

CHINESE AT HAWAII'S DOORS.

ADVANCE OF NEGRO.

In Rapidly Invading the Ranks of the Professional Callings.

Doctors, Lawyers, and Ministers Being Carefully Trained in Schools Throughout the Country. Women on Training as Nurses.

The field secretary in the south of the American Missionary Association, Rev. George W. Moore, of Nashville, has made a protracted and detailed investigation concerning the negro in professional life. He reports that in 1895-96 there were 1,319 students in professional courses in colored schools, and of these 126 were women.

There were 703 students and 76 graduates of theology, 124 students and 24 graduates in law, 286 students and 30 graduates in medicine, and six graduates in pharmacy, and 126 students and 40 graduates in nurse training. There were 25 schools of theology, five schools of law and six schools of medicine. In addition to these schools which have been established for the negro in professional life, the doors of the leading colleges and universities of the north, east and west are open to him.

Since 1890 there have been 196 graduates who received diplomas from reputable medical colleges, making a total of 805. This list does not include the large number of negro men who have graduated from northern institutions.

There are 12 schools for training colored women as nurses; 200 nurses have been trained and are in training.

Provident hospital, of Chicago, is the pioneer school in this work.

The Freedmen's hospital of Washington, D. C., is the largest hospital in the country open to colored people. The medical department of Howard University is located at this hospital. It has graduated 253 colored doctors. There are 30 colored practicing physicians in the District of Columbia.

Meharry medical college, of Nashville, Tenn., has graduated 340 men in medicine, 35 in dentistry and 43 in pharmacy. The enrollment for the present session is 161 in the department of medicine, 21 in dentistry and 15 in pharmacy. Shaw university, at Raleigh, N. C., also has a well equipped medical school. Able corps of colored physicians are associated with white physicians as professors in five of the six medical colleges established in the south for colored men.

There are colored medical associations in several states; there is also a national association of colored physicians. There are a number of colored physicians and surgeons in the United States army with the rank of major.

The law department of Howard university is the largest and best school in the south open to colored men. Quite a number of colored men have graduated from the law schools of Yale, Harvard, Boston university and the University of Michigan. Colored lawyers practice in many northern, eastern and western states, and in the leading cities of the south.

There are about 400 colored lawyers in this country. They practice in all the courts.

About 1,000 seminary-trained men and 2,000 more classed as educated are in the ministry.

The majority of Congregational, Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers are educated men, but they form only a small wing of the army of colored ministers. There are also many intelligent colored Methodist and Baptist ministers.

TAKES A COSTLY SCRATCH.

Tramp Rubs Off the Gold Leaf from Palmer House Pillar at Chicago.

Scratching is not usually an expensive habit, but there are exceptions to all rules. The Scotchmen in a certain section of the country of oatmeal and traditions took as a matter of course the scratching posts erected for their use by an obliging landlord, and it must have been a descendant of one of these who wandered into the Palmer house, Chicago, the other day. He was poorly clad and evidently was not looking for any other accommodations than those found in the lobby. The massive fluted column, covered with gold leaf, caught his eye. He sidled up to one, leaned against it, and before anyone could interfere rubbed his back vigorously against it. When the operation was completed several dollars' worth of gold leaf had parted from the pillar, but, unmindful of the fortune at his feet, the tramp departed.

Scratching matches is another expensive habit to which these pillars are subjected. An ordinary scratch from a match will remove about 50 cents' worth of gold from a pillar, but this fact seldom occurs to the offender. The result is that the four massive pillars must be regilded once a year at an expense of \$300 for gold leaf.

Paris Nerve-Cure Gowns.

The latest thing in Paris fashions is the nerve-cure toilet. Two fashionable physicians of Paris have recently been prescribing rest-treatment. This is a modified form of the severe rest cures practiced elsewhere. Paris does everything artistically and comfortably. The patient is put to bed for several weeks. She is not allowed, on any pretext, to leave her room, but no restrictions are placed on her diet, reading or visitors. Naturally she is bored and needs her friends. They all visit her, and when they are not there she spends her time planning an invalid's toilet in which to receive them. Hence the nerve-cure toilet, which is a defined bedgown, the apotheosis of the wrapper, and costs all the way from \$75 to \$1,000.

Kipling's Hard Luck.
Mr. Kipling has had a piece of hard luck. He wrote the story of the burning of the Sarah Sands for a London newspaper, and must have thought that he was safe, as it happened 41 years ago. The commander of the vessel at the time is, however, still alive, and has written a letter finding fault with many details in Mr. Kipling's story.

First Offense in Murder Let Off.
The Persians did not punish the first offense of murder.

A PUZZLING QUESTION.

Doubt as to How to Proceed Against Possible Defaulting Government Employees in Cuba.

The question arises at the post office departments as to the bond responsibility of the post office clerks and other employees in Cuba, all of whom are under bond to the postmaster of New York. No actual case has arisen on which a decision must be made, but in view of the diplomatic status of the island, the military government established by the United States and the appointment of civilian employees at military postal stations to establish and operate the postal service for the people of Cuba, there has been some discussion among officials as to how postal officials or employees should be proceeded against in the event of defalcation of funds, which are understood to be Cuban funds. There was some informal discussion of the subject, and it was pointed out that while the postal employees sent from the United States to inaugurate the postal service, from Director of Posts Rathbone down, are civil officers, yet they collect funds, which, it is stated, may be termed military revenue, and it is insisted, certainly not funds belonging to the United States proper. Under these circumstances the line of procedure against a possible defaulting employee is not clear, and if such a case arises some knotty problems are anticipated. The complexity as to the proper procedure on bonds is stated to be applicable to other government employees.

LOST AN HEIRLOOM AT OMAHA.

Mr. Brady, of South Dakota, Cannot Recover an Old Timepiece.

James Brady, postmaster at Malta, Fall River county, S. D., was the possessor of an old family heirloom in the shape of a watch made in Paris over 300 years ago. It was covered with rich jewels, and, aside from its historic value, it possessed considerable intrinsic value. Mr. Brady thought it would be quite a curiosity to be placed on exhibition at the Omaha exposition, and paid five dollars for that privilege.

After sufficient time had elapsed for the return of the watch, after the exposition closed, Mr. Brady wrote some of the officials regarding it. After making thorough search for it, they write they are unable to find any traces of the watch. Mr. Brady determined at once to begin an action against the officials, but when he came to look up the contract by which he had loaned the watch to the exposition management he finds that he agreed that he would not hold the management responsible for the loss of the property. He is therefore at a loss to know what to do. He had been offered \$1,000 for the watch, and refused it, and, being a poor man, it is a great financial loss to him, aside from the loss of an old family treasure.

BIRD WORTH THOUSANDS DEAD.

Miss Thrusby's Pet Could Talk Five Languages and Play Piano.

Mynah, a pet bird belonging to Miss Emma Thrusby, died a day or two ago at the home of the famous singer in the Gramercy apartment house, New York city.

The bird had a market value of \$10,000. It was considered to be the most remarkable feathered creature in the world, as it spoke grammatically and with disconcerting fluency in five languages. It sang in several others.

This was not the extent of the bird's musical accomplishments. Mynah's piano playing, with one foot, was remarkable. His banjo solos were performed in his throat, without the aid of any instrument. The brain of the bird will be examined by a specialist and his body restored to its lifelike appearance by a taxidermist.

A German ambassador to China in the time of Emperor William I. met Miss Thrusby in Berlin and gave her the bird, which he had found in India.

BECOMING AROUSED.

English Manufacturers Deeply Concerned Over Possibilities of American Trade Competition.

Consul Halstead, of Birmingham, England, reports to the state department that there is a great awakening going on among English manufacturers over the disastrous possibilities of American trade competition. A new trade paper there has met with a most cordial reception, he says, and the news columns of both daily and trade papers are filled with facts about American trade, while the matter is given serious editorial discussion, which in English papers means much more serious consideration than the same editorial space devoted to a like subject in the average American newspaper. In the last issue of the particular trade paper referred to Mr. Halstead says that fully 12,000-word columns are devoted to American trade matters, about one-half taken from the American consular reports.

Birds Children and the X Ray.

A French physician recently reported to the Academie des Sciences the result of his experiments on blind children. He is not allowed, on any pretext, to leave her room, but no restrictions are placed on her diet, reading or visitors. Naturally she is bored and needs her friends. They all visit her, and when they are not there she spends her time planning an invalid's toilet in which to receive them. Hence the nerve-cure toilet, which is a defined bedgown, the apotheosis of the wrapper, and costs all the way from \$75 to \$1,000.

The Paris Morgue.

In the Paris morgue 603 bodies were exposed last year. Of these 347 had been fished out of the Seine.

London's Shortest Street.

London has one street 70 feet long, being the shortest street in the city.

First Offense in Murder Let Off.

The Persians did not punish the first offense of murder.

IMPORTS GREATLY REDUCED.

Smallest in Twenty Years—Several Reasons Ascribed for the Marked Change.

The details of the import trade of the United States in the year just ended have just been completed by the bureau of statistics. They show the smallest imports in 20 years, with the single exception of the year 1885. The total imports for the year were \$634,958,229, the revised figures being slightly in excess of the preliminary statement. This is \$100,000,000 less than the imports of 1897, and \$200,000,000 less than those of 1892.

The reduction of imports is altogether in articles free of duty, the dutiable imports in 1898 being \$266,595,549, while the free of duty articles imported amounted in value in 1898 to \$208,362,650, against \$377,329,110 in 1897. This reduction of \$100,000,000 in the imports of nondutiable articles is due, first, to a great reduction in the importations of wool and the transfer of wool from the free to the dutiable list; second, to a reduction in the free importation of manufactured articles whether for use in the mechanical arts or for consumption; third, to the transfer of tea from the free list to the dutiable list; and, fourth, to a reduction in the prices and also a slight reduction in the quantity of coffee imported.

TO BE MADE PERMANENT.

Action of Britain Regarding the Post of Military Attaché at Its Embassy at Washington.

The British government has decided to create a post permanent as British military attaché to its embassy at Washington.

Of course the United States government will previously have been asked whether such a step will be agreeable to it and will give an affirmative answer. Hitherto the British government has had military attaches to embassies and delegations at Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Constantinople, Teheran, Tokio and Peking. The first British military attaché at Washington will be Capt. Arthur H. Lee, Royal artillery, who was for nearly five years professor of military topography at the Royal military college at Kingston, Ont., and who accompanied the American forces throughout the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns as military attaché and whose article on American regulars in a recent magazine attracted much attention. He will be raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel in his new post.

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L'ABEILLE DE LA NUEVE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement pour l'année Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire \$8 20; Edition du Dimanche, \$2 00.

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTE PAR LE SHERIFF.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente de Propriété de Valeur Améliorée dans le Troisième District,

Comme: No 1119 la rue Columbus, entre les rues Kompare et S. Wade.

Edgar Grimes vs Louis A. Duece.

OUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la paroisse d'Orléans—No 58,468.—En vente d'un droit de seigneurie et vente modifiée par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire dénommée intitulée "La Bourse des Encanteuses". Le JUDI 20 mars 1899 à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite à savoir:

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