPSE OF HAWAII.

United States and calling to the assistance of their rulers men of American birth or ancestry. Even among their holidays there are those of the Fourth of July, Memorial Day and Washington's birthday. The group has been under the virtual protectorate of the United States for two generations. The influences which have developed its commerce and made it a civilized region have all emanated from this country.

The essential public interest attaching to Hawaii grows out of its central position in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu is in the track of all steamers sailing to Australasia from San Francisco or Puget Sound. Even

thirty large steamers per month, together with that of the collers supplying them. This will be a formidable increase of business and must materially affect the commercial, and with them the political, relations of Hawaii.

The favorable position of Honolulu will be materially enhanced by the absolute necessity of using those islands as the intersecting point for telegraphic cables across the Pacific. It is obvious that all cables between Australia and the North American Pacific coast must make Honolulu their first station.

Eight of the islands in the group are inhabited occupying a line of about 350 miles, beginning at Hawaii and running west northwest to Kauai and Niihau. They receive a cool ocean current from the northeast, with trade winds from east northeast, that temper the climate with a cool breeze but lightly charged with moisture. The population is composed of pure Hawaiian, mixed, foreigners of Hawaiian birth, Americans, British, Germans, Scandinavians, French, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and others.

The total commerce between Hawaii and the United States in 1891 amounted to \$19,002,806. Of this sum the imports into the United States were valued at \$13,895,597, while the exports to Hawaii amounted to only \$5,107,212.

The census of 1890 shows that the exports of Hawaii "are now and have been for some years past larger in proportion of its population than those of any other country in the world. Australia standing next on the list. In the last ten years we have, with an average population of not more than 8,000, exported produce worth, in round numbers, \$90,000,000, or an average of nearly \$125 per annum for every man, woman and child in the country."—Detroit Free Press.

**Theater-Going in Japan.**

It will interest many to hear that the Japanese laws now prohibit a theatrical performance lasting more than

**A FATAL SPOT.**

**Place Where Mary Queen of Scots Lost Her Crown.**

Three hundred and fifty years ago on the 13th of May Mary Queen of Scots stood on a grassy knoll near the village of Cathcart watching with feverish interest the movements of three bodies of troops about a mile off in the fields round Langside. Eleven days before she escaped from the castle of Lochleven and now the day had dawned which was to decide whether she would ever rule Scotland again. What the fates had decreed is written at large in the pages of history and that story throws a glamour of pathetic romance round the spot on which Mary learned her doom. For many years "Court Knowe,"



MARY LOST HER CROWN HERE.

as the knoll is called, was marked by a throne tree and when that decayed Gen. Sir George Cathcart, who fell at Inkerman, replaced it with a rough field-stone, on which he carved with his own hands a crown, the queen's initials and the date of the battle. Later still, the General's nephew, Earl Cathcart, built this memorial, which is of red granite and repeats the inscription of its predecessor. It may be that Mary's life was a failure, but she has her recompense now. Her story still greatly stirs the hearts of men and draws the sympathetic pilgrim to such shrines as this; Elizabeth, successful in life, is regarded afar off with emotionless respect.

**SALVATION ARMY RECRUITS.**

**South African Notables Converted by Lassies in Poke Bonnets.**

The Salvation Army has recruits in South Africa. The chief Kafmar, whose tribe was a terror to travelers and explorers, has been converted by the sweet-voiced lassies in the poke bon-



THE CHIEF OF THE TRIBE. THE WIFE OF THE CHIEF.

nets. His wife is a convert also. The whole tribe has become civilized and plain tea parties instead of the "hot pots" constitute their entertainments. This is considered a notable victory for the army.

**Monster Sunfish.**

A sunfish weighing 488 pounds was recently captured off the south side of Nantucket by a party of fishermen and brought into town, where it was placed on exhibition.

**Museum Diversions.**

"What alls the glass-eater?" "He got a bit of bone in the turkey hash."

"It is a pretty name," the impressionable traveler murmured. "But, tell me, why do they call you Manita?" There was an arch smile on the savage maiden's face. "Evidently," she said, as she signaled to her brothers, who were concealed in the brush with clubs, "you did not know our favorite food."—Harem Life.

**MUSIC IN WAR.**

**Various Purposes for Which Harmonic Sounds Are Used Militarily.**

To the present day, in all the armies of the world, musical war signals are considered not only useful, but absolutely indispensable. The infantry drill regulations of the United States army give the music and significance of more than sixty trumpet signals—calls of warning, of assembly, of alarm, of service, with such names as "guard mounting," "drill," "stable," "to arms," "fire," "retreat," "church," "fatigue," "attention," "forward," "halt," "quick time," "double time," "charge," "lie down," "rise," etc., besides a dozen or more drum-and-bass signals, all of which must be known to the soldiers, to whom they are a definite language, in the senses of Wagnerian leitmotif. Every one is familiar with such expressions as "drumming up recruits," "drumming out deserters," and so on.

Besides its importance for signalling purposes, there are no fewer than five other uses for music in the army. A few words about each of these must suffice. Zoeller, the African traveler, says that "among all savage and half-civilized races, song and dance are considered as indispensable aids to military training, as drilling and drumming in our armies." The marvelous precision with which these primitive races execute their war songs and dances has been commented upon by many admiring explorers; and as the value of perfect drill and co-operation is well understood, music, which supplies the regularity of rhythm, is seen to be of paramount importance. When our armies parade they always do so to the measured beat of military band or drum and fife.

Another very curious use of music in war is suggested by the word "panic." The historian Rowbotham says that "all panic is derivable from trumpet-like sound, if we may trust the derivation of the word, which refers the first panic to the time when the great god Pan put to flight an army by a sudden shout." Many savages use wild songs and shouts, or drums and horns, to inspire terror and to create panic in the enemy's ranks. So horrible is the sound of this music, both in itself and by its bloody associations, that it is said the Spanish settlers in some parts of South America to this day cannot hear the awful trumpets of the Indians without being frightened. It is interesting to note that Homer represents the Trojans as going to battle with howling war cries, while the Greeks were silent, and that Thucydides makes Brasidas say, "They are cowards who think they can frighten us by their loud shouting;" thus indicating that the more-civilized Greeks did not resort to this method of creating panic. It is believed that one cause of the defeat of the Chinese in their last war was that they at first relied too much on the effect of their war-songs to frighten away the Japanese.

A military writer says that the drum in the army is used "especially for inspiring the soldiers under the fatigue of march or in battle." This function of military music reminds one of the primitive custom of singing in order to facilitate work. It is recognized by the greatest authorities. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, for instance, wrote not long ago, in the preface to the "Soldier's Song Book" that—

"Troops that sing as they march will not only reach their destination more quickly and in better fighting condition than those who march in silence, but, inspired by the music and words of national songs, will feel that self-confidence which is the mother of victory."

The German army includes more than 10,000 military musicians, able-bodied men who might as well be soldiers. We may feel sure that the great and shrewd commanders of the German army would not employ in times of war such an enormous number of musicians unless they believed that in this way these players could do more good than an equal number of fighting men. In other words, the Generals fully appreciate and endorse the utility of music. Even in times of peace there is a use for these musicians; for they make excellent bands, which, at their daily parades and weekly concerts, not only edify the military men, but entertain the populace, who thus get some return for the taxes they have to pay to support the army.

Summing up the evolution of war music, we see that its original function of inspiring terror and creating a panic was gradually abandoned; while its usefulness as an aid in drilling, in tactics, in signaling, in arousing courage and patriotic enthusiasm, in sustaining flagging energies, and in providing entertainment in times of war and peace, is now more fully acknowledged than ever.—Forum.

**Farmer's Independence.**

Why do men prefer the privations and battling and poverty of a city, when on a farm there is much of plenty, peace and wealth? "It's easier," says the carter, "to load a cart than to grub a clearing." And so it is, but the brushland once made clear stays cleared, while carts that are laden empty as fast as laden. The work with the cart waxes harder with the age of the carter. The cultivation of the land grows easier year by year. Which is the more profitable?—Rural World.

**Reverse Action.**

The Elder Matron—You shouldn't mind the baby crying a little. It strengthens his lungs. The Younger Matron—Oh, no doubt; but it weakens his father's religion so.—Indianapolis Journal.

A girl is very much taken with bloomers when she is photographed in them.

Economy sometimes leads to wealth, but usually the more economy the more cost.

**HIS LIFE'S THE PRICE OF NEWS.**



WHEN you read the news of victory Of battles fought and won, How the army of invasion Made the hated Spanish run; Did you ever pause a moment, While the duns receive their dues, And sort of take a tumble To the boys who wrote the news?

But while your mirth holds carnival That every man is shot. In the rear you'll never find him Where clash of arms sounds faint. He'll not let lips of others His own word pictures paint. He's in the thick of battle, He's where the strife runs red, He's grinding out his story In that flying sheet of lead.

Perhaps you think it easy Amid the cannon's roar To rattle off good copy While your paper cries for more. Let me tell you, gentle reader, War reporting is no joke, For your soul may quickly mingle With the raking battle's smoke.

He loves to write of others In whose valor he delights; He oftentimes makes them famous "Twixt darkness and daylight. He longs to spread in detail On the flaming scroll of fame The way that they won glory, But he never tells his name. He dies to serve his paper, His life's the price of news. There's no one to sing his praises, And few can fill his shoes.

**TAXES IN PHILIPPINES.**

**Spain Had Worked Out a System of Absolute Robbery.**

The revolt of the natives of the Philippines is the result of Spain's worse than prehistoric methods of colonial government. Misrule on a gigantic and inconceivable scale flourished in this island empire—The Pearl of the Orient.

The actual number of these islands is as yet unknown, for the Spaniard makes an unprogressive pioneer, but there are estimated to be about 1400 of them, great and small, nestling away just north of the equator. The total area is in the neighborhood of 140,000 square miles. The population can only be guessed at; perhaps 10,000,000 of souls is a fair figure at which to place it.

The native population is of the Malay family, and from all accounts a simple, easy-going people when left to themselves, but capable of both perseverance and courage of a high and commendable order when keyed up to the fighting pitch. There is often a large admixture of foreign blood in the veins of these islanders. It may be either Spanish or Chinese, and this mixed race, "Mettizos," as they are called, forms one of the most influential classes in the Philippines.

The Philippine islander has been probably the most persistently taxed creature the sun shines on in the world to-day, for the Spaniard's whole theory of taxation is nothing more or less than

pay the inevitable license fee. Should he fall in this he was sold out of house and home, sent to prison, or what not, according to the pleasure and whim of his Spanish master.

He had to pay a tax if he owned a beast of burden of any sort—for this was Spain's helpful method of encouraging him to thrift. Every article of furniture he used was taxed. If he was a townsman or villager and wanted to keep a shop he was taxed for the privilege; not content with this, the very scales and measures he used in the carrying on of his business were subject to an additional tax. He paid a tax when he married, and taxation kept its crippling grip upon him up to the hour of his death, and then the very grave he filled was made to render tribute to his oppressors. It could not be dug until a tax of \$1.50 had been paid either by his family or friends. As a sample of rapacity—the Spaniard's rule is probably without a parallel. The revenue thus collected found its way to the northern country, where it forms an important item in the budget required for the maintenance of the army and navy.

**Silent Nuns.**

There are several communities of silent monks, as, for instance, the Trappists, but these are not at all surprising in comparison with a community of silent women, such as are to be found in the convent near Biarritz. These silent nuns, or silent sisters, never speak except to their mother superior, and



PUNISHING A DELINQUENT TAXPAYER.

an ingenious system of spoliation. He wants the natives' last copper, and generally speaking he gets it. One must take into account in considering this question of taxation that the laborer or small farmer in the Philippines earns on an average of from five to perhaps 15 cents a day, and work is no more steady there than elsewhere, yet he yielded up by way of poll tax the neat little sum of \$18 a year, while his wife paid a tax of \$14. This tax was collected, too. Any attempt at evasion was promptly and sternly dealt with; if the culprit was a man the thumbscrews were used, and if a woman she was stripped and publicly beaten.

But this poll tax was merely the start. If the native was a small farmer, he must secure a license before he could pick and market the coconuts from his own trees. If he wished to butcher a cow or bullock or shear his sheep, or cut down a tree, he must first

then only upon necessary business. When they are at meals a book is read, and every Friday they eat their dinners kneeling. If one of the sisters lose her father or mother, she is not told of the loss. The mother superior simply assembles the community and says, "The father or mother of one of you is dead." In this way the silent women cease to have individual interest in anything, or anything to talk about. Seven hours is spent in prayer, and the rest of the day in cultivating gardens and doing different kinds of laborious work. They wear white flannel clothes with a cross of black on their backs when at work on week days. On Sundays and festivals they wear black.—Tid-Bits.

**Useless Worry.**

"I'm afraid Wixey thinks a little hard of me." "You're foolish. There's a man that can't think hard on any subject."

more precisely is Honolulu in the direct route of one part of that enormous traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports which awaits the cutting of the Nicaragua ship canal to flow in a steady tide through the Isthmus. All the trade with China and Japan from American ports on the Atlantic must take the Nicaragua route. It is this large movement of ocean commerce impending in the immediate future which lends the most serious importance to the political relations of the Hawaiian Islands. Every ship from the Atlantic crossing the Pacific to Asia will naturally sight the Hawaiian Islands, and every steamer will be likely to replenish her coal bunkers at Honolulu. This fact will render the political condition and international relations of Hawaii of importance.

Honolulu is a convenient port of call for steamers on the route between California and China. This tendency will increase with the coming growth of Honolulu as a general calling and coaling station. It is also a natural port of call and supply for ships to China from Callao and Valparaiso. Honolulu is thus the great crossroads of the Pacific commerce.

More than this, Honolulu is the only crossroads of the north Pacific. This port is wholly alone in its commanding position. It has absolutely no competitor. From the Marquesas to the Aleutians Hawaii is the only land in that tremendous ocean expanse west of America where a ship can call within a space of 4,500 miles from San Francisco, and 8,200 miles from Nicaragua. By the geographical necessity of the case everything centers at Honolulu not merely as the most convenient port of call, but as the only one.

Honolulu will have to provide for the accommodation of from twenty to

eight hours. The plays in the first-class theaters begin at 10 or 11, and are not ended until after sunset. There are intervals, of course, for refreshment, and a recent innovation is a theater-yard for exercise, lined with eating booths and fancy stalls. Boxes are secured three or four days beforehand from a neighboring tea house, where arrangements are made for attendance and refreshments during the day. Full dress is never worn.

The following articles, unless otherwise ordered, are brought to each patron: A program, a cushion, a tobacco fire box, a pot of tea, cakes, fruit and sushi, a sort of rice dumpling flavored with vinegar and topped with a piece of fish. Valuables may be left at the tea house, and the inclusive charge (excepting the waiter's tip) is not more than 1.80 yen a head. The gallery is the most aristocratic place, but the space unreserved, occupied by the Japanese "gods," is quaintly called "the deaf gallery."—Westminster Gazette.

**Measurements in the Klondike.** Citizen—By the way, I have been told that the Klondike gold is not worth so much to the ounce as some other brands.

Returned Klondiker—I couldn't say as to that. We never measured by less than a ton. I haven't any idea as to ounce values.—Odds and Ends.

**Easy Way of Balancing the Books.** "Bridget, you've broken as much china this morning as your wages amount to. Now, how can we prevent this occurring again?" "O! don't know, mum, unless yez raises me wages."—Pearson's Weekly.

Wedlock holds a man pretty close when his wife doesn't allow him to carry a latchkey.