



REF. S. C. DAMON

Make space for the Rev. S. C. Damon, who has just returned from his tour of inspection in the Hawaiian Islands. His tour was most successful, and he has returned with a wealth of information regarding the progress of the new immigration.

It is our sad duty to record the decease of the Rev. Dr. S. C. Damon, the pastor of the Bethel Church, the "father Damon" of seamen all over the world, for forty-two years the editor and publisher of the Friend, at home and abroad better known and identified with Honolulu than any other man. His strong and benign presence has left us. After a short and sudden illness of three weeks, at the house of his son, Mr. E. C. Damon, he passed away at 6:35 P. M., on Saturday, February 7th, still lacking one week of completing his seventieth year. In another column will be found brief tributes to his earnest, honest, helpful Christian life. In due time Mr. F. W. Damon will prepare a memorial volume. It is earnestly to be hoped that he will.

"STILL HAPPIER ON OUR DAUGHTER"

In times of commercial and agricultural depression such as have befallen Hawaii, it behooves her people to consider gravely the important problem of what can be done. Already in our young history we have passed through transition periods that tried the souls of men that we are proud to look back to as examples of energy and foresight—Ladd, Titcomb, Metcalf, Dr. Wood and others that might be named. And today, we meet with the same question that they grappled with in our neglected industries. It is not a time now to sit down and bemoan the fact that it is our discredit that for years past, we have concentrated all our energies on sugar and rice, thereby materially narrowing our export list from what it was ten or twenty years ago. But recognizing the fact, it is becoming in us to consider the feasibility of Mr. Jaeger's suggestions in the January Planter's Monthly, and see what can be done in extending our lists of products and exports. Every body knows that little systematic agricultural effort is put forth here except in raising sugar, rice and bananas, and it is only of late years that the latter has had such consideration. This is one of the best profits that by systematic cultivation more fruit is produced per acre and of a more uniform and better quality. This is a natural result as all practical farmers will readily admit, and yet, year after year, we hear of nothing being done actually to extend and improve our production of fruits. California is experimenting with oranges, limes, bananas, mangoes, pineapples, and all such tropical fruits that these islands are so peculiarly adapted for both in soil and climate, and that too with an amount of labor that would put us to the blush, and yet as we can grow oranges, for instance, that for luciousness throws the Los Angeles and Central American product far into the shade, and have an advantage over Tahiti on account of distance, it would certainly seem as if we were losing ground to be satisfied simply with what our orange trees chose to give us without any effort at cultivating the ground, pruning, or overcoming the blight.

As an illustration of the benefit returned for labor bestowed, the writer learned recently of an experiment upon about forty orange trees by Mr. Lycin in the Kalihi valley. In 1883, when the owner took charge, he sold 26,000 oranges. Last year, after a course of pruning back, the sales amounted to 42,000, or over an average of 1,000 oranges to each tree, and the fruit improved, both in size and quality. A visit to the ranch referred to would give ideas of encouragement to any agriculturist, as would also a visit to the nurseries under Mr. Jaeger's charge. At Kalihi, the writer saw a cocoa tree, large and flourishing, from which beans enough were obtained last year to demonstrate the fact of quality and quantity being possible to us. Also a few cherry trees that produced three crops a year and for the space of ground they occupied returned a larger revenue than bananas, with far less care.

In many things our people may not be able to produce and compete with products abroad, but in a variety of products we ought to satisfy a home demand and shut out the imports of the same. Our Kona coffee has unfortunately dwindled to almost nothing, last year's export being 4,230 pounds, which in 1870 was 415,000 pounds. The present low price obtainable abroad may render it unprofitable to export, at our labor figures, but could not something be done to save the amount we pay abroad for an inferior quality of this same article? In 1883 our import of coffee was \$5,337 pounds for which we paid \$8,172, besides expenses thereon. Something similar might be said of a number of other articles of every-day need.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

The Arrival by the Tokio last Sunday—Some General Observations on the Subject—A Word About Japan and Its People.

The importance of Japanese Immigration has not been underestimated and the keenest interest in it undoubtedly prevails here not only among planters, land owners, and employers generally, but among all who think earnestly and practically about this nation's welfare. For that reason we have given much of our space to this never so timely topic, and trust that our readers will patiently consider it, not only by reading what we have prepared but by carrying their inquiries far enough to enable them, so far as their opportunities permit, to meet half way this new element of population and labor, and so help to make the new immigration mutually profitable.

THE FIRST ARRIVAL

On Sunday morning last the P. M. S. S. Co's steamer, the City of Tokio, arrived off port, having on board 948 immigrants, among whom were 165 women, 69 boys and 48 girls. Mr. Nakamura Jiro, as he is officially known—Jiro Nakamura, as he signs himself—came with them as resident Japanese Consul. He speaks English well and has had previous consular and diplomatic experience. A missionary and a physician, both Japanese, also accompanied them.

The scene at the immigration depot Tuesday morning was an animated one. Nearly a thousand alien souls were within the palings—strangers in a strange land. Yet a happier lot of immigrants never landed on a foreign soil.

The 800 males, though all under-sized, measuring by Saxon standards, were for the most part well-knit, sinewy and wiry-looking men, to whom manual labor was evidently familiar. The women had nearly all pleasant faces and some of them were pretty. Rounded arms, slender wrists, taper fingers and pearly teeth (except with those whose teeth were coal black) were characteristics of nearly all the girls. The children were bright-looking and already at home; only now and again an infantile voice rising above the incessant hum of cheerful conversation.

Clerk Atwater and Agent Hayselden sat in the front office, entering by name the names of every immigrant and witnessing the acknowledging of contracts. In a rear room, three Japanese clerks were busy writing on the English-contrast acknowledgments, the names of the different immigrants, who, each having his own stamp, in turn, took his contract and a numbered ticket and passed on into the front room. This work began at 9 A. M., and, though carried on like clock work, consumed nearly the whole day.

The contract acknowledgments were for adults only, the number of children to each head of a family being entered however. Among the children some fifty are able to do work as house servants.

The dress of the immigrants was for the most part strictly Japanese—though a few wore European garb, greatly to the sacrifice of their picturesqueness. The distinctive Japanese garment may perhaps best be described as a loose dressing gown, belted instead of corded at the waist, with flowing sleeves and a rolling collar thrown so far back as to expose the lower portion of the throat and the upper portion of the bosom—according to the most approved "full dress" notions. The women affect a style of coiffure compromise between the high chignon and the low waterfall. The men, for the most part, wore their hair in Cromwellian style, many being as "round-headed" as though just escaped from the shears of a jail warden. Indeed, the barbers of the various "messes" were busily at work during the morning. The shoes, or rather sandals, worn by most were of three kinds, one made of rattan matting only, another of matting with wooden soles or wood only, set on high cross-pieces of wood, that increased the apparent height of the wearers from one to three inches. A third sort was made of rice straw, hand-braided. A few wore European shoes, most of them neatly blackened.

Nearly all had several chests, boxes or bamboo hampers of personal effects. Their bedding consisted of quilted cotton, though a few had thin woolen or shoddy blankets.

They cooked their rice, black beans and soup in bronze camp kettles, oblate spheroids in shape, with wooden covers, which were made to fit over holes dug in the ground; broad flanges at their equators keeping them from falling through the holes. The camp kettles are very like the "Dutch ovens" so much in vogue among the western mining camps, though in lightness of construction and elegance of design they are as superior to the American kettle as Japanese utensils generally are to the similar utensils of most other nations.

But, taken all in all, there is good reason to be hopeful that the Japanese will bring comparative peace to many an unhappy home where life has been rendered far less worth living by the exactions, the insolence and the unreliability of Chinese servants.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SHARE

So far as appears on the surface of events the Japanese immigration is a handsome feather in the Gibson government's official cap. King Kalakaua, Messrs. Iaukea and Poo, and Mr. Gibson in his correspondence, have evidently made so favorable an

impression upon the Japanese government (backed, of course, by Consul Irwin's undoubted influence) that Japan has made terms for our benefit that it has shown little disposition to make with other governments. We hope that the government will receive the cordial co-operation of all its citizens in this good work—not in a spirit of palliation of former sins, or of blindness to existing evils, but in that give-the-devil-his-due spirit which accepts any portion of a half loaf rather than go without any bread.

SOME RESPECTFUL ADVICE

We trust the following advice will be received in a like spirit to that in which it is offered. It is based upon conversations with several gentlemen thoroughly conversant with Japanese labor in most of its branches, together with the obtainable reading of works on Japan and its people.

Japanese laborers must be treated kindly. We do not need to insist upon mere justice before the law. The rights of contract laborers are fully and firmly guaranteed by the Hawaiian courts. Downright ill usage is not a common reproach to the plantation managers on these islands. But the Japanese are said to need very different management from that required to make Chinese labor effective. The Chinese has to be "driven." The Japanese cannot be driven. "Driving" makes him either rebellious or despondent. He means to work faithfully and he may safely be allowed to work in his own way so long as his own methods do not so conflict with a manager's routine as to render other labor less productive.

It would be of course impertinent for a newspaper writer to attempt to dictate in the details of plantation management; we have no such intention, but we earnestly desire that plantation managers shall be impressed with the importance of helping by their ability rightly to initiate this new immigration movement; and because plantation managers must assume—whether they like it or not—a major portion of the responsibility for making Japanese immigration to these islands popular. So, while we recognize that every manager must decide for himself, according to his best light, what course he must pursue, we trust that every manager will fully realize his responsibility and inform himself to the fullest extent possible in everything that may make the best pecuniary result to the plantation synonymous with the greatest comfort and contentment among Japanese laborers.

JAPANESE HOUSE SERVANTS. It is confidently hoped that the arrival of a number of Japanese house servants of both sexes, some trained and all readily teachable, will have a wholesome effect upon those Chinese house servants now at work here. Many households in town have Chinese "help," whose cleanliness, faithfulness and efficiency are all that could be desired; and, although most of them ask and receive too high wages, there is no complaint of these. But, in many families in Honolulu and throughout the islands, the Chinese domestic is a household tyrant. He "bosses" the kitchen, is exacting about his hours, is insolent, "strikes" frequently, (sometimes with his fists,) leaves often without warning and is far too often a pestilent fellow whose room would be better than his company if the climate (and the labor market) did not make him a necessity.

It is true that some of the "Americanized" Japanese servants now in town are not all of them satisfactory. Some are temperate, others lazy, and perhaps a majority of them are sadly degenerated from the proverbial efficiency of the Japanese house servants in Japan.

Those who know them in their own home represent the Japanese servants as "ideal." But it is scarcely to be expected that they will ever prove so thoroughly satisfactory here. The Japanese servant is nearly always a "specialist" and a household retinue is often a small army. Serving is a trade (almost a profession) with a great many branches. Cooks, stewards, but servants, house cleaners, chamber maids, nurse maids, gardeners, are more distinctly classed than in Europe even, and far more distinct in the duties expected of each class than are American servants in the South. And while Japanese services, is often nearly perfect and sometimes it is "ideal," it is commonly a cumbersome piece of machinery—and quite impossible here.

In the large Japanese cities, servants are obtainable for small wages and board themselves. Their food and lodgings cost them at home far less than they could possibly obtain the like for here; and so, of course, it is idle to expect such cheap service here as the well-known cheapness of Japanese labor in Japan might lead many to hope for. It will be necessary also to teach these new servants to do varied work and according to American and European notions, not modified (as in Japan) by the life amidst which they have always lived.

But, taken all in all, there is good reason to be hopeful that the Japanese will bring comparative peace to many an unhappy home where life has been rendered far less worth living by the exactions, the insolence and the unreliability of Chinese servants.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SHARE

So far as appears on the surface of events the Japanese immigration is a handsome feather in the Gibson government's official cap. King Kalakaua, Messrs. Iaukea and Poo, and Mr. Gibson in his correspondence, have evidently made so favorable an

impression upon the Japanese government (backed, of course, by Consul Irwin's undoubted influence) that Japan has made terms for our benefit that it has shown little disposition to make with other governments. We hope that the government will receive the cordial co-operation of all its citizens in this good work—not in a spirit of palliation of former sins, or of blindness to existing evils, but in that give-the-devil-his-due spirit which accepts any portion of a half loaf rather than go without any bread.

SMALL HOLDINGS FOR IMMIGRANTS

The heading of this paragraph applies quite as much to Portuguese or German immigration as to Japanese; but it is timely and pertinent to the general theme. The future of these islands seems to us to depend upon some wisely-planned and well-developed scheme for settling them with home-loving and industrious people. We think that the press and citizens generally are agreed upon this subject. The Planters' Labor and Supply Company—or, at least, many members of that organization—have expressed themselves to that effect. Nearly all the papers, by correspondence and editorial writing, have either committed themselves to the policy indicated, or have shown themselves in cordial sympathy with it. But, as yet, no steps have been taken to put lands upon the market in such quantities, of such qualities, and upon such terms that immigrants might acquire them, settle down and develop them, and while improving their own conditions, increase the wealth of the nation by adding to its production and increasing its productive population.

There are at present several causes which would undoubtedly operate against the success of the proposed plan, if it should be undertaken. One cause is the difficulty legally of disposing of crown lands. Another reason is the poorness and comparative small extent of government roads in districts where large holdings might otherwise be broken up and made easy of settlement. It has always been a disputed question whether expensive public roads ought to precede or follow settlement. But the experience of the Pacific Coast, at least, seems to demonstrate the fact that where immigration does not push itself where good roads are necessary to induce immigrants to develop fertile sections beyond the ready reach of markets. This question of providing Germans, Portuguese, Japanese or other desirable immigrants with small holdings on favorable terms is a question on which planters, capitalists and the government may profitably "come together." The sooner, the better!

CROPS FOR HOME-CONSUMPTION

It is axiomatic that the country which supplies the most of its own needs is economically the most successful; and, other things being equal, that country ought to develop more satisfactorily than its less favored neighbors. It often happens that countries produce certain things at such profit that they can afford to purchase abroad many articles of necessity or luxury which they could not produce at home. So long as sugar was at top prices and other staples could not be produced at equal profit on sugar land, Hawaiian planters were justified (from one point of view) in planting cane to the exclusion of crops before profitable. The fatal weakness of the system has been that we have "carried all our eggs in one basket." Although we could raise sugar to better advantage than any other crop, and though capital seemed more surely invested in developing sugar lands than in developing other island lands, yet if we had now a large acreage in wheat, oats, potatoes, Indian corn and such staples as we must now import at heavy expense from the Pacific Coast, the depreciation in sugar values would be far less severely felt, because, though not getting rich so fast as before, we would be earning our own living—at least to a far greater extent than now.

We think that a system of small holdings, held in fee simple, or on life leases or long leases, subject to wise conditions whereby improvement would develop the precise sort of production of staples which we so much need. Coffee, choice fruits, hay, oats and other cereals, potatoes, and an infinitude of staple and other merchantable products could be raised on small farms and in small gardens, to supply home markets and to supplement our staple exports—sugar and rice.

JAPAN AND ITS PEOPLE

The following facts about Japan are the result of several talks with Professor Scott, with Portuguese Commissioner Canavaro and with Consul-General Van Buren, each of whom has spent several years in the Mikado's Empire; and of rapid and necessarily superficial reading of one or two cyclopaedia articles and of Prof. J. J. Reim's "Japan"—a work published last year and now in the reference department of the library. No merit beyond clearness is claimed for the following *condensed* information—which is compiled solely in the interests of the over-busy "general reader."

Marco Polo brought the first intelligence about Japan to Europe, sometime in the last quarter of the Thirteenth Century. It was Japan that Columbus sought when he set sail for America.

Rein comprehensively says: "The Empire of Japan, the 'Nihon,' 'Nippon,' or 'Dai Nippon' of its inhabitants is the most easterly country of Asia. It stretches from Hateruma, most southerly of the Riukiu Group, 24° 4' N. lat. to Shumshu, most northerly of the Kurile Islands, 51° N. lat. Its longitude ranges over 335°, the groups above named being respectively farthest west and east.

Geographically the empire has been divided into four groups.

Japan proper consists of the four principal islands, known in the American geographies—mentioning them from south to north—as Kiusiu Shikoku, Nippon or Nihon and Yezo. Rein calls the large island (Nippon) Honshu (Honshu or Jicata) meaning "mainland." The number of these islands bordering these four principal ones are considered part of "Japan proper."

The Riukiu or Loochoo Islands are south-west, the Kurile Islands north-east and the Bonin Islands south-east of Nippon; and none of them have much commercial or political importance—Japan proper embracing more than three fourths of the empire's area. The Japanese Empire contains over 3,000 islands, with an acre equal to the British Islands, Holland and Belgium united; Nippon (a word applied by the Japanese to the whole group and not to the largest island, as by Europeans and other foreigners) is as large as Hungary, Yezo a trifle larger than Bavaria.

The land began at about 3:30, two Japanese fences came into the square on the Ewa side of the office. They wore helmets, and carried a long pole, consisting of an iron head piece and bamboo, and fenced with two-handled bamboo swords. Considering they were not "Samurai," they fenced splendidly.

After the fencing, and a few acrobatic feats, a series of bouts at wrestling was arranged. The square space above mentioned was made into an arena whose sand earth floor, of somewhat elastic soil, was admirably adapted to the purposes of the contest. About 40 contestants were chosen, 20 on a side. They were stripped to their breech cloths and displayed some well muscled, some sinewy and some adipose limbs; and all were evidently accustomed to athletic exercise.

An umpire was chosen, his name of office being a fan. At his signal a man from each side sprang forward and, after brief springing, locked arms (tough and tumble blows), wrestled, strained and fell. The wrestling was kept up for a long time, there being in all over a hundred falls.

After the wrestling there was a dance of triumph on part of the victorious side. After that a Japanese song and chorus concluded the sport.

THE CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION

We print below the preamble and resolution unanimously adopted by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday afternoon:

Whereas: This chamber by resolution, did agree on the 29th day of November, last, to receive the Certificates of Deposit of the Hawaiian Treasury above ten dollars in value as the equivalent of U. S. Gold coin after December 1st, last, and

Whereas: This action of the chamber was taken for the purpose of facilitating the operation of the currency act passed by the Legislature of 1884, and was based upon a statement of moneys in the Hawaiian Treasury, known as "special deposits," and held for the redemption of the said certificates of deposit, the statement being as follows:

Certificates in circulation \$400,000  
Gold coin of the United States \$600,000  
Silver coin \$200,000

Whereas: It now appears that the certificates in circulation equal \$584,000, and the deposits consist of

United States gold coin \$10,000  
Hawaiian silver coin \$20,000  
Uncancelled certificates of deposit \$460,000  
Certificates held as a per cent. \$100,000  
\$630,000 to make in the equivalent of \$584,000

And Whereas: His Majesty's Government have not taken steps to convert any Hawaiian silver coins in the treasury into United States gold coin, but have used a part of the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1884 for the purpose of defraying cost of such conversion, in a manner not warranted by law, and have so increased the proportion of silver to gold in the special deposits as to make the redemption of the certificates in United States Gold coin, as contemplated by the Currency Act of 1884, impossible, and

Whereas: A committee of this chamber has been authorized to inform that certificates of deposit redeemed with United States gold coin, amounting to \$75,000, have been redeemed for silver coin, contrary to the provisions of the currency act of 1884, and

Whereas: The Hawaiian Treasury has this day refused to redeem the certificates of deposit with United States Gold coin.

Therefore Be It Resolved: That this chamber rescind the Resolution of November 29, 1884.

The currency muddle muddleth some more. The chamber of commerce has sensibly decided not to receive certificates of deposit as gold any longer, having authoritatively found out two things, first, that the government has been re-issuing the certificates it has cashed—in violation of the law which demands that it shall cancel them. The bank has informed its depositors that it will receive silver or treasury certificates on deposit and pay depositors in kind. Irwin & Co. are selling certificates to their own clients at least—as they did for the last mail. It is rumored that the government will no longer take silver at the custom house, and daily hinted that they are about to refuse to take treasury certificates. When the last point is reached, the government will have repudiated the currency it has already depreciated—which, perhaps, may be the last straw on the back of that easy-going camel, the public patience. Fiat fiat! God knows 'tis dark enough.

We advise all our readers to carefully compare the assertions of the foregoing preamble with the explicit provisions of the Currency Law of 1884. We think such comparison will convince them that the government has violated its faith and broken the law; and are responsible for all the confusion now existing in Hawaiian currency. They are responsible and would be made answerable—if this community had the courage of its convictions.

BORN

At this city, on the 9th, to the wife of John Johnson, a son.

DIED

VON SCHMIDT—In San Francisco, at the Grand Hotel, Jan. 29, 1884, of pneumonia, George von Schmidt, a native of Honolulu, H. I., aged 77 years.

WOODHOUSE—At South Leeward, British, England, January 10th, 1884, the Lady Jane Woodhouse.

DAMON—In Honolulu, Saturday, February 7, 1884, Rev. Samuel C. Damon, aged 67 years, 11 months and 4 days.

GENERAL VAN BUREN'S LECTURE

We might go on for another column or two to write about Japan those

things which every one may find out for himself by a little trouble—and which the better informed among our readers do not need to be told. But we are now assured that Consul-General Van Buren has consented to lecture on Japan next Monday night at the hall of the Y. M. C. A. The lecture will be for the benefit of the Honolulu Library Association. Those who attend will do a double good: to the library, which deserves their support; and to themselves, in listening to a gentleman whose reputation for humor and eloquence is equalled by his reputation for varied and valuable information about the country on which he lectures—as testified by some of the ablest blue books ever sent from an United States consulate to the State Department at Washington.

A MERRY SCENE

Last Wednesday afternoon Governor Dominis sent the band to play at the immigration depot. The occasion was one of general festivity. The king, his chamberlain, the commissioners of immigration, of the supreme court justices and many citizens of both sexes were present. The immigrants were dressed in their usual summer holiday costumes. They presented a fine appearance. Of the men, it was remarked by a gentleman present, one formerly for many years resident in Japan, that he had never seen in Japan so fine looking a lot of agricultural laborers in any one body. They are said to be taller and more robust than the class of rice planters seen near Yokohama.

The band began at about 3:30, two Japanese fences came into the square on the Ewa side of the office. They wore helmets, and carried a long pole, consisting of an iron head piece and bamboo, and fenced with two-handled bamboo swords. Considering they were not "Samurai," they fenced splendidly.

After the fencing, and a few acrobatic feats, a series of bouts at wrestling was arranged. The square space above mentioned was made into an arena whose sand earth floor, of somewhat elastic soil, was admirably adapted to the purposes of the contest. About 40 contestants were chosen, 20 on a side. They were stripped to their breech cloths and displayed some well muscled, some sinewy and some adipose limbs; and all were evidently accustomed to athletic exercise.

An umpire was chosen, his name of office being a fan. At his signal a man from each side sprang forward and, after brief springing, locked arms (tough and tumble blows), wrestled, strained and fell. The wrestling was kept up for a long time, there being in all over a hundred falls.

After the wrestling there was a dance of triumph on part of the victorious side. After that a Japanese song and chorus concluded the sport.

THE CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION

We print below the preamble and resolution unanimously adopted by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday afternoon:

Whereas: This chamber by resolution, did agree on the 29th day of November, last, to receive the Certificates of Deposit of the Hawaiian Treasury above ten dollars in value as the equivalent of U. S. Gold coin after December 1st, last, and

Whereas: This action of the chamber was taken for the purpose of facilitating the operation of the currency act passed by the Legislature of 1884, and was based upon a statement of moneys in the Hawaiian Treasury, known as "special deposits," and held for the redemption of the said certificates of deposit, the statement being as follows:

Certificates in circulation \$400,000  
Gold coin of the United States \$600,000  
Silver coin \$200,000

Whereas: It now appears that the certificates in circulation equal \$584,000, and the deposits consist of

United States gold coin \$10,000  
Hawaiian silver coin \$20,000  
Uncancelled certificates of deposit \$460,000  
Certificates held as a per cent. \$100,000  
\$630,000 to make in the equivalent of \$584,000

And Whereas: His Majesty's Government have not taken steps to convert any Hawaiian silver coins in the treasury into United States gold coin, but have used a part of the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1884 for the purpose of defraying cost of such conversion, in a manner not warranted by law, and have so increased the proportion of silver to gold in the special deposits as to make the redemption of the certificates in United States Gold coin, as contemplated by the Currency Act of 1884, impossible, and

Whereas: A committee of this chamber has been authorized to inform that certificates of deposit redeemed with United States gold coin, amounting to \$75,000, have been redeemed for silver coin, contrary to the provisions of the currency act of 1884, and

Whereas: The Hawaiian Treasury has this day refused to redeem the certificates of deposit with United States Gold coin.

Therefore Be It Resolved: That this chamber rescind the Resolution of November 29, 1884.

The currency muddle muddleth some more. The chamber of commerce has sensibly decided not to receive certificates of deposit as gold any longer, having authoritatively found out two things, first, that the government has been re-issuing the certificates it has cashed—in violation of the law which demands that it shall cancel them. The bank has informed its depositors that it will receive silver or treasury certificates on deposit and pay depositors in kind. Irwin & Co. are selling certificates to their own clients at least—as they did for the last mail. It is rumored that the government will no longer take silver at the custom house, and daily hinted that they are about to refuse to take treasury certificates. When the last point is reached, the government will have repudiated the currency it has already depreciated—which, perhaps, may be the last straw on the back of that easy-going camel, the public patience. Fiat fiat! God knows 'tis dark enough.

We advise all our readers to carefully compare the assertions of the foregoing preamble with the explicit provisions of the Currency Law of 1884. We think such comparison will convince them that the government has violated its faith and broken the law; and are responsible for all the confusion now existing in Hawaiian currency. They are responsible and would be made answerable—if this community had the courage of its convictions.

BORN

At this city, on the 9th, to the wife of John Johnson, a son.

DIED

VON SCHMIDT—In San Francisco, at the Grand Hotel, Jan. 29, 1884, of pneumonia, George von Schmidt, a native of Honolulu, H. I., aged 77 years.

WOODHOUSE—At South Leeward, British, England, January 10th, 1884, the Lady Jane Woodhouse.

DAMON—In Honolulu, Saturday, February 7, 1884, Rev. Samuel C. Damon, aged 67 years, 11 months and 4 days.

GENERAL VAN BUREN'S LECTURE

We might go on for another column or two to write about Japan those

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting held in the office of H. R. Macfarlane, Esq., on the 14th day of February, 1884, of the subscribers to the stock of the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. (Limited), it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation granted to them and their successors, under the corporate name and style of the "Pacific Hardware Co. (Limited)" on the 14th day of January, 1884, and that the same had been organized and elected the following officers:

G. J. WALLER

BUTCHER

To the Front.

A GREAT BOON TO HONOLULU PUBLIC

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK AND FISH.

Kept for four days, after being killed, by Bell & Co. and then frozen, and delivered to the public at the lowest possible price. The public is invited to call on the undersigned at his office, 111 King Street, Honolulu, H. I., for a full and complete list of the goods on hand.

METROPOLITAN MARKET,

On King Street.

MEAT FOR SALE ALL DAY.

Thanking the public for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same. G. J. WALLER.

General Advertisements.

BY AUTHORITY.

WATER NOTICE

OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF WATER, the Hawaiian Irrigation will be limited to a house per day, from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., until further notice. CHAS. T. GULICK, Minister of Finance, Honolulu, January 30, 1884.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior until 10 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 14th day of February, 1884, for the construction of the works herein named.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Minister on and after the 9th day of February, 1884.

The works to be constructed are—

First—The Basin of the Storage Reservoir, to be removed all trees and other vegetable growth, and excavating and removing all earth and rock within the indicated lines.

Second—Laying a dam of first-class rubble masonry in full bed of hydraulic concrete, to be 100 feet high, and 10 feet wide at the top, and 20 feet wide at the base.

Third—Building the line of fifteen and twelve inch pipes and setting gates between the storage reservoir and that of distribution, and from the latter to the point of connection with the pipe system of the city.

Fourth—Constructing the distributing reservoir consisting of an excavation filled with hydraulic concrete, concrete or brickwork laid in full hydraulic cement beds and joints, the crosswall and bays to be similarly constructed and the whole roofed over.

All proposals must

SATURDAY PRESS

ADVERTISING RATES IN PRESS
Measured in inches. Full column of Saturday Press is 10 inches long.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND
The Last Rites for the Body of Rev. Samuel C. Damon - Tribute to His Memory.

Rev. Samuel Chertney Damon, after the short but severe illness under which he has suffered for the past few weeks, died on Saturday, the 7th instant at 6:35 P. M.

Samuel Chertney Damon was born in Holden, Massachusetts, U. S. A., on February 15, 1815. His father was a prosperous merchant and manufacturer, and the son had strong business aptitude, but was early turned to the Christian ministry.

He was married to Miss Julia Sherman Mills, October 6, 1841, embarked from New York for Honolulu, March 30, 1842, arriving October 10th, and at once entered upon the duties of his chaplaincy and the pastorate of the Bethel Union Church, which he remained until his death, for more than 42 years.

On January 1, 1843, he commenced the publication of the Friend, the oldest existing newspaper in the Pacific. He visited Oregon and California in 1849; the United States in 1851; Micronesia in 1861, per Morning Star as delegate of the Hawaiian Board; Europe, Palestine, and Egypt in 1869-70; the United States in 1876; England and the continent of Europe and China in 1884. In 1867 he received the degree of D. D., from Amherst College.

One year ago, before sailing for China, feeling the advance of age, Dr. Damon tendered his resignation of the Bethel pastorate, to take effect on his 70th birthday, and the duties of that position were assumed last August by the Rev. E. C. Oggel. At the close of 1884, after forty years' episcopate, Dr. Damon also transferred the Friend to Messrs. Crum and Oggel. He still felt young and active, and looked forward to many years of useful labor among seamen and others. He was engaged in superintending the completion of alterations and enlargement of his dwelling house, for the accommodation of his son, when his last illness unexpectedly prostrated him.

Although not directly engaged in work for non-Christian peoples, Dr. Damon's aims and sympathies were pre-eminently missionary. His chief thought and desires were supremely and enthusiastically for the ascendancy of the Lord Christ over all men, and the blessings of His reign to them. No subject so aroused his enthusiasm as that of missionary progress. His happiest public efforts were historical reviews of missionary work in the Pacific. He was well known as a successful speaker on missionary platforms in England and America. In his extensive travels his highest interest was in visiting and inspecting missionary stations.

He had visited the principal stations in Syria, Egypt, China and Japan, where he was a welcome and most inspiring guest. Of late years he had become profoundly interested in evangelistic labors among the Chinese in these islands. He was thoroughly convinced that there was no place in the world so favorable for effectively reaching the Chinese with Christ's Gospel as Honolulu. It was very much through his father's influence that Mr. Frank W. Damon became actively and successfully employed for three years past as missionary of the Hawaiian Board to the Chinese in these islands.

Dr. Damon's eminent practical business and financial aptitudes made him prominent in counsel for good works. Besides the chief management of the Sailor's Home, and of the Stranger's Friend Society, he had from the beginning been a leading member of the board of trustees of Oahu College and of the Queen's Hospital, also of the Hawaiian Board of Missions.

In all these departments, the loss of his wise counsel will be sorely felt. Dr. Damon was widely read in general literature. The writer lately found him much absorbed with Goethe and Confucius. His large library had a wide range and received constant additions. His preaching was greatly enriched by his travels in literature as well as over the globe. In the pulpit, we all know his impressive force, his deep sincerity, and affectionate warmth.

Dr. Damon's social powers were all known as of rare attraction. His personal presence on our streets was strong, attractive, and benignant. A good breadth of robust manhood, a transparent sincerity, with a sagacious benevolence of purpose commensured for his universal confidence and honor.

He finally laid aside all personal desires, and from his knees told the Lord to send him where He would. The joy of Christ overtook his soul at once. "It was the happiest hour of my life," he said, "and, B—, I have been a happy man ever since." He was, distinctly, a happy man, one of joyous spirit, whom trouble never long depressed, and who imparted his own gladness to others.

In religious thought, our friend's mind dwelt most on the person, the words and ways of Jesus of Nazareth. He had read lovingly the "Lives of Christ." He had a high degree of the "mystic" sense of personal communion with the risen Lord. Probably he had never had a shadow of doubt since his youth of the reality of Christ's presence and power, and his prayers habitually glowed with the joy of his faith. We believe that faith is now turned to sight, that joy to rapture, and become endless, that dim communion a speaking "face to face."

The loss of Dr. Damon's presence is great to us all—to his own family inescapable, no matter how represented fatherhood in "his home. His three sons abide among us, respected and prosperous citizens, with their families, to enjoy the motherly love and counsel that remains to them, and to solace her deep and sudden bereavement. Both they and he had reason to expect many happy years together. That was not to be, and last Sunday we saw the three tall men lower their father's body into its last resting place, and turn away. It was a noble ending to a good life.

Honolulu February 9, 1885.

Among the mourners at the funeral was a Portuguese woman dressed in black, and evidently deeply affected. To one who questioned her when she was going out she said that some time ago her husband was taken suddenly and alarmingly ill. Dr. Damon heard of the case, interested the Stranger's Friend Society in the man's behalf and had him sent to the hospital, where he died, his last hours being rendered far less painful by the medicines and the comforts of that excellent institution. The poor woman had not forgotten. That incident merely illustrated the prevailing trait of his character—sympathy. He was a man of strong ethnic affinities. The "brotherhood of man" was more than a phrase to him; and it was the hope and desire of his last years to be of real benefit to the Chinese here resident.

His friendly interest in the stranger was displayed in manifold ways—in charity of the sort above mentioned, in helping young people, in aiding unfortunates to return to their homes in other lands, in extending his hospitality to guests from abroad. "Many a poor fellow he has helped away from this beach," one of the oldest sea captains among our residents said to the writer the other day. "There was not a public charity of the place in which he did not take an active interest," said a prominent citizen. "I consider that Dr. Damon's hospitality has done wonders towards making Honolulu favorably known to foreign visitors," said another.

He was human. He had his peculiarities. He was often impetuous and abrupt. But he was sincere. And that broad charity which made him the generous (sometimes the too generous) critic of every frailty of poor humanity, might well have covered a multitude of sins to which his pure, wholesome, helpful life was an utter stranger.

And we who disagreed with him most as to the wisdom of certain of his beliefs—notably his position on the Chinese Question—failed not to recognize the chivalrous generosity that made him the adviser, the defender and the friend of an alien and despised people.

Honolulu, February 12, 1885.

Again the fatal axe hath been swung. From earth's bright face, a noble stately tree, Who once gave glory to our island, has fallen. And food and love and grateful sympathy, He stood alone, when in his manhood's prime And fruit gave forth with free, ungrudging hand, To all who came, or pure, or stained with crime.

The flock, he nourished 'neath his wide-spread shade, He saw divide into a two-fold stem; And others, who with him, their home had made, Did leave with love, for love he'd shown to them. The seed of truth he scattered far and wide, Throughout a long and multifarious life; Though firm and strong he ever lived, and died In his belief, he knew no party strife.

The Isles he loved so well will cherish long The memory of the "father" they have lost; His deeds they'll sing in everlasting song. Who spent for them, but counted not the cost. His friends and fellow men his cheerful smile, His kind advice and ready interest show, The sick whose gloomy hours he did beguile; The Sailer's Home, which under his hand grew, The wife, bereaved of his child's cheerful joy; The children and their children too, will mourn; But he has gone to bliss without alloy.

The great Reward, the sweet eternal Home.

A. M.

Honolulu, February 12, 1885.

The Rev. Geo. Wallace, in preaching on the text: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh"—St. Matthew, 25:14—said: "The duty of preparation for entrance into the world invisible is enforced with peculiar power when a good man who is ready obey the summons of the Son of Man. The whole community mourns the departure from our earthly life of one who more than forty years has labored here for the salvation of men, and for the honor and glory of God. Can we not say of him: 'He was a good man and a just, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and (through him) much people was added unto the Lord?' The work that he has done will be gratefully remembered by all classes of Christians, by the stranger, especially, by them that go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters. He is at rest. We doubt not that he has overcome by the might of Him who called him to His service and to him shall be given to eat of the hidden manna which is in the midst of the Paradise of God? His life is calling us with persuasive voice to follow the Son of God in cheerful, noble duty and in devotion to His service. His death is calling us, by its unexpected coming and by his readiness to go when the Master came. 'Be ye also ready.'"

At their meeting last Thursday, the Trustees of the Sailors Home passed the following resolutions: Whereas it has pleased God, in his wise providence to remove from our midst the Rev. S. C. Damon, D. D., for nearly forty years the seaman's chaplain at this port; the pastor of the Bethel Church; the efficient chairman of the executive committee of this board from its first organization in 1853; a highly esteemed member of this community; the removal of a most efficient worker; the seaman has lost a devoted friend, the church a faithful pastor, the family a beloved husband and father and the community a highly esteemed member.

Resolved that the board tenders its warmest sympathies to the afflicted family, that the secretary be requested to send them a copy of this preamble and resolutions and that they be also published in the local papers.

Pastor Oggel will preach a memorial sermon to-morrow, which will appear in the Press next week.

Paradise Notes.

At an early hour, but not on a summer's day, a lone traveler (not a person) might have been seen winding his way across roads not yet macadamized to catch the first north-bound train at a station where the public could be accommodated upon signalling. In the early morning haze probably my form loomed up a sufficient signal for a dozen, for the ponderous engine slowed down as graciously as though an army awaited transportation. The "time traveller" was myself. I took my seat with a satisfied feeling so far as present circumstances were concerned, and I bided myself picturing the changes I should find in the "paradise city" since my former visit, twenty years ago. At that time I had two friends for pilots, whereas now I would have to pilot myself to find two friends, and so—with vague ideas of San Jose geography—I sallied forth from the station, on my arrival, to make the most of a brief visit. I need not say that I found little to remind me of my trip of 1863, excepting the fact that the city had grown up with the same objections I had to it, viz, its great level stretch that made one feel, as if he were entirely shut in mid all these high buildings and tall trees, and as I reached the electric light tower that spans the crossing of Santa Clara and Market streets and rears its crowning cap two hundred feet, I felt like congratulating the city on having one eminence where they might look out from and enjoy the free air and view the broad expanse of country around. As an offset however to this flat condition of San Jose its broad thoroughfares are an evidence of the wisdom of its founders. The only other evidence I had of ever having seen this place before was in the Notre Dame convent, then several blocks from the battle of business, but now crowded to its utmost boundary by bank and industrial buildings of tasteful design for banks and other commercial uses. The Lyndon block adjoining the convent was receiving its finishing touches at the time of my visit, and here I found Mr. J. J. Owen of the Mercury, (who visited the islands last summer) had just moved his printing office from contracted quarters across the street, and was now busily engaged in preparing for the Christmas and New Year's issues of the Mercury consolidation. The town is one of the loveliest country seats imaginable. The general character of the country thereabouts is park-like. Oaks, evergreen and deciduous, abound; the bay or "lurel" tree attains a large size, alders and willows fringe the water courses. To the west are lofty hills, to the east is San Francisco Bay. The widow of the late John Parrot, W. M. Howard, Alvinia Hayward, Captain Kohl of the Alaska Fur Company, Harry Judah of the S. P. R. R. and several less well-known have beautiful homes in or near San Mateo. Laurel Hall, one of the best known summer resorts for young ladies in the state is located near San Mateo. St. Matthews Hall, the most flourishing military discipline school in the state is in San Mateo. Adjoining it is the rectory of Rev. A. L. Brewer, founder of St. Matthews Hall and rector of the parish for nearly 23 years. Close by is St. Matthews Church, a gothic chapel of unique beauty among Californian church edifices. Its walls are almost quite hidden under English ivy. It contains a memorial window of the Metz family, a wonderful presentation of that wonderful theme.

I did not stay in San Mateo half so long as I wanted to. Before I had seen a title of the attractions of the neighborhood, the north-bound train swept me city-wards, past the gentle slopes of Burlingame (where soon there is to be a city of villas—rumor says) past Millbrae, with the empty palace of the green and white, looking down from a green upland, past Balboa and the slightly residence of Charles Lax, on into chilly San Francisco. Next week I shall write about Los Angeles—"the city of the angels."

T. G. T.

Honolulu, February 5, 1885.

New York Gossip.

The present winter, so far, has been too capricious for the full enjoyment of outdoor sports, particularly of ice-yachting. Indeed, the lover of this exciting sport must be of a philosophical temperament to preserve his good nature through a changeable winter. If he can get three weeks of fair sailing the season through he is lucky. It is only during the past few weeks that the advantages of spee'ing in the gulf of a properly made ice-yacht have been understood; though for many years, the northern world, often, steels more or less rude in construction have been driven over the ice by means of sails. But of late years certain gentlemen have studied "centres of effort" and "lateral resistance," and have applied to the ice-yacht the same principles that help to make the best summer fleets. Instead of the heavy timber and clumsy sails they now use light material and have decided that the hull must be "rimmed flat"; that the ice-yacht must not have too much head-sail; and that the centre of lateral resistance must be well aft. Now rigging is used for stays and braces and "phosphor bronze" for the runners. This last mentioned substance is non-rusting and does not stick to the ice when left at rest. Under favorable conditions ice-yachts have been known to out-speed the express trains of the New York Central Railroad, whose line runs along the coast of the ice-yacht is faster than any wind shot of a hurricane.

Similar to the yacht-sail is the skate-sail. It has long been a favorite sport in Copenhagen and Christiania. It was quite in vogue at Cape Vincent some years ago. Of late years it has made its appearance on the Hudson. The sail is rigged on a light spar held to windward of the skater, so that he can lean against the pressure of the wind, thereby securing the same conditions as exist in the case of the ice-yacht with the advantage of simplicity of outfit and perfect command of steering apparatus. In the early days of ice-yachting, trading was carried on by means of the ice-yacht. There is no reason why some enterprising adventurer should not revive the business, for even when the ice is so rough or so covered with snow as to make sailing for great speed out of the question a well made craft with "skates" for runners would make good progress with a fair wind.

Through ice-yachting is out of the question in your tropic climate there is no reason why "tinkling" should not be indulged in, unless it be that it requires too much exertion. Fashion rules the popularity in amusements as in every thing else. Croquet, that game which is so conducive to quiet flirtation, was the fashionable craze twenty years ago. After that had outlived its novelty and furor, lawn tennis engaged the chief attention. These games are of course still played in their appropriate places, but the excitement now in vogue from Maine to the Pacific Coast is roller skating. Since the establishment of rinks it has become almost a national craze for young and old. Thirty thousand rinks have been built within two years. The fun is, in fact, an epidemic. If I hear that it has crossed the ocean to you I shall expect to hear of it next in China and Japan. Not only here but in Dakota and the farther west is its continuous grinding sound heard. It goes on day and night. It destroys the success of traveling companies and detests trouper, reduces the receipts from lectures and plays more or less with other well established diversions. A minister in Minnesota says that it has entirely broken up his attempts to start a "revival."

Honolulu, February 5, 1885.

Stakesufferer on ice have now comparative little sale, hardly any body uses them where rinks are accessible and it must be that the manufacture of them has been greatly hindered by the wheeled skate—though the "skate sail" may revive their vogue. All dealers in roller-skates have trouble to fill their orders. There are two or three improved styles, each one of which is, of course, "the best." Rinking is not monopolized by the young. There are veterans who laid aside their ice skates forty years ago, and many whose age we can only guess, the married and the unmarried. Probably no one has ever stood on roller skates without falling at one time in his career. His experience as an ice skater will prove a delusion if he depends on it. In the best rinks a large gallery is arranged not only for music but for spectators. Under this is often an apartment where beginners can run into each other and play nine-pins with themselves to their heart's content. It is now the custom—at least in the New York rinks—not to notice the mishaps which occur among the initiated. If a practiced skater has a fall and no bones are broken it is only "a touch and go." In the old times a fall on the ice was only too glad to be till the "stars" had disappeared from his sky. This is not considered etiquette, nor is it convenient for others, to do this in the rink.

Recent art events have been the exhibition and sale of the Artists' Fund Society and the loan collection of paintings arranged for the annual meeting of the Union League Club. The Artists' Loan Exhibition was, though not so good as last year's, one of the best yet made by that society; but the sale was one of the least successful. Last year, it was thought that the twenty-fourth would be the final sale of the Fund; but the unexpected success it had decided the members to have another try for public patronage. The financial failure of it is probably due to these dollarless times. A large number of the pictures exhibited at the Union League Club were owned by members.

Among the most distinguished were pictures by Bogueuse and Henner; Canova's Uranus given recently, but rarely seen here was represented by a handsome "Odalisque"; "Reconnaissance," a two-figured picture was by Hans Marink; Rosa Bonheur had a study of deer and sheep which was given as a memento to a friend.

Musical entertainments have been well attended this year. To a musician there is no greater orchestral perfection to be found than in the Philharmonic Society—the band under the leadership of Theodore Thomas. Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" was beautifully given recently. Parts from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" were ably rendered with feeling and sentiment. The neatness and daintiness of old-fashioned forms were noticeable in a novelty, symphonic variations, by Nicole, a modern French composer.

As a lecturer, correspondent, general newspaperman and journalist, Mr. Sala has been a great success. One of his best novels is "The Seven Sons of Mamma" in which the wicked Florence Armatage figured. Mr. Sala was one of the few London critics that were justly given recently. Parts from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" were ably rendered with feeling and sentiment. The neatness and daintiness of old-fashioned forms were noticeable in a novelty, symphonic variations, by Nicole, a modern French composer.

As a lecturer, correspondent, general newspaperman and journalist, Mr. Sala has been a great success. One of his best novels is "The Seven Sons of Mamma" in which the wicked Florence Armatage figured. Mr. Sala was one of the few London critics that were justly given recently. Parts from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" were ably rendered with feeling and sentiment. The neatness and daintiness of old-fashioned forms were noticeable in a novelty, symphonic variations, by Nicole, a modern French composer.

Knickerbocker.

Pro Rebo Merchant.

Mr. L. B. Kerr, merchant tailor, at No. 27 Merchant Street, has just received, per Mariposa, a large assortment of goods direct from the manufacturers, personally selected and bought for cash, which he offers to sell at "twenty-five per cent less than any house in the trade." Purchasers will do well to examine his stock before ordering elsewhere.

Mr. George Raupp, the obliging proprietor of the Germania Market, recently destroyed by fire, has opened a temporary shop in Rose Lane, rear of Mr. Houghbalt's, where he will supply his customers, as usual, with the choicest meats and sausages of all kinds, fish, poultry and vegetables, until further notice. Orders will receive prompt attention.

One of the greatest boons conferred on the residents of this city is the Bell-Coleman patent dry-air refrigerator, adopted by G. J. Waller at his Metropolitan Market, on King street, and other markets in this city, by the aid of which all kinds of meats, fish, etc., can be kept for four days after being killed, without affecting the quality or wholesomeness of the article thus preserved.

Any one interested in floor matings will find at Lewers & Cooke one of the largest varieties of the latest patterns in this city, and at prices corresponding with the articles selected. Lewers & Cooke, also, are doing a large business in their adjustable wire-screens for windows and doors, of all sizes. The screens are a great protection against insects entering the house and are indispensable to the comfort of dwellers on these islands.

The question has been asked, "Can a deacon go the circus?" "Yes, until he's married, and then in most cases the circus comes to him." Now if any subscriber, deacon or otherwise, wants to preserve perfect peace in the family, he ought to keep it supplied with soda water and ginger ale from the Crystal Soda Works. That first-class manufacturer has just put in a superior filter, assuring the purity of all the drinkables it supplies.

Messrs. Lewers & Cooke, of Fort, King and Merchant streets, are among the largest importers and dealers in lumber, building material, paints, oils, sash, hardware, etc., etc., on the Hawaiian Islands, and their stock will compare favorably, as to quality and price, with that of any other house in the trade. Special attention is invited to their elegant assortment of paper-hangings, shades, etc., which is the largest in the city and embrace the newest designs for 1885.

On the side-walk in front of the Astor House Restaurant, No. 78 Hotel street, the writer noticed a large blackboard, on which was written in chalk "Ice-cream for Sale Here." As this was an agreeable surprise, he entered, and was waited on by the gentlemanly proprietor, from whom he learned that, in future, ice cream of the best quality will be served in ladies and gentlemen, in first-class style, and furnished for balls, parties and weddings, at reasonable rates. Cream frozen to order at short notice.

"My poor fellow," asked a man of a living skeleton at the San Francisco Dinner, "Where have you been hoarding?" "Now if that unfortunate had been living at an establishment supplied by H. E. McIntyre &

Bro., of this city, he would have been well-order to fare well. For the goods of that well-order establishment are so neatly and attractively supplied that few purchasers can resist them. Just now "Wesphalia hams" are the specially imported direct from Germany, by steamer and rail.

Messrs. Lyman & Co., No. 107 Fort street, having effected a very favorable and honorable settlement of their business affairs, are now prepared to offer unusual inducements to parties desiring to purchase articles in their line. They invite particular attention to their large and elegant stock of all kinds of musical instruments and supplies, fancy goods, paintings, chromos, engravings, furniture, sewing machines, etc. Picture frames made to order. Now is a rare chance to purchase a first class piano, or organ, etc., at a very low price.

"Strange," remarked Mrs. Brown: "I have rung at Mrs. Smith's door three times this week and I never succeeded in getting an answer. I expect the family is out of town." "Possibly," replied Mrs. Jones: "But Mrs. Smith was telling me a few minutes ago that she could tell your ring among a thousand!" Talking of "rings" reminds one that Wenner & Co. have a splendid collection of finger-rings—to say nothing of kukaui and shell jewelry and one of the best selected general stocks of silverware and jewelry in town.

The attractive display in the art store of Messrs. King Bros., in Way's building, on King street, between Fort and Alakea street, will well repay any visitor to enter and inspect their elegant line of pictures, chromos, engravings, photographs, etc. Messrs. King Bros. also keep a complete stock of all kinds of artists' materials, etc., and make a specialty of making to order at short notice, picture frames in great variety of styles, having a fine assortment of moldings always in stock and giving their personal attention to making them in an artistic manner.

How did Bismarck come to make such a mistake with his Parliamentary Discipline Bill? The chancellor's head used to be extremely level, but this time he is a little mixed; and he will never be any better until he gives up using that vile acetic acid stuff he drinks, and uses soda water. This reminds us that Mr. J. W. Hingley, recently proprietor of the Pioneer Cigar factory, has now resumed business at No. 84 King street, where you can find genuine imported Havana, Manila, or domestic cigars, to your liking; also cigarettes, tobacco and all the paraphernalia for smoking. And, at the same time, get a glass of good soda water with flavoring to suit. Give him a call.

The severe test to which the Mac Neale & Urban safe was recently subjected, in the late fire, in the building occupied by Mr. George M. Raupp, is conclusive evidence that this make of safe can be fully relied upon. On being extricated from the ruins, this safe showed the intense heat to which it had been exposed, the outer sheathing of the door being warped and the handles melted off. On being opened, at Messrs. K. More & Co.'s, the lock and combination were found to be in perfect order and its contents consisting of \$1,000 in cash, books, papers, etc., were in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Raupp has since ordered another one of same size make. Mr. C. O. Berger is the Honolulu agent for these celebrated safes.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant showed an admirable spirit in declining to accept the munificent offer of Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, to transfer to her the mortgage given to him by the General to secure the debt of \$150,000 he owed Mr. Vanderbilt. But we doubt, if there had been one of the "Light-Runner Domestic Sewing Machines" among the articles thus transferred, that Mrs. Grant would have refused its acceptance, as it is difficult for any lady to part with one after having once tested its merits. Mr. Augustus L. Smith, No. 83 Fort street, is agent for this world-renowned machine and keeps in stock, a full supply of all kinds of machine needles, machine oil and domestic paper fashions, as well as an elegant assortment of glass and silver-plated ware, fancy goods, King's combination spectacles, and eyeglasses, pocket cutlery, island views, etc. etc.

COMMERCIAL.

During the week there has been but little activity in local trade. Business men state that on account of the Chinese new-year being at hand collections are slow, while the auction houses complain that their business has been dull owing to the same reason and will doubtless remain so for the next two weeks. Messrs. Lyons & Levey held their regular sale on Wednesday of this week instead of yesterday on account of the new-year. Mr. E. P. Adams has sold during the week, 200 bags of sugar at 5 cents per pound; and on last Wednesday held an auction sale of household furniture at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Cooke, which was well attended and realized the sum of \$2,000. Mr. Adams will sell at his auction rooms, to-day at noon, and 76-100 acres of land situated at Kapaiwa, Pooa valley. The land will be sold under foreclosure of a mortgage made by Kahooukua (w) to Nathaniel B. Emerson. Mr. Adams also advertises some valuable lots for sale on Beretania street.

Two new corporations have been formed lately, viz The firm of Dillingham & Co., incorporating under the name of the Pacific Hardware Co., which absorbs the business of Mr. S. Nott; and the Hawaiian Rangle Co. The sugar market, according to the latest commercial circular issued by Messrs. Williams, Dimond & Co., received by the steamer Mariposa, has improved in Europe. This improvement has been followed by a corresponding advance in New York. Owing to the strengthening of the London and Cuban markets, coupled with a demand for fresh supplies by consumers, the holders have ventured to ask higher prices. A further decline, however, for refined sugars will probably force another advance in price. If the advance in Europe be of a speculative nature, as asserted, the results are still unsatisfactory, and give no reasonable grounds upon which to build hope for immediate local prosperity.

There have been eight foreign vessels arrived in port during the week, as follows: The bark Fort Queen from San Francisco, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, grain, lard, etc.; Schooner Kōhala, from Honolulu, with red-wood lumber; 1 steamer of Tokio, which arrived on Sunday, last, from Japan, bringing 948 Japanese immigrants; Bark Meteor, from Bremen, with a cargo of European merchandise; Steamship Mariposa, from San Francisco; Hawaiian steam-tug Alert, from San Francisco; The Arabic which stopped here on the 11th instant on her way in search of the steamer San Pablo; Steam whaler Mary and Helen, from a cruise; and the barkentine Amelia, from Port Townsend, with New-west lumber. The departures have been as follows: On Monday, the 6th, the City of Tokio left for San Francisco; on the 11th, the French gun boat Kerqueulen left for Yokohama and S. S. Arabic on her search cruise, and to-day, at noon, the steamer Mariposa leaves for San Francisco, taking 2,300 tons of freight, besides bananas, etc.

The sentence, "The prosperity of nations is made up of the prosperity of its individuals"—in Mr. S. M. Candler's article last week—should have read the "prosperity of its individuals."

THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS.

Open Daily until 10 o'clock P.M.

General Advertisements.

BEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. B. F. For Circular.

LECTION OF OFFICERS. At the annual meeting of EAST MAUI STOCK CO., held this day at Honolulu, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. P. A. Bishop, President; J. O. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer; G. C. Jones, Auditor; J. O. Jones, Auditor.

LECTION OF OFFICERS. At the annual meeting of the firm of C. BREWER & CO., held this day the following persons were elected to serve as the officers of the company for the ensuing year: Mr. P. C. Jones, President and Manager; Mr. J. O. Jones, Treasurer and Secretary; Mr. W. F. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. G. C. Jones, Auditor; Mr. J. O. Jones, Auditor.

FOR SALE. An upright piano, "H. Board" make, second hand; but in good order and first class tone. Inquire at this office.

ECKART & HUBASH, Jewelers, Manufacturers and Importers of Silver Ware, French Clocks, Etc.

Watches carefully repaired and warranted. General engraving and fancy Monograms neatly executed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS.

BUHACH! The Great California Insecticide!

FLIES, FLEAS, COCKROACHES, CHICKEN LICE, ETC.

HARMLESS TO Human Beings and Animals.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

SOLE AGENTS, BENSON, SMITH & Co., 112 and 115 FORT STREET, Honolulu, H. I.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

THE BUHACH INSUFFLATOR.

JUST RECEIVED. The following brands of Cigars: DUETTO, LA NOVADDA, TRY THIS, OUR MASHER.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR CASH SALE. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th. At 10 A. M. at our Salesrooms, will be sold at auction Dry Goods, Clothing, Crochery and Glassware, and an Assortment of Household Furnitures.

LECTION OF OFFICERS. At the annual meeting of EAST MAUI STOCK CO., held this day at Honolulu, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. P. A. Bishop, President; J. O. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer; G. C. Jones, Auditor; J. O. Jones, Auditor.

LECTION OF OFFICERS. At the annual meeting of the firm of C. BREWER & CO., held this day the following persons were elected to serve as the officers of the company for the ensuing year: Mr. P. C. Jones, President and Manager; Mr. J. O. Jones, Treasurer and Secretary; Mr. W. F. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. G. C. Jones, Auditor; Mr. J. O. Jones, Auditor.

FOR SALE. An upright piano, "H. Board" make, second hand; but in good order and first class tone. Inquire at this office.

ECKART & HUBASH, Jewelers, Manufacturers and Importers of Silver Ware, French Clocks, Etc.

Watches carefully repaired and warranted. General engraving and fancy Monograms neatly executed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS.

BUHACH! The Great California Insecticide!

FLIES, FLEAS, COCKROACHES, CHICKEN LICE, ETC.

HARMLESS TO Human Beings and Animals.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

SOLE AGENTS, BENSON, SMITH & Co., 112 and 115 FORT STREET, Honolulu, H. I.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

THE BUHACH INSUFFLATOR.

JUST RECEIVED. The following brands of Cigars: DUETTO, LA NOVADDA, TRY THIS, OUR MASHER.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GARDEN FERTILIZER.

General Advertisements.

LECTION OF OFFICERS. At the annual meeting of EAST MAUI STOCK CO., held this day at Honolulu, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. P. A. Bishop, President; J. O. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer; G. C. Jones, Auditor; J. O. Jones, Auditor.

LECTION OF OFFICERS. At the annual meeting of the firm of C. BREWER & CO., held this day the following persons were elected to serve as the officers of the company for the ensuing year: Mr. P. C. Jones, President and Manager; Mr. J. O. Jones, Treasurer and Secretary; Mr. W. F. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. G. C. Jones, Auditor; Mr. J. O. Jones, Auditor.

FOR SALE. An upright piano, "H. Board" make, second hand; but in good order and first class tone. Inquire at this office.

ECKART & HUBASH, Jewelers, Manufacturers and Importers of Silver Ware, French Clocks, Etc.

Watches carefully repaired and warranted. General engraving and fancy Monograms neatly executed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS.

BUHACH! The Great California Insecticide!

FLIES, FLEAS, COCKROACHES, CHICKEN LICE, ETC.

Manufacturing Profession

Since writing my unpretentious Essays on Journalism, I have come across the following, taken from the New York Hour. It says certain things I should like to say so cleverly that I venture to print it, in the hope that those who read my own articles and approved of them will read this one with pleasure and profit.

The editorial writers, moreover, never concern themselves about "items." They depend upon their news columns for information as well as the public, and they stick closely to their business of comment on public affairs. A news paper editorial writer would no more think of using news heard in private conversation than any other person would. If it is an extraordinary fact that is related, he may request permission to have the matter investigated; but unless he ask permission no one need fear that the conversation will be repeated.

Hundreds of newspaper men carry with them every day knowledge of certain things to reveal which would make a great sensation, such as the public lives and crises for; but they do not divulge their knowledge or think of doing so.

It will be evident, therefore, that the position of a newspaper man is not an agreeable one from a certain point of view. It has its great compensations; but it is looked upon with disfavor by the misinformed public, or the public favors it only so far as the public thinks to use a journalist, have a position something like actors and musicians. People are glad to know them, to talk with them, or to use them; but they stop decidedly short of taking them into their confidence or to their bosoms. Yet the newspaper men, the actors and the musicians are a happy lot, and would not change places with their critics.

Mr. John Gilbert, the actor, recently made a caustic and pertinent remark, to a professional interviewer. It was to the effect that the newspapers interested themselves entirely too much about the private concerns of actors. Mr. Gilbert is right. No actor is too insignificant or contemptible to attain a paragraph in a newspaper. A factitious taste is deliberately engendered and fostered by the newspapers.

And then, having manufactured the taste, the newspapers declare that they are merely satisfying an existing demand. It seems to be universally admitted that a comic journal is a desirable thing. The trouble is, that idea as to what is funny varies widely; or, if anything like a standard be agreed upon, it is impossible to find an editor capable of maintaining it. In the entertaining "Recollections" of Mr. Edmund Yates, several of the former editors of the London Punch are sketched. The only man really made for the part, it appears, was that modern Falstaff, Mark Lemon. Corrupt, jovial, bright-eyed, with a hearty laugh and an air of bonhomie, he rolled through life the outward impersonation of jollity and good temper.

It is only within the last few years that an avowedly comic journal has received popular support in the United States. The work of editing such periodicals is said to be serious, and the work of reading them oftentimes is depressing. This is because nothing is funny after we grow accustomed to it. Hebdomada will not flash spontaneously. We are a nation of humorists, but our best things are not heard in after-dinner speeches, nor read in printed columns headed "Humorous."

A new business has developed within the past few years, and is now being conducted in London and New York, perhaps in other cities also. The idea is a simple one, and only derives its value from the thoroughness with which it is carried out, and it seems to have occurred simultaneously to several people, who proceeded to put it into execution. There are two forms of the system, both of which aim to supply subscribers with newspaper clippings at a definite rate. In one form the subscriber is supposed to receive all newspaper slips in the original text, which in any way refers to himself. Literary men, artists, actors and politicians, are the chief patrons of this form of inquiry. In the second method, subscribers file lists of subjects upon which they desire all editorials, news items and special articles, and the amount of material that can be thus collected for purposes of book-making and magazine-writing is practically limitless. If agencies will be sufficiently capital to procure copies of every newspaper in the world, in every language, and will perfect some system by which trained clerks examine and classify their contents, including advertisements, the direct benefit to thousands of persons will be very great. Historians, economists, novelists, political leaders, professors in colleges, and learned societies of all descriptions, will especially appreciate the saving in time and money effected by such a system. It is in the line of the labor-saving demands of this energetic age. Nevertheless, it is one of those things that are not worth doing unless they are unimpeachably well done.

These opinions of the newspaper man are founded on misapprehension of the newspaper business and the way in which it is conducted. The public has little idea of the workings of a daily journal, especially of its news departments. It does not understand that the city department, which collects the local news of the city, is made up of about fifty men; that these men are stationed all over the city—in the courts, in the exchanges, the police headquarters—and that the system of observation of what is going on is most complete and open-handed. The representative of the paper in any of those places is well known, his position is recognized, and due weight is given to his character, ability and reputation. And while he keeps himself well informed in his particular line, he gives himself no concern about getting other "items." He would behold a railway accident or a great fire with as much calmness as any other observer, and expect as much as any one else not to know the details of the affairs until he read them in the newspaper next day, like everyone else. In fact, a good newspaper man is very free from prying curiosity. He can tell at a glance

whether there is a point of news in any relation or happening, and he hears, perhaps, so much trash that he forgets to despise mere gossip, and to forget it sooner than the average man.

The editorial writers, moreover, never concern themselves about "items." They depend upon their news columns for information as well as the public, and they stick closely to their business of comment on public affairs. A news paper editorial writer would no more think of using news heard in private conversation than any other person would. If it is an extraordinary fact that is related, he may request permission to have the matter investigated; but unless he ask permission no one need fear that the conversation will be repeated.

Hundreds of newspaper men carry with them every day knowledge of certain things to reveal which would make a great sensation, such as the public lives and crises for; but they do not divulge their knowledge or think of doing so.

It will be evident, therefore, that the position of a newspaper man is not an agreeable one from a certain point of view. It has its great compensations; but it is looked upon with disfavor by the misinformed public, or the public favors it only so far as the public thinks to use a journalist, have a position something like actors and musicians. People are glad to know them, to talk with them, or to use them; but they stop decidedly short of taking them into their confidence or to their bosoms. Yet the newspaper men, the actors and the musicians are a happy lot, and would not change places with their critics.

Mr. John Gilbert, the actor, recently made a caustic and pertinent remark, to a professional interviewer. It was to the effect that the newspapers interested themselves entirely too much about the private concerns of actors. Mr. Gilbert is right. No actor is too insignificant or contemptible to attain a paragraph in a newspaper. A factitious taste is deliberately engendered and fostered by the newspapers.

And then, having manufactured the taste, the newspapers declare that they are merely satisfying an existing demand. It seems to be universally admitted that a comic journal is a desirable thing. The trouble is, that idea as to what is funny varies widely; or, if anything like a standard be agreed upon, it is impossible to find an editor capable of maintaining it. In the entertaining "Recollections" of Mr. Edmund Yates, several of the former editors of the London Punch are sketched. The only man really made for the part, it appears, was that modern Falstaff, Mark Lemon. Corrupt, jovial, bright-eyed, with a hearty laugh and an air of bonhomie, he rolled through life the outward impersonation of jollity and good temper.

It is only within the last few years that an avowedly comic journal has received popular support in the United States. The work of editing such periodicals is said to be serious, and the work of reading them oftentimes is depressing. This is because nothing is funny after we grow accustomed to it. Hebdomada will not flash spontaneously. We are a nation of humorists, but our best things are not heard in after-dinner speeches, nor read in printed columns headed "Humorous."

A new business has developed within the past few years, and is now being conducted in London and New York, perhaps in other cities also. The idea is a simple one, and only derives its value from the thoroughness with which it is carried out, and it seems to have occurred simultaneously to several people, who proceeded to put it into execution. There are two forms of the system, both of which aim to supply subscribers with newspaper clippings at a definite rate. In one form the subscriber is supposed to receive all newspaper slips in the original text, which in any way refers to himself. Literary men, artists, actors and politicians, are the chief patrons of this form of inquiry. In the second method, subscribers file lists of subjects upon which they desire all editorials, news items and special articles, and the amount of material that can be thus collected for purposes of book-making and magazine-writing is practically limitless. If agencies will be sufficiently capital to procure copies of every newspaper in the world, in every language, and will perfect some system by which trained clerks examine and classify their contents, including advertisements, the direct benefit to thousands of persons will be very great. Historians, economists, novelists, political leaders, professors in colleges, and learned societies of all descriptions, will especially appreciate the saving in time and money effected by such a system. It is in the line of the labor-saving demands of this energetic age. Nevertheless, it is one of those things that are not worth doing unless they are unimpeachably well done.

These opinions of the newspaper man are founded on misapprehension of the newspaper business and the way in which it is conducted. The public has little idea of the workings of a daily journal, especially of its news departments. It does not understand that the city department, which collects the local news of the city, is made up of about fifty men; that these men are stationed all over the city—in the courts, in the exchanges, the police headquarters—and that the system of observation of what is going on is most complete and open-handed. The representative of the paper in any of those places is well known, his position is recognized, and due weight is given to his character, ability and reputation. And while he keeps himself well informed in his particular line, he gives himself no concern about getting other "items." He would behold a railway accident or a great fire with as much calmness as any other observer, and expect as much as any one else not to know the details of the affairs until he read them in the newspaper next day, like everyone else. In fact, a good newspaper man is very free from prying curiosity. He can tell at a glance

Insurance Notices. BOSTON BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. C. BREWER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BRITISH FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). THOS. H. DAVIES, AGENT.

BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. AGENTS.

FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Berlin. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. AGENTS.

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Berlin. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. AGENTS.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hamburg. A. JAKOB, AGENT.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. AGENTS.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hamburg. H. HACKFELD & CO. AGENTS.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. C. BREWER & CO. AGENTS.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hamburg. H. HACKFELD & CO. AGENTS.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco. CASTLE & COOK, AGENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, MASS. INCORPORATED 1815.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. BISHOP & CO. AGENTS.

HOLLISTER & CO., INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC A COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

LUNDBROG'S PERFUMERY, just received. This is acknowledged to be the finest perfume in the world.

Celluloid Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Photographers Supplies, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES.

PARKE DAVIS & CO'S Pharmaceutical Preparations. J. C. AYER & CO'S Patent Medicines.

WASHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGE direct from Europe, free from sand or dirt. Agents for PARKE DAVIS & CO'S.

Green's August Flower & German Syrup, Alcock Porous Plaster Co., Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, Verba Buena Bitters.

HOLLISTER & CO., are also Proprietors and Manufacturers of the celebrated Rheumatic Linctus.

EUCALFORM, Agents for Wm. S. Kimball & Co's Fragrant Toilet Soap, Tobacco and Cigarettes.

OUR GINGER ALE & SODA WATER has always been recognized as the best in the market.

OUR GINGER ALE EXTRACT being manufactured from our own private formula in New York.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, 59 NUUANU ST. RETAIL, COG. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

UNION FEED CO., Importers and dealers in Corn, Hay and Grain.

BLANK BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, A fine assortment of BLANK BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS.

CASTLE & COOK, HONOLULU, H. I. Would call attention to their Large and varied Stock of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Consisting of the unrivalled Paris Steel Breaking Plow.

John Deere's Gang Plows, The Maine Steel Reapers, and Farming Plow, Moline Steel Reapers, etc.

Plantes' Horns of the best makes, DISTON'S CELEBRATED CANE KNIVES, made to order.

SUGAR BAGS, SUGAR KEGS, Cumberland Coal, Steam Oil, Cylinder, Lard and Keroline Oil.

Staple Groceries, No. 1 and 2 Flour, No. 1 and 2 Rice, Crushed Sugar, etc.

Weston's Patent Centrifugals Complete, ALSO ON CONSIGNMENT California Hay, Potatoes, Barrels.

SEWING MACHINES, Wilson and Gild's Automatic Sewing Machine, Remington Company.

GEORGE LUCAS, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER, Orders from the other Islands filled at Best Rates.

STEAM PLANING MILLS, Replante, Honolulu, Manufacture all kinds of Mouldings, Brackets.

HONOLULU CARRIAGE FACTORY, No. 128 and 130 Fort Street.

W. M. PAGE, Proprietor, Carriages of all descriptions made to order on most favorable terms.

LETTER HEADS and BILL HEADS, Printed neatly and at reasonable rates at the Saturday Press Office.

C. BREWER & CO. Offer for Sale the cargo of the bark "MARTHA DAVIS."

Light Express Wagons, Extension Top Carriage, Steam Cook, Cumberland Coal.

KEROSENE OIL, Common Wood Chairs, Pine Parrot Stools, BENTON Soap.

Fairbanks' Scales, Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 11-1/2, Leather Belting, Centrifugal Linings.

Manila Cordage, Assorted, Excelsior Mattresses, Galv. Fence Staples.

Yellow Metal Sheathing, Hair Mattresses, Gridstones, Rubber Hose.

BEAVER SALOON, H. I. NOLTE, PROPRIETOR, Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that the above Saloon provides

First-Class Refreshments, From 3 A. M. till 10 P. M., The finest Cigarettes, Tobacco, Pipes and Smoker's Sundries.

THE CASINO, at KAPULANI PARK, is now open daily, where Refreshments may be had all times on short notice.

FRANK GERTZ, has removed his stock to No. 68 HOTEL STREET, (adjoining Mr. H. S. Tregloan's Tailoring Establishment).

BOOTS & SHOES, Also, all sizes and styles of Ladies Fine French Kid Button Boots, Ladies Common Sense Slip p's.

Crystal Soda Works, Our Goods are acknowledged the Best! NO CORKS WE USE PATENT STOPPERS!

GINGER ALE BUT OURS, CHILDREN CRY FOR OUR "SODA WATER!" We invite particular attention to our Patent Filter.

THE SATURDAY PRESS NEWS, BOOK and JOB PRINTING OFFICE

Campbell's New Building, Merchant Street. Wedding, Visiting & 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.

JOSEPH E. WISEMAN, The Only Recognized General Business Agent on the Hawaiian Islands. ESTABLISHED 1878.

Real Estate Agent, - Buys and sells Real Estate in all parts of the Kingdom. Real Estate Agent, - Buys and sells Real Estate in all parts of the Kingdom. Real Estate Agent, - Buys and sells Real Estate in all parts of the Kingdom.

General Business Agent, - Legal Papers of every description drawn. Bills distributed and Collected. Books and Accounts kept and adjusted. Records Searched. Taxes and Insurance on Property looked after.

THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL for 1885, A HAND-BOOK OF INFORMATION ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

THE ELEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE, Price per copy number 50 cts., or 60 cts. by foreign mail, including postage. Persons desiring copies mailed abroad will please forward instructions for attention as soon as issued.

ST. MATTHEW'S HALL, SAN MATEO, CAL. A SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Under Military Discipline. Located in the beautiful village of San Mateo, on the Southern Pacific R. R., 21 miles from San Francisco.

DILLINGHAM & Co., Fort Street, Honolulu. AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. These Mills are now in successful operation on a number of Stock Ranches.

DETROIT CYLINDER CUPS, The best in the market. ALBANY CYLINDER OIL and COMPOUND LUBRICATING OILS of all grades.

PENHOLDERS, ETC. FABER'S ASSORTED PENHOLDERS, FABER'S ANTI-NEUROUS PENHOLDERS, Ketchikan Holders, Cork Holders, Ivory and Ebony Holders.

BOOKS PERTAINING TO HAWAII, Jared's History of the Hawaiian Islands, Andrew's Dictionary, Whitney's Double Book, King's Dictionary, etc.