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Song of the Sage-Brush.

Breath softly, airs of day, live dying on the sea.
Stir softly down the slopes of peaceful sage-clad hills;
The touch of heavy leaves and honeyed blossoms fills
The land with scent of days long fled from me.

O clang of flying hoofs! while oped the frightened bars
Through wild oats' veil of silver, fall'n o'er a summer field,
And waifs of spicy odors that bruised crushed branches yield
Rose incense-like and followed on the air.

O hush of restless feet beneath the silent oak!
While resolve as a blessing, and praiseful as a psalm,
The eve lay o'er the earth in breathless rosy calm,
The sorrow of the dove alone awoke.

Then high, and wild, and clear, from yonder balmy limb,
He poured his rapturous soul, the shy gray mocking bird;
The hushed woods drank it in, the heavens as they heard
Grew tremulous with the passion of his hymn.

O slowly rode we on, slow winding with the night
Through canyons dim and sleeping; while rose a faint weird tune
Of far-away coyotes baying at the moon,
Up-drifting, radiant, o'er you shadowy height.

So long ago it is, it seems a word blown page
From a forgotten tale; and through the heaven float
Some yet unstilled vibrations of that sweet birds' note,
When winds lift up the fragrance of the sage.

—*Virginia Peyton in Overland Monthly.*

The Magazines, Etc.

Harper's Magazine for February opens with a fine frontispiece, done in shadow, entitled "The Merrihaid and the Sea-Wolf," from the painting by F. S. Church. Among other excellent papers, Americans will find four of especial interest, viz: General Richard Montgomery, by Louise L. Hunt; The New and Old in Yucatan, by Alice D. Le Plongeon; The Lick Observatory of California, by Simon Newcomb; and the Federal Union, by John Fiske. An illustrated poem entitled A Transfigured Guest, by Amelia D. Alden, is worthy of notice, as well as the poem In the Ranks, by Louise C. Moulton.

Dr. C. M. Newell, author of "Kalani," has another book in press—to be issued by Putnam & Sons., of New York. The doctor has a very strong interest in the ancient mythological history of Hawaii. Its meles and kaaos. His first attempt, "Kalani," induced him to put into execution a long cherished desire, and he has now written a work of much greater interest. It is "Kamehameha the Great, His Birth, Loves and Romance." The writer avails himself of traditionary lore as well as historical fact, while in the earlier part, the imagination is called upon to furnish the beginnings. We understand that the work has the commendation of a competent Hawaiian critic.

The Popular Science Monthly for February contains besides a portrait and sketch of Sir David Brewster, among others the following instructive articles: A paper entitled The Sight and Hearing of Railway Employees, based upon experimental knowledge, and read by William Thomson M. D. before the Association for the Advancement of Science, at Philadelphia, September 8, 1884; a paper by M. Edouard Lucas, translated from the Revue Scientifique, entitled Calculating machines, which brings their history, illustrated with drawings in improvement, from the times of the ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Carthaginians, and Greeks down to the present age; an article on Evolution and the Destiny of Man, by W. D. Le Sueur, which is written in reply to Professor Fiske and which will well repay perusal; Sulphur and its Extraction, by C. G. W. Lock; the first part of a timely reprint from the London Lancet of a paper on Cholera, by Dr. Max Von Pettenkofer; a statistical review of the sick-rates and death-rates of the Odd-Fellows in the United States and Canada; and an exceedingly interesting paper, by Dr. B. Placzek, giving the reason Why Birds Sing. The other departments of the monthly are as usual instructive and entertaining.

Mr. C. A. Brown has sent the proprietor of the Press a neat pamphlet entitled A Color Chart, designed to illustrate and identify the colors of postage stamps. Philatelists will undoubtedly find the chart useful, though to the unskilled eye some of the shading seems very like chromatic hair splittings.

The Century for February is notable for an article on The Battle of Shiloh, written by Grant. It is a continuation of the series of articles on the campaigns and battles of the recent civil war which have become so popular a feature of this popular magazine.

The children will find St. Nicholas for this month a most enjoyable number, filled with both fun and instruction. English Kings in a Nutshell, written in verse by Gail Hamilton, will attract and fix the attention of older children, while the Brownies' Return will open the gates of faery-land to the wee ones.

The February Overland is quite up to its usual standard of excellence. The most interesting paper in the number is the first of a series entitled Fish-Nets and Glaciers, by Edward Roberts. This paper describes an overland trip from California to Sitka, Alaska, and contains three good engravings. A poem entitled Song of the Sage-Brush, by Virginia Peyton in the best bit of verse this month, and fills the waste desert-land of Nevada with that soft melody which makes the sternly real poetical.

A Text Book of Commercial Law as existing in California, by F. I. Vassault is designed not only as a text book in commercial schools but for the use of business men as well. It is a neat little book of 134 pages, containing chapters on the general features of contracts; on certain special cases of contracts; on real contracts, liens, wills, etc. and has the commendation of doctors of law in the east.

The Art Review for February is full of interesting information for both the art connoisseur and the bibliomaniac. It contains lists of rare books recently sold as well as succinct notes on art printing and decoration. Three full page sketches from the works of noted artists are given with the number. The review is undoubtedly one of the most artistically printed periodicals in America.

Jones defended a wretch accused of murdering his father and mother. In the midst of his most eloquent pleading, the assassin, terribly bored, confessed his crime. The judge naturally believed the affair closed. "The accused has confessed," he said. "Your honor," answered the advocate, "the accused confesses, but who will believe a wretch like that; I do not confess!" And he continued his eloquent plea.

THE ANARCHISTS ARMING.

It is now definitely known that the years of wild incendiarings and frenzied howlings of the socialists and anarchists have crystallized into organization. The revelations made by a Philadelphia paper, one of the staff of which became a member of the organization for the purposes of exposure, are startling. In Chicago, Buffalo, New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Pittsburg the destructionists have armed bodies now drilling, and supplied with dynamite bombs and other means of terrorism. The proclamation of "Revolution" is given in full, and is bloody enough to satisfy the most morbid radical among the socialists. In brief, it is proposed at a given hour, not less than three years, and possibly within a week from this date, to rise and burn and kill promiscuously. The conspirators count upon large numbers of unemployed workingmen joining their ranks so soon as the first blow is struck, and probably this is a safe speculation. They will certainly be recruited by the criminal classes, for the hope of plunder will be sufficient inducement for them. The scheme is to kill off governors, presidents, and officials generally; to blow up and blot out rich men and destroy their property; to seize upon the goods of every one who has something, and make a "grand divide" among those who have nothing; to declare the obligation to pay rent void, and to quarter those having no homes of those who have. It is distinctly stated that a prime purpose is to destroy all existing forms of government, and substitute the rule of the "Socialistic Army," with its headquarters in Fifty-first street, New York.

It passes human comprehension that in a country so favored as the United States of America, such schemes of ruin and mad rule can find supporters. But they have probably between three and four hundred thousand adherents, with a capacity to mass between sixty and seventy thousand of them under arms. Of course, to crush such a mob will not be a herculean task to fifty-five millions of people, but to restore the country to its normal condition after such a shock will be a serious and most weighty task. It is difficult to forecast the injury to the land, if once these murderous foreign gangs attempt to carry out their mad conspiracy against the best and happiest conditions under which men dwell in any nation under the sun. Heretofore we have reposed trust in the conservatism and the patriotic spirit of the American people, and while we still trust in these elements of liberty and safety, we note the fact that not a few native-born Americans have been drawn into these anarchical schemes of murder and mob confiscation. It is, after all, best that the conflict come now; indeed, we entertain the sincere hope that the anarchists will strike now, and not wait for the three years limit. They will be the more easily and speedily handled and the country sooner freed of the vermin. When they undertake to break up the best and freest government of any age, and to undermine the broadest, most humane and perfect scheme of human freedom and liberty of conscience ever known to man, they will be ground to dust. There will be such dealing with them as will make the world shudder.

We do not indulge in fanciful speculation when we anticipate the rise of counter organizations in support of law and defense of republican forms and the institutions of the fathers that may, in the white heat of their stern revenges, themselves go to the extreme and visit upon innocent foreigners punishment for the sins of the scum of Europe, that has floated to our shores to poison the atmophere of a free country. We fear this. There are grave reasons for this fear. A patient people once aroused are apt to become terrible in their wrath.

The only possible way to avert the danger is for the government to take notice of threats, and not await to avert acts. If the anarchists strike—and we estimate their foolhardiness at the measure that will lead them to do so—their supression will be followed by a narrowing of liberties that have been seized upon as a license to destroy the system under which liberty is guaranteed. In that circumscribing we shall all suffer some restrictions, and out of this agitation it is not at all improbable will arise a strong party demanding a stronger government, which may be taken to mean a demand for centralized power less responsible to the people for the right of exercise than now. Such contemplation is not pleasant to those who believe in the American system, but its realization, let us remember, is by no means impossible.

If the republic has the strength and determination to prove very early to these plotters against industry, peace, homes and prosperity, that it wears mail beneath its glove of silk, there may be an end to these fellows in the very birth throes of their raid upon prosperity. But if we temporize with them, and fear to trench upon the right to assemble, and of free speech, we shall probably have to gather the harvest with the bayonets of a citizen soldiery, and to bind the sheaves with enactments never contemplated in the scheme of the republic, and not consistent with it.—*Sacramento Record Union.*

Reciprocity Treaties Again.

Mr. M. M. Gower, a former resident of Maui, writes as follows to the New Haven Palladium of January 12th: "I would like to call attention to the New York Sun of January 5th, in which Hon. H. A. P. Carter, Hawaiian minister at Washington, confirms all that I have previously said and brings his report down to last year, for which he has all the data. For me to vouch for his truthfulness and the absolute correctness of the custom house statistics of Honolulu as made up for twenty-two years past by the Hawaiian collector-general Col. W. F. Allen, would be as superfluous as to vouch for the correctness of the comptroller of this state, or the postmaster of this city in their accounts. The gentlemen above named are reliable, and in dealing with those who wilfully slander them by outright assertion or quiet insinuation I am tempted to covet the sort of ability with which Mr. Greeley was want to deal with such. When my friend has learned more the way in which they have filled the places of trust and honor which they have long held he will be quite ready to "agree heartily with me" in doing them justice to this extent, but it may not be amiss to show by a few figures the reasonable nature of Mr. Carter's claim. There is a discrepancy of figures which arises from mine being taken from the records for the year 1882, while Mr. Carter speaks of 1884.

Is it indeed preposterous that 58,000 people who manufacture almost nothing, but raise and export $8,000,000 worth, principally sugar, rice, coffee and tropical fruits, should buy of American goods annually $1,558,937-22, and from all other countries $1,176,360.36, or a total of $4,735,297.58? Does my friend realize what the economical support of 58,000 persons would cost at the New Haven almshouse at the low estimate of $1.60 per week for each one? And does he imagine that 58,000 people who export annually an average of $130 per capita live and dress like paupers? Did King Kalakaua, with whom my friend told me "he was invited to dine in Washington and was most pleasantly and agreeably surprised to find so intelligent and well dressed a gentleman," look or appear like a pauper king? Did his attendants, Governor Kapena and Hon. E. H. Allen, or his native servants, seem to be anything but well bred and well fed? Were they not clothed in first rate American garments and carrying American watches of approved makes, and were not these evidences of thrift? And when these "weary pilgrims traveling from afar" carried for a few brief hours in this City of Elms, and my friend, with that true spirit of knightly hospitality and courtesy which is so natural to him, invited them to his own house, was it to a "pauper spread" or a "free lunch?" Was it to "rough fare and coarse diet" that he bid them welcome? Nay! was it not rather to a bountifully laden table that he seated them, and were not the host and guests reciprocally pleased and honored?

But to turn from this matter of personal courtesies to my friend's argument against this special Spanish treaty. When he says that the remission of the duty on sugar will not cheapen sugar to the American people I understand his premises though I doubt the correctness of his conclusions. But when he says "we ought not in justice to the Louisiana planters whose slaves we have set free, to compel them to come into competition with cheap sugar from the Spanish islands under this treaty," then I confess I fail to follow him. When he elects which it shall be, whether the sugar is cheapened or is not cheapened by the treaty, we will follow that line of argument further. One thing is certain, that with a protective tariff of sixty to eighty per cent. ad valorem (or equivalent to that) on sugar for twenty years or more, that industry has not been stimulated to a sufficient degree to produce over twelve per cent. of our own consumption, and in no year that I find any record of has the south produced as much as in the year 1861. To pay the sugar growers of this country a direct bounty of two and one-half cents per pound would cost this nation five millions of dollars annually. Now it is not possible for Lousiana with all the uncertainty of the crop from dearth, floods, frost, etc., and the growing freedom of labor from any sort of restraint and at the best a small yield of sugar per acre, to compete with the tropical countries with a season twelve months long, a well regulated "apprenticeship" or contract system of labor where for seven years at least the planter can look for his lands and find them, and a virgin soil of unlimited extent as well as fertility, all of which is to be found within a ten-day's steamer passage and among people where manufactures and stock raising and the general industries of the temperate zone do not flourish.

In a recent magazine article on "Sugar from Sorghum" by Henry F. Parsons, a large amount of enthusiasm is shown concerning the prospects of that interest in Kansas especially. Practical sugar growers in South America and Cuba will not view with alarm this competition when they learn that the "average yield of sorghum canes in Kansas in 1883, was nine and a half tons weight per acre" which produced sugar and syrup worth about $42.00. "Forty-two dollars worth of sugar and syrup per acre!" Why the cane land in Demerara that would not produce four times that value annually, would be kept to rest, while not a few of the plantations in Hawaii yield six times that amount per acre, even at the present low price. The profitable raising of sugar from sorghum or beets in this country would call for the introduction of a class of laborers (and that too on a large scale) with which American labor ought not to be compelled to compete or associate, and I say this without any prejudice against any human being on account of race or color.

Some of the solid men of Boston are opposed to the Spanish treaty and I am glad that they were polite enough to keep silent until "the university city" had made its deliverance. The echo is somewhat faint as if it had come by telephone but none the less clear in its predictions. That this treaty will be properly amended and modified we may be very sure, for are not the born rulers and diplomats of this country coming to the front again? And may we not expect to see more of the sort of diplomacy that settled the northwestern boundary question to the entire satisfaction of John Bull some forty years since, and which later made the Ostend conference concerning Cuba a famous or an infamous one?

An Interesting Ballot.

The ten greatest living Englishmen have been ascertained by means of a ballot taken by the Pall Mall Gazette. Some weeks ago it offered 20 guineas for the solution of two problems. The second, denominated as "B," was for the best list of ten greatest living Englishmen. Coupons were issued, upon which persons who chose to compete for the prize of 10 guineas wrote the names of such persons as they considered the greatest in their callings. Out of a pool of some 1450 votes only two coupons were correct in every particular, in containing the names receiving the highest number of votes. Miss Anne Bateson and Mr. Chambers, being the two lucky guessers, will therefore, have to divide the prize. The analysis of the ballots shows the following result:

English statesman	Lord Salisbury	968
Journalist	George Augustus Sala	818
Painter	J. A. Millais	814
Soldier	Lord Wolseley	1016
Man of science	Professor Huxley	966
Writer	John Ruskin	951
Novelist	Wilkie Collins	346
Preacher	Canon Liddon	659
Actor	Henry Irving	1197
Humbug	The Tichborne Claimant	433

It was understood that Mr. Gladstone was not to be voted for, it being implied that he was the greatest statesman from the fact of his being the premier. Some of the ballots were rather humorous. One appeared with nine names correctly filled, but left the tenth—the statesman—blank. Henry George received 4 votes as the greatest humbug. Oscar Wilde 230, General Booth 245 and Gladstone 44. Wilson Barrett got 53 votes as being the greatest actor, and for journalist the vote stood: Seventy-five for the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, 70 for A. Forbes, 54 for Labouchere, 51 for Edmund Yates and 8 for Levey Lawson of the London Telegraph. In the soldier class General Gordon received 214 votes, Sir F. Roberts 142, Lord Napier 5, Sir E. Wood 4 and Lord Straithearn 3.

"Should the small boy who hangs around the parlor and makes faces at his sister's beau, be punished for contempt of court?"

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Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Island orders solicited and prompt attention will be given to the same. 208-260

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Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security. Apply to W. L. GREEN,
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Jeweler and Diamond Setter,
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Particular attention paid to repairing.
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Agents for Moanui Sugar, Palama Rice Plantation,
And Kailua Rice Plantation and Mill.
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Dealer in Choicest Beef, Veal, Mutton, Etc.
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Family and Shipping orders carefully attended to. Live Stock furnished to Vessels at short notice. Vegetables of all kinds supplied to order.
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GUNS and SPORTING GOODS,
SHOT, POWDER, CAPS,
and METALLIC CARTRIDGES
KEROSENE STOVES, in all sizes.
Sewing Machine, Lock and Gun Repairing promptly attended to. 97

LAINE & CO
HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF THE
VERY BEST HAY, GRAIN, ETC.
which is offered at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
and delivered free to any part of the city.
Agents for the
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.
of California.
Agents for the HOOVER TELEPHONE.
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THE GENUINE ARTICLE
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON
—AND—
Salmon Bellies, 1884 Catch.
Just received from Portland, Oregon, by
CASTLE & COOKE
These Fish can be relied upon as First-Class
158-tf

FOREST MARKET.
CORNER OF HOTEL AND UNION STREETS.
BRANCH OF EUREKA MARKET.
The undersigned has recently opened this new Market and is prepared to promptly furnish all orders for the choicest quality of
BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON,
LAMB AND PORK.
FRESH PORK SAUSAGES (made daily)
BOLOGNA AND BLOOD AND LIVER SAUSAGES
(a speciality.)
Respectfully, GEO. D. SCHRAEDER.
Forest Market, Telephone No. 365.
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H. HACKFELD & CO.,
have just received per
BARK "METEOR,"
132 days from Bremen,
INVOICES OF NEW GOODS
In every line which they offer for sale
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
234-237

PATENT IRON
FILTER PRESSES,
Such as have been
PROVED A GRAND SUCCESS
At Lahaina and Kekaha Mills,
ARE NOW EXPECTED PER "METEOR."
And offered for sale by
H. HACKFELD & CO.
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
—AND—
FRENCH DRESSING.
No 80 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.
☞ The largest and best assortment of
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Dancing Pumps, etc.
To be found on the Islands.
Prices as low as elsewhere for similar quality of goods. Island orders solicited and promptly executed.
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J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Invites inspection of the
Following Goods Just Received
Ex late arrivals:
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Ladies and Gents' Umbrellas,
Linen Sheeting, Fine Silks,
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery,
Embroidered Cloth Table Covers,
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Woolen and Cotton Shirts,
A Large assortment of
White Linen Shirts and Collars,
LATEST STYLES,
Wool Dress Goods,
Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed,
Ostrich Feathers,
Edgings and Insertions,
All kinds of
LACES, COLLARS, CUFFS, Etc.,
A fine lot of
English Saddlery,
New Designed Prints,
And a great variety of both
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOODS,
Too numerous to mention.
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Offer for sale the
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Fancy Chairs, China Sofas.
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Ebony Marble Top Tables,
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Nests Black Lac. Camphor Trunks,
White Grass Cloth,
Plain Pongee Silk,
Camphor Wood Trunks (4 nests.)
Prime "Halzoun Preserves,"
Castor Nut Oil,
Granite Tiles,
CURB STONES.
Manila Cigars,
Curtle Fish,
Vermecelli,
DRIED DUCKS,
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Half Chests "Pongshong Lee Hen Kee" Tea,
Boxes "Leong Chong June" Tea.
Rolls Contract Matting,
Rolls Imperial Matting,
Rolls Linoan Matting,
Rolls Fancy Matting,
Boxes Chow Chow,
Boxes Cutts Quoys,
Boxes Ginger,
Boxes Fire Crackers,
COILS MANILA ROPE.
G&P 234-235

FRANK GERTZ.
has removed his stock to
No. 68 HOTEL STREET,

SATURDAY PRESS

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ISLAND SUBSCRIPTIONS $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
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SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 28, 1885

WHICH?

If protection be defined in the following words, "That system by which the incipient industries of a nation are protected against the ruinous or absolutely prohibitive competition of other nations," the system has the practical or theoretic endorsement of a clear majority of civilized governments. The trouble is that protection is continued or rather changed into a system of bounty after the incipiency of the industries ceases. Protection in its advanced stage is monopoly pure and simple. It builds up one kind of wealth production at the expense of another. It sometimes happens, however, that monopoly protection, or protection in its second stage, incidentally helps on the general prosperity of the nation. So long as a country has a large export trade in excess of its natural and healthful home consumption, industries that are protected by exclusion of products of similar foreign industries are obliged to pay the ruling foreign price for all the raw material consumed by them that is obtainable at home, and for the staple necessaries of life. The agriculturist has to pay of course a higher price for home manufactured goods than he would for foreign goods if there was no protection. But he finds reciprocal advantages in the home markets which the protected industries afford him. It is better for the American farmer to sell to his neighbors than to sell in London. If he does have to pay high prices for American clothing and American implements, he is often able to save freight and commissions and insurance and interest by selling to the home manufacturers of the high-priced clothing and implements.

Free trade is a beautiful theory—and the millenium is a most attractive future. When mankind becomes too shrewd to be cheated and too good to cheat if it could; when individuals and families and nations cease to be selfish and cease to be clannish; when commercial oil and industrial water shall mix as readily as molasses and vinegar; when the lion shall lie down with the lamb and the lamb shall not be inside the lion—then the millenium will have arrived and absolute free trade will be the scientific solution of political economy and the durable policy of men and nations.

The last New York Observer says that a novelty in printing is noted by the Art Age as having appeared at Arnheim Hall and called "De Harmonie in de Baeckdenkunst," or harmony in the art of printing books. The paper is light green, the print blue, the enclosing lines brown. The paper covers are cream colored, with red and black lettering and narrow border. The theory of the publishers is that pale green paper with the blue print is less trying to the eyes than the white and black page, which dazzles somewhat as a snowy landscape does, and makes itself seriously felt with persons who have to read constantly. Another combination suggested is red or brown in soft shades. One hundred copies of the book have been printed for private distribution to a restricted list, beginning with the crowned heads of Holland, Belgium, England and Roumania.

"If there be one duty more incumbent upon the government than another, it is to preserve such relics of the past as will throw light upon the ancient history of the Hawaiian people," says the Advertiser of last Thursday. Gently, good Recent! There are a baker's dozen duties we are in want of at the present writing, that are two-baker's-dozen times as important as the gathering of museum articles. We do not depreciate the museum's value, however. If the curator had funds at her disposal she could probably pick up curios to better advantage than any one else in the government employ and at less expense.

Oahu College has a library which sadly needs replenishing. Some of its needs are mentioned in another article of this issue. Rev. Robert McKenzie will lecture for the benefit of this library at Fort Street Church next Tuesday evening. The excellent object for which he will lecture ought to attract a large audience but there is another and equally good reason for giving him a "bumper" house. He is one of the most diverting lecturers for whom the Pacific Coast stands sponser. If a large number of Honolulans do not agree with this after they have heard him we shall be greatly suprised.

The Press has the promise for next week of a very carefully prepared paper on the census of the islands, by Mr. A. Marques, in which some interesting points on the late labors of the census will be shown by analysis and otherwise, some of which will need considerable official or other explanation to clear away discrepancies.

The loss to the community of its worthy members has been great this year: Mrs. Lowell Smith, Rev. S. C. Damon, Captain Oat and Mrs. Magoon are all friends that this Christian community will greatly miss.

IS A SPADE A SPADE?

Courtesy is queen of the modern graces and rules unquestioned a loyal world. But when the chivalrous whose rapiers flash around her throne forsake the rose-leaved carpet for the blood-dyed sward, they carry her royal absolution and fight forgetful of her velvet code.

* * *

When in the progress of newspaper criticism, it becomes necessary to unmask a charlatan or uncloak a knave, one had best employ the unornate noun and the unvarnished verb. The straight and narrow way of truth may not be half so pleasant travelling as are the flowery fields of apology and compromise; but, if justice be an eternal verity and not a philosophic phantasm, there must come a tide in the affairs of every man, and of every journal, when false "policy" and mistaken "charity" will prove boomerangs, self-injurious if not self-destructive.

* * *

"These three * * * * but the greatest of these is charity," and that scowling nemesis among the texts, "Judge not that, ye be not judged," the one expresses an immortal truth, the other is among the most solemn of Divine warnings. But there is no reason why either text should be misunderstood by men of ordinary intelligence. What is "charity"? Mere liberality? No. Unfailing generosity? Not that alone. Love of your brother man, leniency to his frailities, forgiveness of his repented faults? Yes. Does it also mean blindness to his proven character, silence concerning his mischievous sophistries, submission to his injuries, acquiescence in his misdeeds? No! If humanity had given an affirmative answer to the definition last above given there would be no such thing as political liberty. Mankind would be socially what the moon is physically—"a dead issue."

* * *

The man who wraps himself in Pharisaical self complacency, who thanks God he is not as other men are, who "knows" that *he* could fill with ability those public trusts that other men fill with contemptability, who is ready to accept innuendo for fact, whose wish is father to the censorious thought, who sneers and carps and splits hairs that his fellow man may be found wanting—that man has neither admirer nor sympathizer in the writer of this. But the Pharisee is not more to be deplored than is the moral mollusk—the man who lays all the blame for human sin and suffering upon "poor humanity;" who whines because "God does not kill the devil;" who would molly-coddle the criminally weak and wet-nurse the weakly criminal; who calls felons "unfortunate," and public plunderers "men unduly tempted." With what splendid scorn has Jesus of Nazareth painted in their true colors the types of men for whom the maudlin sentimentalism of the age is the "charitable" apologist. Yet was not Christ the human incarnation of charity?

* * *

Bah! It would make one despair—if there were no Divine promises. If the prophetic assurance of Truth's final triumph were not of record—and if the Christian world had not come to believe the prophecy—life, to most of humanity, would not be worth the living. For, in the fight between Truth and Error there is no fact so discouraging as the apathy of negatively upright men to business crookedness and political immorality.

* * *

The reform party in Hawaii to-day is suffering from a redundancy of mollusks. But quite as much it suffers from sheer selfishness. Almost as a unit the intelligence of the kingdom desires good government. But it wants 'good government" with an "if." Mr. Blank is a large land owner. He says: "What shall I do to make my holding the most profitable?" That is his first and great inquiry; and the second is like unto it: "Does not my duty begin at my own line fence?" So he wants reform—*if* he can have it without prejudice to his own great interests. Mr. Dashe is a planter. He says: "How shall I make my crop net me the best returns?" He too is a patriot—*if* his patriotism does not interfere with his duty to himself. Mr. Starre is a merchant. Thus his self-questioning: "How am I to get rid of this stock of goods?" To the profitable answering of that question he bends all his energies. He is for good government, "first, last and all the time"—*if* his "for" be not "against" the interests of his bank account. Says Mr. Editor and Proprietor: "How shall I increase my subscription and advertisement lists?" He is for reform, simon pure *reform*, REFORM in small caps—*if* his "duty to himself and his family" does not make it clear that to uphold both sides of a question (i. e., the right side and the wrong side) is also his duty to the public.

* * *

We cordially agree with those who believe that most of our planters and most of our merchants really desire a more intelligent and a more scrupulously law-abiding administration. The Gazette and the Bulletin—the former directly, the latter indirectly—assert their sympathy in that desire and co-operate to secure the desired end. Yet in the Bulletin of last Tuesday night appears the following:

"Publicity is the breath of freedom," was one of the striking phrases uttered by a statesman of another country in discussing secret societies. This is a truth that needs to be laid to heart by the people of this country. Things of great importance to the public are too often done in a corner. One of the results is to make those who dissent from particular lines of state policy assume, on their part, an air of mystery, and express views under breath which should be proclaimed openly. To the reticence practiced by rulers regarding the results of their secret councils, many people oppose profound reserve respecting the whispered consultations of parties interested in the main question of the hour, whatever it may be. A secondary and more undesirable result is that persons lacking in moral and mental balance, failing to obtain material for a discussion of the merits of the question, but desperately determined to display more than ordinary devotion of the public interests, attack with intemperate bitterness, or even scurrility, every person whom they can connect with the actions or policy that they disapprove. It thus frequently happens that the responsibility for what is wrong is placed upon shoulders that have no right to bear it, and that a good cause is injured by its being advocated in the language of the slums. Why cannot such a question, for instance, as that of the currency, be discussed upon its merits, without recrimination of persons who are only indirectly connected with the matter? Apologists for the government—for defenders or exponents of its currency policy, or want of policy, it has had none—are primarily responsible for the nasty things that have been said upon that question, in having stigmatized as "conspirators" some of the foremost business men of the country, and abused them for having got the better of the government in its admittedly illegal arrangements with them. All the unpleasantness engendered by the currency question might have been avoided had the government from the outset taken the public into its confidence. As the 1st of December approached and the merchants were obliged to set their houses in order for the inauguration of the gold standard they were left in doubt as to the government's own preparedness for the change. Consequently their arrangements were of necessity founded upon conjecture, and their decision was qualified by an "if." "If the government evince a reasonable desire to carry out the law, provide a gold deposit approximating to the amount of certificates redeemable in gold, and engage to preserve the equilibrium between gold and silver in circulation as the law directs, then we shall treat the certificates as tender for gold and assist as far as possible the execution of the law." That was the decision of the chief private promoters of the currency act, and we think it was acted upon so long as there seemed to be any probability of the conditions being fulfilled. Yet, when doubt was cast upon the fidelity of the government, did the government attempt to show that the doubt was unfounded, as a frank statement of what its intentions were in the matter? It does not appear so. Instead, its apoligists tried to throw all the blame for the confusion that had ensued on account of a lack of gold in the treasury, upon certain business firms. Hence, the acrimony and irrelevant personalities of the past few days. Verily, there is need for "the breath of freedom" to course through the public affairs of the nation.

* * *

The Bulletin is edited by a gentleman who impresses those who meet him as sincere. His newspaper experience has been considerable and his talents are evident in the conduct of his journal. But we think the editorial printed above evidences lack of judgment, lack of consistency and lack of generous journalistic dealing. We write this in the full belief that Mr. Logan will meet our criticism in the spirit of its utterance.

* * *

The first five sentences of the editorial are eminently sound. We have advocated the doctrine therein laid down—not only in regard to governmental affairs, but in regard to such semi-public affairs as the deliberations of the chamber of commerce. We think the doctrine cannot be gainsaid.

* * *

The sixth sentence, beginning "A secondary and more undesirable result," is what from another pen might seem a cowardly attack upon the Morning Guide. We think Mr. Logan wrote it, or permitted it to appear, without due consideration. The cap does not fit; it is labelled for one who does not purpose to wear it; but the application to the Guide's castigation of the registrar is so plain that he who runs may read. Whether the writer of the Guide article is or is not a person "lacking in moral and mental balance" it is certainly unjust to write of him as "failing to obtain material for a discussion of the merits of the question." We refer to the files of the Press and Guide for a full vindication on that count. In all the long discussion of the Hawaiian Currency problem the Saturday Press has not been behind any of its neighbors. Is it not fair to assert that it has led them? With one exception, we have advocated no measure of importance connected with the currency debate that has not been justified (or, if not yet settled, apparently justified) by events. The exception was our approbation of the chamber of commerce in agreeing to accept treasury certificates as the equivalent of gold. Events have shown that move—generous and public-spirited though it was—to have been a mistake.

* * *

Desperately determined to display more than ordinary interest and devotion to the public interests" is an unmanly and undeserved slur. Our record is the best answer. It would be very easy to write more or less clever retailatory abuse of our esteemed contemporary the Bulletin: We might "drop into verse," *a la* Silas Wegg, after the following fashion:

A mangy and scorbutic youth—
Alien to reason and to truth
By too much addle in the egg
That hatched him—thus is pleased to beg
The question of his brainlessness
By seeking—through the tasteless mess
Of mental porter, daily brewed;
Of well hashed no-news, daily chewed—
So to confuse the public sight
That black will will come to look like white.
'Twill serve, lad—when you learn to write.

But we shall do nothing of the sort. First, it would be unjust; secondly, it would be ungentlemanly; thirdly, we prefer to return good for evil.

* * *

As to the question have the Press and Guide "attacked with intemperate bitterness, or even scurrility, every person whom they cannot connect with the actions or policy that they disapprove," we deny the count and challenge proof. We will ever allow the Bulletin to change "every person" to "*any* person." The writer of this—who has done most of the so-called bitter writing for this journal—has never employed invective in a single instance not justified by *facts*.

* * *

The next sentence is the most mischievous in the article. It is an apology for Mr. Pratt. "It thus frequently happens etc. * * * persons only directly connected." We cannot answer defendent's counsel better than by referring them to the article *in re* Mr. Pratt and his defenders in last Wednesday's Gazette. The argument of the Gazette is the more convincing because, only a few months ago, that journal eulogized Mr. Pratt's character and (in effect) congratulated the country that he filled the registrar's office.

* * *

The rest of the Bulletin's article is, we think, sound.

* * *

This is a naughty world—made so by froward folk who will not live according to conscience. Said Theodore Cuyler: "The model merchant is the man who gives as good as he gets, who pays as he goes, and who keeps his books by the 'golden rule.'" The same aphorism might be applied to the politician and the editor—that is if the millennium were at hand.

* * *

"*Courage mon comrade, le diable est mort*" said the bold Denys of Bergundy. We wish we might echo the cheering intelligence. But, unfortunately, we cannot—the devil is not dead. Until he is it is dangerous work trying to whip him around the stump while declaring that a spade is not a spade or that a lie is a mere "difference of opinion."

"THE CURRENCY QUESTION SETTLED!"

A Remarkable Piece of Argument Considered "Line upon Line."

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS.—*Sir*: I quote from an "inspired" contemporary:

We print elsewhere one of the most important declarations of ministerial policy that has ever been made in the kingdom.

The declaration (unsigned) is to the effect that His Hawaiian Majesty's Government, being deeply concerned at the anxiety of the dear people because treasury certificates were not so good as gold, has resolved to make them good by depositing a uniform 16 per cent. of silver, in excess of the silver already deposited, in order to make silver-backed certificates as good as gold.

It takes the entire people of the islands into the confidence of the government, and gives all necessary guarantees that the public credit will be sustained.

I am very glad, and trust that the naughty opposition press, while witnessing the affecting spectacle of the government and the people weeping in each other's arms, will put on the sack cloth and sit down in the ashes of genuine repentance. The dear people have always believed themselves "taken in," but they didn't know it was a "confidence" game before.

Indeed, in our judgment, ministers go further in this matter than was at all necessary, because no one ever seriously doubted the bona fides of their financial policy.

Indeed no one (in the g. g.) did. The good faith of the government's financial policy has been always acknowledged by the Advertiser and the ministers themselves—and why additional endorsement?!

In deference, however, to an exaggerated suspicion on the part of local financiers, begotten of prejudice, the government has gone the length of more fully explaining the provision they have made for redeeming outstanding silver certificates, and exchanging the silver on special deposit for redemption purposes into its gold equivalent. That provision renders redemption on a gold basis an absolute certainty. Nothing more than this could be desired by the most rabid monometalist, and we trust that in future this vexatious question will not disturb the equilibrium of local finance.

The "rabid monometalists" have already wiped the foam from their lips and are even now howling themselves hoarse with joy in front of the various ministers. The "equilibrium of local finance," assured that it will not be "disturbed," has probably, by this time, gone to sleep.

The government act prudently in reserving the general question of silver coinage for legislative action. It cannot be disposed of summarily. It involves considerations taking a very wide range, and should not be settled to the exclusive satisfaction of a single interest of the kingdom, however influential or important.

The "prudence of the government" having been taken from the treasury vaults will soon be exhibited in a glass case, for benefit of the government museum.

What should be reached if possible—and we believe it to be quite possible—is a monetary equilibrium. Let a ratio be established between the precious metals which form the medium of universal exchange, and the currency will take care of itself. But if gold be exalted by law, and silver be debased to token money, there can be no equilibrium, and those who control credit institutions will have the industries and trade of the country in the hollow of their hand. They will be at once king, ministry and assembly, without that responsibility for their acts which should always accompany the exercise of power.

The "monetary equilibrium" has already been reached. The wicked idolators who wanted to "exalt gold" have all been punished. Silver no longer "debased to token money" has gone out to Waikiki to breakfast with the "ratio of exchange." And the naughty "credit institutions" who wanted to be "king, ministers and assembly," have opened the "hollow of their hand" and have permitted the "industries and trade of the country" to escape into the rear office of the treasury's down-town branch.

In these remarks we do not wish it to be understood that we are censuring any one in particular, or that we are disposed to find fault. There has been a surfeit of fault-finding already. Our desire is to harmonize, not to divide.

Oh my!

The kingdom needs repose. Its resources are practically undeveloped. No sufficient test has yet been made of the variety of products which can be raised here. It has been the fashion to run to one staple, but a time has come when a diversity of products must be created if the country is to progress. Population and capital are needed to that end, but neither will be attracted so long as those who are here devote their energies to the task of tearing down instead of building up.

So say we all! "Having said all there is to say about currency we now devote ourselves to turnips!" In the name of the prophet, figs!

LAUS.

Honolulu, February 27, 1885.

The comic aspect of the latest currency phrase has its serious side. We have debated the question so exhaustively in these columns that iteration has become a double weariness—to readers and to writers. But two things are not clear: Is the government agreed to co-operate with a committee of non-partisans who shall have power from time to time to examine the special deposits, so as to find out if the certificates (which the people are to accept as gold) are really maintained, as provided in the agreement? And if certificates are presented for redemption is gold, or silver plus 16 per cent., to be paid in redeeming?

Since the above was put in type the Bulletin has effectively supplemented our position by an article from which we quote the concluding sentences:

The present difficulty in the currency is not so much a question of the "ultimate redemption" of the certificates by this government or a succeeding one. It is a want of legal tender for the transaction of business. The special deposits may be increased until they burst the treasury vaults, but that will not enable people to pay debts of over ten dollars if they have not gold to do it with.

An article in the Advertiser upon the subject is more absurd than the "declaration" of the ministry's independence of the law—as it should have been called. At one end of the article, the question is made a political one and at the other politics are loftily disclaimed and only pure patriotism professed. It treats the currency question as settled by the "declaration," but makes no showing of the process.

The board of immigration has issued a circular to employers of Japanese labor advising them as to the treatment that may best secure faithful and efficient labor from them. After a hasty reading, the circular evidences thoughtful, sound consideration of the important question it discusses. We sincerely hope that in the matter of Japanese labor the board and citizens generally may work together harmoniously for the common good.

A Good Example.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS—*Sir*: Ex Governor Coburn, of Maine, by his last will and testament consummated the crowning act of a well spent life.

Of an estate aggregating two millions of dollars, he gives one and one quarter millions to charitable and educational institutions as follows: Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, to be funded, $50,000; Maine General Hospital at Portland, $100,000; Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, to be funded, $100,000; Colby University, $200,000; American Baptist Home Missionary Society, one half to Freemen's Schools, $200,000; Wayland Seminary in Washington, in memory of Fidelia C. Brooks and Mary A. Howe, $50,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, for a Judson memorial fund, $100,000; Maine Baptist Convention, $100,000; Waterville Classical Institute, one half to be funded, $100,000; Houlton Academy, $5,000; Baptist Church, Skowhegan, $18,000; Maine Industrial School, $5,000; Hallowell, $5,000; Bloomfield Academy, to open the same, free of tuition to the public, $7,000; Trustees of Bloomfield Academy, to found a free public library in Skowhegan, $30,000; town of Skowhegan, for the poor, $20,000; town of Skowhegan, land for a public park and Skowhegan Hall Association, $15,000; besides various sums ranging from 1,000 to $5,000—as tokens of regard.

The residue goes to the children of his deceased brothers and sisters. This seems to be a popular way of disposing of money. Ex-Governor Stanford, of California proposes to administer on his estate, in the same manner, for the benefit of his state. How proud we should be of the generous bequests of the late Hon. Mrs. Bishop. Let those of our wealthy men who remain ponder these things.

L.

Honolulu, February 11, 1885.

Consul Steylaers.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS *Sir*: You will oblige me by inserting the death of Monsieur Joseph Steylaers (the Hawaiian Consul at Bruges) in your valuable paper, I give you also some extracts from the Belgian newspapers:

"The funeral of Monsieur Jos. Steylaers, Consul of Hawaii at Bruges, who has been so suddenly taken from us, took place Friday the 16th of January.

"At ten o'clock a numerous crowd hastened to the house of the deceased where were the young and numerous family of the deceased who was greatly esteemed. Amongst the number of persons collected we remarked the Governor, the Senator Baron de Combrugghe, several members of the administration Communal, Mousieur Ferdinand de Cannart d' Hamale, Consul General of the Kingdom of Hawaii in Belgium and ex-Counsellor Communal at Brussels, Monsieur Charles vande Brande, Consul of the Pays-Bas, etc, etc. Before removing the body, Monsieur Ferdinand de Cannart d'Hamale, pronounced a discourse. These words were listened to amidst profound silence. Immediately after, the funeral cortege wended its way to the Church St. Walburge.

"The pall bearers were the Consul General of Hawaii and the Consul of the Netherlands, Loffrande at the services as also the mass lasted a long time, proving the esteem in which the family Steylaers-Boetman, were held by the population of Bruges."

Receive, Mr. Editor, the assurance of my highest consideration.

FERDINAND de CANNART D' HAMALE,
H. H. M's Consul General in Belgium
Avenue des Arts No. 42, Brussels, Belgium,
January 27, 1885.

He Wants to Immigrate.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS *Sir*: Desiring to settle myself on one of the cluster of Islands Sandwiches, and employ myself with agronomy, I take the liberty to apply to you, sir, with the respectful petition, to give me, if you please, the information, if it is possible, to buy there som earth, and how much cost an acre? Hopping, you will kindly excuse me, that I hawe bin bold eunough to trouble you with my petition, I remain, Sir, your

respectfully servante,
HENRY HYLAK.

Me direction: Henry Hylak Moscow (Russia) Shtcnderka, upoj perculok dom Sokolowoj, Moscow, 13 January, '85.

We hope local real estate dealers will communicate with our correspondent.

DIED

STEYLAERS.—At Brussels, in the month of August, Joseph Steylaers, the late Hawaiian Consul at Bruges, Belgium.

MATHES.—At St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1885, at the residence of his parents, Dr. George L. Mathes, aged 25.

LIDGATE.—At San Diego, Cala., Feb. 13, 1885, William Lidgate, formerly of Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, aged 60.

ALEXANDER.—At Napa, Cala., Feb. 8, 1885, Charles H. Alexander, of Makawao, Maui, aged 36.

MAGOON.—In Honolulu, February 26, 1885, of malarial pneumonia, Mrs. Maria S. Magoon, wife of John Magoon, Esq., and formerly of Litchfield, Kennebec County, Maine, aged 56 years.

New Advertisements.

M. W. McChesney & Son.

No. 42 Queen Street.

Have now landing

Per Alameda & John D. Spreckels,

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF

Assorted Merchandise

Consisting in part of

Bbls. Flour, Golden Gate,
Bbls. Flour, El Dorado

Sacks Wheat, Best,
Sacks Barley, Best,
Sacks Corn, Best, Whole,
Sacks Corn, Best, Cracked,
Sacks Bran, Coarse and Fine

Sacks Beans, White,
Sacks Beans, Red,
Sacks Beans, Bayos,
Sacks Beans, Horse,
Sacks Beans, Lima,

Sacks Onions, Best Silver Skin,
Sacks Potatoes, Best in Gunnies

Cases Nicnacs,
Cases Extra Soda Crackers,
Cases Medium Bread,
Cases Cracked Wheat, 10 lb. bags,
Cases Corn Meal, white, 10 lb. bags,
Cases Oat Meal, 10 lb. bags,
Cases Corn Starch.

Casks Dupee Hams,
Casks C & A Hams,
Cases R. B. Bacon.

Cases Fairbank's Lard, 3 lb. pail,
Cases Fairbank's Lard, 5 lb. pail,
Cases Fairbank's Lard, 10 lb. pail.

Cases Whitney's Butter, in tins,
Half bbls. Butter, Pickle Roll,
Qr. bbls. Butter, Pickle Roll,
Half firkins Butter, Gilt Edge,
Qr. firkins Butter, Gilt Edge,
Cases New Cheese.

Boxes and bdls. Salt Codfish,
Bbls Tierces Columbia River Salmon.

Cases Fresh Eggs,
Cases Laundry Starch,
Boxes Brown Laundry Soap,
—dozens Brooms,

Pure Java Coffee, Roasted and Ground, 1 lb. tins,
Sacks Green Coffee,
Chests Japan Tea, 1 lb. papers,
Chests Japan Tea, ½ lb. papers.

Boxes Raisins, London Layers,
½ boxes Raisins, London Layers,
¼ boxes Raisins, London Layers,
Boxes Raisins, Muscatel.

Drums Citron,
Boxes Currants,
Cases Chocolate,
Cases Mixed Pickles,
Cases Spices, assorted, all sizes,
Pails Mince Meat, Atmores,
Tins Mince Meat, Cuttings.

Sacks Raw Peanuts,
Sacks English Walnuts,
Sacks Soft Shell Almonds,
Sacks Texas Pecans, extra large.

Cases California Honey, 1 lb. tins,
Cases King, Morse & Co's., fresh canned
Fruits, Jellies and Vegetables.
Bales Wrapping Paper, extra quality.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Best California Leather.

Sole, Insole, Harness, Skirting and Uppers
French and American Calfskins,
Sheep Skins, Goat Skins,
Hawaiian Saddle Trees

And other goods too numerous to mention.

These goods are fresh, were bought very low, and will be sold at

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

M. W. McCHESNEY & SON,

235-260 No. 42 Queen Street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS.

The celebrated Ice Cream heretofore supplied at the "Elite Parlors" will be served at the SARATOGA HOUSE on Hotel Street, opposite Dr. J. S. McGrew's residence, until further notice.

☞ Open Daily until 10 o'clock P.M.

Orders for SUPPERS, WEDDINGS, BALLS, PARTIES, ETC., will receive prompt and careful attention.

Telephone 181.

Our cart with Ice Cream will make its usual route every evening.

M. W. McCHESNEY & SON.

235-238 HENRY HART, Manager.

CITY SHOEING SHOP,

FORT STREET,
(OPPOSITE DODD'S STABLES.)

Horse Shoeing in all its Branches

Done in the most workmanlike manner.

Racing & Trotting Shoes a specialty.

Our Rates will be reasonable.

The undersigned, having bought out the interest of Mr. James Dodd in the above shop, solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm.

Mr. J. W. McDonald received the highest Award and Diploma, for his Hand-made Shoes, at the Hawaiian Exhibition for the year 1884.

☞ Horses taken to the shop and returned at short notice when desired. J. W. McDONALD.

235-247

GEO. M. RAUPP,

GERMANIA MARKET,

Removed to

Fort Street Opposite Dodd's Stables.

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Pork.
German and Pork Sausages,
Fish, Poultry and Vegetables.

Orders will receive prompt attention. Shipping supplied with dispatch.

TELEPHONE No. 104.

212-260

New Advertisements.

CREDIT SALE.

By Order of C. BREWER & CO.

On Wednesday, March 4, 1885,

At their Store will be sold on a credit to the Trade,

China Goods,

Ex Ceylon:

Arm Chairs, Lounges,
Ladies Chairs, Sofas,
Ebony Marble Top Tables,
Red and Black Leather Camphor Trunks

Camphor Wardrobes,

Nut Oil, Granite Tiles,
Grindstones, Cuttle Fish,
Vermicelli, Ducks in Oil,
Chow Chow, Fire Crackers.

And an Invoice of

Manila Ropes,

Assorted sizes, 1½ to 4½ inches.

—ALSO—

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT,

Paris Plows, Side Hill Plows, Cane Carts,
15 M Shakes, 20,000 lbs. Guano,
Canopy Top Phaetons, Side Bar Buggy,
Cushioned-Grocers Express Wagons.

Extension Top Family Carriage,

Hand Carts, Ox Carts,
Platform Scales, Farmers' Boilers,
Canal Barrows, Grindstones,
Leather Belting (3, 4 and 5 inch)
Tar, Oars, Buckets, Vinegar.

Barbed Fence Wire.

5 Iron Safes (assorted sizes),
Plaster, Kaolin, Cement,
An assortment of Chairs,
Hair Mattresses,
Excelsior Mattresses,

DEMOCRAT WAGONS,

Just the thing now.

Centrifugal Linings, Etc., Etc.

TERMS AT SALE.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Recksecker's Perfumes

ARE THE BEST.

GOLDEN GATE.

Martha Washington

Edgewood Violets.

ENTRE NOUS.

Precious Drops

Mizpah.

SUB. ROSA.

True Frangipanni

Overland Boquet.

Club Cologne.

Scuttle Perfume.

And all the Standard Odors.

A new invoice just received by

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

235-238

Auction Sales.

Administrator's Sale.

By order of H. F. GLADE, Administrator of the Estate of Hermann Schriever, deceased, I will sell at Public Auction,

On Saturday, Feb. 28th

At 12 o'clock noon, at my Salesroom,

THAT CERTAIN VALUABLE

Piece of Land

In Nuuanu Valley, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon,

Opposite to Queen Emma's, and well known as the Schriever Homestead, containing an area of 4 80-100 Acres as per Royal Patent [illegible]. The pleasant situation of this property and its healthy locality make it valuable for a residence or country home for the warm weather.

ALSO THAT

Valuable Piece of Land

On King Street, adjoining the Bethel and formerly occupied by J. Wech, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, containing an area of 64 fathoms and a feet more or less as per Royal Patent 958.

Also, the Lease of that Certain

PIECE OF KALO LAND

At Kaakaukui, Honolulu, Oahu,

For the term of one year with the privilege of renewal.

☞ Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Honolulu, February 7th, 1885.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEADS!

By order of HENRY R. MACFARLANE, ESQ., I will offer at Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 28th,

At 12 o'clock noon, at my Salesroom,

Unless Previously Disposed of at Private Sale.

Those Splendid Lots on the Corner of Beretania and Piikoi Streets.

Subdivided as follows into House Lots, and at the following Upset Prices, from which there can be no variation:—

Lot 1—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street; upset price $1500.

Lot 2—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street; upset price $1200.

Lot 3—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street; upset price $1400.

Lot 4—100 feet by 150 feet, Kinau Street; upset price $1100.

Lot 5—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street; upset price $1400.

Lot 6—100 feet by 150 feet, Kinau Street; upset price $1100.

Lot 7—200 feet by 300 feet, with buildings thereon; upset price $2400.

Lot 8—150 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street; upset price $1250.

Lot 9—100 feet by 150 feet, Young Street; upset price $900.

Lot 10—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street; upset price $1250.

Lot 11—100 feet by 150 feet, Young Street; upset price $900.

The above lots were purchased by Mr. Macfarlane for a residence, and for the purpose of improvement it has had great care and cultivation, so that at present it is well covered by a large variety of trees, as well as a choice collection of plants and flowers, all in bloom.

Among the fruit and shade trees will be found the Traveler's Tree, the Royal Palm, the Wine Palm, the Lemon Tree, the Fan Palm, the Cocoanut, the Japanese Orange, the Poinciana Regia, the Mandarin Orange, the Fig Tree, the Alligator Pear, the Algeroba and others. In Roses and Flowers there are a great variety, which must be seen to be appreciated.

Water pipes are laid on to each of Lots Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive and 50 feet of hose will reach any part of them. These lots are situated just in the centre of the Kulaokahua Plains, on the principal street leading from Honolulu, and are within twenty minutes' walk from town, as well as being upon the omnibus route to Punahou.

I shall offer them on very favorable terms for purchasers, namely:

One-fourth Cash, and Balance in equal Payments of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with Interest at Seven Per Cent., secured by Mortgage.

This division of payments, and low rates of interest, allow one for a comparatively small sum annually paid for four years, to become the owner of a beautiful homestead lot.

Parties desiring lots must make early application, as we shall sell at private sale to those who first apply.

Plans of the property can be seen at my office.

☞ Deeds at purchasers expense.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

General Advertisements.

BY AUTHORITY.

WATER NOTICE!

OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF WATER, the Hours for Irrigation will be limited to 4 hours per day, from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., until further notice.

CHAS. B. WILSON, Supt. Water Works.

Approved
CHAS. T. GULICK, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, January 30, 1885. 231-tf

BY AUTHORITY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 28th day of February, 1885, 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, 1885.

The works to be constructed are—

First—The basin of the Storage Reservoir, i. e., removing all trees and other vegetable growths, and excavating and removing all earth and rock within the indicated lines.

Second—building a dam of first-class rubble masonry laid in full beds of hydraulic cement.

Third—Laying 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. Note—This work may be divided and let into two or three sections.

Fourth—Constructing the distributing reservoir consisting of an excavation lined with hydraulic cement, 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 be endorsed "Proposals for (doing the particular work for which the bid is made.)"

A bond must be executed by the contractor with two (2) approved sureties conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract.

The minister reserves the right to reject the lowest or any bid.

Bids may be made for all the above in one contract.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 29, 1884. 227-235

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post St. S. F.
Send for Circular.

The FULL BUSINESS COURSE includes Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to all departments of business; Commercial Arithmetic; Business Penmanship; Mercantile Law; Business Correspondence; Lectures on Law; Business Forms, and the Science of Accounts; Actual Business Practice in Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Commission, Jobbing, Importing, Railroading, Express Business, Brokerage, and Banking; English Branches, including Reading, Spelling, Grammar, etc.; Drawing; and Modern Languages, consisting of practical instruction in French, German, and Spanish.

SPECIAL BRANCHES are: Ornamental Penmanship, Higher Mathematics, Surveying, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Assaying, Short-Hand, Type-Writing, Telegraphy, etc.

For full information address,

E. P. HEALD & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

PAMPHLET PRINTING

Well done at the Saturday Press Office.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

Successors to Dillingham & Co., and Samuel Nott.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, House Furnishing Goods & General Merchandise.

The combined stock of the two firms give us a very full and complete line of goods, at lowest market rates. All orders sent to the undersigned, or to Mr. Samuel Nott for specialties in the class of goods formerly sold by him, will at present receive his personal attention and supervision.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY.

234-tf

SATURDAY PRESS

ADVERTISING RATES IN PRESS

Measured in inches. Full column of Saturday Press as 1 2 inches long.

One Time		One Month—4 weeks
½ inch	$ 1.00	$ 3.00
1 "	[illegible]	3.50
2 "	[illegible]	5.00
3 "	[illegible]	6.50
4 "	4.00	[illegible]
5 "	4.75	9.50
6 "	5.50	11.00
½ column	$ 8.00	$ 16.00
1 column	16.00	32.00

*Each additional inch 50 cents extra.
†Each additional inch $1.00 extra.

Second insertion ½ rate charged for first insertion.

Each additional month ½ rate charged for first month.

Advertisements ordered in for 5 or more months will be charged for monthly at ½ the rate for first month.

☞ Business Cards when *prepaid for one year*, are allowed a discount of one third from these rates, which are for transient advertisements.

All local advertisements will be collected monthly, except yearly advertisements *paid in advance*.

All foreign advertisements must be accompanied with the pay when ordered in, or no notice will be taken of them. The rates of charges are given in the above scale, and remittances for Eastern American advertisements, or subscriptions may be made by bank bills, coin or postal money orders.

SATURDAY . . . . FEBRUARY 28, 1885

Vacation Notes. VII.

A visitor to Los Angeles is naturally impressed with the enthusiasm of its people upon the productions of the county, the excellence of its climate, the wonderful growth of the city and its future prospects of greatness. There is much of the Chicago spirit of self pride in all that relates to Los Angeles, and not a little feeling of rivalry between San Francisco in more than a commercial sense. There are even aspirations for a division of the state with Los Angeles as the Capital of Southern California. What especial benefit was to be gained by the division I failed to comprehend; but I was amused and interested in the laudable confidence the people of this section had in its capabilities. The enthusiasm of the people seemed catching, and I could not but admire the spirit predominating that gave so much encouragement to local effort and industries as against the products of other sections, especially of San Francisco.

Los Angeles is naturally the railroad center of Southern California. The Southern Pacific from San Francisco, its extension to Deming, New Mexico, where it connects with the Atchison, Topeka and Sant Fe Railroad, the recently opened "Sunset Route" to New Orleans, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad connecting at Mohave with the Southern Pacific, are already established. Then there are the lines to Santa Ana and to the ports of Wilmington or San Pedro and Santa Monica, on the coast, these latter distant twenty-one and fifteen miles respectively. These various roads have opened commercial fields in Arizona and Mexico which Los Angelans are not slow to take advantage of. Freight rates from the East by rail are the same to this point as to San Francisco, the dealers here considering themselves favored in saving the time and expense of freightage from San Francisco. This then gives them the advantage over San Francisco in supplying the rapidly growing colonies and towns in the southern part of the state, in Arizona and available points in Mexico.

Los Angeles depends largely upon its fruit growing, and the importance of these outlets for the productions of the county is of much moment, especially since a reduction to $200 on the car rate on fruit has been granted—at least on oranges and raisins. This has naturally given encouragement to fruit growers, canneries and preservers.

In answer to my enquiries as to whether there was not a danger of overproduction I was laughed at for my fears by merchants, farmers and retired journalists. I was shown samples of crystalized fruit, a new method of preserving that "virtually gives them the world for a market," they said. Certain it is that both raisins and crystalized fruits are put up in neat and attractive boxes that can be shipped to all parts of the world, and keep for years. Orange orchards predominate largely near the city, though extensive vineyards are met within various adjacent sections. Prunes, olives, limes, lemons, figs, apricots, nectarines, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, nuts and berries in variety, besides other and rare fruits are grown, and not far from this place is the "boss" corn producing section of the state. Grain of all kinds is grown and though not averaging as profitable returns as fruit, is sown from year to year, the soil probably being better adapted to grain than to fruit growing. Not a little interest is devoted to bee culture and live stock, wool raising giving sufficient production for, and profitable employment to, a well appointed woolen factory located in the city. The productions of the various mines in the mineral regions of this and neighboring counties add to the wealth of Los Angeles and the later discovery of petroleum gives the enthusiast hope of rivaling Pennsylvania's oil product at no very distant day.

The assessment for 1884 presents the following interesting table:

Number of acres of wheat	225,000
Number of acres of barley	75,000
Number of acres of corn	46,000
Number of acres of rye	1,000
Number of acres of grape vines	25,000
Gallons of wine manufactured	5,350,000
Graded and imported sheep and lambs	244,855
American and graded cows	9,316
Horses, graded and thoroughbreds	17,756
Number of hogs raised	23,997
The total valuation, exclusive of railroad property	$23,259,177
Mining claims and miscellaneous property	$5,014,903

The real estate sales for 1882 averaged 402 a month and amounted at the end of the year to $6,393,139.45. For 1883, the monthly average was 543 and the total sales amounted to $9,148,131.56.

Real estate impressed me as being held at full figures, especially city property; although at the time of my visit a tract, some twelve blocks from the business portion of the city, was subdivided into 200 building lots 60 by 160 feet and 50 by 150 feet and put on the market. They were offered on the subscription plan at $600 a lot, in easy monthly instalments, without interest, the division of lots to take place six months hence. Fruit lands range from $300 per acre up to $1,000, or more, according to location, irrigation privileges, or quality of trees, or vines, etc. Bargains are being shown daily in colony tracts for settlers to take up virgin land and bring it under a state of cultivation. The success attending such methods in Pasadena, Pomona, Riverdale, Fresno, Ontario and other locations that might be mentioned, give encouragement to many investors, some to buckle themselves down to its developement, while others hire their land cultivated one, two or three years and then move onto it, or place it on the market. Land bought at $15 to $25 per acre, with one year's expenditure of $30 per acre, for planting and care of same, additional to an expense of about $25 per acre for vines, stakes and incidentals, is not considered high priced at $200. And there are not a few who speculate on land in this manner.

Not quite three years ago was established the Los Angeles Board of Trade whose province it is to protect the commercial and agricultural interests of the city and county. It began with eighteen members and has now a membership of one hunendd and fifty, representing all kinds of business. In connection with it is also the produce exchange which has daily sittings. It was my good fortune to meet the secretary of the board, Mr. John M. Davies, in my search for statistical information, and to him is the Press and its readers indebted for much valuable information.

Last week's paper gave the extremes in the range of temperature. Herewith is a year's record to show the monthly mean maximum and minimum range during 1883-84.

Month	Mean Temperature	Maximum Thermometer	Minimum Thermometer
May	63.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	68.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	69.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	69.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	70.9	103.5	[illegible]
October	61.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	59.2	84.0	40.0
December	56.3	80.0	32.0
January	53.9	76.0	33.7
February	55.1	81.0	38.5
March	54.8	76.5	37.0
April	57.2	80.0	41.5
Average	61.1	85.5	41.1

The above table is from the United States signal service records and the lowest temperature recorded was 28° above zero in February, 1883. The rain-fall is less than at these islands, the average for the past five years being 18 inches per annum. I obtained no monthly rain record, but the following gives the total rain-fall for the respective years: 1876-77, 5.28; 1877-78, 21.28; 1878-79, 11.35; 1879-80, 20.34; 1880-81, 11.33; 1881-82, 10.40; 1882-83, 11.75; 1883-84, 37.00.

The prevailing wind of this section is the westerly "trade" from the ocean. Fogs prevail in consequence at certain times of the year, but usually at night, and is recognized as beneficial to all growing crops except it be frequent late in the season, in which case it is liable to rust the grain.

I do not know that I need expatiate upon the health of Los Angeles. To give any figures showing its death rate, from month to month would be misleading and prejudicial, (unless given in detail) considering the number of invalids in the last stages of disease who flock thither as the last resort. And yet for the year ending October, 1883 there were but 387. Of these 102 were consumptives, all but ten of whom were new arrivals in the city. Malaria prevails in certain sections at times, doubtless through the prevalence of irrigation. A system of sewerage prevails in parts of the city, but I did not understand that it was general throughout nor wholly satisfactory in its working.

It was interesting to notice the freight movements by rail at this place as the central and distributing point for a rapidly growing section of country. The tables for last year were not completed at the time of my visit, but for 1883 there had been 86,407,560 lbs. forwarded and 251,771,900 lbs. received via the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads; 32,070,400 lbs. of east-bound freight, left Los Angeles during the same period and 38,572,890 lbs. left westward, making a grand total of freight passing through this point of 408,824,750 lbs., a gain over the previous year of 130,953,610 lbs. Additional to this is the freight movements by way of Wilmington which for 1883 was, 44,808,951 lbs. forwarded and 14,019,772 lbs. received. An idea of the growth of the fruit interest is shown in the fact that in 1881, 111,100 lbs. of green fruits were shipped, while in 1882 there were 1,120,700 lbs., and in 1883 it reached 5,918,660 lbs., or over 300 car-loads, besides 306,780 lbs. dried and 33,160 lbs. of canned fruits, not including shipments to coast ports. The following list shows the time of gathering the various fruits in this county, and gives them virtually "all the year round" shipments:

Oranges	Christmas to July
Lemons and Limes	All the year
Figs	July to Christmas
Almonds	October
Apples and Pears	July to November
Grapes	July 15 to December
Raisins	October (new)
Peaches and Apricots	June 15 to Christmas
Plums and Prunes	June 1 to November
Cherries and Gooseberries	June
Japanese Persimmon	November
Guavas	Nearly all the year
Loquats	May 15 to June 15
Strawberries	Nearly all the year round
Raspberries and Blackberries	June 15 to September
Currants	[illegible]
Watermelons and Muskmelons	July to October

The Los Angeles valley contains 640,000 acres, classed as follows: 160,000 grazing, 160,000 fruit or vine and 320,000 grain. It is estimated that 250,000 acres were under cultivation in 1883 in which were 626,640 bearing orange trees.

As so much was said relative to the great future that awaited Los Angeles I was curious to see what advantages it had aside from the railroad, and with this object in view paid a visit to San Pedro its nearest sea-port outlet. Congress had been petitioned for some time for $200,000 for a breakwater and other improvements at this port, but it has been granted in such instalments as have not warranted as yet the comemencement of the extensive work. With the expenditure of a quarter of a million of dollars even, it seemed to me as if San Pedro would be an expensive port for deep sea vessels on account of lighterage. This would be a check to material help in this direction excepting on certain class of freights. Los Angeles receives now all its coal and most of its lumber supply by way of San Pedro, vessels of light draught entering the narrow passage by the rocks off the town. By considerable labor of dredging and wharf building good wharfage accommodation has been erected for such as can enter the estuary, the average depth being 18 feet at mean low tide. Wilmington Harbor was made a port of entry in June, 1882. The arrivals in 1881 were 35, the imports being 90,340 tons coal and merchandise, and 41,217,428 feet of lumber, giving a revenue of $48,980.60. In 1882 the arrivals were 56, bringing in 139,672 tons coal and merchandise, and 87,147,533 feet of lumber, the revenue for the year being $77,929.20.

Santa Monica also is an aspirant for seaport honors in connection with Los Angeles and has the advantage of being much nearer. I visited this point also for personal satisfaction, but found it but an open roadstead, with but one serviceable wharf running out quite a distance in order to obtain depth of water sufficient for steamers or other coast craft. I noticed a peculiar feature here, that although there was quite a steady breeze blowing from the sea all the day there was no swell. This is the great seabathing resort for Los Angelans in the summer and with its long stretch of gentle sloping beach, at the base of a bank of about 30 feet in height, its lazy waves tumble on a white sand or pebbly beach that in summer is thronged with tenting parties, or hotel patrons, occupying the long rows of bath rooms. The people of this place hold a feeling of warm rivalry to the high aims of San Pedrans, but if it cannot claim the coveted sea-port honors it can rejoice in the possession of sea-bathing attractions that few places on the coast now rival.

I retraced my way to Los Angeles, convinced that for many years to come she must be the nursling of railroad corporations, as she had been from the time of their establishment here. There is a natural dread against being under the power of railroads, but Los Angeles gave little evidence of abuse by this monopoly; on the contrary she had progressed to other evident mutual advantage of both parties.

My next paper will deal with the business interests and industries of the city and its society features. T. G. T.

Honolulu, February 24, 1885.

The London Liverpool and Globe Insurance Co. will pay for new 6 x 8 feet plate glass windows in Mr. Goo Kim's store on the corner of Fort and Hotel streets. The windows were cracked by the recent fire. Mr George Lucas will put in the new lights.

Honolulu Letter.

"Why, Orlando!" I cried, as we sat one evening not long since on the veranda quarreling about life generally and about life in Honolulu especially. "Why Orlando! it is absolutely absurd for you to repeat that threadbare complaint which no one save a nabob or jaundiced editor would ever think of making." "But I do repeat it," he said, putting his feet upon the railing and looking at me defiantly—by way of emphasis, "and I say that you know as well as I do, Ioma, that there is no enjoyment in Honolulu—never was and never will be; society is exclusive, there is no place to go, and after business hours, and especially over Sunday, life becomes a very bore." "If you mean, my dear fellow," I said, soothingly, "that we lack the noise and confusion of a great city, together with its hackneyed sightseeing and social dissipation, its tinseled theatres and gaudy operas, its high carnivals of crime and its brain-burning miseries—if you mean *that* enjoyment which throws a glamour around the reality of life and makes living unnatural, I quite agree with you." "Bah! you're preaching again, Ioma; I'm no fool—here, take a fresh cigar and let's go up to the Square and hear the band play; its the only way I know of to take the edge off old Time's death hook." As we wended our way up Alakea street I muttered loud enough for my morose friend to hear, "It is not so deep as a well, nor yet so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough—'twill serve." This was Orlando's favorite quotation against everything in life and he turned and smiled grimly at me as he detected a touch of irony in my tone, but deigned not to speak further.

It was a beautiful tropical night, faerie-like as hope, as bright as childhoods fancy, and as dream-like as love. The stars were darkling overhead and the moon shining through the interlacing leaves laid the ground in quaint mosaics of silver and emerald. The spell which binds one on entering a new world seemed to weave itself around us as we sat in a quiet nook and watched silently this night scene in nature's play-house. The band played excellently, and as soon as Mr. Berger had stilled the discordful demon with his magic wand, I ventured to say: "It is all very beautiful—*very* beautiful to-night, Orlando!" "Yes," he said softly, "it *is* beautiful." After a short silence he continued, "I would like it very much, Ioma, if I had the power to look into the hearts of all the people here and know what each has felt, nay, is feeling and thinking now." "Orlando," I said sternly, "if you wished to preserve even a remnant of happiness in life you would do no such thing; but if you continue to hold the pessimistic views of life you have been expressing to-night, I will take my revenge by bringing you here and showing you what you have just wished—you know I have power in these things, for I died once." "You, what? do you ———," he cried. "Nay, Orlando," said I quietly, "some other time I will tell you all about it, Listen! they are about to play.

It was from that weird phantastic opera, The Prophet, and as the music alternately wailed with sorrow and then exulted with joy, the moon and clouds clothed the scene with more exquisite touches of light and shadow than ingenuity ever produced upon the stage. "Look! Look!" cried Orlando, "this is better than a theatre, for it is no imitation of nature; it is the spirit and truth of harmony!" "Orlando," I replied dryly, "you seem to be enjoying yourself." He looked askant at me and then leaning back closed his eyes and fell into a fit of musing. "They are playing Hawaii Ponoi," I said, to arouse him. "The deuce they are!" he exclaimed, "then the concert's over. Ioma, I believe I am falling into your habit and am becoming a dreamer." "If the world dreamed more it would suffer less," said I; "and if you were in *truth* a dreamer, Orlando, you would find life full of beauty and would cease carping about lack of enjoyment even in Honolulu." It did me good to get this dig at him, for he was always self-centered in his skepticism. "May hap! may hap!" he exclaimed, "but let us go down to Nolte's and have a cup of coffee before we go to bed." "Oh, infidel!" I cried, "why will you forever relapse into solitude and selfishness when the world is so full of joy?"

"If you'll convince me that there is any enjoyment for a reasonable man in this joy-forsaken place" said Orlando, as we sat on the veranda again, "I'll say you have performed a piece of legerdemain that will out-magic the man who unravels the currency question."—"Orlando, I might attempt to convince the Egyptian pyramids that a logical proposition was true or false, but you, like most chronic growlers, not being as reasonable as the pyramids and lacking their age, add perversity to prejudice. However, as I don't believe you cynics understand the conditions of social enjoyments, or even nature's groundwork upon which enjoyable life is builded, I'll tell you what I think about the matter—if you're sure it won't bore you?" "You are very kind" he replied sarcastically, but I don't suppose you can make matters any worse; only remember I enjoin you to talk sense—none of your poetical balderdash." "But Orlando," I remonstrated, "all enjoyment that is worthy the name, whether social or intellectual, is highly poetical." "O dear! there you go," he sighed, as he kicked the landlady's cat down the steps and then leaned back in despair, "O dear! all you newspaper fellows have conspired it to talk every one else to death."

"Home-life Orlando," I continued, "is the condition that makes all social intercourse enjoyable; and it is essentially the mainspring that converts Honolulu life into true enjoyment and makes our society unique. Shut out from the impurities of the world we secure the advantages of civilization without having the world's fashionable dissipation entailed upon us; but home-life is not the exclusive condition upon which our enjoyment here is based." "Humph!" said Orlando pettishly, "will you please name some of the other ways of enjoyment open to the fellow who has no home? Something—" "I'll come to that, sirrah! if you won't interrupt me," I cried, "What I'm talking about now is the enjoyment of two thirds of the people of Honolulu; it won't do, my dear fellow, to give a few of your growlers a monopoly in fun. Now most people have'nt time for what you call enjoyment, and if they were to engage in it they would be forced to forgo most of the pleasures of home. I tell you, Orlando, home-life makes your true epicure. The people of Honolulu, being wise in their generation, have builded their happiness within the home circle and have made it a striking feature of our island existence; it is, therefore, but a small portion of real felicity that the outside world can either bestow or take away. Reverence toward God and the rational enjoyment of truth, beauty and goodness in life form Honolulu's typical characteristics. These traits in a people, a certain sage once declared, lie at the foundation of all great nations." "You're preaching again," growled Orlando. "Well, if I am, Orlando, I am telling the truth, and I'm quite certain it won't hurt either of us to see his sacred majesty once in a while. You remember your own home as I do mine, and how when trouble came to us, our mothers (all mothers are uncrowned queens, Orlando) with a kiss or a word changed our sceptered sorrows into a wreath of hope; I tell you, Orlando, in one's home every sigh is a request, every tear is a prayer, every sob is a supplication laid upon the alter of love for your life's fruition; the world with its pleasures buffets you between questionable enjoyment and the most exquisite misery." "That's all true enough, Ioma," quoth Orlando, "but what do you propose for the enjoyment of the other third of us growlers, I don't see where our fun is coming in." "Some other time, Orlando" I urged, "some other time; you know, 'too much learning maketh a man mad,' besides it's getting late—but I'll make you see it all before I'm through. By the way, there's that poor cat waiting in the yard, she's afraid to come back while you are here." "Puss! puss! pussy!" called Orlando to the landlady's cat, trying to coax it to him, "pussy! pussy!" "Oh no! Orlando" I said, "that cat knows more about enjoyment than you do." "Bah!" sneered Orlando.

IOMA.

Honolulu, February 22, 1885.

Southwick-Breese.

The marriage of Miss Anna J. Breese to Mr. T. S. Southwick took place last Thursday evening at Fort-Street Church. Miss Breese is the lady employed by the members of the Fort-Street Church as a city missionary. For two years past she has sustained a "strangers' sociable," to which new-comers have been welcomed, and which has done much to "break the social ice" of Honolulu to many strangers. She has been active in religious work, especially in holding prayer meetings for poor people, and where the depraved had easy opportunity to hear the truth if they would. Mr. Southwick is a worthy young man who has charge of Judge McCully's dairy-books.

Fort-Street Church was decorated for the occasion with great good taste. In front of the pulpit was a triple arch entwined with greeney and festooned with flowers. From the central arch hung a floral bell, from each of the flanking arches a floral ball. A little in front, across the central aisle, was a floral gate. The pulpit and choir gallery and the angles to left and right of the pulpit were decked with palms and ferns and hybiscus blossoms. Mrs. R. W. Laine and Miss Frances Lack are among those especially to be credited with the beauty of the floral decorations.

The wedding service used by Mr. Cruzan was an arrangement made by Rev. Washington Gladden, a distinguished American Congregationalist. It is a graceful service, and equally complimentary to bride and groom. Mr. Cruzan has used it but three times in Honolulu—at the marriages of Mr. Lowrey and Miss Storrs; of Doctor Emerson and Miss Pierce; of Mr. Southwick and Miss Breese.

At 7:40 the bridal party entered in the following order: Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Messrs. George Koch and C. K. Miller, Messrs. Thomas Nott and G. H. Carstens, ushers; Mr. Oliver Swain and Miss Start, Mr. R. W. Podmore and Miss Goodwin, groomsmen and bridesmaids; the happy couple.

Organist Jones played Wagner music for both entry and exit; a song from "Tannhauser" and The Wedding Chorus from "Lohengrin."

After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Southwick received their friends in the rooms below the church. Fully five hundred were present during the evening. Many presents were displayed. Refreshments were served.

The only event marring the general joy was the stupid joke of some one who set off a Chinese bomb on the mauka side of the house. The explosion startled all and frightened many; but only momentarily interfered with the festivities.

The Press wishes Mr. and Mrs. Southwick all happiness.

"Tavernier's Great Picture."

Tavernier's "Kilauea" exercises the fascination of danger. It is a most relastic representation of an awe-inspiring phenomenon. It is marvelous that a few crumbs of dry pigments can produce such a powerful impression. Standing before that picture one fairly realizes the commotion of the melting mass, the hot hissing columns of fire and the grand extent of that awful crater. The genuine inspiration which seems to pervade it throughout effects the beholder as if he were an eye-witness to the scene itself; and yet it possesses a certain palpable poetic temper which lends a dreamy, fairy-like tone to the composition and makes it as much the work of imagination as it is the realization of an actual impression.

This being the first startling event after the Rosenthal exhibition one almost insensibly drifts into comparisons. Academic work without spontaneity, tediously labored, clogging by a sluggish imagination and overloaded by pedantry: Rosenthal shows a great amount of talented industry and an honest desire to give his patrons their money's worth, so far as he is able to give it; but not a single one of the specimens of his handiwork has the imprint of true greatness or shows that he soars above the commonplace. True genius may be erratic to a degree of contempt for vulgar, yet wholesome, social restrictions. But when the labor of talented thrift stands beside the product of inspired genius one is very apt to forgive any amount of transgressions which genius may have committed and to forget a like quantity of honest intentions on the part of the thrifty one, and hold fast to the true standard of art that none but the best is good enough to survive.

Mr. Tavernier's "Kilauea" needs neither an apology nor the commendation of a forty-second prize to be appreciated.

Here, when generally the most miserable mediocrity is praised in the identical terms which are elsewhere cautiously reserved for works of the highest excellence only, it becomes a rather difficult task to obtain the general attention which a truly meritorious work deserves. Studio-work compares to direct impressions very like book-wisdom compares to actual experience. But it depends altogether upon the receptive quality of the intellect, upon the artistic skill and aptness, to correctly feel what one sees and to reproduce such feeling afterward. Mr. Tavernier proves himself an adept both in conception and in execution. He launches his impression boldly; he uses colors with a freedom and dash which is a perfect challenge; and yet there is enough of suggestive mystery and discreet vagueness to stimulate the interest constantly. To suggest an idea, to provoke sympathy, to stimulate a feeling, to touch the heart is not quite so difficult as to keep the interests alive and to endow one's work with sufficient suggestiveness not to permit the newly awakened idea to relapse into apathy, or to allow the recently roused feeling to pall upon the beholder. Tavernier not merely startles by showing Nature in one of her most awful moods but understands the weaving of the spell of his own imagination around that page of Nature's open book until it imperceptibly changes into a chapter of romance.—*Wasp.*

The annual trade review, late local items and the Guide news for the week will be found in the supplement. Late foreign news on the 4th page. The magazines, etc., on the 1st page. A startling article on the anarchist's movements in the United States; and an article on reciprocity by Mr. M. M. Gower, formerly of Maui, reprinted from an American paper.

More About the Punahou Library

In last Saturday's Press a brief article called attention to the needs of the library at Oahu College. The writer spent part of last Wednesday at the college, most of the time being devoted to an examination of the books now in the library, and to making notes of the more important deficiencies of the collection.

The room now occupied by the library is one on the lower floor of the recitation hall, the entrance being to the right of the door opening from the stairway lobby. The room runs the width of the building and is almost as wide from mauka to makai. On one side a large cabinet, of geological, concological and miscellaneous collections, occupies nearly the whole space from floor to ceiling and from wall to wall, except on the west and where a door leads into one of two recitation rooms on the makai end of the building. On the other side of the room shelving is continuous—there being nine divisions of rather irregular width, averaging about 3½ feet, each of which has ten shelves. The room is lighted by five windows, and entered by two doors and at each end of the room are two open book cases, each three feet wide, having ten shelves. There is at present unused shelf room for three hundred volumes; and the removal of valueless volumes would give space for fully as many more. The number of books in the library (bound) is about 1,200; unbound phamphlets, some 1,000.

In reference volumes the library is not rich—unless a vast amount of United States governmental reports, including congressional debates, state documents, geological and geodetic survey reports and journals of the Smithsonian Institute be considered reference richness. There are, of course, several lexicons, dictionaries, gazetteers and encyclopedias—including the last edition of "The American Cyclopedia," an American edition of "The Edinburg Encyclopedia," published in 1883; and the "Encyclopedia Britannica," edition of 1861.

Latin and Greek classes abound, in the original and in translations. There are some thirty volumes of Harper's Classical Library and several volumes of Bohn's.

General Literature is fairly well represented, through the Waverley Novels and a full set of the English poets, not including those of the latter half of the 19th century, and those familiarly associated British essayists, Macauley, Mackintosh, Allison, Carlyle and Wilson; several of the American poets; but none of the best American essayists. In English history Hume, Macauley and Knight are on the shelves; but not Hallam and May, Von Ranke Greene, Stubbs, Freeman or Froude. In the study of European development Buckle, Draper and Lecky are helpful. In mediæval history, Sismondi's "Italian Republics," "Hallam's "History of the Middle Ages," and Allison's unabridged history of Europe, not on the shelves, are necessary to even "the beginnings of completeness." Motley and Prescott are not in the library. There is an old edition of George Bancroft's "United States," but the new and revised one is needed, as is also Bryant's, Von Holst's, Hildreth's and one or two accounts of the late civil war—including Draper. Bancroft's work on the American Constitution, Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans and one or two of Francis Lieber's work on Democracy or perhaps Laboulaye and Gasparin.

Gibbon, Mommsen, Niebuhr and Merivale are essential reference works in the study of Roman history. Grote's Greece is already in the library, but neither the works of Curtius or of other modern historians of Hellas are represented. In French history, Thiers, Guizot, Michelet, Martin and Lanfrey are not represented, though there is an edition of Carlyle's "French Revolution"—a work that no one can rightly understand without previous full readings in the history of the period it so dramatically portrays. German history is not represented, nor Italian, Russian, Spanish, or any other modern European history—with anything like adequacy.

These brief lists might of course be amplified indefinitely but there is neither time nor space, nor is there need for such amplification. Mr. Sanford has kindly jotted down a few of the reference volumes most pressingly needed: "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," "Pooles Index of Periodical Literature," "Encyclopaedia Britannica," late edition, "Musical Encyclopaedia," "History of Fine Arts." Modern popular science, modern English poets, English prose literature and literary biography, political philosophy and economy, biology and chemistry and critical writings generally are needed.

Among the antiquarian treasures in the library are the following: "*Medulla Theologiæ*; or the Marrow of Divinity," London, printed by Thomas Ratcliff for Thomas Underhill, at the Blue Anchor and Bible in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1659.

"A Commentary on Historical Books of the Old Testament, by Symon Patrick, Lord Bishop of Ely, London, 1738. This work has on the title page the following license to print:

"*Imprimatur.*"

"*Lovebethac*
"*Mari 26°* } Io. Cant."
"*1694*

"*Johannius Calvini, Magni Theologi Institutionum Christianæ Religonis Libri Quatuor*," Amsterdam, 1667.

"Old Testament and Apocrypha," (Septuagint,) in Greek, 1709.

"Concordance (Greek) to New Testament," 1716.

"Concordance (Greek) to Septuagint," 1718.

"Translation of Homer into French," 1786.

"Old Testament (Latin) with notes," Genesis to Esther] Geneva, 1590.

The New York Hour says: "The prosperity of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has been so continuous that nobody will be surprised at its latest report. By this it will be seen that the sums held in trust have reached nearly one hundred and four millions, and the surplus fund exceeds $12,000,000. The policy-holders were paid $13,923,062 during the year. From the date of organization in 1843 the record of the Mutual Life is as follows: Received from the insured, $270,992,584; paid the insured, $216,094,211; sum now held in trust for the policy holders, $103,876,179. During the past year the company has transacted a great volume of business, which may be appreciated by the fact that on January 1st, there were 114,000 policies in force, insuring $351,789,285. The form of policy issued by the Mutual Life is of the most liberal character. The company is one of the largest and strongest in the world, and naturally offers many advantages, and the public, it seems, are not slow to avail themselves of a system of perfect and reliable insurance. Messrs. S. G. Wilder & Co., at Honolulu, are the general agents for this company, for the Hawaiian Islands.

At the wedding reception, last Thursday evening, several ladies and gentlemen besought the reporter of an esteemed contemporary to exploit their toilets. After writing between one and one hundred marvellously graphic and admirably succinct descriptions, the tropics overcome him like a summer cloud. Hurriedly excusing himself he hastily retreated from the room, whispering in confidence to a brother inkster that the toilettes of that assemblage were so bewildering beautiful as to beggar description. Most of the ladies present had their dresses made by ———, the popular modiste.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, February 28, 1885.

The past week has not shown any improved tendencies in trade; the unsettled currency question being an excuse for many why ventures are not entered upon. It is to be hoped that the spirit of conciliation shown by the chamber of commerce in its efforts to effect a settlement of the difficulties with the government will restore harmony and confidence.

The shipping movements for the week have been free, the arrivals since our last issue being the Mary Winkelman, Alameda, Australia and J. D. Spreckels from San Francisco, and Melrose from Nanaimo. This latter vessel brings a large cargo of coal, and will be obliged to lighter a portion thereof to enable her to enter port. With the exception of the Australia the other vessels brought full cargoes of assorted merchandise and coast produce. The departures for the same period have been the Australia for the Colonies, and the Claus Spreckels for San Francisco, the latter taking island produce to the value of $40,345.21. The Amelia promises to get away to-day for Port Townsend, in ballast, and the Alameda and Forest Queen for San Francisco with good cargoes and quite a number of passengers.

The dates received by the steamers this week are to the 16th instant, but there is little or no change reported in the San Francisco market on island produce. A sugar war between the two refineries is referred to in the papers at hand, but as the bulk of our sugars are sold there on a foreign basis instead of the local rates, it will not affect existing contracts.

Auction business for the week has had better attention at the hands of the public, the attendance at the room sales being reported good and prices realized satisfactory. Yesterday Mr. E. P. Adams offered at auction the well-known American bark Ceylon, recently returned from Hongkong, but not finding a bidder above the upset price of $7,500 she was withdrawn.

Real estate on the plains is enquired for, Mr. Adams reporting several sales at full advertised figures.

Pro Bono Publico.

Mr. Adams will sell, at noon, to-morrow, some valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Hermann Schreiver. The homestead is situated in Nuuanu valley. A desirable lot on King street, and a piece of taro land at Kaukahoku, near the city are also for sale.

The Pacific Hardware Company having succeeded to the business of Messrs. Dillingham & Co., and Mr. Samuel Nott, and the immense stock of these two firms being combined at No. 74 and 76 Fort Street, now offer a very full and complete line of goods, at *lowest* market rates. See new advertisement.

Mr. Geoge M. Raupp, the obliging proprietor of the Germania Market, has removed to his new shop, recently erected for him, on Fort street, opposite Dodd's stables, adjoining the City Shoeing Shop, where he will be pleased to supply the public with the choicest meats and sausages of all kinds, fish, poultry and vegetables. Orders will receive prompt attention. Telephone No. 104.

The question has been asked, "Can a deacon go to 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 perpetual peace in the family, he ought to keep it supplied with soda water and ginger ale from the Crystal Soda Works. That first-class manufactory has just put in a superior filter, assuring the purity of all the drinkables it supplies.

"My poor fellow," asked a man of a living skeleton at the San Francisco Dime Museum, "Where have you been boarding." Now if that unfortunate had been living at an establishment supplied by H. E. McIntyre & Bro., of this city, he would have been pretty sure to fare well. For the goods of that well-ordered establishment are so neatly and attractively supplied that few purchasers can resist them. Just now "Westphalia hams" are the specialty, imported direct from Germany, by steamer and rail.

"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 kukui 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, cromos, engravings, photographs, etc., and make a specialty of making to order at short notice, picture frames in great variety of styles, and all styles of cornices; having a fine assortment of mouldings always in stock and giving their personal attention to making them in an artistic manner. Pole cornices in ebony and polished black walnut with fixtures all complete—also patent curtain fasteners.

Men will go buy a good thing, but very few of them will go buy an umbrella—and that's a good thing when it rains. Nor will they go by one—in rainy weather—if no one is looking and it's very rarely anyone goes by the show window of the Sun Pearl Photographic Gallery, No. 87, Fort street, corner of King, without having their pictures taken by Mr. Theodore Severin, who is prepared to take in the best manner, all kinds of photographs including the new styles of "Panel," "Boudoir" and "Promenade" photos. His specialty is tintypes, which he furnishes in good style, at from 50 cents to $1.50 each and gems in lockets, at 50 cents per dozen.

One told another, who was not used to being clothed very often, that his new coat was too *short* for him. "That's true" answered his friend; "but it will be *long* enough before I get another." Now, if he had purchased that coat of L. B. Kerr, merchant tailor, at No. 27, Merchant street, it would have been made a *perfect fit* and at so reasonable a price that the owner would not have had to wait such a length of time before replenishing his wardrobe. In fact, L. B. Kerr offers to sell a large assortment of desirable goods made to order, at 25 per cent. less than any other house in the trade.

When a foreign count, or lord, or nobleman of some other degree marries an American girl, it will be found that she has the dollars and cents. And when a Honolulu girl has the dollars, and marries, she will always be found to have the sense to insist upon her house being turnished with one of those elegant pianos and organs sold at such a great reduction in price by Messrs. Lycan & Co., No. 107, Fort street, who also keep a large stock of all kinds of musical instruments and supplies, fancy goods, paintings, chromos, engravings, furniture, sewing machines, etc, and also make picture frames and cornices to order, at *very low* rates.

Henry was sitting in the parlor with Laura, and in attempting to turn the gas down dim he extinguished it. "There" he exclaimed, "the gas has gone out." "Yes," murmured Laura, "and I wish somebody would follow its example." Then Henry went out too. Henry was not shrewd, He and Laura had been to the Lecture, and when the performance was over, they had come directly to her home. If he had his wits about him he would, on the way, have stopped in at the "Saratoga House," on Hotel street, and treated Laura to some of that delicious "Ice Cream" which is served there daily until 10 o'clock P. M.

Particular attention is invited to the very large shipments of assorted merchandise just received per steamer Alameda, and brigantine John D. Spreckels, by Messrs. M. W. McChesney & Son, No. 42, Queen street. These goods are all fresh and will be sold at the lowest market rates. See new advertisement. Messrs. M. W. McChesney & Son also received, by last steamer, another one of Macneale & Urban's, very large fire and burglar-proof safes, which has become a necessity, owing to the rapid increased of the business of this firm, whose sales will compare favorably with those of any other house in their line of trade.

Singular, isn't it, that when a man gives his wife a dime to buy a box of hair-pins or a gum ring for the baby, it looks about seven times as big as when he planks it down on the counter to pay for one of those finely flavored cigars, manufactured by Mr. George Wood, who, recently purchased the interest of Mr. J. W. Hingley & Co., and will continue the business, at the old stand, No. 59 Fort street. Mr. Wood has just returned from San Francisco, by the steamer Alameda, having made arrangements to increase his facilities for manufacturing, so as to keep pace with the growth of his business, and, hereafter, will be prepared to supply all articles in his line, at short notice and *lowest* rates.

An inventor claims he has produced a device that will stop a railroad train so the passengers won't realize it. That has been the trouble with a good many of the modern methods of stopping trains—the passengers didn't realize it, nor anything else forever after. One fact is realized, however, and that is if a person desires to have his horses properly shod he will request J. W. McDonald, proprietor of the "City Shoeing Shop" on Fort street, opposite Dodd's Stables, to send for his horses which will be taken to the shop, shod in first class style, and promptly returned to the stable, without extra charge. Mr. McDonald has recently bought out the interest of Mr. James Dodd in this shop and, hereafter, will continue the business on his own account. Give him a trial.

Many of our residents here, are doubtless, familiar with the patent adjustable swing which is in such general use in the parks and other public places, schools, residences, etc, throughout the United States. This swing is arranged to securely seat four persons, in a carriage box, facing each other, and is propelled by the weight and position of the occupants, who can easily regulate the movement of the swing to any degree of momentum desired so as to almost approximate perpetual motion. Mr. E. E. Mayhew, carpenter, at No. 86, Hotel street, has recently introduced the swing to the residents of these islands and is now prepared to promptly fill all orders for same. A model of this swing can be seen at his shop, and it, also, can be personally tested at the residences of Messrs. J. H. Paty, B. F. Dillingham, E. C. McCandless, and at the Casino. It would be difficult to find any article more conducive to the pleasure and happiness of our families than one of these swings, which are furnished by Mr. Mayhew at a very reasonable price.

Mr. Speed wanted to leave the city by the last omnibus for Waikiki and, not knowing when it left, sent his servant to see, saying, "John, go down to 'Dodd's' stables and see when the last 'Bus' goes, and hurry back and tell me." John went off and did not return for more than two hours, when he rushed back into the room all out of breath. "Where have you been all this time?" demanded the master. "'Bus' just left, sir—this very minute," was John's broken reply. Now the fact was that John stopped at No. 84, King street, to get a glass of delicious soda water furnished there, and was so attracted by the handsomely decorated room which, Mr. J. W. Hingley has recently opened in the rear of his store, that John forgot all about his errand, and purchasing one of those choice imported, Havana cigars kept by Hingley, sat down in the room to read some of the local and foreign papers, which are there kept constantly on hand. In fact, "Hingleys," is the place where you can find everything desired in the cigar and tobacco line.

That was a triumphal appeal of the lover of antiquity, who, in arguing the superiority of old architecture over the new, said: "Where will you find any modern building that has lasted so long as the ancient?" As a noted New York architect said: This question could have been easily answered by referring to almost any of the best modern buildings built during the last decade, as the great improvements made in the structure of buildings, and in the quality of the materials used therein, enables builders to now erect as elegant, and substantial buildings, as the ancients ever built, if not limited as to cost to their durability time will show." In proof of this assertion examine the large stock of building materials kept by Messrs. Lewers & Cooke, on Fort, King and Merchant street, who, also, make a speciality of keeping a full line of builders hardware, rubber paints already mixed for immediate use, as well as all other kinds of paints, oils, fancy figured, ground and plain glass, of all sizes, etc., etc.

The most "striking" thing observable in Benson's Smith & Co's *bijou* pharmacy is a policeman's club of "red blackthorn." It proves, however, to be "a stuffed" club, harboring in its vitals an elongated vial—not of wrath but of toilet cologne. "*Entre nous*," is a "pocket flask"; but of more temperate condition, nothing stronger than one of Rickseckers's most fragrant extracts coloring its dainty cut glass. A scuttle, not of coal, but made of crackled glass, is the next surprise. It holds a little bottle of perfume that Araby the blest has not yet rivalled. "Precious Drops from the Orient" is the big name of a little case of essential oils, any bottle of the four being sweeter to the scent than the honey of Hymittu's to the taste. "Overland boquet" is put up in one of the prettiest devices ever conceived by an exhibitor's art. "Mizpah" perfume is well named. He who gives his friend a bottle of it will scarcely fail to have a daily benediction during his absence. "Edgewood Violets" is the poetic name for an ordorous compound. Damask rose, white rose, real violet, tuberose, ylang jlang, jockey club and Martha Washington are among the standard Ricksecker extracts. "Sub rosa," in the oddest, most unique cut glass flasks, is one of the delightfulest of ordors. But perhaps as pretty as anything else in the store is that artistic advertising card The Double Star.

Wall Paper.

Just received, per S. S. Alameda a fine assortment of Wall Paper.

Of the Latest Styles.

ALLEN & ROBINSON.

Auction Sales.

LANDLORD'S NOTICE OF SALE OF Goods Taken Upon a Distress Rent.

By direction of A. S. Cleghorn & Co., we are directed to sell at public auction on

THURSDAY, March 5, 1885,

at 10 A.M., at our Salesroom, corner of Queen and Fort Streets, the following goods, Wares and merchandise, consisting of

Pants, Wool & alico Shirts,

Bed Ticking, Blankets, Drill, Diaper Silesia, Towels, Chemises, Corsets, Ladies' Kid Shoes, Slippers, Socks, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigar Holders, Condensed Milk, Corn Beef, Lobsters,

Kennedy's Medical Discovery,

Baking Powder, Cream of Tartar, Cherry Pectoral, St. Jacob's Oil, Rubber Syringes, Sponges, Paint WW Brushes, Hammers, Files, Rules, Levels, Dog Collars, 1 Letter Press, 1 Saddle,

1 Guitar, Rope, etc., etc.

Being the same destrained from the premises of S. B. Stoddard, Waihee, Maui, on Tuesday, February 3, 1885, for non-payment of rent, by said A. S. Cleghorn & Co.

LYONS & LEVEY, Auctioneers.

REGULAR CASH SALE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th.

At 10 A. M. at our Salesroom,

will be sold at auction

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Crockery and Glassware.

LOT OF FURNITURE.

Sacks Sugar and Charcoal,

Groceries, Etc., Etc.

LYONS & LEVEY, Auctioneers.

BILLIARD TABLES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Mar. 5.

At 12 noon at the

Blue House, Nuuanu St.,

We will sell without reserve

4 Billiard Tables with Balls,

Cues, Racks complete.

LYONS & LEVEY, *Auctioneers.*

General Advertisements.

THE PEOPLE'S WANT!

J. E. WISEMAN,

General Business Agent.

READ:

2 fine pianos for sale.
1 new Eastern top buggy.
1 billiard table in good order, with balls and cues.

COTTAGES TO RENT:

On Adams Lane, I have a 7 room cottage to rent for $30 month, with Furniture, to sell $350.

At Punahou—a large and roomy residence (1 story), contains 10 rooms, 2 acres of ground, artesian well on premises. Will lease or sell—$50 mo.

At Waikiki—a beautiful cottages, along the sea-shore to rent; fine pasturage, good water, telephone Rent singly or together—each $50 mo.

On Beretania street—near Alapai, a fine residence, contains 8 rooms in all. Every convenience, deep lot, stables, etc.—$40 mo.

On King street, in the rear, adjoining Catholic Cemetery, a small 3-room cottage, good size lot—$12 mo.

On Liliha street, near King street, a neat 5-room cottage with paddock arbor and garden—$30 mo.

On King street, above Liliha street, a pleasant 6-room cottage to rent, fine lot, stables, etc.—$30 mo.

Off King street, in Rebello Lane, opposite residence S. Kaai, deceased, a 2-story cottage, large lot, shade trees, etc.—$25 mo. Adjoining the above—a new cottage built with all modern improvements, stables, deep lot, water, etc.—$40 mo.

On Fort street—near Chinese church, *rear*, 2 small cottages to let; rental each $12 and $15; together $25 mo.

On Emma street—1 small cottage and 2 small cottage rooms—cottage $6 mo.; roooms $4 mo., each.

On Mont'g. Square—at foot of Beretania street, near the St. Louis School, I have four small cottages to rent. From $8 to $12 mo., each.

On Fort street—a charming little cottage of 5 rooms to rent opposite Dr. Brodie's residence.

House and lot at Palama to sell. House nearly new contains 6 rooms, ample water, grape vines, plants and flowers. A pleasant home for small family.

On Pensacola street—opposite Mr. Jas. Castle's, a pleasant 5-room cottage to rent for $20 mo.

Cottage residence on Beretania Street, three doors from Alapai Street. This is a large rooming house, made comfortable throughout and deep lot with ample shade trees. $40 mo.

House on Liliha Street, 2 story frame, deep lot. Rental, $20 mo.

STORES AND OFFICES:

Store to let on King street—opposite station house, and upper portion for dwelling-house.

Store to let on Hotel Street—near Fort street.

Office Rooms to let in Brewer Block, Fort street—2 rooms—$12 and $20 mo., each.

One side of my office to rent with office-furniture complete.

FOR LEASE AND FOR SALE:

The Moanui Sugar Plantation on Molokai for sale, (1,000 acres), 700 acres owned and 300 acres leased, all under cultivation. 400 head choice cattle. Goods and chattles generally. Splendid irrigation throughout. Cost $175,000—Will sell for $75,000.

In Nuuanu Valley will lease small cottage and 1 acre of ground for $15 mo.; this acre is cultivated, also 3 more acres adjoining in cultivation, $100 year.

2 Sea-Beach lots at Waikiki for Sale, $650 each. 50 x 250 each.

2 lots for sale on Lunalilo street—Plains.

At Kalihi, a 2-story house, 9 rooms in all, on ½ acre of ground, sell for $1,500.

½ interest in a Fort-St. Store. Splendid paying business, one of the owners retiring on account of ill health—$3,500, cash wanted.

At Kahului, Maui, a large Summer Resort, suitable for Lodging purposes; lease to run 5 years. Building cost $2,000; Lease, $30 year, bringing in rental $140 year. Building belongs to purchaser sell for $650, cash.

Punui Dairy Ranch—Leasehold to sell, situated at Kalihi, on the Island of Oahu, 1,000 acres. 7 years to run and privilege of renewal—500 head cattle, 14 head horses, wagon and implements and 2 cottages. Rental $1,600 year Sell for $12,000.

Beautiful residence to sell at Waikiki along the sea shore. Choicest summer home on the beach

WANTS

Wants—I have a woman willing to do general house work.

Applications daily for houses in the city and on the plains. Put your property in my hands.

☞ For further particulars, address or apply to

J. E. WISEMAN,

Real Estate and General Business Agent.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS

Printed neatly and at reasonable rates at the Saturday Press Office.

Late Foreign News

Cardinal McCabe of Dublin is dead.

Samoa has been annexed by Germany.

There is a negro exodus from North Carolina.

Francis A. Dacxel, the Philadelphia banker is dead.

De Lesseps says the Panama canal is so far, a success.

Another exploring expedition is to be sent to Alaska.

No bigamist or polygamist can hereafter vote in Idaho.

In San Francisco, Mexican dollars are qoted at 84½ @ 85 cents.

There is a bill to legalize cremation before the California legislature.

Gladstone's residence has been placed under special police protection.

Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the eminnent New York musician is dead.

On the 15th instant, Queen Victoria's health was reported precarious.

Francis De Long the well known dairyman of Marin County, California, is dead.

The roller-skating mania has caused boxwood to jump from $38 a ton to $120.

Four Portuguese men-of-war have occupied the mouth of the Congo in Africa.

The Prince of Colonna and Miss Eva Mackay were married in Paris on the 10th instant.

Samuel M. Wilson of California is spoken of as Cleveland's secretary of the interior.

Laura Wilson has been convicted in San Francisco of selling a white baby to a Chinaman.

A revolution in the United States of Colombia has placed the town of Panama under martial law.

A recent census gives the population of Japan as 27,442,966, of whom 18,950,159 are males.

Martin O'Connor, of Pittsburg, confesses to complicity in the London dynamite explosion.

Restriction of Chinese immigration to Canada is being considered in the Canadian Parliament.

M. Vauvert de Mean, late French Consul at San Francisco, died in Switzerland January 20th.

Captain Ito of the Japanese Imperial Navy has been appointed to the command of the Middle Squadron.

The Pope has appointed Bishop William H. Gross, of Savannah, Georgia, to be Archbishop of Portland, Oregon.

Japan offers to deed in fee simple with the United States, for legation purposes, a valuable piece of land in Tokio.

The New Orleans Exhibition had not been a pecuniary success up to the 11th instant—being then some $500,000 behind.

Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, a California lawyer, has been admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

Hopes are still entertained at Washington that the Nicaragua treaty may be ratified before the adjournment of Congress.

It is proposed to terrace Telegraph Hill, San Francisco. If done, the hill can be made one of the most beautiful in the world.

A bill to prohibit the introduction of contract labor into the United States has been introduced into the United States Senate.

On the 5th instant two railway trains at Avignon came into collision. The Prince of Wales was on one train. No one was seriously hurt.

Five hundred employes of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Mass., have struck against a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages.

The missing steamer San Pablo reached Yokohama on the 6th instant. She ran out of coal and had to put into the Bonin Islands to get wood.

The Prairie Cattle Company has about concluded negotiations for the purchase of 1,000,000 acres of land from the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company.

The French have captured Kelung and the Kelung mines, in the northern part of the island of Formosa. The capture practically destroys the Chinese control of Formosa.

A cousin of O'Donovan Rossa visited British-Consul Stanley in San Francisco, on the 3d instant, and informed him that unless his cousin recovered he would kill the consul.

Germen men of war have destroyed two negro towns on the Cameroons River in Upper Guinea, West Africa; and fears are entertained of serious international complications.

On the 8th instant the United States Navy Department was informed that the crew of the United States man-of-war Lackawanna, while at Panama, have contracted yellow fever.

It is officially confirmed that the German squadron in the South Pacific has hoisted the flag of Germany at twelve points on the islands of New Britain, New Ireland and New Guinea.

A "fast freight line" from Chicago to San Francisco is to be set in motion by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railways. It is planned to beat the Atlantic and Pacific line a day and a half.

The legislatures of Illinois and Oregon were "dead-locked" at last advices—neither being able to elect a United States Senator. The Illinois Republicans lack just one vote of being able to return Jone A. Logan.

The wrestlers of Japan, to the number of 1,200, have petitioned the government to be allowed to serve with the land-transport corps in the event of war with China—which, however, is not at present considered imminent.

O'Donovan Rossa the notorious Fenian agitator was shot in New York, February 1st, by an English woman, calling herself Mrs. Dudley. She says she shot Rossa because he was an enemy of both England and Ireland.

Several of the London papers have special editorial leaders on the new rules to be enforced in the house of commons. The papers threaten to retaliate on the rules barring out reporters by ignoring the debates in the house.

Kartoum was captured by the Mahdi's forces on January 26th. Gordon is believed to have been assassinated at his post on the ramparts of the city, though hope for his life was expressed by the London Times of the 14th inst.

Preparations are being made in New York for another meeting of what is called the Socialistic Labor Party to denounce the recent dynamite outrages in the British metropolis, and formally separate from those who defend them.

One of the trans-atlantic steamship lines is about to issue tickets entitling passengers to merely lodging and conveyance, meals to be charged at the end of the voyage. This is a concession to passengers susceptible to seasickness.

Evidence is forthcoming that English cotton spinners have some grounds for continued complaints about the deterioration of American cotton. Microscopists affirm that through hybridizing and forcing the growth by stimulating fertilizers, the fibre is affected.

It is announced that the government of Portugal and the International African Association have been enabled, through the mediation of England, France and Germany, to reach an understanding in regard to the rights claimed by each along the river Congo.

Mrs. Mary Pruyn, a missionary, died in Albany on the 11th instant, aged 65. She was the widow of the late Colonel Samuel Pruyn, and for years had been prominent in missionary work. In 1871 she went to Yokohama and established there the American Mission Home for girls.

President Arthur has sent a special message to the house of representatives informing that body that Mrs. U. S. Grant has given to the United States the swords, historical relics and mementoes returned to her by William H. Vanderbilt. Congress is to be provided for their custody.

Over 300 Chinese were expelled from Eureka, Humbolt Co., California on the 7th and 8th instants. A Chinese riot had taken place in the town and a prominent whiteman had been accidentally killed. No Chinese were hurt, but all were forced to leave the town, and all went to San Francisco.

The British War Department has organized a corps of baloonists from the Engineer Corps for experimental service in the Soudan. The balloonists will be provided with three large balloons, capable of carrying a number of men for twenty-four hours at a time, and many small baloons for signalling purposes.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Standard says that the wealthiest man in the world is the Chinese banker, Han-Qua, of Canton. He pays taxes upon an estate of £90,000,000, and is estimated to be worth 1,000,000,000 taels, which, in United States money, would be about $240,000,000.

The German Government intends to introduce in the Reichstag, after the final reading of the corn duties bill, a bill forbidding the importation of cereals from certain countries. The existing duties on rye, imported from such countries as receive from Germany "the most favored-nation" treatment will be continued.

There are within the limits of Tulare County, California, in round numbers 100,000 acres of plain land, 120,000 acres of foot-hill land, and 45,000 acres of mountain land subject to entry under the homestead, pre-emption, desert land, and timber culture acts and by other methods of acquiring title to government lands.

General Grant's health continues to be a source of solicitude to his friends. Intimate friends of the General said last night that the wish which for years has been nearest his heart is, that he should be placed on the retired list of the army, simply as an act of justice. His disappointment that it has not already been done is keen.

A dispatch dated Vienna, February 3rd, says: Herr Smatka has written to the press stating that a committee appointed to investigate the recent trouble in the Reichstag, which caused the newspapers to cease publishing the parliamentary proceedings, reported in favor of censuring Scholnerer, who insulted the reporter. It was decided to grant the reporter's demands and the trouble is now ended.

A bill introduced in the United States Senate to revive and amend the act of congress to promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia, authorizes several named persons, residents of California, New York and Pennsylvania, to construct a marine telegraph, or cable line, between the Pacific coast of the United States and the coast of Asia, the work to be commenced within three years from the passage of the act.

The Call of the 12th says: "Last Monday, when the Alameda's hatches were opened to discharge her cargo of sugar at the California Sugar Refinery, a small yellow dog, his fore leg badly broken, was discovered among the sugar sacks on the second deck. The arrival had come from Honolulu to this port, and must have been without water for ten days. When offered water he drank a half bucketful before he could be stopped. His leg was set by the ship's surgeon, and the little fellow will be kept on board as a pet."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The American Republic is at last beginning to have a foreign policy. The doctrine of complete isolation so long maintained by American statesmen has perished. Minister Kasson's presence and activity in the Berlin conference on the Congo question must be taken as a portent of things to come. America will continue to exert a great and increasing influence in the work of pacifying Africa. America will ere long claim admittance into the European areopagus whenever it is dealing with questions pertaining to interests outside of the boundaries of the European continent. England's duty, therefore, is to make the most of this great fact. Blood is thicker than water. The United States is England's natural ally. After the federation of the British Empire there will remain for the British statesmen no task comparable in importance to that of the conclusion of and alliance between Great Britain and the great republic which sprung from England's loins. This alliance should be as close and useful to the two great English-speaking peoples as that between Austria and Germany.

Insurance Notices.

BOSTON BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
C. BREWER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
210-262

BRITISH FOREIGN MARINE INSURance Company. (Limited)
THEO. H. DAVIES, AGENT.
The above agent has received instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight per steamers. 210-262

BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co Agent
Also agents for the
Dresden Board of Underwriters.
Vienna Board of Underwriters.
For the Hawaiian Islands. 210-262

FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMpany of Berlin.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., AGENTS.
The above Insurance Company, has established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the Seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. 210-262

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Company of Berlin
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., AGENTS.
The above Insurance Company has established a General Agency here, and the above signed, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the dangers of the Seas at the most reasonable rates, and on the most favorable terms. 210-262

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Company.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., AGENTS.
The above firm having been appointed agents of this company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at their office. 210-262

NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Company of Hamburg.
H. HACKFELD & Co., AGENTS.
Capital and Reserve.....Reichsmark 8,830,000
" their Re-Insurance Companies, " 35,000,000
The Agents of the above Company, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. 210-262

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURance Company of Hamburg.
A. JAEGER, AGENT.
Building, Merchandise, Furniture and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms. 210-262

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURance Company of Boston.
CASTLE & COOKE, AGENTS.
INCORPORATED 1835.
The oldest Purely Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States.
Policies Issued on the most Favorable Terms
Losses paid through Honolulu Agency, $40,000
210-262

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF UNDER writers.
C. BREWER & Co.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
210-262

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company of Hamburg.
H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.
Capital and Reserve.....Reichsmark 6,000,000.
their Re-Insurance Companies " 101,650,000
Total.....Reichsmark 107,650,000
The Agents of the above Company, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. 210-262

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND Globe Insurance Company.
BISHOP & Co., AGENTS.
ESTABISHED 1836.
Unlimited Liability to Stockholders.
Assets.....$11,236,100
Reserve.....6,750,000
INCOME FOR 1879.
Premiums received after deduction of re-insurance.....$ 5,382,895
Losses promptly adjusted and paid here. 1

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco.
CASTLE & COOKE, AGENTS.
Incorporated 1875. 210-262

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.
INCORPORATED 1835.
Assets January 1st., 1884, nearly $17,000,000.
Polices issued on the most favorable terms, and absolutely Non-Forfeitable after Two Payments.
EXAMPLE OF NON-FORFEITURE PLAN:
Insured age 35 years—20 years Endowment Plan for $5,000.
Annual Premium $242.50.

At the end of the 2d Year.	Cash-Surr. V'l'e.	Pd-up Ins.
3d "	$ 289.85	$ 545
4th "	468.70	840
5th "	643.25	1,130
6th "	831.85	1,415
7th "	1,029.00	1,695
8th "	1,235.15	1,970
9th "	1,450.75	2,235
10th "	1,676.05	2,500
11th "	1,911.65	2,755
12th "	2,157.90	3,005
13th "	2,415.45	3,250
14th "	2,685.00	3,484
15th "	2,967.70	3,720
15th "	3,263.90	3,945
16th "	3,575.35	4,165
17th "	3,903.15	4,380
18th "	4,248.50	4,590
19th "	4,613.70	4,800
20th "	5,000.00	5,000

* The second and subsequent premiums are likely to be reduced by *increasing annual distributions of surplus.*

☞ Applications can be had of; and full information will be given by the Agents,

CASTLE & COOKE.

Foreign Advertisements.

CHARLES BREWER & Co.
27 KILBY STREET, BOSTON,
AGENTS OF HAWAIIAN PACKETS.
General Commission Agents.
Special attention given to the purchasing of goods for the Hawaiian trade. Freight at lowest rates. 210-262

H. W. SEVERANCE,
116 CALIFORNIA ST., CAL., (ROOM No. 4)
HAWAIIAN CONSUL & COMMISSION Merchant. 116-262

J. B. RUSSELL,
"Fashion Shoe Store."

Mr. J. B. Russell, proprietor of the "Fashion Shoe Store," N. E. Cor. of Geary and Dupont streets, San Francisco, begs to inform his numerous Hawaiian patrons that he is now prepared to fill their orders, through Wells, Fargo & Co., or in any other manner they may direct.

226—255

General Advertisements.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC & COUNTRY MERCHANTS

in particular, to their large and varied assortment of

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMERY,

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

Celluloid Trusses,
(all shapes and style)
Surgical Instruments,
Photographers Supplies

and the largest and most complete stock of

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

ever kept in this Kingdom. A large invoice of

WASHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGE

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

PARKE DAVIS & CO'S
Pharmaceutical Preparations

J. C. AYER & CO'S
Patent Medicines.

Horseford's Acid Phosphates.
Green's August Flower & German Syrup,
Allcock Porous Plaster Co.
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water
Yerba Buena Bitters.

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

EUCALOFORM.

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

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

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

AERATED WATERS in Patent or Cork Stoppered bottles as desired.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, 59 NUUANU ST.
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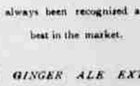
Crystal Soda Works!
Our Goods are acknowledged the Best!
NO CORKS
WE USE PATENT STOPPERS!
In all our Bottles. Families use no other
GINGER ALE BUT OURS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR OUR
"SODAWATER!"

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

"THE CRYSTAL SODA WORKS,"
P. O. BOX 397 - HONOLULU, H. I.
☞ OUR TELEPHONE IS NO. 298 ☜
☞ Orders left with Benson, Smith & Co., No. 11, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. 232-255

HONOLULU
CARRIAGE FACTORY,
No. 128 and 130 Fort Street.
(OPPOSITE DODD'S STABLES.)



W. H. PAGE. - - Proprietor

☞ Carriages of all descriptions made to order on most favorable terms.
The closest attention given to repairs of all kinds.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
232-255

General Advertisements.

CASTLE & COOKE.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Would call attention to their Large and varied Stock of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of the unrivalled Paris Steel

Breaking Plow,

The Moline Steel Breakers, and Furrowing Plow, Moline Steel Plows—all sizes—Planet, Jr., Cultivators, Dirt Scrapers,

John Deere's Gang Plows,

Planters' Hoes of the best makes

DISSTONS' CELEBRATED CANE KNIVES

made to order, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Garden Hoes, Canal Barrows, Ox Bows, Yokes, Chains, Fence Chains,

Sugar Mill Requirements.

SUGAR BAGS, SUGAR KEGS.

Cumberland Coal.

Sperm Oil, Cylinder, Lard and Kerosene Oil, Perfect Lubricators, Plumbago, Albany Grease, Disston's and S. and J. Files, all sizes and kinds, Steam Packing, Flat and Round India Rubber, Asbestos and Soap Stone, Flax Packing, India Rubber Hose, ¾ to 2 inch, Pipes and Couplings, Nuts and Washers, finished, Machine Bolts, all sizes, Cold-pressed Blacksmith's, Engineer's and Carpenter's Hammers, Pipe Cutters, Winches, ⅜ inch to 24 inch, Anvils, Vices, Tube Scrapers, Grindstones, Best American Bar Iron and Tool Steel, Builders' Hardware, all kinds and styles, Hubbuck's Paints and Oils, raw and boiled, Small Paints in Oil, in large variety, Dry Paints, Umber, Venetian, Red, Ochres, Metallic, &c., Whiting, German Window ass'd sizes. Manila Rope

Staple Groceries,

No. 1 and 2 Flour, No. 1 and 2 Rice, Crushed Sugar, China and Japan Teas, Oysters, Clams, Salmon, Lobsters, Finest Table Fruits from the Factory Pure English Spices, Condensed Milk Cocoa. SPECIALTIES:—The *Palace Kerosene Oil, Weston's Centrifugal Linings,* 14 inch, *Rubber Spring and Canvas Brake* just at hand, Blake Steam Pump Valves, Packing, &c., Blake Boiler Feed, Juice or Molasses, Irrigating & Vacuum Pumps

Weston's Patent Centrifugals Complete,

ALSO ON CONSIGNMENT

California Hay, Barley, Potatoes, Barrels Salmon, Hams, Asbestos Mixture for Boilers and Steam Pipes, very cheap, Fence Wire and Staples, Galvanized Roofing

SEWING MACHINES.

Wilcox and Gibb's Automatic; Singer Manufacturing Company, Assorted; Remington Company, Family; Wilson Machines, the best assortment to be found, and at Bottom Prices.

New Goo by every arrival from England, New ork and San Francisco.

1 New Traction Engine, 8-horse power.

Orders from the other Islands filled at Best Rates and with dispatch

GEORGE LUCAS,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,
STEAM PLANING MILLS
Esplanade, Honolulu.
Manufacture all kinds of
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Window frames,
Blinds, sashes and Doors
and all kinds of wood-work finish.
Turning, scroll, and band sawing.
All kinds of Planing and Sawing, Mortising, and Tenoning.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND WORK GUARANTEED
Orders from the other Islands solicited. 206-1y

BEAVER SALOON,
H. J. 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
Tobaccos,
Cigars, Pipes and Smoker's Sundries
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
One of Brunswick & Balke's celebrated
Billiard Tables
Is connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.
THE CASINO.
AT KAPIOLANI PARK,
is now open daily, where Refreshments may be had at times on short notice.
H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.
177-1y

General Advertisements.

BUHACH!
The Great California
INSECTICIDE!
POSITIVE DEATH
— TO —
Flies, Fleas, Cockroaches Chicken Lice, Etc.
HARMLESS
To Human Beings and Animals.
AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY
In the House, Garden, Conservatory, or Warerooms.
The Buhach Insufflator,
For Distributing the Buchach.
SOLE AGENTS,
BENSON, SMITH & Co.,
113 and 115 FORT STREET, Honolulu, H. I

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
MERCHANDISE, PACKAGES, PARCELS, GOLD SILVER, BANK NOTES, BONDS, VALUABLE PAPERS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Forwarded by Rapid Conveyance to all parts of the World and Promptly Delivered.
FAVORABLE RATES ON FREIGHT AND TREASURE.
☞ Prompt attention given to Collections and Commissions of every description.
G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
231-244 Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than fresh killed meats. To be had at any of MR. WALLER'S MARKETS and at his
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.
233-258

WENNER & Co.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.
Have re-opened at the old stand No. 92 Fort street, with a new and carefully selected stock of
Fine Jewelry,
Watches, Clocks,
Gold Chains and Guards,
Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c.,
Ladies would do well to call and examine our stock of Bracelets, Brooches, Lockets, Earrings, etc., which were especially selected to suit the market.
KUKUI AND SHELL JEWELRY
Made to order.
The repairing branch of our business we regard as an important one, and all jobs entrusted to us will be executed in a manner second to none.
Engraving
Of every description done to order. Particular attention is paid to order and job work from the other Islands.
220—1f

CHARLES SMITH.
No. 86 KING STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER & GAS FITTER,
Copper and Sheet Iron Worker And Metal Roofer.
RANGES,
TIN WARE, Etc.
☞ All work guaranteed and all orders faithfully attended to. Please leave orders on the slate.
220-280

HAY, GRAIN and FEED.
Henry F. Hebbard has opened a depot at No. 77 King street, telephone 258, for the sale and delivery of hay, grain and feed, in quantities to suit. He is also ready to supply
COAL, CHARCOAL and WOOD.
229-237

General Advertisements. General Advertisements.

THE
SATURDAY PRESS
NEWS, BOOK and JOB PRINTING OFFICE
Campbell's New Building, Merchant Street.

Wedding, Visiting or Business Cards,
Invitations, Menu Cards,
Ball Programmes, Letter,
Note, Statement or Bill Heads,
Shipping Receipts, Money Receipts,
Certificates of Stock, Contracts,
Bills of Lading, Checks,
Drafts, Orders, Notes,
Tickets, Legal and Mercantile Blanks,
Labels, Books, Pamphlets, etc.,
NEATLY, ELEGANTLY, PROMPTLY, SURELY and REASONABY DO NE.
THOS. G. THRUM, Proprietor.

The Corner Harness Store Still to the Front!

Large invoices of Goods (of all descriptions) having been received by me they
WILL BE SOLD AT LOWER PRICES.
Than the same quality of Goods can be purchased elsewhere in Honolulu and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock consists of all kinds of American, English and Sydney manufacture,
Saddles, Belts, Pouches, Leggings.
Saddle Cloths, School Bags, Etc.,
Bits, Spurs and Stirrups, Etc.,
In Nickel and Silver Plate.
The Reputation of my HOME MADE HARNESS
For superiority of workmanship and material remains unchallenged during my six years residence here.
Thankful for the generous patronage of the past, its continuance and increase in the future is respectfully solicited at the old stand.
CHAS. HAMMER.
232-255 **Corner of Fort and King Streets, Honolulu, H. I.**

A. S. CLEGHORN & CO.,
Importers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
AGENTS FOR THE BEST KONA COFFEE.
We are in receipt of Fresh Kona Coffee direct from Plantations by every arrival.
Particular Attention Given to Island Orders
Of every description and Goods not in stock purchased or ordered from abroad to suit buyers.
FIRE-PROOF STORES, Queen and Kaahumanu Streets, Honolulu, H. I.
BRANCH STORES ON HAWAII:
A. S. CLEGHORN & CO.,
HILO, HAWAII,
Auctioneers, Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise.
At the Old Corner, Front and Waianuenue Streets, J. H. Mayby, Manager.
HOOKENA, Hawaii.....William Maxwell, Manager
HONOKAA, Hawaii.....J. R. Mills
PAAUILO, Hawaii.....J. K. Mills, Manager, Thos. M. Hart, Deputy
At all our Branch Stores will be found a full line of Groceries, received fresh by every steamer. Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, and all Goods that are kept in well found country stores. 232-239

1875. 1885.
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 each 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.
THOS. G. THRUM,
Compiler and Publisher.

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. Established in 1869. Fourteen instructors of reputation and ability. The buildings are extensive, are heated by steam and are in every way arranged for the health and comfort of the cadets. Trinity Session begins July 24.
For further information and catalogue, just out, address
REV. ALFRED LEE BREWER, M. A., Principal.
194-246

"The Glory of His Nostrils is Terrible."
—Holy Writ.

—:0:—

HORSE-BREAKING.
By C. B. MILES.

The undersigned, having leased the commodious premises of Captain Clunie, situated at the corner of Queen and Punchbowl Streets, takes this method of informing the general public that he is prepared to take colts and matured horses to break, in the most scientific manner, shortest possible time, and at the lowest rates. Having practiced the profession of horse-breaking for five years in this Kingdom, and many years before coming here, under such great lights in the profession as Profs. Tapp (tamer of the man-eating stallion Cognac), Flynn, Marshall, Pratt, Rockwell, and others, I offer my services to the public, in the above-mentioned capacity, with perfect confidence that I can give entire satisfaction in every instance.

I am not a horse tamer; at least not of the so-called school that pretend to take a wild horse and by some mysterious influence render them in a few hours so as to be handled in any manner with safety, for people do not take much stock in such nonsense now-a-days. They know more now than they used to, and are not so easily deceived. Those who have invested money with this class of individuals, find out sooner or later that they and the vile methods that they practice are humbugs, and worthless. While this sort of thing has sometimes, apparently, been done, it was only for the time being, and just as soon as the horse is out of the so-called tamer's hands he becomes as wild and unmanageable as ever.

The real, true and secret art of breaking, taming and training wild and vicious horses is a subject that has received a great deal of discussion, most people believing it to be something shrouded in mystery, and entirely beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, if not even bordering upon the supernatural. Now, while there are a great many appliances to be used in the practice that are indispensible, a perfect knowledge of the use of which can only be gained by experience. I will give three of the most important secrets connected with the business, in the possession of which anyone can, with experience, become a successful handler of colts and horses, I care not how wild or vicious.

The first is common sense, which we all know cannot be learned, but which one must be gifted with by nature. The second is perseverance; and the third, the most important of all, is patience. The more of the last named material the better, and I think that about ten times as much of it is required in this profession than any other that I know of, unless it is the management of children—the different types and dispositions of both requiring to my notions exactly the same methods of treatment, kindness and gentleness being the best and only course in the majority of cases; while firmness must be practiced with an occasional one, and sometimes even the same kind of correction resorted to that any good housewife would administer to a squalling youngster, when forbearance has ceased to become a virtue.

While our Creator has endowed every living and creeping thing, from the ant to the elephant, with the means or weapons of defending themselves, it is the right instead of the wrong use of these weapons that we have the power of educating them to. Take the elephant in a wild state, and enrage him, and he can tear down massive trees, or even houses with his ponderous trunk, but man with his superior intellect can tame this same elephant, and make him as great a benefit as a beast of burden as he was an object of terror in a wild state. Exactly in the same manner the horse, in a wild state, uses his legs, or his heels rather, upon the near approach of man, as a means of defense; but as soon as he is rightly educated in the proper use of his legs, and becomes convinced that man is his friend, instead of his foe, he will suffer himself to be handled in any manner, and why? Because his fear is all gone; and he will even suffer pain rather than do what he thinks or what he has been learned would not be right. Do we not see horses working in our streets nearly every day that are lame, or have sore backs, sore shoulders, or similar ailments? But he has been educated to know that he must submit to any task that his cruel master sees fit to impose upon him; when, if they had reason like ourselves, instead of instinct, they would be pretty sure to reverse the right and wrong use of their legs by kicking out a few dashboards.

During my long experience in the practice of my profession, as handler of all classes of horses, from the pet colt of a lady, that will make you promise a dozen times or more to never show him a whip, to the wild untamed steed of the prairie, that will snort and tremble with fear at the approach of a man within a stone's throw. I have studied their habits and dispositions so much that I have long ago made up my mind that the horse—the most intelligent of all the brute creation—is closer related to the human family in sympathy and affection than they hardly ever get credit for, and also that they appreciate kind treatment in every way fully as much as we do. I have many times taken colts that were so wild they would run over each other to get away from the approach of a person, when after a very few days by gentle and careful treatment would become so tame and so affectionate, and remind one so much of the dear creatures of our own kind that one could not help loving them; and I will here give anyone a tip, that in the management of either wild or tame horses, that the nearer you treat them like they were human beings, and could talk and think like yourself, the better you will get along, and the more service you will get out of them.

In regard to the use of the whip, I regard it as a very important factor in the management of horses, but not on colts, except very lightly in learning them to start; but after they are broken is the time that a whip is the most useful; every self broken horse will be a more prompt and cheerful driver if he knows that there is such an instrument always behind him.

All vicious and unruly habits like kicking, biting, striking, shying, balking, bucking, pulling back at the halter, running away, rearing up and falling backwards, foolishness about the head in bridling—the result of cruel treatment, are all quickly and thoroughly cured, and the horse made safe and gentle.

Extremely wild and vicious horses, and those that have been given up by others solicited. If I do not do all that I claim I will make no charge.

All animals entrusted to my charge will be well fed and cared for, and my terms as reasonable as any.

Respectfully,
The Public's Obedient Servant,
234-237 **C. B. MILES.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SATURDAY PRESS, FEB. 28, 1885.

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS,

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1884.

Prepared by Col. C. P. Iaukea,

COLLECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 14, 1885.

To His Excellency JNO. M. KAPENA,
H. H. M.'s Minister of Finance, &c., &c.

SIR:—On the 20th day of September last, it pleased His Majesty the King, in Privy Council, to commission me to take charge of the Bureau of Customs under Your Excellency's Department. I have now the honor, in conformity with the requirements of the Civil Code, to submit to Your Excellency the Annual Report of this Bureau with the Statistical Tables for the year 1884, in the following order, viz:

No. 1—Imports, Hawaiian Islands.

No. 2—Value of all Imports, showing countries from which imported.

No. 3—Domestic and Foreign Exports.

No. 4—Domestic Exports, showing countries to which exported.

No. 5—Spirits, wines and beer drawn for consumption.

No. 6—Customs Receipts.

No. 7—National Vessels.

No. 8—Merchant and Whaling Vessels.

No. 9—Passenger Statistics.

No. 10—Hawaiian Registered Vessels.

No. 11—Arrivals and Departures of Merchant Vessels.

Also Statistics of Imports, showing values and quantities in detail.

Table 1 shows the values of all goods and spirits imported at all ports of the Kingdom, and as compared with the previous year, shows a decrease in value of $986,725.87.

Table 2 enumerates the countries from which the imports are drawn, nearly three-fourths of which are from the United States. The following are the proportionate figures: United States, 72.59; Great Britain, 16.59; Germany, 4.85; Australia and New Zealand, 1.64; China, 3.86; France, 0.44; other countries, 0.03.

Table 3 shows an increase in some of the principal exports, and an increase in value of $53,181.71, as compared with the previous year.

Table 4 enumerates the countries to which the domestic exports have been shipped, and the quantities to each.

Table 5 shows that 8,888 gallons of spirits and wines, and 2,834 gallons of beer and porter, have been drawn for consumption—more than the year 1883.

Table 6 is a statement of the Customs receipts, showing a total of $551,736.59.

Table 7 shows the different national vessels that have visited this port during the year.

Table 8 shows the number of steamers, merchant and whaling vessels that have visited the different ports, and showing also their nationality. A comparison with last year shows 26 vessels less, but an increase of 2,510 in tonnage.

Table 9 shows that a total of 5,739 passengers arrived, and 2,930 left the Kingdom during the year; of passengers in transit, there have been 2,832.

Table 10 is a list of Hawaiian registered vessels, showing 7 (sailing) foreign, 12 steamers and 34 sail vessels engaged in the coasting business, with a total tonnage of 9,826–29.95. Eight vessels have been lost, and no changes to other flags; 1 steamer, 1 brig and 1 schooner have been registered.

Table 11 is an exhibit of all steamers and merchant vessels that have arrived and departed from the different ports of the Kingdom, showing the flag and country from which arriving and to which departing.

Total Value of Exports.....$7,977,908.82
Total Value of Imports..... 4,637,514.22
Excess in Value of Exports..... 3,340,394.60

With the highest respect and consideration,
I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servant,

CURTIS P. IAUKEA,
Collector General of Customs.

No. 6—CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties Spirits	$ 279,574 77
Import Duties Goods	147,407 91
Import Duties Bonded Goods	38,071 50
Blanks	13,637 50
Fees	4,123 33
Wharfage	21,513 85
Registry	213 25
Warehouse Storage	1,097 00
Kerosene Storage	3,679 15
Coasting License	3,678 18
M. H. Fund	1,441 35
Storage	10,950 49
Lights	1,171 87
Interest	5,166 21
Hospital Fund	9,064 00
Buoys	336 00
Passports	2,927 00
Fines and Forfeitures	904 84
Bonbonds Storage	2,417 67
Tonnage	4,166 62
Honolulu	$ 540,294 60
Kahului	7,126 72
Hilo	848 11
Mahukona	322 76
Total, 1884	$ 551,736 59
Total, 1883	577,322 87
Decrease 1884	$ 25,586 28

NO. 1—IMPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	Value of Goods Paying Duty	Value of Goods Free by Treaty.	Value of Goods Bonded.	Val. of Goods Free by Civil Code.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	27,496 46		$ 45,095 85		$ 72,590 31
Animals and Birds	85 00	$ 86,946 28		7,101 82	94,133 90
Building Materials	60,916 93	64,175 84	1,800 38		126,893 15
Bags and Containers				2,857 96	2,857 96
Clothing, Hats, Boots	168,299 84	133,467 56	7,452 23		309,219 63
Coal and Coke				71,112 78	71,112 78
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures	46,457 14		3,134 40		49,591 54
Diplomatic Representatives (sundries)				970 27	970 27
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials	45,869 32		2,312 18		48,181 50
Dry Goods: Cottons	79,216 16	108,998 43	2,977 62		191,192 21
Dry Goods: Linens	13,871 81		502 63		14,374 44
Dry Goods: Silks	29,716 62		359 16		30,075 78
Dry Goods: Woolens	52,654 59	13,585 04	3,554 57		68,794 20
Dry Goods: Mixtures	18,848 22	3,472 53	4,781 63		27,102 38
Fertilizer and Bone Meal				20,221 69	20,221 69
Fancy Goods, Millinery, &c.	99,172 50	5,366 73	6,674 16		191,213 39
Fish (dry and pickled)	11,125 67	63,609 18	7 00		74,751 85
Flour	2,299 24	168,000 67			170,290 91
Fruits (fresh)	719 92	10,743 46			11,456 28
Furniture	53,545 61	40,937 45	2,118 47		96,599 53
Grain and Feed	982 44	183,616 09			184,598 53
Groceries and Provisions	108,822 45	360,906 20	1,740 77		470,929 42
Guns and Gun Materials	6,984 24	2,902 42	1,171 97		11,058 63
Gun Powder	4,382 92				4,382 92
His Majesty (sundries)				12,445 89	12,445 89
Hawaiian Gov't (sundries)				51,817 68	51,817 68
Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools	104,511 57	176,716 64	4,963 12		286,991 33
Iron, Steel, &c.	26,458 97	14,502 68	94 96	19,768 26	61,224 87
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	38,832 75		2,817 05		41,649 80
Leather	799 28	41,342 66			42,132 94
Lumber	50 60	283,851 41			283,902 01
Machinery	62,067 48	144,803 98	3,761 04		211,172 50
Matches	301 36	4,125 01	314 99		4,751 36
Musical Instruments	6,734 10	5,572 24	704 21		13,010 55
Naval Stores	6,982 40	35,377 52	179 36		42,539 28
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, &c)	26,802 00	61,718 54	452 00		88,972 54
Paints, Paint Oils, and Turpentine	30,727 13	2,050 69	782 94		33,560 67
Plants and Seeds				822 35	822 35
Perfumery and Toilet Articles	9,570 36	2,905 99	507 13		12,983 36
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, &c.	20,092 11	78 00			20,170 11
Returned Cargoes				1,467 75	1,467 75
Sundries by Permission				30,534 14	30,534 14
Sheathing Metal				7,739 44	7,739 44
Saddlery, Carriages and Materials	34,117 17	33,452 47	2,827 75		70,397 39
Shooks and Containers	77,338 97	18,783 63	10,586 51		106,709 11
Sundry Personal and Household Effects				14,763 21	14,763 21
Spirits	4,594 78		136,981 61		141,576 39
Stationery and Books	14,782 25	53,246 60	1,188 38		69,167 23
Tea	22,321 35		100 00		22,421 35
Tin, Tinware, and Materials	10,562 68		136 16		10,698 84
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	8,600 03	93,657 39	38,198 68		140,456 10
Wines (light)	6,194 81		16,401 77		22,596 58
Sundry Merchandise not included in the above	52,320 40	35,842 62	2,900 33		91,062 75
Charges on Invoices	48,271 30	34,649 32	4,216 61		87,137 23
25 P cent. added on Uncertified Invoices	3,080 14				3,080 14
Total at Honolulu	1,437,634 94	2,289,984 59	310,635 62	241,623 24	4,279,878 39
Total at Kahului	49,560 32	203,087 40	414 00	9,881 76	262,943 48
Total at Hilo	7,361 45	89,175 14		4,992 60	101,529 19
Total at Mahukona	2,778 42	40,582 96		1,261 30	44,802 68
Total at Kawaihae	16 00	7,258 95			7,274 95
TOTAL	1,497,351 13	2,629,759 04	311,049 62	257,758 90	4,695,918 69
Discount				$ 51,308 10	
Damaged and Short				7,096 37	
					$ 58,404 47
TOTAL HAWAIIAN ISLANDS					$4,637,514 22
SPECIE ($1,180,361 54)					

No. 2—IMPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, COUNTRY FROM WHICH IMPORTED.

Value of Goods Paying Duty from

United States, Pacific Ports	$ 392,965 68
United States, Atlantic Ports	29,676 02
Great Britain	619,150 72
Germany	184,017 07
Australia and New Zealand	18,866 91
China	141,233 03
France	12,097 86
Islands in the Pacific	717 29
Micronesian Islands	269 96
Total, Honolulu	$1,200,034 54
Kahului	49,560 32
Hilo	7,361 45
Mahukona	2,778 42
Kawaihae	16 00
Total at all Ports	$1,449,750 73

Value of Goods and Spirits Bonded.

United States, Pacific Ports	$ 108,094 65
United States, Atlantic Ports	25,253 52
Great Britain	105,581 84
Germany	13,328 98
Australia and New Zealand	10,860 41
China	37,828 72
France	9,922 73
Total, Honolulu	$ 310,078 85
Kahului	414 00
Total at all Ports	$ 310,492 85

Value of Goods Free by "Treaty."

United States, Pacific Ports	$1,976,765 33
United States, Atlantic Ports	302,371 96
Total at Honolulu	$2,279,137 29
" at Kahului	203,087 40
" at Hilo	89,175 14
" at Mahukona	40,852 96
" at Kawaihae	7,258 95
Total at all Ports	$2,619,511 74

Value of Goods Free by Civil Code.

United States	$ 115,818 30
Great Britain	53,472 06
Germany	28,197 54
Australia and New Zealand	42,051 49
Other Countries	1,483 85
Specie from the United States	$1,180,361 54
Total, at Honolulu	$ 241,623 24
Kahului, from United States	9,881 76
Hilo, from United States	4,992 60
Mahukona, from United States	1,261 30
Total at all Ports	$ 257,758 90

Resume.

United States	$3,367,585 76
Great Britain	769,004 62
Germany	225,543 59
Australia and New Zealand	73,026 81
China	179,161 75
France	21,720 59
Other Countries	2,471 10
Total	$4,637,514 22

No. 10—LIST OF HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN.

REGISTER	CLASS	NAME	TONS	REGISTER	CLASS	NAME	TONS
150 new	Bark	Kale	867 73.95	237 new	Brig	Hazard	459 16.95
193 new	Bark	Kalakaua	404 89.95	239 new	Bark	Thos. B Foster	1121 79.95
216 new	Schr.	Jenny Walker	137 85.95	209 new	Schr.	General Sigel	59 87.95
226 new	Brig	Ninita	345 07.95				

COASTERS.

REGISTER	CLASS	NAME	TONS	REGISTER	CLASS	NAME	TONS
234 new	Sloop	Kahihilani	11 45.95	127 new	Schooner	Marion	105 49.95
166 "	Schooner	Nettie Merrill	158 77.95	208 "	Schooner	Malolo	133 65.95
200 "	Schooner	Luka	122 35.95	158 "	Schooner	Ka Moi	154 16.95
227 "	Schooner	Poholi	68 55.95	232 "	Schooner	Ebukai	45 36.95
171 "	Schooner	Cat Ap Long	43 85.95	215 "	Steamer	C R Bishop	281 36.95
215 "	Schooner	Kaulikeaouli	120 70.95	240 "	Schooner	Rainbow	23 22.95
236 "	Sloop	Healani	9 67.95	241 "	Schr Junk	Manoa	7 26.95
245	Steamer	Kapiolani	24 24.95	179 "	Schooner	Leahi	105 29.95
171 old	Schooner	Manuokawai	51 45.95	177 "	Steamer	Likelike	596 58.95
224 new	Steamer	Iwalani	434 40.95	196 "	Steamer	Mokolii	96 78.95
188 "	Schooner	Waiehu	60 37.95	195 "	Steamer	Waimanalo	49 81.95
176 "	Schooner	Kekauluohi	53 89.95	205 "	Schooner	Moknola	17 10.95
190 "	Steamer	Kilauea Hou	271 10.95	197 "	Schooner	Liholiho	122 35.95
204 "	Steamer	Lehua	217 91.95	242 "	Steamer	Planter	809 90.95
131 "	Schooner	Pauahi	111 48.95	183 "	Steamer	Malehala	116 75.95
161 "	Schooner	Kapiolani	10 75.95	247 "	Steamer	W G Hall	596 9.95
207 "	Steamer	James Makee	244 15.95	249 "	Schooner	Sarah & Eliza	22 78.95
194 "	Schooner	Waimalu	95 75.95	185 "	Schooner	Mary E Foster	132 6.95
239 "	Schooner	Emma	94 26.95	243 "	Steamer	Kinau	568 77.95
244 "	Schooner	Kawaiiani	41 87.95	180 "	Schooner	Waiele	76 83.95
41 "	Schooner	Rob Roy	25 38.95	220 "	Schooner	Josephine	8 83.95
219 "	Schooner	Mata	107 10.95	155 "	Schooner	Mile Morris	22 32.55
186 "	Schooner	Waioli	66 68.95	213 "	Sloop	Sarah	6 31.95

RESUME OF HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

CLASS.	NO.	TONS.	CLASS.	NO.	TONS.
Barks	3	[illegible]	Steamers	12	4,175 84.95
Brigs	2	704 23.95	Sloops	3	27 68.95
Schooners	33	2,820 53.95			

Total Number 1884.....53 — Total Tonnage 1884.....9,826 29.95
Total Number 1883.....64 — Total Tonnage 1883.....11,589 04.95
Decrease in Number 1884.....11 — Decrease in Tonnage 1884. 1,762 68.95

No. 7—NATIONAL VESSELS AT HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.	NATION.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	GNS	FROM.	SAILED.	DESTINATION.
January. 17	Russian	Raz Borrek	J. A. Hillebrandt.	12	Liverpool	Feb. 14	Astoria, Or.
February 14	American.	Hartford	A. K. Hughes	14	Valp'ra so	Mch. 4	San Fran.
April 5	French	Kerguelen	A. Fournier	6	Lapaz	April. 20	Tahiti
April 14	British	Constance	F. P Doughty	14	Petoe's I.	April. 14	Victoria, B C
June 30	Swedish	Vanaxoles	Com. Lagerberg	14	Tahiti	July 10	Marshal Is.
June 30	Italian	Veltor Pesani	G. Piumbo	14	Callao	July. 19	Manila
August. 18	British	Constance	F. P. Doughty	14	San Fran.	Aug. 22	Kauai
August. 26	British	Constance	F. P. Doughty	14	Kauai	Sept. 2	Hawaii
Sept. 17	British	Constance	F. P. Doughty	14	Hawaii	Sept. 23	Tahiti
Sept. 20	Japanese	Tsukuba	A. Aridji	11	Coquimbo	Oct. 8	Yokohama
Nov. 2	German	Prz Adelbert	F. Meusing	14	Yokoh'ma	Nov. 10	Callao

No. 9—PASSENGER STATISTICS, ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, PORT OF HONOLULU.

FROM AND TO	FROM Adults.	FROM Children	TO Adults.	TO Children	CHINESE FROM Adults.	CHINESE FROM Children	CHINESE TO Adults.	CHINESE TO Children
San Francisco	862	174	832	238	940	20	54	6
Oregon and Washington Territory	8	....	69	18	....	....	1	....
Victoria, B. C.	....	....	17	10	....	....	....	....
China and Japan	....	....	3	....	1790	17	1318	38
Australia and New Zealand	79	8	71	12	1	....	....	....
Islands in the Pacific	136	13	165	48	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Ports	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
European Ports	24	9	10	8	....	....	....	....
St. Michaels and Western Islands	1110	001	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	2220	805	1187	330	2671	37	1373	44

Total arrivals for the year.....5739
Total departures for the year.....2930
Excess of arrivals.....2809

Passengers in Transit.

From Australia and New Zealand, bound to San Francisco.....1116
From San Francisco, bound to Australia and New Zealand.....[illegible]
From Victoria, B. C., bound to China.....[illegible]
From China, bound to San Francisco.....[illegible]

No. 4—TABLE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SHOWING COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.

FLAG.	Lbs. Sugar.	Gals. Molasses	Lbs. Paddy	Lbs. Rice.	Lbs. Coffee	Lbs. Fungus	Bales. Bananas	Pieces Goat Skins	Pieces Hides	Lbs. Tallow	Bns. Betel Leaves	Pcs Calf Skins	Pieces Sheep Skins	Lbs. Wool.	Bns. Dried Bananas	Lbs. Pulu.
Pacific Ports, United States	142,054,957	110,530	46,224	9,493,000	4,831	2,347	58,040	20,135	21,026	2,864	416	117	8,028	407,623	106	469
Australia and New Zealand	3,115,801	120														
Islands in the Pacific																
China																
Japan																
Hong Kong																
Total	145,170,758	110,650	46,224	9,493,000	4,831	2,347	58,040	20,135	21,026	2,864	416	117	8,028	407,623	106	469
Twelve Months Honolulu	115,796,724	131,430	97,482	3,478,000	4,181	58,040	20,135	21,026	2,864	416	117	8,028	300,509	107,284	106	469
Twelve Months Kahului	27,743,344	120	46,224	10,000	50											
Twelve Months Hilo	3,115,801			4,100		2,347										
Twelve Months Mahukona																
Twelve Months Kawaihae			17,466													
Total	145,654,923	110,530	46,224	9,493,000	4,831	2,347	58,040	20,135	21,026	2,864	416	117	8,028	407,623	106	469

No. 3—DOMESTIC EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported.

Total Value Domestic, Honolulu	$8,034,904 46
Total Value Domestic, Kahului	1,286,807 97
Total Value Domestic, Hilo	166,786 30
Total Value Domestic, Mahukona	27,840 00
Furnished as supplies to Merchantmen (per estimate)	27,840 00
" " National Vessels, (as per estimate)	27,840 00
Total	$9,567,848 93

Total of all Exports Hawaiian Islands.

Value of Domestic Goods	$7,977,908 82
Value of Domestic Goods furnished as supplies (estimated)	27,840 00
Value of Foreign Goods	1,577,773 81
Specie	80,371,657 67
Total	$9,567,848 93

Whaling Vessels at Ports of the Hawaiian Islands.

NATION.	HONOLULU Inside No	Tons	Outside No	Tons	TOTALS No	Tons
American	9	2,456	14	4,517	23	6,973

No. 5—SPIRITS TAKEN OUT OF BOND FOR CONSUMPTION.

HONOLULU.	Rum. Gals.	Gin. Gals.	Brandy. Gals.	Whisky Gals.	Sherry. Gals.	Port. Gals.	Bitters and Cordials Gals.	Alcohol Gals.	BEER. Pints. Dozen.	Quarts. Dozen.	Gals.	Sum-mary Gals.	Light Wines Gals.	Sum-mary Gals.
First Quarter	115	1,571	7,438	3,497	295	265	191	959	5,603	5,270	1,036	6,569	2,746	61
Second Quarter	141	4,571	5,540	2,407	236	571	69	977	5,606	4,976	3,207	5,940	2,057	118
Third Quarter	54	5,540	6,099	3,374	176	396	142	782	4,089	4,186	1,699	5,573	2,084	80
Fourth Quarter	50	4,907	4,998	3,403	197	449	98	929	6,302	6,924	4,387	4,782	2,047	113
Totals	361	21,144	26,116	12,761	829	1,741	500	3,647	21,601	21,356	10,679	22,653	9,304	347

Library & Reading Room ASSOCIATION HONOLULU

Comparative Table of Value of Domestic Exports.

First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarters, 1884, compared with Corresponding Quarters, 1883; also, 12 Months 1884, compared with 12 months 1883.

	Value First Quarter.	Value Second Quarter.	Value Third Quarter.	Value Fourth Quarter.	Value Twelve Months.
Total, 1884	$2,408,318 39	$2,560,161 62	$1,777,433 80	$ 896,795 56	$7,642,709 37
Total, 1883	2,183,728 96	2,252,848 69	1,306,906 60	1,022,149 46	6,765,633 71
Increase	$ 225,589 43	$ 307,312 93	$ 470,527 20		$ 877,075 66
Decrease				$ 125,353 90	

No. 8—MERCHANT VESSELS AND STEAMERS AT PORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NATION.	HONOLULU Inside No	Tons	Outside No	Tons	Kahului No	Tons	Hilo No	Tons	Mahukona No	Tons	Kawaihae No	Tons	TOTALS No	Tons
American	112	106,661	9	11,009	37	9,926	9	3,141	6	1,816	1	386	193	132,939
British	18	16,811	3	1,276	1	126	1	124	1	402			23	18,739
Hawaiian	3	3,136											11	3,672
Japanese	4	2,009											4	2,009
German	3	2,081	1	244									4	2,325
French	1	441											1	441
Bolivian	1	412											1	412
Norwegian														
Totals	142	131,551	13	12,529	38	10,052	10	3,275	7	2,218	1	386	241	160,311

No. 11—ARRIVAL OF MERCHANT VESSELS AT HAWAIIAN PORTS.

Departures of Merchant Vessels from Hawaiian Islands.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Atlantic Ports United States. No	Tons	Australia and New Zealand. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	Sea in Distress. No	Tons	China. No	Tons	Islands in N. & S. Pacific. No	Tons	Germany. No	Tons	St. Michaels and Madeira. No	Tons	South America. No	Tons	Great Britain. No	Tons
American	136	107,195	3	4,347	1	1,259	2	1,359	1	270	1	7,841										
British	8	2,248	1	530	1	1,276	1	134	9	3,801												
Hawaiian	6	2,906																				
German	1	1,794																				
French																						
Bolivian																						
Total	150	117,143	4	4,877	2	2,535	3	1,493	10	4,071	1	7,841										

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Australia and New Zealand. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	China. No	Tons	Islands in N. & S. Pacific. No	Tons	Germany. No	Tons	St. Michaels and Madeira. No	Tons	South America. No	Tons	Great Britain. No	Tons
American	136	107,195	5	7,188	5	2,248	10	7,499										
British	8	2,248	8	15,776	2	1,707	2	3,007										
Hawaiian	6	2,906																
German	1	1,794																
French																		
Bolivian																		
Total	150	117,143	13	22,964	7	3,955	12	10,506										

KAHULUI.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Australia and New Zealand. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	China. No	Tons	Islands in N. & S. Pacific. No	Tons	South America. No	Tons	Great Britain. No	Tons
American	37	22,549	1	411	1	514	1	1,316						
British														
Hawaiian														
German														
French														
Bolivian														
Total	37	22,549	1	411	1	514	1	1,316						

HILO.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Australia and New Zealand. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	China. No	Tons	Islands in N. & S. Pacific. No	Tons	South America. No	Tons	Great Britain. No	Tons
American	6	5,327												
British														
Hawaiian														
German														
French														
Bolivian														
Total	6	5,327												

MAHUKONA.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Australia and New Zealand. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	China. No	Tons	Islands in N. & S. Pacific. No	Tons	South America. No	Tons	Great Britain. No	Tons
American	34	6,850												
British														
Hawaiian														
German														
French														
Bolivian														
Total	34	6,850												

KAWAIHAE.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Australia and New Zealand. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	China. No	Tons	Islands in N. & S. Pacific. No	Tons	South America. No	Tons	Great Britain. No	Tons
American														
British														
Hawaiian														
German														
French														
Bolivian														
Total														

HONOLULU.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Atlantic Ports United States. No	Tons	Australia and New Zealand. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	Sea in Distress. No	Tons	China. No	Tons	Islands in N. & S. Pacific. No	Tons	Germany. No	Tons	St. Michaels and Madeira. No	Tons	South America. No	Tons	Great Britain. No	Tons
American	135	107,595	6	5,071	27	22,549	2	1,359	9	628	9	11,816	6	1,132	3	2,662	2	4,684	1	3940	2	5,327
British																						
Hawaiian																						
German																						
French																						
Bolivian																						
Norwegian																						
Total	135	107,595	6	5,071	27	22,549	2	1,359	9	628	9	11,816	6	1,132	3	2,662	2	4,684	1	3940	2	5,327

KAHULUI.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Pacific Ports British Columbia. No	Tons	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Total No. and Tonnage. No	Tons
American	34	6,850										
British												
Hawaiian												
German												
French												
Bolivian												
Total	34	6,850										

HILO.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Pacific Ports British Columbia. No	Tons	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Total No. and Tonnage. No	Tons
American												
British												
Hawaiian												
German												
French												
Bolivian												
Total												

MAHUKONA.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Pacific Ports British Columbia. No	Tons	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Total No. and Tonnage. No	Tons
American												
British												
Hawaiian												
German												
French												
Bolivian												
Total												

KAWAIHAE.

FLAG.	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	British Columbia. No	Tons	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Pacific Ports British Columbia. No	Tons	Pacific Ports United States. No	Tons	Total No. and Tonnage. No	Tons
American												
British												
Hawaiian												
German												
French												
Bolivian												
Total												

ANNUAL TRADE REVIEW.

Imports and Exports, Arrivals and Departures of Shipping, Passenger Statistics, etc., etc.

The Press, with this issue, has the pleasure of again presenting its readers the annual statistical report of Hawaiian trade as shown by the custom house tables for the year 1884, prepared by Col. C. P. Iaukea, collector-general of customs. The plan followed by the Press heretofore will be carried out, and a succinct review of the report is herewith given, noting the fluctuation and tendency of our trade as compared with previous years. While the report for the year 1883 shows a falling off in the total value of domestic and foreign exports of $161,204.23 from that of 1882, it will be seen by Table 3 that there has been an increase in some of our principal exports for the year 1884 and an increase in value of $53,181.71 over the year 1883. According to advices received through the San Francisco commercial reviews, our imports from that port are $481,044.64 less than for the year 1883. This is one of the most encouraging showings, as it points out the fact that the people of these islands have awakened to the necessity of retrenchment in domestic expenditures. Notwithstanding this decrease in our importations of miscellaneous merchandise from San Francisco, Hawaii still retains the second place in the list with a total of $2,729,722—China being first with a total of $2,980,674. These amounts are, of course, exclusive of the California wheat exportations to England and Ireland. A glance at our custom house table (No. 2) will show the total value of our importations from all countries for the year 1884 to be $4,637,514.22. This amount does not include specie imported from the United States to the amount of $1,180,361.54, making a grand total of $5,817,875.76, which only exceeds our importations for 1883 by $193,635.61. Table No. 2 further shows that we drew nearly three-fourths of our imports for 1884 from the United States, which is an increase of nearly one-fourth over the year 1883. The per centum of our imports by countries now stands as follows: United States, 72.59; Great Britain, 16.59; Germany, 4.85; Australia and New Zealand, 1.64; China, 3.86; France, 0.44; other countries, 0,03. This showing offers a strong argument in favor of the United States continuing our reciprocity treaty, under which we are distribuitng the majority of Hawaiian import trade among the citizens of that republic. The more important items exported from San Francisco to Hawaii, showing approximately the amount of our home consumption, are given below, viz: Boots and shoes, $75,436; bread, $36,967; books, $10,698; bricks, $19,529; building materials, $74,796; cereals (including flour), $309,688; canned goods, $42,010; clothing, $57,494; dry goods, $231,198; furniture, $45,623; groceries, $35,073; hardware, $66,771; hay, $52,298; leather, $37,919; machinery, $91,224; live stock, $128,493; butter and provisions, $152,461; salmon, $45,508; sugar, $30,369; potatoes, $22,285; cigars and tobacco, $118,382; general merchandise, $233,053. Including these staple articles the total exports from San Francisco to Hawaii, given by the Commercial Herald, foot up $2,723,762. In regard to articles of luxury, while the tables show a decrease in most cases, yet in the item of liquors the import value shows a steady gain over the two preceeding years, as will be seen by the following resume:

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Spirits	$81,440	$127,495	$141,476
Ale, Porter, etc.	37,415	68,283	72,390
Light Wines	12,925	23,707	22,527
Total	$171,780	$219,355	$236,593

It will be seen by Table 5 that we have drawn out of bond for consumption for the year 1884 an excess of 8,888 gallons of spirits and wines, and 2,834 gallons of beer, ale and porter more than were taken out for the year 1883. While a large portion of the liquor imports still remain in bond, yet a comparison of the tables for 1883-1884 shows the increase and decrease in different liquors to be as follows:

Increase—Gin, 1,478 gallons; alcohol, 1,267 gallons; port, 70 gallons; cordials, 289 gallons; beer, 2,734¼ gallons; samshoo, 3,736 gallons; light wines, 2,043 gallons; sundries, 107 gallons.

Decrease—Rum, 104 gallons; brandy, 585 gallons; whiskey, 2,316 gallons; sherry, 539 gallons; beer (pints and quarts), 101¾ gallons.

The above comparison of tables shows an increase of 11,826 gallons and a decrease of 3,645¾ gallons, which gives a total increase over the year 1883 of 9,180¼ gallons. Table No. 1 shows the value of our imports free by treaty to be $2,629,759.04, a loss of $548,395.96 since 1883; of goods paying duty $1,497,351.13, a loss of $415,590.55; of goods and spirits bonded, $311,049.62, a loss of $331,922.32; of goods free by the civil code $257,758.90, a loss of $9,521.48; specie imports for 1884 have been $1,180,361.54, a gain of $528,622.81. The above amount of imports—excluding bonded goods—is distributed among Hawaiian ports and compared with our import trade for 1883, as shown by the following table:

	Free by Treaty. 1883.	Dutiable.	Free by Treaty. 1884.	Dutiable.
Honolulu	$2,803,953	$1,846,837	$2,289,385	$1,437,635
Kahului	273,377	57,359	203,087	49,560
Kawaihae			7,259	16
Hilo	58,131	6,848	89,175	7,361
Mahukona	42,674	1,899	40,583	2,778
Totals	$3,178,135	$1,912,941	$2,629,489	$1,497,360

The above table shows a falling off in imports at Honolulu, Kahului and Mahukona, and an increase at Kawaihae and Hilo.

Table No. 8, gives the number and tonnage of all merchant vessels and steamers at ports of the Hawaiian Islands. Of these, 191 were American, of 135,618 tons burthen; 29 British, of 41,398 tons; 11 Hawaiian, of 3,672 tons; 4 German, of 2,959 tons; 4 French, of 3,225 tons; 1 Bolivian, of 441 tons; 1 Norwegian, of 513 tons—a total of 241 vessels of 187,826 tons, not including 23 American whalers, of 6,975 tons. This represents the total tonnage against that of 1883 of 267 vessels of 185,316 tons.

Table No. 11, shows the number of vessels leaving the Hawaiian Islands during 1884 to be 248, of 192,044 tons burthen.

One of the most important showings in the report will be found in the table (No. 3) of Domestic Exports. The comparative table presented below will show the fluctuations in our chief exports from 1882 to 1884. It will be noticed that our sugar exports have increased, notwithstanding a larger home consumption of 28,547,768 lbs., and we have exported 13,138 bunches of bananas more than for 1883. Molasses has declined steadily since 1881, and the table shows a decline of 83,447 gallons since last year. This falling off is owing to the following causes, viz: The decline in prices commanded abroad; hence a closer working up into sugar with improved machinery at the mills; and, therefore, the production of an inferior quality of molasses. Declines in the exportations of rice, paddy and coffee will also be noted, but the falling off in these exports is doubtless owing to an increased home consumption, especially of rice and paddy.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Sugar, lbs.	114,177,938	114,107,155	142,654,923
Molasses, gals	221,293	193,977	110,530
Rice, lbs	12,169,475	11,619,000	9,493,000
Paddy, lbs	439,633	1,368,705	46,224
Coffee, lbs	6,131	16,050	4,231
Bananas, bchs	28,848	44,907	58,040

Table No. 2, giving Hawaiian imports and the country from which the goods were imported shows the preponderance of our American import trade over other countries, notwithstanding the fact it has decreased nearly half a million dollars this year owing to the hard times. The following table prepared for the Press give the comparative value of our imports from different countries; shows the fluctuations of trade from 1875 to 1884; and notes the rapid increase of American trade since the establishment of the reciprocity treaty in 1877:

Comparative Table of Import Values at the Hawaiian Islands, from Various Countries since 1875.

Countries.	Class of Imports.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
United States	Dutiable.	$837,215 42	$688,733 11	$583,119 02	$322,240 17	$395,690 08	$506,812 90	$476,275 81	$629,604 77	$722,828 81	$422,641 70
	Bonded.	110,045 02	82,673 91	81,402 93	111,498 79	78,206 68	138,453 13	118,177 94	140,352 82	156,242 28	133,348 17
	Free.		343,830 95	1,100,642 52	1,610,987 61	1,820,335 33	2,026,337 90	2,646,577 12	2,788,974 63	3,169,415 70	2,279,137 29
Great Britain	Dutiable.	132,538 41	60,550 47	249,880 87	514,404 34	798,261 17	577,061 14	726,631 23	730,189 16	822,001 01	610,150 72
	Bonded.	48,384 09	22,800 13	41,825 28	34,711 30	43,683 98	45,005 73	145,223 12	68,374 30	117,293 73	105,381 84
Germany	Dutiable.	152,137 16	199,184 96	193,324 38	99,442 20	185,867 79	44,777 17	103,268 94	166,357 52	191,793 03	184,017 07
	Bonded.	27,892 90	15,389 27	8,824 96	20,304 25	4,876 06	3,911 82	28,444 29	18,832 05	24,538 85	13,328 98
Tahiti	Dutiable.	2,389 88	401 61	157 50	1,053 47	869 56					
	Bonded.	618 73	1,779 14	112 00							
British Columbia	Dutiable.		14,926 34	4,877 10	29,838 80	11,102 20		28 37			
	Bonded.		861 64							12,567 76	
Australia and N.Z.	Dutiable.	21,353 19	37,930 56	54,046 66	42,081 27	69,922 73	51,725 46	44,163 32	30,004 99	32,266 95	18,806 91
	Bonded.	17,090 07	5,589 61	22,591 75	10,595 32	11,428 31	6,868 04	6,365 46	3,204 05	5,943 50	10,568 41
China	Dutiable.	35,015 65	48,347 53	30,772 98	57,946 80	86,443 43	86,690 46	58,253 79	112,577 05	30,396 77	141,333 03
	Bonded.	659 00	2,969 25	1,346 55	25,846 31	39,459 97	34,528 80	18,329 00	26,309 52	19,696 64	37,808 72
France	Dutiable.				19,078 81	26,256 94	15,112 81	18,081 71	15,789 06	23,603 34	12,097 86
	Bonded.					7,397 17	1,712 34	6,179 41	2,483 24	7,331 01	9,622 73
All other countries	Dutiable.	2,505 83	303 87	897 05	1,366 85	3,302 30	18,341 86	2,593 56	1,727 26	808 05	987 25
	Bonded.	96,071 52	31,540 77	54,321 83	23,102 59	1,897 87	1,093 69	1,606 60	310 36	230 00	

Our list of exportations of pastoral products shows a considerable decrease except in sheep skins, which have increased 2,455 packages and in wool which shows an increase of 189,352 pounds over 1883.

	1882	1883	1884
Hides, pcs	26,007	38,955	21,026
Goat Skins, pcs	22,340	24,798	20,125
Calf Skins, pcs	70	190	117
Sheep Skins, pcs	4,385	6,583	8,038
Tallow, lbs	77,898	32,252	2,864
Wool, lbs	528,913	318,271	407,723

The minor exports for 1884, including the new industry of dried bananas, are as follows: fungus; 2,247 lbs; betel leaves 416 boxes; pulu, 465 lbs; dried bananas, 106 boxes. By a review of table No. 3) it will be seen, that our exports for 1884 amounts to $7,977,908.82 which is an increase over the exports for 1883 of $53,181.71; that the total value of domestic produce exported, including supplies furnished merchantmen and national vessels, amounts to $8,076,648.82; and that the total of all exports, including the value of foreign goods, amounts to $8,184,922.63. This estimate does not include the specie exportations for the year amounting to $671,687.67. Table No. 4, giving the country to which our produce has been exported shows that the Pacific ports of the United States still take almost our entire productions, which is due in a great manner to the favorable working of the reciprocity treaty. Other countries receiving our exports are: Australia and New Zealand, the islands of the Pacific, and China, to which list has been added during 1884 South America.

Our custom receipts for 1884 show a total of $551,736.59, a decrease in the revenue since 1883 of $256,59.28. The following table will show the receipts at our several ports of entry during the the past three years:

	1882.	1883.	1884
Honolulu	$492,575.63	$568,870.42	$543,294.00
Kahului	10,104.43	7,356.51	7,336.72
Hilo	1,825.07	882.01	803.11
All other ports	885.85	223.93	302.76
Totals	$505,399.98	$577,332.87	$551,736.59

Our passenger and immigration statistics while showing a decrease of 4,643 souls since 1883, still give us an increase, over the departures for 1884, of 2,809. Of this number 1,528 were Chinese. The following tables gives the arrivals and departures for the two years past:

	1883.	1884.
Total arrivals	10,987	5,739
Total departures	3,535	2,930
Excess of arrivals	7,452	2,809

Considered as a whole, although we have had hard times, the review of our commercial interests for 1884 may be declared most satisfactory. We have lessened our imports in most things except in the necessaries of life, and, at the same time, have increased our exports in the main. We should yearly be developing our island resources to the greatest extent; thus furthering a continued increase in our exportations, thereby becoming more self dependent. We have already learned to look twice at a dollar before we spend it or go into debt.

Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, the fashionable Milliner and Dress-maker at No. 103, Fort street, has one of the largest and most elegant assortment of the latest styles of millinery, flowers, feathers, bonnets hats, etc, to be found in this city and her stock of ladies underwear, infants and childrens clothing, hats, etc, of all descriptions, ladies hand-bags, pocket-books, jewelry, etc, is adapted to the wants of all needing such articles.

ARRIVALS.

SATURDAY, February 21—

Stmr Kinau from Maui and Hawaii
Schr Ka Moi from Laupahoehoe
Stmr Kilauea Hou from Hamakua
Bktne M Winkelman from San Francisco
Sch Pohoiki from Hamakua
Sch Malolo from Laupahoehoe
Sch Waimalu from Honomu

SUNDAY, February 22—

Stmr Planter from Kauai
Stmr Jas Makee from Waialua and Kauai
Schr Emma from Koolau
Schr Ehukai from Waialua

MONDAY, February 23—

O S S Alameda from San Francisco
P M S S Australia from San Francisco
Sch Haleakala from Pepeekeo
Sch Ehukai from Waialua,

TUESDAY, February 24—

Sch Nettie Merril from Lahaina
Stmr Waimanalo from Waimanalo

WEDNSEAY February 25—

Sch Wailele from Maliko
Sch Leahi from Kohalalele

THURSDAY, February 26—

Bgtne J. D. Spreckels from San Francisco
Schr Rain Bow from Koolau
Schr Rob Roy, from Koolau.

FRIDAY, February 27—

Ship Melrose from Nanaimo, via San Francisco
Stmr Lehua from Hamakua
Schr Manuokawai from Koolau
Bk C. O. Whitmore from Port Townsend
Stmr C. R. Bishop from Waianae and Kauai
Stmr Waimanalo from Waimanalo.

SATURDAY, February 28.—

Stmr W G Hall from Maui and Hawaii
Stmr Likelike from Maui

DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY February 21—

Schr Waiole for Maliko
Schr Mary Foster for Kanai

MONDAY, February 23—

P M S S Australia for the Colonies
Stmr Likelike for Maui
Stmr W G Hall for Maui and Hawaii
Stmr C R Bishop for Waianae and Kauai
Schr Mana for Hilo
Schr Ka Moi for Laupahoehoe
Schr Waimalu for Papaikou
Stmr Waimanalo for Waimanalo
Schr Manuokawai for Koolau

TUESDAY, February 24—

Stmr James Makee, for Waialua and Kauai
Stmr Planter for Kauai,
Stmr Kinau for Maui and Hawaii,
Sch Sarah and Eliza for Koolau.
Sch Ehukai for Waialua
Stmr Iwalani for Hamakua, Hawaii
Am bgtne Claus Spreckels, for San Francisco

WEDNESDAY, February 25—

Stmr Kilauea Hou for Hamakua, Hawaii
Sch Waiehu for Waimea and Hanalei
Schr Nettie Merrill for Lahaina
Schr Pohoiki for Hamakua
Stmr Waimanalo for Waimanalo
Sch Emma for Maui

THURSDAY, February 26—

Sch Haleakala for Pepeekeo

FRIDAY, February 27—

Stmr Mokolii for Molokai
Sch Leahi for Kohalalele
Sch Wailele for Maliko

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY February 28—

O S S Alameda, for San Francisco.
Sch Liholiho for Waimea
Bk Forest Queen for San Francisco
Schr Rain Bow, for Koolau.
Schr Rob Roy, for Koolau.
Bktne Amelia for Port Townsend

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

BOSTON, Missionary stm bktne MORNING STAR..Bray. Due Feb. 15-20. E. O. Hall & Son, Agents.
LIVERPOOL, Nor ship IMPERATOR........Sorenson. Due March 10-15. ——, Agents.
NEW YORK, Am bk Mendota........Nash. Due April 20-25. Castle & Cooke, Agents.
LIVERPOOL, Brit. bk ORIENT........Hughes. Due May 10-15 T. H. Davies & Co. Agents.
NEW CASTLE, N. S. W., Haw. bk. THOS. R. FOSTER. Loading Dec. 1. C. Brewer & Co., Agents.
GLASGOW, Brit bk BIRMAH........Witt. Loading Jan 10th. F A Schaefer & Co, Agents.
BOSTON, Am bk AMY TURNER........Newell. Loading Jan 18th. C Brewer & Co, Agents.
SAN FRANCISCO, Am bktne, DISCOVERY........Perriman. Loading, Feb 2nd. Hackfeld & Co., Agents.
SAN PEDRO, Brit bk JAS. G. BAIN........Mockler. Due now, ——, Agents
SAN FRANCISCO, Am bktne EUREKA........Lee. Loading, Feb 2nd. H. Hackfeld & Co., Agents.
PORT BLAKELY, Am bk HOPE........Penhallow. Now due. Lewers & Cooke. Agents.
FANNINGS ISLAND, Haw. Schr. JENNIE WALKER.... Holland, Due March 5-10. Pac. Nav. Co. Agents.

Merchant Vessels Now in Port.

Am stmr ALAMEDA........Morse
Fr brig TAWERA........La Guen
Am bk FOREST QUEEN........Neilson
Ger bk METEOR........Classen
Am bktne AMELIA........Newall
Am bk CEYLON........Barstow
Am bktne M WINKELMAN........Bacchus
Am bgtne J. D. SPRECKELS........C de Feiis
Am. bk C. O. WHITMORE........Calhoun
Am ship MELROSE ——

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bgtne J D Spreckels, Thursday, February 26—Geo W Brown and Henry Helmers.

From San Francisco, per bktne Mary Winkelman, Saturday, February 21—G T Pierce, W R Jacobs, Miss Symons.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr W G Hall, Saturday, February 28—W T Roy, J N Robinson and wife, S S Smith, Mrs Thos Lack, Miss Roy, Miss Monohi and 68 deck.

From Waianae and Kauai, per stmr C R Bishop, Friday, February 27—R A Macfie, L J Lionarons, A E H Swift, J Blackie, D B Chisholm, Madame Cora, Mrs T E Atwater, A S Pickering, M Mahelona, H Kahae and 25 deck.

From San Francisco per O S S Alameda, Monday February 23—W T Homer, C H Lehmann, C M Booth, Sam Cohn, F MGreen & wf, Capt W J Shoekly, O E Thaxter, Wm Macomber, D B Adams, Capt B Kelly, Geo Woods, Chas Livingstone, Mrs E Winthrop, Mrs Chas Krug & daughter, H S Davidson, J D Brown, Mrs Hewecit, J Seeley, H K Belden, R J Creighton, L M Mather, G Armstrong, J B Nichols, G F Smith, E C Macfarlane, F Cowen, A Henkee, A M Reply, A Small, B Mehner, J Lanahan, M Mendes, T Wilson, C Sahler, John Eden, F Lewan, W Miller and 15 steerage.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per bgine Claus Spreckels, Tuesday, February 24—C Hazel.

For Colonies per P M S S Australia, Monday February 24—Sir K W Cumming, C A Field, C A Johnson, H G Nordoi, C Koster, W S Peckham, R Pasioe, W C Miller.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per bgtne J D Spreckels, Thursday, February 26—20 pkgs mdse, 300 sks flour, 752 pkgs groceries, 50 bales hay, 200 bbls lime, 25 pkgs hardware, 2357 pkgs grain and feed, 106 hogs, and 2 cows.

From San Francisco, per bktne Mary Winkelman, Saturday, February 21—96 pkgs mdse, 189 pkgs groceries, 1979 pkgs flour, 3246 pkgs grain and feed, 86 casks beer, 946 bales hay, 150,000 shingles, 150 bbls lime, 33 cs champagne, and 60,240 bricks.

From San Francisco per stmr Alameda, Monday, February 24—1,844 pkgs mdse, 3,356 pkgs groceries, 4,471 pkgs grain & feed, 2,404 sks flour, 230 bales hay, 234 pkgs hardware, 159 pkgs paints & oils, 50 cases boots & shoes, 37 pkgs dry goods, 189 pkgs wines & liquors, 203 pkgs beer, 15 bxs soap, 18 bdls leather, 149 bxs fruit, 18 pkgs drugs, 50 cases hand grenades, 37 pkgs express matter, 1 bag gold coin $135 and 2 ponys.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bgtne Claus Spreckels, Tuesday, February 24—W G Irwin & Co, 3118 bags sugar; C Brewer & Co, 3218 bags sugar; M S Grinbaum & Co, 1000 bags rice; C O Berger, 13 empty gas tanks. Domestic value, $40,345.21.

SHIPPING.

Monday, February 16th.

The bark F. S. Thompson arrived at Hilo, 24 days from San Francisco.

Captain Rice, formerly captain of the tug Pele, has been given the command of the new tug Alert.

The bktne M. Winkelman arrived on Saturday afternoon, 21 days from San Francisco. The captain reports strong south winds most of the passage.

Memoranda of O. S. S. Alameda.—Sailed from San Francisco with 46 passengers and 1000 tons cargo. February 16th at 3:12 P. M. at 6:12 passed P. M. S. S. Australia, having gained six miles in three hours, after passing her, reduced speed. Had S. W. winds to the 19th thence N. E. with smooth sea. Arrived off Honolulu harbor, February 23rd at 1:30 A. M., time, 6 days 12 hours and 39 minutes.

Tuesday, February 24th.

The schooner Anna sailed from Port Blakely February 10th, for Australia.

The British bark Ceylon sailed from Hong Kong January 2nd, for Honolulu.

The German bk Centaur arrived at Hong Kong December 29th, 37 days from this port.

The bark Caibarien arrived at San Francisco, Sunday, February 15th, 18 days from this port.

The brigantine W. G. Irwin arrived at San Francisco Sunday, February 8th, 11 days from this port.

Wednesday, February 25th.

The bgtne Claus Spreckels, sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon, with a full cargo.

Matthew Turner has just contracted to build a small steamer for Honolulu persons. She will be 80 feet long, 20 feet beam and have 8 feet depth of hold.

Thursday, February 26th.

The bgtne J. D. Spreckels arrived this morning 14 days from San Francisco.

The foreign vessels in port had their flags half-mast yesterday out of respect for the late Capt. J. M. Oat, Sr.

Friday, February 27th

The whaling barks Gazelle, Harman; Hunter, Green; Napoleon, Sam Smith, Atlantic, McGregor; Fleetwing, Nye; Josephine, Lapham; Jacob A. Howland, Shockley; Mars, Abraham Smith; Cape Horn Pigeon, B. Kelly; John Carver, Sherman; Andrew Hicks, Adams; Wanderer, Thurman; Ohio, Ellis; Mary & Susan, Owen; Ocean, Koon; Abraham Barker, Toby; E. F. Herriman, Hamilton; and the steam-whaler Belvidere, Lapham, are expected to touch here before going north; and many others, names unknown.

Sturday, February 28th.

The steamer Alameda sails at 12 M. to-day.

The steamer Kinau may be expected early this morning in order to connect with the Alameda.

The bark C. O. Whitmore which arrived yesterday afternoon, 25 days from Port Townsend reports calms and head winds most of the passage.

The ship Melrose which arrived yesterday morning, could not enter the harbor until she was lightened, as she was drawing 23 feet of water on an even keel.

The steamer W. G. Hall brought 4,343 bags sugar, 183 bags awa, 33 bags coffee 128 pkgs mdse and 11 hides. The C. R. Bishop brought 635 bags and the Likelike 2,558 bags sugar.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Skating Rink at 7:30 P. M.

Land sale at E. P. Adams at 12 M.

Gospel Temperance Prayer Meeting at the Bethel Church, at 7:30 P. M.

The band will play at the Square as follows, at 4:30 P. M.:

March—Falka - - - - - - Kappey.
Overture—The Partner - - - - Auber.
Ballad—Reaper and Flowers - - Cowen.
Waltz—Golden Myrtles - - - Fahrband.
Three Songs - - - - - Mendelssohn.
Waltz—Scented Flowers - - - Waldteufel.

The following will be the services at the Bethel-Union Church to-morrow: Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. At 11 o'clock, services, with preaching by Rev. S. E. Bishop on Christ in the Soul. At 7:30, Rev, E. C. Oggel will preach on the Third Utterances from the Cross; or, Christ and the Dying Thief. All cordially invited.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. John Sullivan was arrested by Hack-Inspector Macey for violating an ordinance in leaving his horse and hack unhitched. On trial before Judge Bickerton yesterday morning, Mr. Sullivan was fully exhonerated from any blame in the matter.

The ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper will be administered, and new members admitted at Fort-Street Church, Sunday morning. The School of Christ will be Mr. Cruzan's theme for his evening sermon. All are invited.

The lecture by Prof. Alexander Agassiz last evening was well attended as the reputation and ability of the lecturer deserved that it should be. It was, as anticipated, an intellectual treat.

Mr. Tavernier and Strong exhibited some of their pictures at the Hawaiian Hotel parlor last night. The evening was a social success and the exhibition a creditable one. Particulars anon.

The Lehua will leave on Monday, noon, for Mahukona and Hamakua.

The Advertiser calls timely attention to the unlawful action of certain persons who have cut timber on government land in Manoa Valley. We hope the evil may be stayed.

The working of the new roller coaster was exhibited to the public yesterday afternoon. A detailed description will be given in next Monday's Guide.

The proprietor of the skating rink promises to do all in his power to prevent his masculine patrons from smoking to the annoyance of ladies.

The Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co. will hold its annual meeting this morning at 10 o'clock.

Judge McCully's residence is now finished. Mr. George W. Lincoln has been the contractor

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Mission Children Society will meet this evening at the residence of Rev. E. C. Oggel.

Artillery practice is to be indulged in by the army. A useless and expensive pastime.

Sala.

The great George Augustus has come and gone. Representatives from two of the dailies boarded the Australia before she reached the wharf, last Monday at about 2 P. M. and welcomed the distinguished journalist to the city. Several other newspaper men were at the wharf. Mr. Sala—whose name, by the way, is pronounced *Sal*-a and not *Sa*-la or Sa-*la*—brought from Baroness Burdett Coutts Bartlett some presents for King Kalakaua; and from Lady Brassy a remembrance gift for Queen Emma. From the ship, Mr, Sala was driven to the palace, where he had a brief interview with the king, whom he had met in England. From the palace, he was driven to the residence of Queen Emma, where he left his card. From there he was driven over Smith's bridge, across by the causeway, back along King street to the office of G. W. Macfarlane & Co. where he had an appointment to meet the newspaper men. Mr. Miles, of the Hawaiian Hotel Stables then arrived with a spanking team of chestnuts, and the celebrated correspondent and half a dozen of the newspaper men were whirled down King street to Waikiki, stopping a moment at Mr. George Macfarlane's, around Kapiolani Park and then back to the steamer.

Mr. Sala was enthusiastic about the island beauty. He had watched the waters with rare delight and noted, with the appreciation of a painter, the colors change as the vessel sped up the channel shoreward, from emerald to sapphire, from sapphire to amethyst, from amethyst to lapis lazuli. He spoke of the wonderfully serrated sky line of the hills, the fascinating verdure of the distant valleys, the feathery grace of the cocoa palms. He would like—he said—to stay here for six months, buy a big palm leaf hat and do nothing. But Mrs. Sala had gone on to Melbourne and would arrive there only a few days before he did. He would return by way of the islands in about a year—"perhaps!"

Mr. Sala received copies of the Honolulu papers sent him several weeks ago, and expressed himself as pleased with them—taffy which was pleasant to receive.

He will remain in Australian Colonies about a year, will lecture in the principal cities, and will write for the London Telegraph a series of letters on Australian affairs—in which he will endeavor to find out what causes (if any) operate to prevent perfect cordiality between the mother country and the great and growing new England of the antipodes.

'While in San Francisco, the Bohemian Club gave a dinner in honor of George Augustus Sala. One hundred and ten persons were present. The floral decorations of the room and tables were elaborate. A poem of welcome by Daniel O'Connell was read, to which Mr. Sala responded in a witty manner. The regular toasts were as follows: "America and England," responded to by Judge Henry C. Dibble; "The Pioneer Press," Frank Pixley; "Our Glorious Climate," Judge J. H. Boalt; "Britons in America," Peter Robinson; "Things Dramatic," Archibald C. Gunter; "Bohemians," H. J. W. Dam. At the close of the dinner Mr. Sala was presented with a cartoon in commemoration of the occasion. It was painted by Theodore Wores. The menu of the dinner, which was *a la Russe*, was prepared in a very tasteful manner.

While in San Francisco Mr. Sala had a novel experience. At the Bohemian Club dinner, before mentioned, Mr. Frank Pixley—whose paper, the Argonaut, had previously printed a highly appreciative article about the great correspondent—read Mr. Sala a lecture whose language resembled the diction of a riot act—taking as a tax Mr. Sala's pro-rebel sympathies in 1860-'4. Mr. Sala smiled but the club men were wrathy. The incident suggests the remark that 1860 is a long time ago—comparatively. Many Englishmen took sides with the south honestly. Gladstone did. If Sala did, who cares? He knows better now and all generous Unionists will forgive him.

Mr. Sala looks very much like his pictures. The Call says that the most noticeable of Mr. Sala's lineaments is a Bardolphian norse, which the caricaturists are fond of touching up when they pay their respects to him. Talking of Thackeray's sensitiveness about his ungrecian nasal organ, Mr. Sala said, laughingly: "My nose has had a great deal of notoriety on account of its shape and rather luminous properties. I think a good deal of it, nevertheless, and I ought to, for it brought me $2,500 once, in this way: I had stood a good deal of chaffing in print about my nose, and at last a chap who wasn't particularly fond of me gave me the benefit of a squib, in which he distinctly said that the complexion of my nose proved me to be a Bacchanalian. Now, it so happens that I am not a Bacchanalian, nor had my nose acquired its distinctive character from the mellow influence of wines or spirits. The fact was that in my riotous and unchristian youth, when at college, I had a fight with a fellow who was quite handy with his fists, and besides wore a heavy diamond ring when the controversy began. The result was that between his natural hitting ability and the prominence of his jewelry, I got my nose in such a condition that it required half a dozen stitches to restore it to anything like its original beauty. Conscious, therefore, of my integrity, I resolved to take my libeler on the hop, and I did so. I sued him for libel, and having showed that my nose was not the advertisement of a Bacchanalian, I got judgment against him for $2,500, which assisted me to make a very pleasant tour of the south of Europe the same summer. So I rather had the laugh of him, and I cannot but have a good opinion of my nose."

The following is taken from the first lecture delivered by Mr. Sala in San Franciso:

"The subject matter of my lecture, comprises such shows and pageants as I have witnessed in a course of a journalistic experience of thirty years in the pursuit of my vocation as a special correspondent of two journals, one of them Household Words, conducted by my lamented and ever dear friend, Charles Dickens, and the other The Daily Telegraph, which still flourishes." The lecturer then pointed out that a special correspondent in England was not precisely the same personage as on the American press, and in explanation of this peculiar English character he quoted a little poem called "The Jackdaw," and declared that the special correspondent was the Jackdaw who, without hope of fee or reward beyond his salary, stands on the weathercock and says "caw." He describes the throngs he has seen from his lofty perch. Before he became a special correspondent, so far back as the year 1838, he had witnessed the coronation procession, from Buckingham Palace to Westminister, of Queen Victoria. On his boyish mind there was imprinted a brilliant concourse of Life Guardsmen and notables, but there was one prominent image—the great stage coach, a huge gilded affair, all carving and golden, its panels resplendent with fantastic pictures, a carriage drawn by eight cream-colored long-tailed steeds, and in one of the corners of that carriage, besides the mistress of the robe, he beheld a shrinking, timid girl with soft brown eyes and rather wavy hair, so young, so nervous, the eyes red with weeping, looking just like a little school miss at an examination, albeit she wore the robes of state. This was Victoria the Queen, so young, so nervous, so inexperienced. He had seen her many times since, as a happy wife and mother and as a bereaved widow, but still Victoria the Queen, very much beloved and revered by her millions of people.

This event Mr. Sala had often thought was a kind of unconscious apprenticeship to the calling he adopted. It was his luck to make another such unconscious apprenticeship in 1840, when he saw the second of his great shows in Paris. He, along with some other students, went to the Champs Elysee, and selecting a tree, waited for hours, watching the enormous crowd when at noon the cannon began to thunder and through l'Arc de l'Etoile they saw the head of the procession coming, infantry and cavalry by the thousands, parks of artillery and many state carriages, and then a gigantic funeral car, draped to the very wheels in purple velvet and powered with golden beads and drawn by sixteen horses, all equally draped in velvet and gold. Surmounting this bier was a wonderful catafalque, and upon this bier a coffin, covered by no pall save the glorious cloak of Marengo and the and the sword of Jena. They were bringing home from the island of St. Helena all that was mortol of Napoleon the Great, to lay him under the golden dome of the Invalides.

Even the Russian language has not the power to describe the feelings of the man with a mosquito bite between his shoulder blades No, nor the feelings of a man who discovers, when too late, that he has purchased for his kitchen a stove that won't work, when, for the same money, he might have had one of those superior stoves, or ranges, at the store of their predecessors, Messrs. Dillingham & Co., No. 74 and 76 Fort street, where Mr. Samuel Nott, also, will be found for the present, ready to give his personal attention to orders. This company, also, has succeeded to the agency of the celebrated "Hall's Fire and Burglar-proof Safe," which occupy the front rank among all other makes of safes.

General Advertisements.

IMPORTANT!

Messrs. Peter Saxe & Son have received six more "ELMWOOD" Berkshire breeding pigs—as fine as are in the United States, or Europe. These are the last they will import this season, they have now only to "SAINT CLOUD" and "ELMWOODS" remaining. Those who wish to purchase should apply promptly.

FRIDAY February 27—

Just Received,

EX CEYLON,

A CHOICE LOT OF MANILA CIGARS

100 in a box.

For sale at the

BEAVER SALOON.

F&G

P. P. GRAY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, next door to the Honolulu Library.

Office Hours: 9 to 10 A. M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.

RESIDENCE, cor. Kinau and Pensacola Sts. 234-265

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATOIN CO., (Limited) will be held March 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office on Esplanand. J. ENA, Secretary.

G 123—130

ELECTION 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. Brewer........President
P. C. Jones, Jr.........Secretary and Treasurer
G. J. Ross........Auditor

DIRECTORS—J. O. Carter, G. H. Robertson.

P. C. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

Honolulu, Feb. 9, 1885. G 150—P 233-235

ELECTION 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, Jr.........President and Manager
Mr. Joseph O. Carter........Treasurer and Secretary
Col. W. F. Allen........Auditor

DIRECTORS—Hon. C. R. Bishop, Mr. H. Waterhouse and Mr. Sam'l C. Allen. J. O. CARTER, Secretary.

G&P 232—235

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting held at the office of Dillingham & Co., Honolulu, on the 6th day of February, 1885, 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 31st day of January, 1885, and the said corporation thereupon organized itself and elected the following officers:

President and Manager........B. F. Dillingham
Treasurer and Secretary........Jas. G. Spencer
Auditor........W. F. Allen

DIRECTORS—Jas. G. Spencer, E. P. Adams.

Notice is further given that pursuant to the terms of said charter, "no stockholder shall be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond the amount which may be due upon the share or shares held by him or them."

JAS. G. SPENCER, Secretary.

G 11-P 219-236

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Splendid Steamship

CITY OF SYDNEY,

DEARBORN........Commander

will leave Honolulu for San Francisco

On or about........March 15th

FOR SYDNEY Via AUCKLAND.

The Splendid Steamship

ZEALANDIA.

WEBBER........Commander

On or about........March 21st

H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents

PLANTERS' LINE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

C. BREWER & COMPANY, Agents.

Merchandise received Storage Free, and liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line.

PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (limited)

Coasting and Commission Agents.

Corner QUEEN & NUUANU Streets, Honolulu

Regular vessels for the ports of

Maliko on Maui,

Laupahoehoe, Honomu, Paukaa and Hilo on Hawaii;

Koloa, Hanapepe and Waimea on Kauai, and Waialua on Oahu,

And any other ports when inducements offer.

Person having freights for any part of the islands af be forwarded from San Francisco by way of Honolulu, or direct shipments from Honolulu will do well to enquire first of the Pacific Navigation Co., before making final arrangements.

Goods intended for shipment by any of our vessels received and stored free of charge in our fire-proof building at any time. Apply to the captains on board, or to A. F. COOKE, Manager Pacific Navigation Co.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO'S

ROUTE AND TIME TABLE

THE KINAU

KING........COMMANDER

Leaves every Tuesday at 4 P. M., for Lahaina, Maalaea, Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, *Laupahoehoe and Hilo. Leaves Hilo Thursdays, touching at the same ports on return, arriving back Saturdays at 2 P.M.

THE LIKELIKE

LORENZEN........COMMANDER

Leaves Mondays at 4 P. M. for *Kaunakakai, Kahului, Keanae, Huelo, Hana, Kipahulu and Nuu. Returning will stop at the above ports arriving back Saturday mornings.

—*For mails and passengers only.

THE LEHUA.

WEISBARTH........COMMANDER

Leaves regularly for Paauhau, Kohalale Ookala, Kukaiau, Honohina, Laupahoehoe, Hakalau and Onomea. Returning will arrive back each Saturday.

THE KILAUEA HOU.

McDONALD........COMMANDER

Will leave for same ports as the Lehua.

THEMOKOLII.

McGREGOR........COMMANDER

Leaves each Wednesday for Kaunakakai, Kamalos, Pukoo, Moanui, Halawa, Wailau, Pelekunu and Kalaupapa, returning each Monday evening.

TIME TABLE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(LIMITED).

Stmr. W. G. Hall (Malulani)

BATES........Commander

Leaves Honolulu for Maalaea, Kona and Kau on

Tuesday, January 13th........at 4 P.M
Friday, January 23rd........at 4 P.M
Monday, February 2nd........at 4 P.M
Wednesday, February 11th........at 4 P.M
Monday, February 23rd........at 4 P.M
Tuesday, March 3rd........at 4 P.M
Friday, March 13th........at 4 P.M
Monday, March 23rd........at 4 P.M

Arriving at Honolulu on

Tuesday, January 20th........at 5 P.M
Friday, January 30th........at 5 A.M
Sunday, February 8th........at 5 A.M
Thursday, February 19th........at 5 A.M
Saturday, February 28th........at 5 A.M
Tuesday, March 10th........at 5 P.M
Friday, March 20th........at 5 P.M
Sunday, March 29th........at 5 P.M

Steamer Planter (Lilinoe)

Cameron, commander, leaves Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p.m. for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele, and Waimea, Kauai. Returning leaves Nawiliwili every Saturday evening, arriving back every Sunday morning

Steamer Iwalani,

Freeman, commander, leaves Honolulu for Hamoa, Kukuihaele, Honokaa and Paauhau on

Wednesday, January 7th........at 4 A.M
Friday, January 16th........at 4 P.M
Tuesday, January 27th........at 4 P.M
Friday, February 6th........at 4 P.M
Tuesday, February 17th........at 4 P.M
Friday, February 27th........at 4 P.M
Tuesday, March 10th........at 4 P.M
Friday, March 20th........at 4 P.M

Arriving at Honolulu on

Wednesday, January 14th........at 6 A.M
Saturday, January 24th........at 6 A.M
Wednesday, February 4th........at 6 A.M
Saturday, February 14th........at 6 A.M
Wednesday, February 25th........at 6 A.M
Saturday, March 7th........at 6 A.M
Wednesday, March 18th........at 6 A.M
Saturday, March 28th........at 6 A.M

Steamer C. R. Bishop,

Macauley, commander, leaves Honolulu every Saturday noon for Waianae, Hanalei, Kilauea and Hanamaulu. Returning leaves Hanalei every Wednesday at 3 P M, touching at Waianae every Thursday morning, arriving back the same day.

Steamer James Makee,

Weir, commander, leaves Honolulu every Friday at 9 A M for Waialua and Kapaa. Returning leaves Kapaa every Monday at 4 P M, touching at Waialea every Tuesday morning, arriving back the same day.

Honolulu, January 1, 1885.

POLYNESIAN RACES!

The undersigned has just received a fresh consignment of Vols. 1 and 2 of JUDGE FORNANDER'S works of the above title.

Parties desiring Sets, or Copies of Vol. 1 to complete sets can now be supplied at

THOS. G. THRUM'S

G&P Fort Street Store,