



JOURNALISM.

11. Newspaper Writers.

I shall not attempt any classification of Newspaper Writers. The broad division into Good Writers and Bad Writers would sufficiently serve my purpose if such a division were not misleading. Many writers of ability, of greatness even, are not good newspaper writers because they are so saturated with the subject matter of their specialties—that they cannot adapt themselves to the necessarily condensed methods of newspaper writing. Many men write well for thinkers, but in a way that either does not interest the general reader or is unintelligible to him.

Newspaper writing to be eminently successful must be primarily popular and secondarily powerful. That is the best writing which stands most thoroughly the double test of popular approval and of critical analysis. And I have placed popularity above power—where, of course, it does not justly belong—because newspaper writing, being of such transient impressiveness, read one moment, laid aside the next and forgotten the third, must be popular in order to be read. If powerful, so much the better; but unless it is read, because of its popularity, its "power" is a mere latent force.

But though I attempt no classification I shall consider a few of the departments of newspaper writing—reporters, commercial writers, editorial writers, humorous writers, descriptive writers.

The good reporter is born, not made. He must have a nose for news, an eye for situation, a judgment for expansion and contraction of details, and the instinct of accuracy. The reporter occupies a position in journalism very like that held by the primary teacher in school-education. His is the most difficult task, because it demands the exercise of more varied powers—tact, patience, self-control, presence of mind, unflinching resource. Yet like the primary teacher, the reporter is less well paid than almost any other sort of journalist; because, doubtless, of very similar reasons. The managers of newspapers generally fail to set the right value upon the reporter's work. Just as the men who control education fail to set high enough value upon primary teaching.

I would not be misunderstood, however, as placing the reporter's faculty above that of all other journalistic workers. Indeed, I think of less intellectual value than that of the good descriptive writer; and far below that of the leader writer who can command and hold attention by the vigor or the beauty of his style and by the force or originality of his thought. But I recognize that in the general reading of newspaper the news has the highest market value—that is, most generally, or at least first—that, and the general reader cannot be influenced by graphic description, or impressed by editorial argument, until he has first been put in good humor by a well-served course of well-prepared mental soup in the guise of news. After that the solids and the dessert, as you please.

Of course, in small communities, newspaper men must be men of all work; must report meetings and describe scenery and write editorials and keep up with local trade and finance and criticize books, plays, music and pictures. I shall discuss the "all-around" writer further on.

If this were not so busy a world, if the struggle for existence did not make so prominent the bread and butter fact of the million-sided polygon we call life, if the world had shorter routine work hours and longer hours for that change of work which is the best form of recreation, there would be broader scope in newspaper writing for the merely descriptive writer. Nature wears an infinitude of attire. Her smile is never exactly twice alike. The world-painter has an "undiscovered country" in every geographic mile of the earth's surface. But the world-painter has seldom a recognized place in current newspaper work. He is not "practical," the reading world says, and the conductors of great news journals are forced (or think they are) to accept the world's valuation; and so drive the descriptive writer into the narrower field of magazine writing. I am glad to notice, however, that the best American newspapers, notably the New York Times, are admitting to their columns more and more descriptive writing—writing which brings mankind nearer to "Nature's heart," and makes men better for the contact.

The humorous writer is commonly an accident. He may be a very funny fellow by nature, he may be a mere imitator, or he may be both. In the United States he very often goes up like a rocket and quite as often comes down like the stick. Who laughs now at the vulgar humor which jumbles humor, coarseness and irreverence in Peck's Sun? Who thinks any more of what the Brooklyn Eagle man, or the Texas Siftings man, or the Oil City Derrick man, or the thousand and one other men may dearily write for the world weakly to smile at? It is true that Mark Twain and Bob Burdette and Josh Billings still have their vogue. But they are more than mere newspaper humorists; each has his touch of inspiration. But I fancy that few newspaper writers ever quite escape the belief that they can be very funny if they wish to be. A rash few go so far as to

convince themselves that they really are funny, and write accordingly—in which case the public suffers. I write with knowledge for I too have essayed to be humorous—to the public sorrow; and have had only one solace in my discomfort—the assurance that none of my fellow scribblers were any less guilty.

In every mercantile community there exists a well defined need for daily or weekly newspaper comment upon the community's financial and commercial affairs; for the publication of prices-current; for a recapitulation of imports and export values of different lines of goods; for reliable shipping news. Talent of an especial kind, is necessary to the commercial writer whose work becomes of value alike to his newspaper and to the public.

In the foregoing comment I have considered each of the class of writers mentioned in his direct relation to the reading public. I naturally have been led to take this view by consideration of newspaper writing in this city. Here, more than in most cities of equal size and population, the newspaper writer who is not versatile is of little value to his paper. The English-reading community, though chiefly made up of cultivated and intelligent persons, is so small that the circulation of no English paper can be large—even if all the islands be taken to be part of the community. The valuable writer, then, must be an "all around" writer, capable of reporting, writing descriptions, "doing" music, literature and art, and writing editorial articles on every topic that becomes the prominent one of the passing hour.

The most highly estimated, best paid, yet commonly least valuable of all newspaper writing is the usual editorial. It is so easy to write opinion—it is almost as easy as talking it. So many men possess the little knack of "putting things cleverly," the pseudo art of posing in sentences, that the unreasoning many accept the false artist at his own valuation, and call his pigmy mental manufacture "thought." But the editorial writer who can hold his readers through an exciting campaign, and through the dull political season until the new campaign begins, must be more than a mere verbal juggler. He must have in him something of the orator's eloquence, something too of the poet's sympathy; yet something also of the logician's reason. He must have above all, infinite tact—a tact that makes him at once tolerant and uncompromising, that makes the discriminating among his readers realize both the honesty and the catholic charity of his temperament the qualities that make him a general censor yet a common friend. Fortunate teacher of the third estate who has worked to such good purpose that he has won the fear, the respect and the friendship of the community in which he labors.

Next week I shall treat, in one article, of Newspaper Matter and Newspaper Ethics.

THE MADRAS MATTER.

The matter of the claim for damages against the Hawaiian Government, now being pressed by the British Government on behalf of the owners of the British steamer Madras, is an important claim that has much to be said on both sides of it. To properly understand all the dips, spurs and angles of the controversy, a correct chronology of the various events bearing upon it are here given:

- 1. April 10, 1883, British steamer Madras, Capt. William Bradley commanded, arrived off Honolulu. The captain informed the pilot that he had a clean bill of health; but asked him to bring the vessel to anchor outside and take a letter to the port physician (at that time, Doctor Trouseau). Which was done. Captain Bradley's letter to Doctor Trouseau informed that official that small pox (2 cases) was on board. Shortly thereafter the Madras hoisted the yellow flag.
- 2. April 11th, board of health forbade the landing of passengers "now, or at any future time, from the Madras."
- 3. April 20th, the board of health announced that the Madras should be considered in quarantine (outside).
- 4. May 9th, board of health notified the agents of the Madras, who informed the captain, that the steamer might enter the harbor, under certain conditions. Captain Bradley then steamed in, but was ordered out again by the board of health.
- 5. May 9th, Captain Bradley reported nine new cases of small pox on board the ship—which had been examined the day before by Doctors Trouseau, Hagan and Brudie.
- 6. May 12th, board of health agreed to allow the Chinese passengers intended for this port to land at the quarantine reef and to permit Captain Bradley to proceed on his voyage (provided he would give a bond in the sum of \$20,000 to protect the government in case of quarantine expense. The captain refused to give the bond).
- 7. May 28th, the ship was regularly quarantined.
- 8. June 4th, the ship was allowed to enter at the custom house.
- 9. June 11th, 55 Chinese passengers landed at quarantine reef—others on board being on parole for British Columbia.
- 10. June 13th, the ship libelled by the Hawaiian government for expenses in guarding—\$1,742.25 claimed.
- 11. June 14th, libel withdrawn and ship released—sailing same day.

This chronology forms a skeleton of the events on which the controversy hinges. As we said in the beginning, much can be said for and against the action of the Hawaiian Government. It must be taken into consideration that the terrible experiences of the nation in recent times have made the very sound of the dread words "small pox" potent to produce alarm; while the actual presence of the disease means a condition of public feeling closely bordering upon panic. The entire population dreaded a repetition of the scenes of only a few years before. The government bowed to the popular clamor; and Captain Bradley's action

in permitting the pilot to land upon and leave the infected ship, without informing him of her true condition, was the government's pretext for its subsequent action. We think the British government must allow—however sure Captain Bradley may have been that Pilot Babcock ran no risk of infection; and however honorable Captain Bradley's intentions may have been about compliance with the regulations of the port—that his action was wrongful and blameworthy. And if the Hawaiian government, basing its action upon Captain Bradley's irregular treatment of the pilot, had refused to admit the Madras to quarantine at all, its action, no matter how high-handed, would have been at least consistent.

But the inconsistent conduct of the government—acting through the board of health—deprived it of the sympathy of foreign powers and the respect of its own people. There was no difference in the condition of the vessel—as to chances of infection—on April 10th or May 28th; on the day of arrival or the day of formal quarantine. It was perilous on April 10th, it was equally so on May 28th. If it was not so on the former, but protection against personal peril, to the peril of peaceful subjects of other nations, is not recognized as a right at international law. In other words, we cannot with impunity fail to carry out treaty stipulations, or to comply with the unwritten law of nations recognized by sovereign powers. If we fail so to carry out, or so to comply with our own obligations, that is the position obviously held by the British Government, and we fail to see how we can escape a verdict against us.

It was the manifest duty of the Hawaiian Government to admit the Madras to quarantine. She was regularly cleared at Hongkong for this port, and was bringing Chinese immigrants under direct authority from this government. The passengers for this port ought to have been landed on the reef. The foreign passengers should have been kept in the vessel. Quarantine expenses would then have been properly charged against the vessel. Captain Bradley's action towards Pilot Babcock would have been a proper subject for diplomatic inquiry. The first position assumed by the government was a wrong one, explained though not justified by public excitement at and dread of the small-pox. The government's subsequent positions were either evasive or inconsistent; and we fail to see how the nation can escape paying damages. Though we hope the British Government may not enforce damages that are excessive.

Much of this week's space has been given up to two articles on the subject of evolution. Both articles are carefully prepared thoughtful ones and deserve careful reading. Without any comment upon the argument of either writer, we desire to be rightly understood on the subject. We believe in the theory of evolution—qualifiedly. We also believe in a First Cause. And we see no reason why the infinite power of God, having the choice of every agency—physical and psychical—should not have chosen to work through evolution. We believe he has so worked here; and that a creator's harmonious design is shown in every form of life and every phenomenon of nature.

Every retail merchant in town is under obligations to Bishop & Co. for that firm's advertised request that all bills against it should be presented monthly. "Pay as we go" ought to be the rule—all along the line.

The "Other Half of the World."

Australia has been suffering during the past year from an extraordinary drought, and it is estimated that the grazing and farming interests alone lost some seventy-five millions of dollars by reason of it.

Sir James Paget recently quoted statistics in London to show that the annual loss of the English nation from sickness, four-fifths of which was preventable, was equal to the labor of a million men for four months.

The last census of Paris shows that the city of Paris has had an increase of over two hundred and fifty thousand since 1876; and that only two hundred thousand out of its two and a quarter millions are foreign born. There are eleven thousand English and six thousand American residents.

The excessive crops of the present year have greatly stimulated the making of "moonshine" whiskey in the mountainous regions of the South. Four hundred and fifty to four hundred moonshiners are arrested annually in the revenue district of Chattanooga, Tennessee, alone, and that is no worse than many another.

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

A Temperate Notice.

The Hawaiian Monthly for December contained an article by Mr. M. M. Scott on the subject of Evolution. [Reprinted entire on the first and fourth pages, Ed.]

The article is a suggestive one and it is commended to the attention of every thoughtful reader. Taking up the subject in its different branches, Mr. Scott applies and illustrates it in the various fields of organic and inorganic creation, ending with its most immediate application to the intellectual and moral functions of man. This work is well done and with the major part of Mr. Scott's arguments and inferences I agree. But his article suggests some considerations not therein advanced, and I purpose, in a cursory way, to examine the theory of evolution more particularly in its relation to other and larger problems, of more immediate interest to mankind. I refer to those of philosophy and religion.

Evolution as a scheme of thought regards nature as an organic whole. It establishes a causative connection between every part of the entire system of things from the highest to the lowest. When the links are absent, it supplies them; when nature fails to furnish the bond of connection, it steps in boldly and postulates that bond. It unifies creation. It connects all the sciences, and causes them to coalesce and become the parts of one universal science. It establishes universal affinities, and asserts a mutual dependence of parts of all existence throughout space and time. The progress of the theory is strangely illustrative of the nature of every thought, applied first to the structure and relations of species in the animal creation, it is not satisfied to stop there but soon is extended to all the forms of vegetable as well as animal life and these are given a common origin, and all alike are declared to have sprung from "a few forms or one." But even here no halt is called, but the evolutionist proceeds to assert a genetic connection between inorganic nature and life in general. The earth, as a new and literal sense the fruitful earth is said to be our mother. Such a connection once established becomes universal and the daring evolutionist affirms that not merely do vital forces depend upon the inorganic world, but that thought and choice and feeling have a common parentage with the cloud, and that within the starburst which clouded space immeasurable aeons since, and which even now whittens the infinite distances of Orion, lay hid the promise and the potency of all future being—the "thoughts that wander through eternity," the beauty and sweetness of virtue and "Honor that cannot die," all the glory and loveliness that attack to our mental and moral being. The sun—to state the matter crudely—is a partially cooled Milton. It is travelling the road to personality and self-consciousness, the last and highest function of being. Considered in the light of this hypothesis, Wordsworth's daring metaphor calling the bird "a brother of the dancing leaves," becomes mere matter of sober fact. Another poet gives us the kernel of the whole theory when he says:

"And striving to be man, the worm, Mounts through all the spires of form."

The arguments for this theory cannot fail to impress strongly every rational intelligence. Precisely the same kind of reasoning which establishes the cardinal truths of geology, applies with equal force to the facts of organic evolution. In fact, the testimony of the rocks, which establishes the causative connections in geology, seems in the same breath to affirm the mutability of species in the animal world, and to deny the possibility to deny the last without discrediting the first. An extension of this principle to the development of mind is in a sense forced upon the understanding. If mind were possessed by man alone there would be a break in the evolutionist's chain, and we might deny his conclusion with some show of reason; but no, mind is co-existent with animal life—a fact which few people realize, but one which nevertheless underlies true, and which does far to establish the evolutionist's hypothesis. The simplest protoplasm, mere bit of protoplasm though it be, displays the first faint dawning of soul. It is impossible to say at what point stimulation becomes sensation and sensation consciousness. But the beginnings are there. Like the first far steps of dawn on eastern hills, are the faint and trembling approaches of consciousness in the remote past. The mind, like the light, increases by slow accretions of imperceptible fineness. And so on, ever increasing complexity of function slowly turns the worm into a man, the man into a Shakespeare, and who can deny these affinities? We cannot look within without discovering that we are still linked to the brutes, and learning that our happy light is the last step from "that old darkness" from which we have just emerged.

A theory then of so universal application substantiated by such weighty evidences, must have important bearings upon some of the cardinal doctrines of philosophy. What are those bearings? One of the chief postulates of religious philosophy is the doctrine that the universe bears marks of design. This is really the only convincing and satisfactory argument upon which to ground the being and attributes of a God. Into the merits of this famous and time-honored argument, I do not propose to enter at large, but merely to discuss the relations of the evolutionary hypothesis to it. And to throw down the gauntlet at once, without elegant phrasing and polite circumlocution. I maintain that the evolutionary hypothesis, taken in its broadest application, abolishes in toto the argument of design. The doctrine of all evolutionists is that the development of species goes on by a process of natural selection. Now natural selection is a purely mechanical process and as such cannot be the method of design, but on the contrary excludes that explanation and is a definite substitute for it. The problem of natural selection, given certain forces to show how certain results must proceed by the mere necessary working of the forces themselves, independent of any external agency whatever. If, in a series of winters of exceptional severity, only the hardest animals are preserved it is (to my humble apprehension) absurd to say that this is the result of a natural selection and design. It may have been from either cause, but certainly not from both. If the animals were preserved because they were hardy, then

they certainly were not preserved from design; if they were preserved from such an outcome as this, anything very preserved because they were hardy. If the native vigor of the animal is the cause of its continued existence, then it is sufficient to account for that existence, and any other explanation is superfluous. Any further inquiries (as "whence the vigor?") are perfectly irrelevant. That, too, is the result of natural selection—if the existence of such a principle be allowed.

SATURDAY PRESS

ADVERTISING RATES IN PRESS
Measured in inches. Full column of Saturday Press one inch long.

Business Cards when prepared for one year, are allowed a discount of one third from the rates, which are for transient advertisements.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1885

CHRISTMAS.
A week from today we may say, with Longfellow:
I heard the bells on Christmas day

A certain class of persons may wish their intellectual appetites, if they will, by scientific inquiry into the boundless realms of speculation, as they search what they term work-out symbols, and leave the beef, the turkey and the plum puddings, the mistletoe, the Christmas tree, and Santa Claus to the intellectual childhood of the unenlightened masses.

Some account of the long and prosperous lives of the couple whose wedded happiness was so joyfully celebrated in the three readers—and they are doubtless few—who do not enjoy their acquaintance.

When Mrs. Oat arrived in Honolulu, some months later in '55, the family consisted of L. A. Oat, now married, father of a family and located in Norwich, Connecticut; J. M. Jr., and John M. Fred was not yet born—being the only Native Hawaiian of the second generation; John M. Oat and only being an Hawaiian of the third generation.

Over two hundred guests were present and regrets for unavoidable absence were received from many others, including Mrs. Sarah Andrew, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bickerton, Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Castle, Mrs. F. L. Clarke, Mrs. M. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon, Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dimond, Mrs. B. F. Ehlers, Robert Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haslinger, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Howe, Mr. C. H. Huxley, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hendry, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mrs. C. J. Lyons, Mrs. Daniel Lyons, Capt. Archibald McIntyre, Dr. and Mrs. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. McInerney, Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Peterson, Mrs. L. S. Pierce, Captain and Mrs. Penhallow, Mrs. W. C. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grieve, Mr. and Mrs. James Renton, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons, Mrs. R. S. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Rev. and Mrs. Lowell Smith, T. G. Thuram, H. Tregloan, Mrs. H. H. Woolmington, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Laine.

Those present were:
J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Allen; Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Bishop; G. E. Boardman, Capt. and Mrs. William Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Busher, Mr. John Butler, Rev. Hiram Bingham, Mrs. Jacob Brown, Sr., Godfrey Brown, Miss M. Bruns.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Cruzan, Charles Carter, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Carter, William Clark, Miss Lizzie Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, F. L. Clarke, Captain Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Miss Mary Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. David Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dillingham, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Damon, Mr. B. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dower, Capt. E. P. Drew, Gov. J. O. Dominis.

B. F. Ehlers, F. N. Eckley, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Miss Maggie Emma, Miss Isabel Enrick.

Rev. and Mrs. A. O. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Green, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gulick, Mrs. S. Gilman, Mrs. J. F. Gillilan, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ables, Miss Nettie Andrew.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hopper, Miss Maggie Hopper, Mrs. R. Halstead, Misses Annie and Emily Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Heblard, Charles, and Frank Huxley, Charles Huxley, Jr.; A. M. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. G. E. G. Jackson, Judge A. F. Judd, E. A. Jones.

Mr. C. D. Kinney, W. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. T. Lack, Miss Francis Lack, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewers, Mrs. Robert Love, George, John and Charles Lucas, C. J. Lyons, Miss Lyons, Daniel Lyons.

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS.

The Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Nov. 25, 1815.
The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Sr., and of their children, assembled in force last Wednesday evening to celebrate the older couple's fiftieth anniversary.

On Punchbowl street, had been handsomely decorated, outside with lanterns and inside with flowers and evergreens. In the front yard a large tent had been erected with canvas from the veteran sail maker's own loft. It was 30 by 45 and 15 feet high; was supported by posts wreathed with greenery and gay with Japanese, Chinese and Maquirese lanterns. Within were flowers and ferns and flags and lanterns, and seats and tables for refreshment-serving.

Friends crowded forward in one continuous procession from half past 6 to half past 7 P. M. to pay their tribute of congratulation, or to take their leave.

Governor Dominis sent the full band—a gracious and charming surprise; and Bandmaster Berger and his conductors played their very best in melodious harmony with the happy occasion.

During the evening refreshments were served. Many beautiful presents were received. A card received, presented by Mr. J. A. Dower, was made from an old ship captain that had been lying in Lawrence & Robinson's shop yard for fifty years.

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Capt. and Mrs. G. E. G. Jackson, Judge A. F. Judd, E. A. Jones.

Mr. C. D. Kinney, W. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. T. Lack, Miss Francis Lack, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewers, Mrs. Robert Love, George, John and Charles Lucas, C. J. Lyons, Miss Lyons, Daniel Lyons.

Dr. G. H. Martin, Joseph Maria, the Misses McIntyre, Miss McInerney, Dr. J. S. McGrew, Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. John Magoon, Judge and Mrs. L. McCully, T. K. Moore, James W. McGuire, Sr., J. W. McGuire, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nutt, Miss Emily Nutt, Rev. and Mrs. E. C. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Oat, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Jr., Mr. F. B. Oat, Miss Amy L. Oat.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peterson, Miss Addie Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, W. C. Parke.

C. H. Woolmington, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Whitney, Mr. H. H. Williams, George Williams, Mrs. V. Ward, the Misses Ward, Capt. and Mrs. J. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. G. West, Miss May Wilder.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Young, the Misses Young, During the evening the following poem, by a written friend, was read by Mr. J. M. Oat, Jr.

Could we turn backward the great tide of years,
Invoking so long on the green shores of time,
Might the bright billows that ebb and that flow,
We should have with us such wedding-chimera

Run the first part of the clear wedding bells
Over the snow, through the clear frosty air;
Fatherland for aye, bidding them dear,
Haste of adoption, this summer laid repair,

Friends of our youth, and our youth's friends,
Sweeten the joy, and more tender the tears,
Lie at your feet a mosaic complete,
Wrought for eternity, during life's span.

Quiet and busy your lives, but your hands,
Ever employed in serving mankind,
Holden the cross and will earnest success,
Mingled together in God's perfect plan.

Kindred afar and our greetings today—
Children and grand-children's joyful unite,
Golden the wishes that fall at your feet,
Golden the sunset ere come the night,

Golden the years that we pray are to last,
Laden with peace your last days to adorn,
Golden Gods promise, strong in their faith,
Golden will dawn resurrection's glad morn.

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Doctor C. H. Wetmore, Miss Lucy Wetmore, Leman and wife, J. W. Colwell and wife, J. D. Blackman and wife, Mrs. Biggs, J. Reinhardt, Mr. Scott, Mr. Henry Porter and wife, C. E. Richardson and Miss Elvina, Mr. Blacow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Deacon, Mrs. Geo. Deacon, Mr. J. J. Jones, Mr. J. A. Beckwith, Mr. W. L. Rose, Capt. W. Matson of the Emma Claudina, Capt. MacCallough and wife of the Anna, and others too numerous to mention.

The Fort-Street Church, largely increased in numbers, will give to-morrow evening, one of their pleasing Christmas Fraise Services. The following will be the ORDER OF SERVICE.

1. Organ Processional—Mrs. A. F. Judd
2. Hymn: "The Church is the Body of Christ"
3. Invocation—Rev. A. O. Forbes

4. Gloria Patri—Rev. A. O. Forbes
5. Old Testament Lesson—1st Cor. 13:1-13
6. Anthem: "Sing, O Heavens"
7. New Testament Lesson—Luke 1:1-2

8. Hymn: "Hark, the Herald Angels"
9. Prayer—Rev. W. C. Merritt
10. Anthem: "Brightest and Best"
11. Hymn: "While Shepherds Watched"
12. Christmas Carol—Rev. J. A. Cruzan

13. Oh, Sing to God—Rev. J. A. Cruzan
14. Christmas Ladies' Double Quartet
15. Hymn: "Joy to the World"
16. Benediction—Rev. A. O. Forbes

17. Organ Processional—Mrs. A. F. Judd

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General Advertisements.

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
W.M. T. COLEMAN & CO.
CABLE ADDRESS:
Coleman, San Francisco.

DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in informing you of the good work done by your Hand Grenade at our factory in Alameda, yesterday. A fire caught upon the slight roof of a large frame structure and burned furiously, and for a time endangered our entire works.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE HAWAIIAN BOAC CO.
Z. K. MYERS, Manager California Produce and Provision Co., Sole Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.
75 Hotel Street—Honolulu, H. I.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.
INCORPORATED 1855.
Assets January 1st, 1884, nearly \$17,000,000.

Polices issued on the most favorable terms, and absolutely non-forfeitable after Two Payments.

EXAMPLE OF NON-FORFEITURE PLAN:
Insured age 35 years—\$5000 Endowment Plan for \$5000.

Annual Premium \$249.50.
At the end of the 10th Year:
Cash—\$1,000.00
Dividends—\$1,000.00
Total—\$2,000.00

IMPORTANT!
PETER SAKS & SON (Homer Polk Saxe) are breeders and importers of every variety of TRANSCENDENT domestic live stock.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.
CANE FERTILIZER.
Thos. H. Davies & Co. have just received two qualities of a chemical fertilizer specially prepared for application to cane fields.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE of Intention to Foreclose.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, dated the 2nd day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1884, made by THOMAS GRAHAM, of Honolulu, Oahu, to EDWARD PRESTON, of the same place and by said EDWARD PRESTON, of Honolulu, Oahu, to THOMAS GRAHAM, which said Mortgage Deed and assignment thereof is of record in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Volume 74, on page 48 and 49; and for a breach of conditions in said Mortgage Deed contained to wit the non-payment thereof that all and singular the three-fourths share or interest of the said THOMAS GRAHAM in and to the premises described in the said Mortgage Deed and intended to be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in accordance with the conditions as hereinbefore mentioned.

FOR SALE.
A fine new imported phonograph. Inquire at this office.

"SANTA CLAUS" HEADQUARTERS.
No. 106, FORT STREET, HONOLULU,
opens THIS DAY at 9 o'clock A. M.

General Advertisements.
THIS POPULAR BINDERY, located at 107, Fort Street, will be able in its settled quarters to do even more satisfactory work than that which has gained it such liberal patronage and such willing appreciation from the Honolulu trade.

IT ADVERTISES NO SPECIALITIES, but is able to do ALL sorts, sizes, and conditions of Book-binding, Ruling, Lettering, and Paper-cutting as well as in San Francisco, and at moderate prices.

AT THIS COMPLETE BINDERY newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and sheet music are neatly and simply or elegantly and sumptuously bound, and books are carefully and firmly rebound.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BLANK BOOKS are made to order at as low rates as are consistent with first-class work. The Bindery is now using Weston's "Record" and "Ledger" paper for all first-class work. A large invoice of this justly celebrated stock has just been received from New York.

ORDERS LEFT AT THE MERCHANT STREET STORE WILL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THOS. G. THURM.

General Advertisements.

E. O. HALL & SON,
Have just received by the "MARTHA DAVIS," FROM BOSTON, Norway Iron—assorted sizes, Downer's Kerose Oil—the best, Land, Cylindrical—black and enamel, Lubricating Oil—for steam and plantation use, Kegg Nails, Horse Shoes and Nails, Cook Stoves, Farmers Banners, Axes and Hatchets—all sizes, Eddy's Refrigerators—assorted sizes, Rotted Canal Barrows, Galvanized Wheel Barrows, Ice Cream Freezers, Rattan Wagon Brooms, Coffee Mills, Clothes Wringers, Rat Traps.

BOSTON CARD MATCHES.
Boat Nails—all sizes, Cotton Waste—in bales, Wood Cards—in two sizes, Steam Hose—in all sizes, Garden Hose—all kinds, Zinc Wash Boards, Philadelphia and Penn. Law Mowers, Brown's French Dressing, Whitman's Dressing Blacking.

More goods to arrive by the "HALLIA," FROM NEW YORK, NOW OVERDUE.

On hand a very full stock of goods suitable for plantation use. We would call the attention of Engineers on agents and steamboats to the fact that we are agents here for the

DOWNIE EUCALYPTUS BOILER SCALE PREVENTIVE,
Which is the only thing ever discovered that will successfully remove all the scale from steam boilers, prevent its formation, and at the same time preserve the iron entirely from rust, and prevent circulation.

ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES, ENVELOPES.

BLANKS, BLANKS.
Labor Contracts, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Mortgages, Charters Parties, Builders Contracts, Articles of Agreement, Deeds, Bottery Bonds, Leases, Purchases and Manufacturers' Invoices, Marriage Certificates—Hawaiian and English, Sheet Maps of the Islands, Plans of Honolulu, Charts of Principal Ports Hawaiian I.

JOSEPH E. WISEMAN,
The Only Recognized General Real Estate Agent on the Hawaiian Islands.

Office in Campbell's Fire-proof Building, 27 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

Real Estate Agents—Buy and sell Real Estate, Houses, Cottages and Rooms.

Soliciting Agent for Walker's International Publicity to me for Tickets and Information.

Soliciting Agent for the Mutual Life Largest, Grandest and Soundest Institution of its kind in the World.

Soliciting Agent for the City of London Company in the Islands.

Money Broker—Loan Money at all times on

General Business Agent—Legal Papers of Inland, Books and Accounts kept and adjusted, Insurance on Property looked after. Copying and Correspondence and Commercial Business of every description.

Agent for the New Made Hall at No 107, Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I., and all information pertaining to all parts of the World.

Information forwarded to the Islands given and all correspondences faithfully answered.

JOSEPH E. WISEMAN,
General Business Agent, Honolulu, H. I.

General Advertisements.

SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!
GREAT SILVER GIFT SALE.
COMMENCING— SATURDAY, NOV. 29th.
Chas. J. Fishel's.

\$5,000 worth of Silver Presents.

Butter Knives, Butter Dishes, Casters, &c., &c.

To every customer purchasing to the amount of \$2.50 worth of goods.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

\$2,500 worth of Toys.

And a list of Presents will be given away during this sale to every customer buying \$1 worth or more.

Chas. J. Fishel's,
Corner Fort and Hotel Sts.

BUHACHI!
The Great California

INSECTICIDE!
POSITIVE DEATH

Flies, Fleas, Cockroaches, Chicken Lice, Etc.

HARMLESS
To Human Beings and Animals.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY
in the House, Garden, Conservatory, or Warehouse.

The Buhachi Insufflator,
SOLE AGENTS,
BENSON, SMITH & Co.

MANAC AND ANNUAL
WENNER & Co.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Have re-opened at the old stand No. 107 Fort Street, and we would carefully select all stock of

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Gold Chains and Guards, Silver Buttons, Studs, &c.

Engraving
Of every description done to order. Particularly extra fine in gold, silver, and steel work from the old stand.

THOS. G. THURM,
Compiler and Publisher.

Auction Sales.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
I am instructed to sell at Public Auction, on Monday, January 19th, 1885, At 10 o'clock a.m., at my Sale Rooms, The Following Lands:

The Aliupua of HONOKAHAI (K) in North Kona, Hawaii, 400 acres. Royal Patent No. 103.

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