

Mr. S. R. P. Pearce, of Hilo, has sent to this office a diagram showing the section of Hilo Bay adjacent to Wailuku River.

On this diagram is indicated the present wharf near the mouth of that stream.

In explanation of the diagram Mr. Pearce says:

"Every heavy fall of rain at Hilo washes from the water sheds on either bank of the Wailuku immense quantities of soil, boulders and vegetable matter. This is not carried to sea but is accumulated at the mouth of the Wailuku, often forming an island of considerable extent.

The heavier part of this matter, such as rocks and gravel, is the last to be removed from its lodgement, but ultimately it too yields to the driving force of the surf caused by the N. E. trade winds and is whirled around the corner of the wharf wall, finally straggling itself along the shore and completely closing the outlet of another small stream, the Waiolama.

This is the beach continually encroaching upon the harbor front and is rendering safe landing, even for surf boats when there is a strong wind (N. E.) blowing, dangerous and practically impossible.

"But this destruction of the valuable harbor of Hilo can easily be prevented and the forces of nature herself be compelled to erect a barrier which shall hold in giant grasp the detritus continually massing at the mouth of the Wailuku and at the same time be forming a landing pier, half a mile in length, where vessels may safely load and unload their cargoes. Now, cargoes are landed by boats and lighters, when the elements will permit. The plan for utilizing the wash from the Wailuku and the impacting forces from the N. E. trade winds, is very simple and inexpensive, and it is proposed by the projector of the enterprise, to erect the line of cribs and jetties at his own expense, provided that the area to be reclaimed from the sea, can be secured to him for a reasonable term of years; when, upon the expiration of the time of the lease, the land and the improvements shall revert to the government.

"Thus may a long desired improvement of the important harbor at Hilo Bay be effected without cost to the government."

We do not know whether Mr. Pearce's plan is the best that can be devised, or whether it will be wisdom on part of the government to grant him the privilege he asks. But we do know that something ought to be done to prevent an injury that would be national rather than local; and if Mr. Pearce's agency shall be the one to save the harbor, the nation will owe him thanks.

On April 21st Mr. Spreckels' government issued a by-authority notice reminding employers of Japanese laborers, serving under contracts of the "obligation on their part to pay to the Japanese Consul in Honolulu, from month to month, twenty five per centum of the wages made in the contract of each employer."

On the 25th of April a by-authority notice was published containing the following language:

"Notice is hereby given that Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., of this city, have been appointed agents of the board of immigration to make and carry out all business arrangements for the continuance of voluntary immigration of Japanese to this kingdom, and all parties desiring of securing the service of contract laborers are invited to forward their applications without delay to Messrs. Irwin & Co.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

"Has the law a moral right to prevent gambling?" We say yes. But a portion of this community seems to think differently.

There is a law against gambling on our statute books which forbids playing billiard pool for money, forbids raffling, forbids holding lotteries, forbids selling pools on horse-races, and forbids playing cards or other games of chance for money.

This law is partially enforced—against Chinese. But when a body of Caucasian gentlemen meet for a quiet little time it is considered all right if pool-playing, pool-selling or any other form of gambling known to this moral town make part of that "quiet little time."

Perhaps seven out of ten of this community—male and female—are fond of fine horses. We do not think the proportion is overstated, because we believe he is very dull (and she is very blind) who fails to feel the beauty of that finest of the quadrupeds—a beautiful horse. There are many such in Hawaii. And, of that many, several of the most beautiful contested in the races under the auspices of the Hawaiian Jockey Club last Thursday. So far as the aim of the club is the encouragement of our horsemen in the breeding and training of mettlesome, shapely, and speedy horses, that organization has, and deserves to have, the support and confidence of the community.

To that end the club and its members offer prizes and purses to be competed for by the best equine blood, bone and muscle in the kingdom.

The offering of prizes—money or other kinds—is no more wrong in horse-racing than in school management. So far, the club's action is not only harmless but justifiable, and even praiseworthy, finding cordial co-operation among the most law-abiding and reputable citizens. But the unlawful and demoralizing public gambling—pool-selling and betting—is something altogether different. The men who are responsible for it in this community are taking risks that they may wish they had not to answer for some day. They are setting a bad example for the youth of the land; they are encouraging Chinese and Portuguese to break the laws in different ways; and they are teaching themselves disrespect for the majesty of the law under whose protection they live and prosper.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

We believe in the principle of local self-government. But we do not believe it can be made to serve the best public good in this community unless the suffrage be restricted. If we are to be governed by men elected by unrestricted suffrage in Honolulu we are better off at the tender mercies of Minister Gulick. At the same time we wish to repeat our belief in the principle of representative, local self-government. And we cannot better express the reasons for it than by making citations from an editorial taken from the Express of May 6th, a paper published in Granville, New South Wales, and edited by Mr. George B. Davey, a talented young fellow, recently a compositor on this paper. Yet that very article points out some of the difficulties under which municipal self-government is constituted—even in the free colony of New South Wales.

A few weeks ago, in dealing with the question of "local self-government," we took occasion to show that communities and townships could not be expected to progress in the conduct of affairs. We pointed out that in the rank of progressive communities of the colony Granville, occupied a conspicuous place, and we wrote—in a spirit in which there was something of foreboding—that "Granville must have the power to improve itself without finding that the 'ultra vires' public behest it at every turn." The history of our municipal institutions is one long record of checks, frustrated attempts and still-born schemes—everything "blocked" or blighted by the "ultra vires" spectre. The instalment of self-government allowed to the people by the Municipalities Act has been a tetter which permitted them to taste but not to enjoy. There is a defence—a poor one, perhaps—for a policy in accordance with which the state takes charge of everything. The old Greek philosopher would have had the state regulate the dress, the reading, the meals of the people.

The Norman and the Saxon have struggled for ages in the nature of the policy by which our national life has been conducted. We have brought into being a vast "officialdom" from which—as from a common centre—all the affairs of the land shall be regulated, while we have declared for corporations and district governments. The instalment of local self-government given serves but to mock us. Between the government which declares the affairs is one of local concern, and the municipally which declares it has not the powers which are necessary to allow it to move, every matter of local importance to a district is made a mere shuttle-cock. The one side has the power to act, but the other side has the power to act, but the other side has the power to act, but the other side has the power to act.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

Late foreign news—some of it in addition to what was issued in the Guide of Tuesday last—appears on the fourth page. Our readers will see that it is selected with a view to a 'ford quality and not quantity merely.

Can there be any connection between the two announcements and the fact that the inception of the post-11 savings bank has been indefinitely postponed?"

The news of the advance in the Manila basis is most encouraging to our planters. The news from Washington is not less satisfactory. There is an evident disinclination on the part of the present United States Senate to disturb the tariff question. So far as our treaty interests are concerned it is, as it always has been, very much to our advantage that we never have had any entangling alliances with any other sugar interests; and have relied solely on the justice of our case and the intelligence of the government at Washington.

"He was emotionally crazy when he did it. He did it in self-defense. He did it because the other fellow was a 'bad man.' And finally, did he do it all?—Come now!" The following at "great" condensation of the legal verbiage engaged on the sugar side of the Spreckels De Young marksmanship contest is presented to our readers as another evidence of our enterprise.

The spread of materialism in the U. S. has for some time engaged the attention of both philosophical and religious writers in that country. The late article by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled 'Has Christianity Benefitted Women?' has again brought the question to the front.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

"Morality cannot be long sustained on the let-alone-and-gratify-everybody theory. We will not say that the world belongs to the saints, and that they have a commission to rule it. But we respond to as much of that opinion as is involved in the proposition that the moralities and decencies are sovereign things, and that, in their name and by their authority, decent people ought to insist on ruling society. The streets must be made safe for boys and young women. Could the people know the full extent of this evil, it is not out of the possibilities that here, in democratic America, they would propose some kind of a censorship to stop it."

The above extract, from an American paper, was sent us recently by a subscriber who fully endorses the stand taken by the Press in upholding public and private morality and in deprecating its absence. The quotation is admirably to the point.

Equally pertinent to at least one phase of Honolulu morals are the following extracts also sent us:

"Among the worst temptations of the streets are the things printed in pictures or in type, in gaudy colors or in black and white, to catch the eye.

"The capacity of the illustrated paper for good is great; and we have not been slow to discover it. The easiest, quickest and most agreeable way of getting a sermon in morals, a lecture in reform, or a speech in politics, is to take it in a moment in a look at some one of the potent illustrated journals that are made by men capable of doing such things.

"But there are capacities and possibilities in journalistic illustration which cannot be learned at a well-kept news stand of the first class. Boys and men tetch on the streets know where to find them better than they know how to avoid them; and the men who make them have grown perfect in the art of accomplishing all the ends of indecency, without actually committing it.

"Liberty that goes beyond all bounds dashes at last on the hard wall of the necessity of restraining it. We are not far from this point now in some aspects of the matter. The evil has already gone so far that private vigilance cannot meet it. And when things are so that, do what he can for his boys, a father cannot keep them reasonably out of harm's way, it is time to complain of the law, or at least to invoke it.

"The citizens of Philadelphia, under exactly the same provocations, have awakened to the necessity of protecting their streets and their youth, and taken measures which promise result in repression."

The above extracts will offend those apostles of "personal liberty" who believe that every man ought to have full license to do anything he pleases unless it can be proven in a court of justice that his actions have harmed some one outside his own family.

These sticklers for "personal liberty" hold that no one has a right to interfere with the public sale of those illustrated papers like the ones meant by the extracts above quoted. They hold that they are not obviously obscene, and that "pious people" have no right to prevent their circulation.

Technically, the defenders of those flash sheets have the law (of some countries) on their side. But the moral law is against them. Every steamer from the coast brings numbers of these publications, which, if not indictable under the statute, ought to be, if not actually obscene these papers are "so close, there's no fun in it." Their pictures are meant to simulate lewdness and manifestly succeed. Their text is meant to heighten the bad effect of their illustrations and does so.

It is true that cultivated and refined people are disgusted by the inartistic and stupidly sensational character of both pictures and reading matter. But cultivation and refinement are not universal qualities. Young people who have had no opportunity for improvement in taste, or are too young to have settled convictions of right and wrong, no matter how well brought up, often fall into the habit of glancing at and then reading illustrated papers of the class we speak of. It is so in this town. It is becoming more and more so.

If we are not mistaken the attorney-general at one time directed the marshal to stop the sale of the sort of papers complained of—such sale goes on unobscured. Now is a good time for the attorney-general to look into this matter.

"Making enemies is not pleasant, it is a serious business. Many are constitutionally incapable of doing so, or by any amount of compromise or paltering with their own convictions of right, they can avoid it.

"The choice of political friends in Hawaii is not a question of choosing the frequently agreeable society of publicans and sinners on the one hand, or the pharisees and hypocrites, on the other.

"It is a question of allying oneself with those now in office who conceal

General Advertisements.

THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS, No. 85 Hotel Street.

These new Parlors, containing sixteen Private Rooms, have been elegantly

opening lines of the Marquesan mele of the creation. Truly it seemed as if Tangaroa and Mitehi, "darkness" and "silence," reigned throughout the earth throughout all space, and that I was the only spectator. It was so oppressively lifeless and lonesome that one could almost feel the bony fingers of the Great Hereafter creeping up and down the spine. But suddenly the engine puffed a million sparks into the unsuspecting air; and then we rolled away from the after-dusk darkness into the deeper black of midnight.

About daylight at a point 800 miles from San Francisco I left the train and soon after was in a stage bound for Prescott, distant fifty-seven miles nearly due south. This portion of Arizona, and in fact the greater part of the territory, is a plateau, of 3,000 to 8,000 feet elevation, generally consisting of rolling rocky hills, with an occasional open plain or small level valley. Several mountain ranges having peaks 9,000 to 12,000 feet high extend in a north west and south easterly direction with the trend of the sea coast, but none of them reach in an unbroken line from end to end of the territory, like the Sierra Nevada and coast range in California. The altitude of the region through which we passed was from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, and for more than half the distance the road passed over a succession of low hills thickly covered with a forest of juniper, a small species of cedar. A little grass grew among the rocks, but owing to the absence of water except during the wettest part of the rainy season, it is little used for pasturage and is unimpaired. The soil, if there is any, is obscured by the lava boulders of which the hills are composed. The surface is very much like that of the country in the vicinity of Mahukona and Kawahae. Only two canyons were encountered, the first called Rattlesnake, the second Hell's Canyon. The latter looks not unlike Kipapa gulch minka of the Waialua road, but has no green mania to relieve the solemn grey of the cliffs. The long, narrow, tortuous Chino Valley was reached about thirty miles from the railroad, and then the riding was more comfortable. We passed a few wagons along the road. One of them was an army wagon going for supplies for the garrison at Fort Whipple, and was driven by a soldier, the first one I ever saw in the uniform of the regular army wearing a medal. Such decorations are not obtained so easily from Uncle Sam as from the European governments, many of the officers of which have their breasts covered with stars and crosses till they look like the rigging of a man-of-war on wash-day. In another stage we met General Crook and wife, and one or two others. Crook is our best Indian fighter and is known by the Apaches as the "Gray Fox." His last battle with them was fought about sixty miles from here two years ago, and no war party has left their reservation since. This is the first instance since the closing years of the seventeenth century that this savage tribe has known so long a period of peace, and perhaps the first in its history. Spanish explorers penetrated Arizona ("Arizona" as it was then called), as early as 1538, but the first settlements were not made until 150 years later. The Indians attacked a party that attempted to found a mission in the southern part of Arizona in 1695, and murdered some of the priests. And from that time up to 1883 a year never passed without witnessing their fiendish atrocities. Of the nine missions founded by the Jesuits and Franciscans all were destroyed by Indians but the grand old church of St. Xavier near Tucson, which is still in use. Other tribes were converted by the pious Padres, but nothing has ever made any impression on the fierce Apaches but lead, and a vast amount of it has been expended upon them by Spaniards, Mexicans, and Americans successively; and the almost universal opinion of those who know them best is that the end is not yet. They have always been at war with the tribes that accepted, or professed to accept, the teachings of the priests, and the earliest record of them is that they were perpetual enemies of nearly every other neighboring tribe, and occasionally the different bands into which they were divided fought with each other. The various sub-tribes now gathered together on the San Carlos reservation, number about 5,000 souls, and the land set apart for them embraces an area of 4,440 square miles. All the Indians in the territory number about 35,000.

But I have wandered from my subject and allowed the stage to get near its destination, the first evidences of which are a few farms in the valley we have been riding through. Entering the foot hills of the Sierra Prieta Mountains we soon found ourselves in sight of Fort Whipple, army headquarters of the Department of Arizona, and just at dusk pass through the post, one mile distant from the center of the City of Prescott, the Capitol of Arizona. The place is charmingly situated in a little valley and on low rolling hills surrounding it, within the lower edge of a beautiful pine forest, is the prettiest mountain town I have ever seen, and has a larger proportion of handsome residences than any other place I know. The population is only about 2,000 but has been larger. Being left so far to one side by the railroad it has lost much of its business, but expects to be

connected by the main line soon. It is supported mainly by the mining and grazing industries, which will be greatly extended with cheaper transportation. Unfailing criteria by which to form an opinion of the prosperity of a place of this kind are the number of saloons, of faro and poker games, and the amount of crime. Where silver is plentiful, blood flows freely. In these days Prescott is remarkably peaceful; so quiet and orderly as to attract comment from the citizens. I heard one of them lamenting that there was only one poker game running, and that the last faro outfit would soon have to suspend business if the patronage continued to fall off. The climate is cool during the greater part of the year, and in winter the mercury sometimes falls below zero. Snow has covered the ground once since I arrived here last month. The heaviest rainfall is in summer, and thunder showers are heavy and frequent. Several trees around the town show the marks of the lightning. One house in the city was set on fire by it. A relative of a former well-known resident of Honolulu while riding was struck, and both rider and horse were instantly killed. Another time an old man on the side-walk was suddenly hurled half way across the street by the electric fluid, and like a true Arizonan quickly jumped to his feet, and striking a beligerent attitude shouted at the top of his voice, "Who in hell hit me with that bricked?" The poor old man has been paralyzed ever since, and walks with a cane now.

Perhaps I will write more about Arizona soon. Until then, to the Press and its readers, I say "aloha, aloha-ino!"

GEO. W. STEWART.

Prescott, Arizona, May 23, 1885.

P. S.—Since the preceding was written, news has been received that the Chiricahua, the most blood-thirsty of the Apache sub-tribes, have left the San Carlos reservation on another murdering and plundering expedition. Troops and Indian scouts are in pursuit. There is also trouble brewing with the Papagos, a numerous tribe, near Tucson; and across the line in Sonora the Mexicans are having a serious time with the Yaki Indians. The number of killed and wounded is already reckoned by hundreds. G. W. S.

OF INTEREST TO SILK GROWERS.

The following letter appears in the Rural Press:

The United States Department of Agriculture will purchase during the coming summer such quantities of silk-worm eggs as may be deemed necessary for the distribution that it is proposed to make for the season of 1886. So far as found practicable the eggs will be purchased of American producers. There are precautions, however, that must be taken in making purchases. Eggs of improved races only (preferably of the French or Italian yellow races) will be bought, and the producer send one or two samples of pierced cocoons with the eggs. In addition to this the producer must conform to certain rules to be hereafter explained, so that an examination may be made that will serve to show the degree of purity of the eggs. No silk culturist should use his crop for the production of eggs unless the worms have shown, until they began the spinning of their cocoons, every sign of perfect, robust health. Any indication of the disease called *flaccidus*, from which the worms so often die after the fourth molt and turn black from putrefaction, or of any other disease from which silk-worms suffer, should be considered a simple reason for not using the cocoons for the purpose in question. They should, on the other hand, be sold for their fluff. If the worms have all the indications of health until the spinning period, then the cocoons may be used for the production of eggs. The following brief instructions will prove of service to those who wish to secure sound eggs.

For each ounce of eggs to be produced, about three-quarters of a pound of fresh cocoons from the finest and firmest in the lot should be chosen. These should be struck in sets upon a thread, care being taken not to pierce the chrysalis, and the strings hung in a cool, darkened room. The moths generally emerge from the cocoons early in the morning and will be seen crawling about over these, the males being noticeable by their smaller abdomens, more robust antennae and by their greater activity. The moths should be placed, regardless of sex, on a table where they will soon find their mates and couple. As soon as mated, the couples should be removed to another table that they may not be disturbed by the fluttering of the single moths.

There should be prepared for each ounce of eggs to be produced about 100 small bags of fine muslin, made in the following manner: Cut the cloth in pieces 3/4 inches. Then fold one end over so as to leave a single edge of about three-quarters of an inch, through which the cocoon can be run for hanging up. This should be sewn up into a bag with the upper end open and then turned inside out so that the seams will cause the sides to bulge. Thus completed they are called "cells." The cells should be strung on a cord stretched across the room.

The moths couple as a rule about 8 o'clock in the morning. About four in the afternoon they should be separated by taking them by the wings and drawing them gently apart. Each female should now be placed by herself in a cell, which is then closed by a pin. Here she will lay her eggs and in due time die. The males may, as a rule, be thrown away, but it is wise to keep a few of the more active ones in case there should be a superabundance of females the following day.

When the females have finished laying their eggs, which operation occupies about 30 hours, they are ready to be shipped to this office.

Late Foreign News.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Princess Bismarck was quite ill at latest advices. Fifty ships have been loaded with wheat this year at Benicia. Arizona stockmen are sowing extensively alfalfa for their cattle.

San Francisco is enjoying the luxury of the Thomas concert—not Thomas-cat concerts, either.

The news that Rear-Admiral Macauley will succeed Rear-Admiral Upham in command of the Pacific squadron is confirmed.

Lieutenant Carlin, formerly of the Hartford, and now of the Independence, has been visiting friends in Alameda county, California.

The Angelo, the first steel ocean steamer built on the Pacific Coast, had a successful trial trip in San Francisco Bay on May 27th. Graders on the California Southern Railroad are twenty miles beyond San Bernardino. Open cuts are being substituted for the proposed tunnels in the Cajon pass.

The commencement exercises of the California State University at Berkeley took place on May 27th. The resignation of President Reid has been formally accepted.

Much excitement has been caused in British Columbia by an order in council from Ottawa raising the price of railway lands to \$2.50 an acre, and increasing the stumpage and other duties on timber to an extent that will destroy the lumber trade of the province.

The California Church Union, which was organized in 1870 for the purpose of promoting religion and benevolence, but which discontinued its work in 1878, was re-organized recently at Grace Church, San Francisco. It was found that \$57,111 yet remained to be paid of the association in the San Francisco Savings Bank.

GENERAL AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

New York City is to have a railway under Broadway.

The Bartholdi statue has left Rouen, France, for New York.

Gradual emancipation of slavery in Brazil is being initiated.

In Cleveland, Ohio, there has recently been a conviction for playing baseball on Sunday.

Canada has decided to refuse entry of all United States goods manufactured by convict labor.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States has recently been in session in Philadelphia.

There had been fighting in British America with Indians after Reil's capture; but the trouble there was believed to be at an end on May 31st.

It is said that Riel, the Manitoba rebel chief, is an American citizen, and recently took an active part in Montana politics as a Republican.

On May 25th, the French fishing bark George Jeanne was run down by the Anchor. Line's steamer City of Rome, during a fog off the Banks of New Foundland, 22 men being lost out of a crew of 24.

American Consul Mackay, of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, was recently grossly insulted by a Brazilian editor, whom he shot, happily not killing the journalist. Sympathy is altogether with the consul.

Arizona and New Mexico are in the midst of another Indian outbreak. There had been over sixty white killed up to June 1st, many of them women. Geronimo, who has led three previous raids, is head of the movement. The Arizonans are vigorously subduing.

The First Comptroller of the United States Treasury has decided that mutilated United States Bonds cannot be redeemed unless the treasury department is satisfied that the parts presented are all that remain of the bonds; or in other words, that the unproduced parts must be satisfactorily accounted for.

From twenty to thirty bands are now in the different provinces of Cuba. The attack in the province of Santiago de Cuba is the signal for the beginning of another long war for independence. The Governor-General of Cuba has issued a decree declaring that the province of Santiago de Cuba is in a state of siege.

Conflicting reports have been received concerning the health of Emperor William of Germany. On the 30th ultimo he was believed to be seriously ill.

Applicants for emigration to Hawaii from Ishikawa Ken, Japan, up to May 11th, exceeded 5,000 in number, but only 300 of them had obtained permission.

Appliances necessary for iron ship-building have arrived at the government yard at Hiyogo, Japan, and the resources of that establishment will shortly enable vessels of 7,500 tons to be constructed.

There is a growing belief that troubles are brewing for Germany and England respecting Zanzibar, and probably also in regard to Santa Lucia Bay, farther south on the eastern coast of Africa. Complications in the former place have been caused by the executive zeal of agents of the German East African Company, who are said to have encroached upon Zanzibar territory in their anxiety to secure available trading posts.

Victor Hugo died at 1:30 P. M., May 22nd. He bequeathed his manuscripts to France and left it to the republic to select the burial place for his remains, and to decide as to the form of his funeral. It had been officially announced that he would be buried in the Pantheon. Before this announcement was made, a decree had been drafted secularizing the Pantheon in order to permit of the interment therein of Hugo's remains. M. Rene Goblet delivered the funeral oration. Five hundred provincial deputations indicated their intention to attend the funeral. Paris has never been more profoundly stirred by any modern death. On May 31st a continuous line of people defiled silently by the body as it lay under the Arc de Triomphe during the entire day. The funeral took place June 1st and was one of the most imposing scenes of modern times.

THE AFGHAN AGONY.

Russia is constructing batteries at strategic points along the Gulf of Finland.

Turkish officers are still busily engaged in planning expeditions in the Dardanelles.

A dispatch of May 23rd, from Herat, said that a naturalization of the Penjshir district was restoring quiet.

It is reported that the Russians have objected to the Afghans occupying Karawal Kusma, where the Mainene road branches off halfway between Maruchak and Bala Maruchak.

St. Petersburg advises that the building of the Central Asian Railway is proceeding with extreme rapidity. Thirteen hundred laborers have just left Baku to work on the road and it is reported that 6000 more will follow immediately.

The London Daily News of the 29th—that journal is supposed to be deep in the confidence of the administration—said the negotiations with Russia are proceeding with extreme slowness, owing to Lord Kimberley's absence from London, as the negotiations are entirely in his hands. The fact that he is able to leave London, it says, is evidence of serenity.

The presentation of swords of honor by the Czar of Russia to General Komoroff and his chief of staff was an unusual expression of satisfaction on the part of the autocrat. English papers see in it a sign that the czar means business, and their fears are further confirmed by the announcement that war preparations are continued on a large scale in Russia.

The following was the exact state of the Afghan frontier negotiations on May 30th: The Amer surrenders Penjshir for Zulufkar. The question is unsettled as to whether the Zulufkar pass shall form a part of the boundary or remain wholly in Afghanistan. Russia insists that Maruchak belongs to Penjshir, England objects and makes the retention of Maruchak a sine qua non. This difference of opinion is now the main difficulty.

It is known that there is an immense movement of troops still in progress toward Central Asia. Large bodies of infantry, cavalry, field artillery and railway and telegraph builders are pressing forward in an almost continuous stream from European Russia through the trans-Caucasian provinces across the Caspian Sea, and eastward toward the Afghanistan frontier. The work of strengthening the Russian defenses on the Black Sea is actively proceeding, and the fortification of Sebastopol especially is being pressed with feverish energy.

Colonel Patrick Stewart and the British Engineer Officers who accompanied him on his recent visit to Herat, have reported the result of their inspection. They found that the fortifications are wholly indefensible with the present armament. The only decent gun they found was one old twenty-four pounder. The place however, could be made impregnable, owing to its superb natural position, by the erection of series of new forts equipped with modern artillery. They strongly recommend the immediate construction of these works, but are doubtful if the Amer will agree to the outlay.

A London dispatch of the 1st instant, says: "The official statement published in the Daily News to-day from the Secretary of State to the effect that the Russo-Afghan boundary question was still unsettled, has highly disconcerted the Liberals and made the Tories jubilant. The London Standard of the same date has St. Petersburg dispatch confirming a previous statement by the News that the question was settled. The Standard's dispatch was very positive. Many European papers consider that Russia's acceptance of the English proposals is prompted by a desire to prevent the overthrow of the Gladstone cabinet.

Russian censors of the press dispatches are said to be exerting themselves to the utmost to suppress the fact that notwithstanding the favorable prospects for peace, Russian war preparations are still being pressed with extraordinary vigor. The news, however, reaches London by various roundabout routes, and it is known that there is an immense movement of troops still in progress toward Central Asia. Large bodies of infantry, cavalry, field artillery and railway and telegraph builders are pressing forward in an almost continuous stream from European Russia through the trans-Caucasian provinces across the Caspian sea, and eastward toward the Afghanistan frontier. The work of strengthening the Russian defenses on the Black sea is actively proceeding, and the fortification of Sebastopol especially, is being pressed with feverish energy.

England's surrender to Russia, has produced great effect upon the Russian party in Turkey which is triumphant at the Palace of Constantinople. As a result a grand council was summoned for the purpose of deliberating a reply to the British proposals relative to the Turkish occupation of Suakin and a dispatch was sent to Suakin Pasha at St. Petersburg with instructions to arrange a possible treaty with Russia guaranteeing the Sultan in the maintenance of his present possessions in Europe. The British offer was accepted respecting Suakin, provided that the expense be paid out of a new loan and England keep the title of the ultimate evacuation of Egypt. The Porte has been led to this determination by insidious counsels from the Russians and French embassies, who tell Suakin that England is so anxious to quit Egypt that she will agree to anything and the Turks believe it.

Insurance Notices.

BOSTON BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

C. BREWER & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BRITISH FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THOS. H. BAILEY, AGENT. The above agent has received instructions to re-insure the rates of insurance between Honolulu and ports in the Pacific and to issue policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight per steamer.

BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co. AGENTS. Also agents for the Dresden Board of Underwriters.

FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BERLIN.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co. AGENTS. The above Insurance Company has established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates, and on the most favorable terms.

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co. AGENTS. The above Insurance Company has established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates, and on the most favorable terms.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co. AGENTS. The above firm having been appointed agents of this company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Merchandise stored on board and on shore. For particulars apply at their office.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

H. HACKFELD & Co. AGENTS. Capital and Reserve, Reichsmark 8,250,000. Their Re-Insurance Companies, 3,500,000.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

A. JARBER, AGENT. Building, Merchandise, Furniture and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON.

CASTLE & COOKE, AGENTS. INCORPORATED 1815. The oldest Purely Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States. Policies Issued on the most Favorable Terms.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

C. BREWER & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

H. HACKFELD & Co. AGENTS. Capital and Reserve, Reichsmark 6,000,000. Their Re-Insurance Companies, 1,000,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BISHOP & Co. AGENTS. ESTABLISHED 1715. Unlimited Liability to Stockholders.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CASTLE & COOKE, AGENTS. INCORPORATED 1815. Assets January 1st, 1884, nearly \$17,000,000.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASS.

INCORPORATED 1815. Assets January 1st, 1884, nearly \$17,000,000. Policies issued on the most favorable terms, and absolutely Non-Forfeitable after Two Payments.

Foreign Advertisements.

CHARLES BREWER & Co.

27 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, AGENTS OF HAWAIIAN PACKETS. General Commission Agents.

H. W. SEVERANCE.

116 CALIFORNIA ST., CAL. (ROOM No. 4.) HAWAIIAN CONSUL & COMMISSIONER. Merchant.

BEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

24 Post St. S. F. Beal for Circular. THE FULL BUSINESS COURSE includes Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to all departments of business; Commercial Arithmetic; Business Penmanship; Mercantile Law; International Correspondence; Lectures on Law; Business Forms, and the Science of Accounts; Actual Business Practice in Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Commission, Jobbing, Importing, Exporting, Express Business, Insurance, Banking, Real Estate, Brokership, Landlordship, Shipping, Landmarks, etc.; Drawing and Engraving; and a course of practical instruction in French, German, and Spanish.

General Advertisements.

ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL.

Alhambra Street, Queen St. C. J. Meier, Contractor and Builder, is Proprietor. Shingles and Planed boards on hand. The mill runs for six days and will work over and over with tolerable ease. Telephone No. 20. 1885.

General Advertisements.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

INTIRE THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC & COUNTRY MERCHANTS in particular, to their large and varied assortment of

LUNDBORGS PERUMERY,

just received. This is acknowledged to be the finest perfume in the world. All of one quality. Great variety of other styles and prices, also

Celluloid Trusses,

(all shapes and styles) Surgical Instruments, Photographers Supplies and the largest and most complete stock of

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, ever kept in this Kingdom. A large invoice of

WASHED MEDITERRANEAN SOAP

direct from Europe, free from acid or dirt. Agents for

PARKE DAVIS & CO'S

Pharmaceutical Preparations

J. C. AYER & CO'S

Patent Medicines, Horseford's Acid Phosphates, Green's August Flower & German Syrup, Alcock's Puruss Plaster Co., Murry & Lauman's Florida Water, Verba Buena Bitters.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

are also Proprietors and Manufacturers of the celebrated Rheumatic Linctum

EUCALOFORM.

Agents for Wm. S. Kimball & Co's Fragrant Family Salt, Tobacco and Cigarettes which have no rivals. The largest assortment of PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS IN THE KINGDOM.

OUR GINGER ALE & SODAWATER

has always been recognized as the best in the market.

OUR GINGER ALE EXTRACT

being manufactured from our own private formula in New York.

AERATED WATERS in Patent or Cork Stopped bottles as desired.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, 39 NUUANU ST.

RETAIL, COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS

Crystal Soda Works!

Our Goods are acknowledged the Best!

NO CORKS WE USE PATENT STOPPERS!

For all our bottles. Families use no other

GINGER ALE BUT OURS

CHILDREN CRY FOR OUR

"SODA WATER!"

We invite particularly attention to our Patent Filter, recently invented, by which all water used in our manufacture is absolutely freed from all impurities. We deliver our Goods Free of Charge to all parts of the city. Careful attention paid to Island Orders. Address

"THE CRYSTAL SODA WORKS,"

P. O. BOX 207 - HONOLULU, H. I.

OUR TELEPHONE IS NO. 248 7/8

Our Orders left with Benson, Smith & Co., No. 11, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. 212-213

HONOLULU CARRIAGE FACTORY,

No. 188 and 189 Fort Street. (OPPOSITE BIRD'S EYE.)

W. E. PAGE.

Carriages of all descriptions made to order on most favorable terms. The utmost attention given to repairs of all kinds. Also stock on hand for gift certificates. 1885.

General Advertisements.

JOHN NOTT,

At the Old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED STOVES AND RANGES.



Granite Iron Ware, Plain and Nickel-Plated; Tin Ware, of all kinds; Chandeliers; Lamps and Lanterns; Rubber Hose; Galvanized Iron and Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead and Copper; Iron-Steel Drain Pipe.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work,

OF ALL KINDS, ATTENDED TO.

A variety of House Furnishing Goods too numerous to mention.

THE PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

(LIMITED). News, Book and Job Printing Office

Campbell's New Building, Merchant Street.

Wedding, Visiting or Business Cards, Invitations, Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Letter, Note, Statement or Bill Heads, Shipping Receipts, Money Receipts, Certificates of Stock, Contracts, Bills of Lading, Checks, Drafts, Orders, Notes, Tickets, Legal and Mercantile Blanks, Labels, Books, Pamphlets, etc.

NEATLY, ELEGANTLY, PROMPTLY, SURELY and REASONABLY DONE.

THOS. G. THURM, Manager.

Dr. H. Johnstone Speer

A Regular Graduated Physician of Harvard University,

Would most respectfully inform his patients and the afflicted generally, that he still continues to treat chronic and nervous diseases with unparalleled success. Ladies and Gentlemen, remember, that procrastination is the thief of time, so come and be healed! It matters not what your troubles may be, come and let the Doctor examine your case. It will cost you nothing for consultation, so please call and satisfy yourselves whether the Doctor understands your case. If he can cure you he will tell you so; if not, he will tell you that, for he will not undertake a case unless he is confident of effecting a cure.

Dr. H. Johnstone Speer is a Specialist

For all Nervous Disorders, From Whatever Cause They May Be Brought on.

There are many of the age of thirty to sixty who are suffering from loss of vigor and nervous prostration and a weakening of the system in a manner they cannot account for. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a complete restoration of the physical and nervous powers.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M., Sunday, from 10 to 11 A. M. only.

Consultation Free. Thorough Examination and Advice \$5.00.

Call or address DR. H. JOHNSTONE SPEER, 239-251 No. 29 Beretania Street, near Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

E. O. HALL & SON, (Limited)