



REV. S. C. DAMON

Make space for the Rev. S. C. Damon's... (Introductory text for the article)

It is our sad duty to record the de- cease 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 pre- pare a memorial volume. It is earnestly to be hoped that he will.

"STILL HAPPIER ON OUR DAUGHTER"

In times of commercial and agricul- tural depression such as have befallen Hawaii, it behooves her people to con- sider 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 at as examples of energy and foresight—Ladd, Titcomb, Metcalf, Dr. Wood and others that might be named. And to- day, 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 to our discredit that for years past, we have concentrated all our energies on sugar and rice, thereby materi- ally 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 Pioneer 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 sug- ar, rice and bananas, and it is only of late years that the latter has had such con- siderate care. This is one of the best proofs 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 ex- perimenting with oranges, limes, ban- nas, 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 sus- tainment through 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 with- out any effort at cultivating the ground, pruning, or overcoming the blight.

THE 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 im- migrants 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, pretty fingers and pearly teeth (except with those whose teeth were coal black) were character- istics 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 con- tracts. In a rear room, three Japanese clerks were busy writing on the English- contract 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.

JAPANESE HOUSE SERVANTS

It is confidently hoped that the ar- rival of a number of Japanese house ser- vants of both sexes, some trained and all readily teachable, will have a whole- some 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 com- plaint of this. 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 "Amer- icanized" 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 effi- ciency 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 Jap- anese servant is nearly always a "special- ist" 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 ser- vants 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 Euro- pean 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 help 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 unre- liability 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 gov- ernment's official cap. King Kala- kau, Messrs. Iaukea and Poo, and Mr. Gibson in his correspondence, have evidently made so favorable an impression upon the Japanese govern- ment (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 citi- zens in this good work—not in a spirit of palliation of former sins, or of blind- ness 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. Geographically the empire has been divided into four groups. Japan proper consists of the four principal islands, known in the Ameri- can geographies—mentioning them from south to north—as Kiusiu Shi- koku, Nippon or Nihon and Yezo. Rein calls the large island (Nippon) Honshu (Honshu or Jicata) meaning "mainland." The number of these is- lands bordering these four principal ones are considered part of "Japan proper."

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The heading of this paragraph applies quite as much to Portuguese or Ger- man 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 gen- erally are agreed upon this subject. The Planters' Labor and Supply Company—or, at least, many members of that organization—have expressed them- selves to that effect. Nearly all the papers, by correspondence and editor- ial 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 increas- ing 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 dis- posing of crown lands. Another reason is the paucity 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 fol- low settlement. But the experience of the Pacific Coast, at least, seems to demonstrate the fact that where im- migration does not push itself where 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, capi- talists and the government may profit- ably "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 suc- cessful; 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 sug- ar 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 pro- duction of staples which we so much need. Coffee, choice fruits, hay, oats and other cereals, potatoes, and an infinitude of staple and other merchan- dize products could be raised on small farms and in small gardens, to supply home markets and to supplement our staple exports—sugar and rice.

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 Immi- gration has not been underestimated and the keenest interest in it undoubt- edly prevails here not only among plan- ters, land owners, and employers generally, but among all who think ear- nestly and practically about this na- tion's welfare. For that reason we have given much of our space to this never so timely topic, and trust that our read- ers 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 opportu- nities permit, to meet half way this new element of population and labor, and so help to make the new immigration mutually profitable.

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 con- versations with several gentlemen thor- oughly 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 manage- ment from that required to make Chi- nese 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 man- agement; we have no such intention, but we earnestly desire that plantation managers shall be impressed with the importance of helping by their ability and because plantation managers must assume—whether they like it or not—a major portion of the responsibility for making Japanese im- migration to these islands popular. So, while we recognize that every man- ager 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 pos- sible in everything that may make the best pecuniary result to the plantation synonymous with the greatest comfort and contentment among Japanese la- borers.

THE FIRST ARRIVAL

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JAPAN AND ITS PEOPLE

The following facts about Japan are the result of several talks with Pro- fessor Scott, with Portuguese Com- missioner 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 cyclo- pedia articles and of Prof. J. J. Rein's "Japan"—a work published last year and now in the reference department of the library. No merit beyond clear- ness is claimed for the following ab- stract solely in the interests of the over-busy "general reader." Marco Polo brought the first intelli- gence about Japan to Europe, some- time in the last quarter of the Thirteenth Century. It was Japan that Columbus sought when he set sail for America.

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SATURDAY PRESS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND

The Last Rites over 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.

It was not without a long and painful illness that he passed away. He was a man of strong ethnic affinities. The "Seamens' Friend" was more than a pleasure to him; 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.

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Paradise Notes.

At an early hour, but not on a summer's day, a lone traveler (not a person) might have been seen walking 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.

The stretch of country, from Mayfield in Santa Clara Co. to Millbrae in San Mateo County, is dotted here and there with the residences of some of San Francisco's wealthiest citizens, and several of the best known farmers and fine-stock raisers in California.

I stopped over at only one town, but picked up a few shreds of information about the other places. Near Mayfield is the famous stock ranch of Henry Seale, and on the north side of San Francisco Creek, the boundary line between the two counties above named, is Palo Alto, the country seat of Leland Stanford, and his famous Palo Alto stock farm—the finest of its kind in the world.

Recent 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.

Among the most distinguished were pictures by Bouguereau and Henner; Canova's Uranus given recently, and a very early one was represented by a handsome "Odalisque"; "Reconnoissance," 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.

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 Mammon" in which the wicked Florence Armatage figured.

Mr. Sala was one of the few London critics that were justly given respect. Parts from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" were also rendered with feeling and sentiment. The neatness and daintiness of old-fashioned forms were noticeable in a novel, symphonic variations by Nicole, a modern French composer.

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General Advertisements.

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

The First Business Course includes Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to all departments of business; Commercial Arithmetic; Business Philosophy; Mercantile Law; Business Correspondence; Letters on Law; Business Forming, and the Science of Accounts; Street Business Practice in Wholesale and Retail Merchandising; Commission Jobbing; Importing; Exporting; Express Business; Bookkeeping and Banking; English; French; Italian; Reading, Spelling, Grammar, etc.; Drawing; and Mathematical Language consisting of practical instruction in French, German, and Spanish.

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:

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:

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.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. The Elite Ice Cream Parlors.

BUHACH! The Great California Insecticide!

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

FAVORABLE RATES ON FREIGHT AND TREASURE.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

CITY SHOEMING SHOP.

Smokers, Attention!

The Buhach Insufflator.

BEYON SMITH & CO., Practical Plumber & Gas Fitter.

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Auction Sales.

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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 vary 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. Corpulent, jovial, bright-eyed, with a hearty laugh and an air of bonhomie, he rolled through life the outward impersonation of jollity and good temper. Taylor, weak, vacillating and fidgety, was, but his worst in his Punch work, which was badly chosen, long-winded and dull.

John Leech was melancholy in person, but bright in the paper. We are at times almost inclined to say that the reverse is true of Mr. Burnard, the present editor, who gives us two grains of wit hidden in a bushel of puns. 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.

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