

# The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1875.

NO. 25.

## THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

☐ Communications to be addressed to THOS. G. TITRUM, Business Agent, Honolulu.

Price Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, or Twenty-five Cents per Month. Cash always in advance. Single Copies TenCents.

## THE ISLANDER.

"GOOD MORNING; warm day, ain't it?" "Well, yes; but its a little cooler,—ah, I think to-day than it was yesterday, don't you think so?" "Perhaps so,—on the whole I think it is a little, but I guess we're going to have a pretty hot Summer, eh?" "Shouldn't wonder." And they pass on, and so the little weather drama is acted every day, and by the greater part of the community. It has been a matter of philosophical surmise with some, how it happens that the weather is the foremost and most universal topic of conversation. We cannot stop here to philosophise, but there is one thing about it which may be taken as a fact significant of certain things; and this is that weather talk is a reliable thermometer of the state of the activities of the community, either in the way of trade, art or religion. When leading business men, clergymen, and ladies who by nature and education ought to be able to talk brightly and intelligently on ordinary occasions find glad refuge and apparent interest in common place and threadbare inanities about the weather, the conclusion may be safely drawn that nothing in particular is going on in the community.

WHILE the United States are celebrating glad centennials of the hardships and victories of their war for independence, we must not forget that we are approaching the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook, on the 18th of January, 1778. So the time for "little Hawaii" to hold an exposition will come next after "Brother Jonathan." Probably the most practical way for us to celebrate the occasion, will be to hold a national fair at Kulaokahua grounds in Honolulu, which shall exhibit all possible Hawaiian resources; which exhibition may be supplemented with competitive sports, match games of ball, boat and canoe racing, &c., &c., military and other parades, and exercises of a more literary and artistic character,—addresses and music. There is little doubt but that the whole population, natives and foreigners, would enter into such a celebration with enthusiasm.

WE notice a sensible hint in the last *Advertiser*, that a set of chimes in some one of our church towers would be a well appreciated addition to the musical advantages of the place. We have been thinking of the same thing for some time, and wishing that it could be accomplished. A chime of bells unlike an organ or a choir, cannot be appropriated by any church or sect, but it praises God in the open air and before the great congregation of the out-door world, it reaches and preaches to souls that clergymen cannot or do not find, and its appeals find welcome in hearts whose prejudices keep them away from the temple doors beneath. The very fact of chimes in a church tower, played for all to hear, is significant of a broad catholic spirit in those who have placed them there.

The tower of the Kawaiaha'o Church is well fitted for such an object and is probably the only church tower here large enough for a moderately full set of chimes.

WE hear it rumored, we do not know with how much accuracy, that the Government of New South Wales are subsidizing a service to be performed, as was stated by last mail, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with two other ship-owners, but calling at Fiji and not at Honolulu. A week or two more will probably bring authentic information on the subject, which is one of some importance to this country.

THE news brought by the last mail or two with respect to the suspension of a number of English houses in London, Manchester and elsewhere, is now followed by intelligence of the stoppage of several firms in the States; the most important being the New York banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The immediate cause of their failure we have not yet definitely ascertained; a rumor that they had become involved by the failure of Alexander Collie & Co., of London, requires confirmation, and a statement that the Union Bank in London had suspended payment is contradicted by telegraph. The liabilities of Duncan, Sherman & Co., are said to be between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, and their assets considerably less. The Commercial Warehouse Company of New York has also suspended with \$1,500,000 liabilities, and larger assets, being temporarily embarrassed by large advances upon short sugar crops in Cuba, as well as by stock transactions.

AN ARTICLE on the Gaikwar of Baroda, as reviewed by the English press, stands over for our next issue.

## NEWS.

UNITED STATES.—The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. of New York seems to have created considerable surprise and uneasiness all over the country and in Europe. Transactions in cotton appear to have been the cause of the disaster, the price having fallen three cents a pound within four weeks. Judge Speeman is their assignee. Large sales of real estate by members of the firm a few days before the failure seem to have created some suspicions, but explanations have been made which may be satisfactory.

The Commercial Warehouse Co. of the same place has also failed through large advances on Cuban crops which have been destroyed by heavy rains.

The firm of J. B. Ford & Co., publishing house in New York, have called a meeting of their creditors. They appear to have suffered heavily of late but show assets over liabilities to the amount of \$88,000. Their business will be continued subject to their creditors, payments being temporarily suspended. The affairs of Beecher's paper, the *Christian Union*, are independent of the condition of this firm, and it will hereafter be published by other parties.

Upon the announcement of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., gold jumped to 116½ and then fell the same day to 114, and on the 29th July was reported at 112½. On the same day bids for government gold to the amount of \$2,220,000 were awarded at 116.51½ to 116.66.

Several other smaller failures have taken place in different parts of the country. Large shipments of gold to Europe have probably been among the causes of these commercial disasters.

The Boston Wool Market has small demand for fine fleeces. Sales of delaine and combing fleeces made at 58@58½c. as to quality for washed, and 40@46½c. for unwashed.

Hard money versus paper money is at present an issue of great interest, and both sides are preparing for a hard fight. The prospects are of a reform in American financial principles.

The Centennial board of finance call for a million more dollars for building purposes. Col. Forney goes to Russia to persuade the Czar to take part in the Centennial exercises.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Hartford, Conn., at 4.10 on the morning of July 28th. The same shock extended over the western part of the state.

Col. Wm. P. Ross, chief of the Cherokee Indians, is reported to have been assassinated. A later report contradicts the story.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson died suddenly on the 31st of July.

Disturbances are reported at East Feliciana, Louisiana, between the whites and negroes. Both parties are arming and a fight is probable.

Treasurer New, the new treasurer, does not get along with Secretary Bristow any better than did late Treasurer Spinner. He will probably resign.

ENGLAND.—Depression in manufacturing enterprises is severe in some parts of the United Kingdom. At Oldham, only six out of one hundred and sixty-two mills belonging to the Employers' Association are working; and at Dundee, thirty-one mills are closed, by which 30,000 persons are thrown out of employment.—The Mayors banquet took place at Guild Hall on the 29th of July. Six hundred and fifty guests were present.—Grand preparations are being made for the celebration of the O'Connell in Ireland. Twelve steamers will ply between Dublin and Liverpool during the week.—

The Government hopes to prorogue Parliament on the 14th of August.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill to further empower the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure he stated that Plimsoll's bill was not acceptable to the Government, because it was based on wrong principles. [Here he was interrupted by cries of "No.!"] Continuing his remarks, he said the bill was also objectionable, because, besides punishing offenders, it actually takes upon itself the conduct of the Marine Service Act of 1872, which already empowers the Government to stop unseaworthy ships. Since then 958 vessels had been stopped, of which 515 were found to be unseaworthy. The present bill was intended to strengthen the executive facilities for more rapid and direct action, and provide a sufficient number of officers to effectually detain unseaworthy ships. It also allows a fourth part of the crew to demand a survey. Finally, it was merely an earnest of fuller legislative action to be had next session. Sullivan thought the load-line provision of stowing grain should be engrafted in the bill. Roebuck denied that the bill would satisfy the country. He advocated continuing the consideration of Plimsoll's bill. Various other members followed, more or less concurring in the bill, while wishing to extricate the Government from its difficulty. Finally the bill passed its first reading.—The American Rifle Team, with Major-General McMurdo, visited the Woolwich Arsenal to-day.—Moody and Sankey are at Versailles.—Grant's cotton mills were destroyed by fire. Several girls and two firemen were severely burned. Three thousand employees effected their escape with difficulty. Loss, \$500,000.—The mills have closed at Dundee, and 12,000 persons are thrown out of employment. Both employers and operatives have resolved not to yield. If the Oldham strike extends to all the mills in that district, 30,000 persons will be out of employment.

FRANCE.—In the Assembly to-day M. Raioul Duval asked the Government why the United States had not paid to French citizens the indemnity due them for losses sustained during the civil war, while the claims of other foreigners had been settled. The Duke Decazes, in reply, said the indemnity due to other foreigners was likewise unpaid. President Grant, in his last message to Congress, recommended that it take legislative action on this matter. Congress, however, had not moved yet. In conclusion the Duke said he had full confidence in the good faith of the American Government.—The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, as approved, consists of twelve Deputies of the Right, two of the Auvergne group, and eleven of the Left.

SPAIN.—The bombardment of San de Urgel continues. The Carlists there are said to have mutinied and spiked their guns. The Carlists in Catalonia continue to give in their submission to the Government.—The town of Leo Duergel has been taken by the Alfonsists by assault; the citadel still holds out, but must yield to the heavy artillery of the besiegers. These items are significant of progress on the part of King Alfonso. More encouraging for him still is the action taken by the Madrid Cortes toward the enactment of a liberal constitution, guaranteeing religious and other rights.

Local Jottings.—Aug. 13th.—By the return of the *Kilauea* we have the report of the outbreak of Mokuaweo, the summit crater of Mauna Loa, on the night of the 11th inst.—Accident to one of the Pacific's Nine which threatens to interfere with the match for championship.

Aug. 14th.—Bark *Mary Belle Roberts* sailed this forenoon for San Francisco, taking a full cargo of domestic produce valued at \$50,000, and a number of passengers.—The first of the championship series came off as arranged, between the Whangdoodle and Pacific Base Ball Clubs this afternoon, the latter having made up a Nine which, after a closely contested game, came off victors by one run, a result contrary to the expectations of all, the score standing 10 to 11.

Aug. 16th.—Bark *Emma C. Beal* arrived from Newcastle, with a cargo of coals, after a passage of 56 days.

Aug. 17th.—Alarm of fire sounded this morning, occasioned by the burning of one of the buildings on the premises of Judge Jones.—H. B. M. S. *Repulse* arrived from Kauai, having made a visit to Hanalei since reporting herself at Maui.

Aug. 18th.—Barkentine *Jane A. Falkenburg* sailed this afternoon for Portland with considerable cargo, and several passengers.—Ship *Mount Washington* arrived from San Francisco, 15 days passage, en route for the guano islands. She brought a letter mail, but left our news dealers out in the cold, having got off earlier than the San Francisco news agents had been notified she would leave.

Aug. 19th.—Return of the *Pensacola* from Hilo.

#### LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 8.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The land in the Hawaiian Islands was considered at the time of the Mahele as belonging to the Nation. It was divided off according to principles deemed equitable, and titles were given, emanating really from the government representing the nation, by the king as the executive power. This I think is the true theory of the then new departure in land matters. The power to whom were given the Crown Lands was not the power that gave legality to the new titles. The Crown Lands were set aside for the private emolument of the king. The Government Lands were for the benefit of the whole,—for the parties as a whole, that divided the land.

When therefore the rule was made, or law passed, that lands not awarded should vest in the government, it would seem to have been perfectly in the power of those making the law, so to enact. It hardly seems proper therefore at the present day, to assume that such lands should revert to the Crown as "Crown Lands." They should revert to the Crown as the representative of the Government, not for the private use of the king, but for that which the king represents in his official capacity.

Where parties have been a long time in actual occupation of such lands, it would seem as if some liberal terms might be adopted which would facilitate the obtaining of a title, without waiving the right of the Government, against which the statute of limitations, i. e., of twenty years occupation, does not hold.

The Government lands about the year 1850, were put into the market throughout the islands. Previous sales had been made in a few localities, especially in Makawao and Manoa Valley. Agents were appointed in the different districts to receive applications, to attend to the surveys, and to report, also to collect the money for the land, and forward to the Interior office. The same desultory system of surveying was followed as in the case of the kuleanas. Probably between the years 1850 and 1860, nine tenths of the available government land was taken up. The agents were some of them the American missionaries, who considered it not inconsistent with their position to assist the people in obtaining lands, in advance of mere speculators. A commission

was allowed; in at least one case it was declined, all service being rendered gratis.

After all this selling of land, the government were perfectly in the dark as to what remained. A lull in the business took place, and when in after years some of the remnants were applied for, it was impossible to proceed with any confidence in disposing of them. In addition to this, a new policy came in with another administration, of refusing to sell land. Partly, from the revival of the ancient theory that the king was the government; partly from a feeling that a fixed revenue might be derived from the remainder; partly from the cropping out of the ever-prevalent dislike of seeing lands go into the hands of foreigners; and partly from the difficulty of proceeding intelligently to work.

For instance; and this is from actual experience; a tract of, say ten acres, in Palolo Valley remained to the government. It lies at the foot of the steep valley side, and may or may not extend up that side or pali to its summit. The land above was awarded by survey, and to find how far down the face of the mountain it may extend, it is necessary to run all the old lines of that upper land;—probably two or three days of hard work would be none too much to do this in a reliable manner. In fact, one can be sure of nothing in such cases without surveying all the adjoining lands. A perfect incubus this has been on the disposal of the remaining government lands.

It was this state of things, as much as anything else that led the late Minister of Interior, Dr. F. W. Hutchison, to institute the Government Survey. A general survey seemed the only possible way to get at the facts of the case. It would be perfectly impossible to-day for the government to state definitely what land it possessed in any one district.

Add to this the need of general maps for business purposes, for assessment of taxes, for any discussion of schemes for the benefit of the country; for searching of records; for the information of courts of law; of strangers, especially of scientific men; to say nothing of navigators; and one sees abundant reason why a general survey should be made.

Moreover the government failed in one important part of its duty; namely in locating its own grants and awards. It is but fair that it should undertake that work as far as is practically useful and is possible without too great expense.

Another demand for general maps lies in the fact that while a person may in a few years become a walking encyclopedia of information respecting localities and titles, &c., in a district, he is liable to leave at any time, when all his stores of knowledge become annihilated in a moment, no record thereof being left for the benefit of his successor.

#### FENCES.

Honolulu, like all new settlements where the ranging limits of domestic stock have not been very definitely fixed, has always abounded in a wide variety of fences, the prevailing types of which have been boards, pickets and plastered adobe walls crested with broken bottles, and now although we have become established with the usual features of a well governed city, with police patrols and strict regulations, we still adhere to the familiar precautions of our earlier frontier life. It is natural perhaps, that citizens should affectionately cherish the old defenses which once guarded house and home from unwelcome intrusion, though the necessity for them may have become obsolete; it is even natural that they

should grow up through long association to see, or think they see a kind of beauty in them. So it is not very surprising that we still cling to formidable and impassable fences around our dwellings, even though the self supporting horse, the insatiable cow, the invincible and all devouring goat and the predatory pig are forbidden the city limits; nor is it remarkable that we build them high and prominent, and fondly decorate them with the cunning skill of the worker in wood and iron and white-wash and paint.

Is it not well however, to consider whether this expensive and in most cases unsightly appendage to our otherwise attractive home gardens and grounds, is necessary and if so, to what extent, and how it may be made consistent with the prevailing landscape effect of architecture, trees, flowers and grass.

Few who believe in fences and take them as a matter of course, know how much they mar the effect of outdoor views. Who could enjoy the forest scenes of a picnic excursion or camp life if the free and beautiful woods were cut up into lots by picket fences. Where would be the glory of the ancestral parks of England, if the eyes of the beholder must take in innumerable wooden barricades, in its search after the pure, untrammelled beauty of nature. In some localities in the suburbs of Boston, fences between adjoining places and on the public roads are dispensed with as an artistic nuisance; and such is the effect of breadth and freedom that no one with a spark of taste in his composition could wish them introduced for the sake of appearance.

With the most of us however, fences are in some degree necessary. If there are no animals to fence out, we must fence in the carriage horse, and the ducks and chickens. With such, the question must be how to reduce a necessary evil to its minimum,—how to modify and tone down the general upstart, flaring characteristics of fences, into features of unobtrusive modesty and even of absolute beauty or picturesqueness. The trouble with the citizens of Honolulu is, they have an unaccountable partiality for, stiff, picket and board fences, ugly, inhospitable and belligerent, which no ornamented points or moulded tops, which no amount of white-wash or paint can convert into friendly guardians of the mansion; the paint is only war paint, the whitewash is hypocrisy, and all skilled decoration is but the brass buttons, epaulets and feathers which glorify the warrior but do not sheath his sword. Consistent with this barbarous taste, stone walls in their primitive simplicity,—lovely old stone walls on which vines love to climb and lichens to nestle, are despised. I know a gentleman who on purchasing a place surrounded with an old stone wall, had it pulled down and carted off, and a spick and span new whitewashed picket fence put up in its place, and he wasn't able to afford expensive luxuries either. If fences are necessary let us have attractive ones, not so high as to hide the beauty within from the world; let them be of rough stone and serve as a support and contrast to clustering vines, or let them be in the form of a wooden trellis for vines, or they may be of slender iron work and so, transparent and with the effect of no fence at all. In the right situations nothing can be more beautiful than flowering hedges. If you must have picket fences, or have them as the inheritance of some thoughtless predecessor, or of a former unfortunate mood of your own, cover them up with vines as fast as you can, and so enlist them in the service of beauty; if you have board fences, turn them into firewood and replace them with something else, most anything will be an improvement, and let your flowers refresh the hungry eyes of wayfarers.

Neighbors to whom fences, especially partition ones, are unnecessary, could exceedingly enhance the beauty of their grounds by their removal, thus throwing many places into one, and creating the effect of room and breadth and freedom. TWIGG.

BASE BALL.

Last Saturday a large company of spectators were gathered on the plains to witness the first match of the season in the championship series between the Whangdoodles and Pacifics. Owing to an accident, the evening previous, to the catcher of the latter club, they entered the contest weak-handed and with little hope of coping with their well trained adversaries. They won the toss and sent the Whangdoodles to the bat at 3:45. Contrary to all expectations the latter were "chicagoed" in this inning, while the Pacifics scored four runs. The second inning the Whangdoodles scored one, and had revenge on the cripples in their next inning in "chicagoing" them on three successive and prettily caught fly balls by Williams, F. Oat and Castle. The game ran against the Whangdoodles up to the seventh inning, in which inning both clubs scored one each, and then stood, Whangdoodles 2 to the Pacifics 11. So far, the game was well played, with but very few errors, and several fine points of play, among which we would mention the catch of a hot ball from Allie Cartwright's bat by F. F. Metcalf, near the first base, in the third inning, and a splendid running fly catch by H. Waterhouse in the fifth inning. The W's now came to the bat on their eighth inning with evident determination to make up lost ground, which was watched with much interest. In this inning the P's made a big blunder by throwing wild to second base which, being missed, allowed three men to get home, bringing the game up 5 to 11. The cheering which the favorites received at this point was immense. Nothing additional was made in this inning.

The Pacifics in their next and even inning scored nothing, and left one man on the third base. The Whangdoodles then went to their ninth inning, wanting six to tie, and which was very nearly secured. A splendid strike in this inning by Cartwright to the right field brought in two and gave him a home run. The excitement at this point was at its highest, they having brought their score up to 10, and with only one man out. Booth next came to the bat and made a good base hit, and was followed by Renton who went out on a fly, succeeded by Macfarlane who went out on a foul. The game was won to the Pacifics, with one inning to fill, but the Whangdoodles said they would "chicago" them in it, which they did, catching their opponents out on a tip and two fly balls in succession. Thus closed the most exciting and hotly contested game yet played here, the full score of which we give herewith:

WHANGDOODLES						PACIFICS					
PO	R	I	B	L	O	PO	R	I	B	L	O
Cartwright, 2d b.....	2	2	2	0	3	Metcalf, 1st b.....	5	0	0	0	5
Booth, 1st b.....	2	1	2	1	3	Robinson, 2d b....	1	3	2	0	2
Renton, 3d b.....	2	0	1	0	5	Peebles, c.....	18	1	2	0	4
Macfarlane, c.....	12	2	1	0	2	H. Waterhouse, l.f.	1	1	2	1	3
Williams, c. f.....	1	1	1	0	4	Wundenburg, p....	1	3	0	0	1
F. Oat, p.....	4	1	1	0	3	Brown, r. f.....	0	2	2	0	2
Ryan, l. f.....	1	1	1	1	2	Meek, 3d b.....	1	0	1	1	3
J. Oat, r. f.....	1	0	0	1	3	Bush, s. s.....	0	0	0	0	4
Castle, s. s.....	2	2	1	0	2	J. Waterhouse, c. f.	0	1	0	0	3
	27	10	10	3	27		27	11	9	2	27

Whangdoodles ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 5—10  
 Pacifics..... 4 0 3 2 1 0 1 0 0—11

Time of game, 2 hours 7 minutes; Umpire, Wm. Sheldon; Scorers, J. W. Robertson and T. G. Thrum.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, August 19, 1875.

NOTWITHSTANDING the slowness with which domestic produce comes forward at this season of the year, the Mary Belle Roberts was enabled to get off on Saturday last for San Francisco with a full cargo, consisting of 151 bales wool, 211 bales paha, 635 bags coffee, 5357 pkgs sugar, 763 bags paddy, 163 bags rice and 180 bunches bananas, valued at \$51,001.32, together with a fair passenger list. The Falkenburg also got off yesterday for Portland, with a freight valued at \$14,819 03, consisting of 278 pkgs rice, 5 bags coffee, 3003 pkgs sugar, and 50 bbls molasses.

Our arrivals during the week have been the Emma C. Beal from Newcastle with cargo of coals to C. Brewer & Co., on the 16th; H. B. M. S. Repulse from Victoria via Hawaii, Maui and Kauai ports, on the 17th; and the Mount Washington from San Francisco on Wednesday, to F. S. Pratt, Esq., under a guano charter. She brought San Francisco dates to the 2d inst., but on account of the non receipt of our regular files we are unable to give market quotations. We learn that she would be followed shortly by the Lady Blessington, also under guano charter.

The Ceylon having completed unloading her general assorted cargo—which turns out in fine order as usual—has hauled to the Esplanade to discharge her coals.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Aug. 13—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
- 14—Schr Kinau, Ahulhala, from Maliko, Maui.
- 15—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
- 15—Schr Active, Puahaha, from Kohala, Hawaii.
- 15—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
- 15—Schr Annie, Kalauao, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
- 15—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
- 15—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, fm Maliko, Maui.
- 16—Am bk Emma C Beal, Bailey, 56 days from Newcastle.
- 17—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
- 17—Schr Mile Morris, Lina, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
- 17—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kchala, Hawaii.
- 17—Schr Luka, Kani, from Moloaa, Kauai.
- 17—H B M S Repulse, Admiral Cochrane, fm Victoria, via Hilo & Hanalei
- 18—Am ship Mount Washington, Perkins, 15 days from San Francisco.
- 18—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
- 18—Schr Kamale, Bolles, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
- 19—U S S Pensacola, Adiniral Almy, from Hawaii and Maui.

DEPARTURES.

- Aug. 14—Am bk Mary Belle Roberts, Gray, for San Francisco.
- 14—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui
- 14—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
- 14—Schr Kinau, Ahulhala, for Maliko, Maui.
- 17—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
- 17—Schr Active, Puahaha, for Kohala, Hawaii.
- 17—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
- 17—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
- 18—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, for Maliko and Maliko.
- 18—Schr Mile Morris, Lina, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
- 18—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Kauai.
- 18—Am bktn Jane A Falkenburg, J A Brown, for Portland, O.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly
- French Corvette Internet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
- Hawn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
- German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19.
- Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
- Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
- Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due August 23.
- Brit stmr Mikado, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due August 24.
- Am brig J B Ford, from San Francisco, via Humboldt, to J T Waterhouse, due next month.
- Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 23.
- Am bark D C Murray, from San Francisco, to C. Brewer & Co., due about Aug. 20.
- Am ship Lady Blessington, and one other is looked for from San Francisco, en route for the guano islands.
- Brit brig Robert Cowan, from Tahiti to T H Davies, is due.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Aug. 13th—HIS MAJESTY THE KING, Mrs M Barrett, Miss A Mills, Mrs I Y Davis, James Hiton, James Richardson, H L Sheldon, Miss Hattie Castle, Mrs von Tempsky and daughter, Mrs Aiken and child, Mrs Jas Makee, Chas Makee, Miss Rosa Makee, Mrs Merrill and 2 children, W F Mossman, Clarence Macfarlane, Walter Brash, Mr Akana and wife, Miss C Hutchison, Rev T Blundun, wife and child, Miss Ingraham, H Gordon, Miss Kapeka, and 50 deck.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Mary Belle Roberts, Aug. 14th—Theo Habich and wife, Mrs and Miss Fischer, Capt Smith, wife and 3 children, Miss Whitney, W Manning, W Watt, F H Stahl.

FOR PORTLAND, O.—Per Jane A. Falkenburg, Aug. 18th—Mr and Mrs W H Bailey, Mrs Flavel, Misses Nellie and Katie Flavel, Ah Sing.

FOR KAUAI—Per Kilauea, Aug. 18th—Geo H Dole, Rev M Kuaea, Mrs J N Wright, Miss Emma C Smith, J M McDonald, G Armstrong, and about 35 deck.

BIRTH.

In Nuanuu Valley, August 10th, to the wife of Captain Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., a son.

DIED.

THOMAS—In Honolulu, August 8th, after a short illness, W. A. THOMAS, a native of England.

THE ANIMALISM OF PLANTS.

Wonders never cease. We are now informed that there are carnivorous plants which support life by the capture and assimilation of insects. The subject is attracting much attention from the scientific in both Europe and America, and new developments are frequently made. The modes of capture vary in different varieties of plants. In some the leaves are pitcher-shaped, and furnished with lids which close upon the entrance of the unsuspecting victim. In others the leaf curls up and incloses the fly which has settled upon it, and other varieties still have a fringe of fine threads around the edge of the leaf which are thrown over the prey. In some of these plants when a fly is caught a "digestive fluid exactly like ordinary gastric juice" is poured out, in which the insect is dissolved. In others the insects are crushed and are dropped on the soil around the base of the plant for the purpose of fertilization. If these carnivorous plants be fed with small bits of raw beef the same process of digestion and assimilation is gone through with, while mineral substances are rejected as if by instinct. Have we any carnivorous plants on *Hawaii nei*? If any have been observed we should like to be informed of it.

THE SOCIAL ABUSE OF MUSIC.

BY W. S. B. MATHEWS.

The *Saturday Review* once gave utterance to the pleasing hope that the time would come when everybody would play so well on the piano that everybody would be afraid to play before everybody else. This, for a long time, I looked on as a prophecy of one feature of the millennium. But alas! my faith grows weak, and in vain I ask myself, "Where is the promise of its coming?" If I go out of an evening to have a pleasant hour with some friends, I am obstructed in every attempt at conversation by the obstreperous ministrations of some well-meaning young woman, who, like a musical angel, descends and troubles the waters for a season through the gentle pleasings of the piano-forte. Hoping to see my pastor for a moment, I attend a church sociable; but alas! the musical angel is there also. Why couldn't we have taken our speaking-trumpets with us, and bellowed our confidences at each other through them like skippers in a gale at sea? Doesn't it say down the margin of every social almanac, "*Expect-music-about-this-time*"? If it doesn't it ought to. Whenever I call on a friend I must "hear a little music"; and when I am thoroughly taken in and done for with music, the encouraging anticipation is offered me of hearing it to all eternity, if I am good enough. This is one side of the story.

But suppose I also play a little, having a fondness, let us say, for soft, quiet things, full of what the Germans call "*innigkeit*"? At every turn I am asked to "play something." Being, let us say, of a confiding disposition, I comply, and begin a little piece that I particularly like—a Mendelssohn "song without words," or a little Schumann piece. Ye gods! the first sound of the piano leads everybody to raise his voice a little so as to

be easily heard, and the volume of talk is at least doubled, inasmuch that I can scarcely hear a sound of the piece I am playing. And when I am through, I dodge off into a corner and take account of stock to see whether I have gained or lost by the operation. "Who has gained?" I ask. Certainly not I. One of my most cherished pieces has been trampled under foot by a mere mob who wouldn't have known there was anything extra under them if they hadn't happened to notice being a little taller than usual. Nor have they gained anything, except the exercise of talking in a higher key than usual, for not one note of the music have they heard. A friend of mine, a lady, who sings well, fares little better. A circle is formed immediately around the piano, and a half-dozen people try to keep track of the music so as to know what it is all about. But six feet away you cannot hear a note, especially as she sings rationally and omits the war-whoop-like cadenza with which ambitious amateurs are apt to conclude their tuneful efforts. The folks who talked thought she "lacked style, you know." Even a German beer-garden does better. There they talk between the musical pieces. Here they talk in a sort of infernal double counterpoint with the music all the way through.

It is something to be thankful for that nobody now dreams of offering a recital of fine poetry, or the reading of a thoughtful extract, to go along with the ordinary current of society talk; for everybody knows now that even the jolliest verse, where thought is of the lightest, must be heard before it can afford enjoyment. Much more is this true of thoughtful composition. And so when reading is in order for entertainment, silence is the part of the audience. So far has intelligence extended in the matter of properly hearing poetry and essay; and now that the piano-forte is so common as to be in almost every parlor, it begins to look as if we might hope for a similar exercise of intelligence in the matter of music.

I desire to put it on record, therefore, in this public manner, that the piano-forte, played even gently, does not assist intelligent conversation. I am not sure but a snare drum, played discreetly in an adjoining room, might exercise an enlivening influence on an evening company. This might be tried, and if it works well I should like to see it adopted. The drum might be gilded, so as to render it more genteel. Instead of singing I would suggest that one of the servants stand on the front balcony and yell "fresh fish" to the fish-monger's usual tune. This would make as much noise as singing, and being easily comprehended, would awaken intelligible ideas (which the singing does not), and would save the bad breeding of treating a cultivated singer in the manner now customary in good society. The difficulty with the piano-forte as an accompaniment to conversation is its range of pitch, and especially that in all rational music the best of it lies in the middle register just in the range of pitch naturally occupied by the voice. It might do, perhaps, if only long scales were played—say through about five or six octaves—for then the voices would not be continually interfered with. By a little practice it could easily be managed so that when the player was in the upper regions of pitch the gentlemen could make remarks; when the scales got below middle C the ladies could reply. But to talk against a good job of really first-class playing on a grand piano is too much to ask of us now that we are so much less vigorous in the lungs than our gorilla ancestors. The plan that I propose is better every way. The music itself, being familiar, would not need close attention on the part of the company in order to understand, and dodg-

ing over and under the scale would be like looking out or the "low bridge" of canal travel. For as long as real music is played to such heedless ears there will be at least one or two persons in the company whose feelings will be shocked at its misuse.

Now that every family man has a daughter "taking lessons," cannot we begin to learn that music is the most sacred and expressive kind of poetry? That it takes attention to enjoy even a Strauss waltz, while a Schumann or Beethoven piece cannot possibly be enjoyed amid the din of talk? Why, you cannot even tell how a player gets over the keys unless you look at the hands. We have progressed in refinement to the extent of appointing particular times for eating and dancing, and in some cases separate rooms. Cannot we now begin to have set times and perhaps separate rooms for talk and music? If the people who attend our church sociables do not like to hear music, let us recognize the fact and omit it from the programme.

If I find that my guests do not care for refreshments in the way of food, but crumble the cake over the floor, and spill the wine and coffee on the furniture, shall I go on dividing my substance with the caterer every time I have company? Why not rather dispense with food and drink and so avoid the damage to clothes and furniture?

Why should honest John Smith, our working-man, when he drops into his club to smoke a pipe and have an hour's chat (as Mr. Hale has so pleasantly described), have his ideas obfuscated by the unwonted sound of the piano? This is not the way to make him like music. Let us have an hour (or, better, a half hour) for music, and cultivate diligently the virtue of cessation.

Then, too, as we desire to receive pleasure from the music, let us be informed what kind of music it is, who wrote it and when, and what is its spirit. For if it is music for display, let us not lose a crook of the player's fingers; if it is a deep *adagio* of Beethoven's let us listen in seriousness and silence.

Our musical cultivation will not begin to be worth a cent until we find out that the worst use we can make of music is in the place of mere noise, for this amounts to a denial of all its poetry and sentiment, and its capacity to express the beautiful. And because music does express the beautiful it can be intelligently heard only in the most complete silence, and in the mental attitude of repose. Heard in this way music opens for us the most exquisite kingdom of the beautiful that fine art has yet explored. Every kind of good affection is within the province of music. It has graceful and symmetrical forms, coloring as evanescent and entrancing as that of the clouds themselves, a poetry and romanticism of the highest order, so that for celestial flight of imagination we must place Beethoven above Shakespeare or Dante; it is this noble art, the most divine creation of the human spirit, that society ignorantly abuses in the manner I have here pointed out.—*Christian Union*.

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT.—There were seventeen of them—exactly seventeen. They marched down Michigan avenue in double file—all but one. He marched alone at the head of the column. They were noble young men. They had high foreheads and intelligent faces, and there was a stern, determined look on each face—a look which said that they would die at their country's call. Were they going forth to battle? Were they going to the rescue of some kind sentiment which the wicked world was trying to blot from the hearts of men? Were they going to the succor of the unfortunate and distressed? No, not a cent's worth—they were go-

ing out to play base ball. It was an imposing sight to see them march, march, each form erect, each step in time, each face bearing that look which warriors wear when the roar of battle is loudest. If every one of the seventeen had been on their way to the woodpile or the corn field the sight could not have been more grand and thrilling.

## CONTENT.

Wonder of wonders! in my stroll

I met to-day

A woman with a loyal soul,  
And deeply read in wisdom's scroll;  
And I will try to tell the whole  
This queen did say.

" 'Tis true no carpet decks my floor,  
But what of that?  
God's warmest sunbeams on it pour,  
With love spots fleck it o'er and o'er;  
And small feet through the open door  
Come pit-a-pat.

" No silken webs of rare design  
And tints grotesque  
My windows shade; but clinging vine  
And flow'ring plant there intertwine,  
And sun and leaves and stems combine  
Sweet arabesque.

" Our frugal hearth knows not the storm  
That makes a part  
Of many lives; our true loves form  
Our brightest joys and home's sweet charm.  
No fireside e'er so large can warm  
A lonely heart.

" Of no great deed my mind to test  
You'll ever hear.  
Who seeks for fame seeks not the best;  
Who toils for wealth gains but unrest;  
A babe's soft lips upon my breast  
Were far more dear.

" Too many children—spoke your mirth—  
To me are given?  
Thank God I'm of such honor worth!  
I gladly say with each new birth,  
Not men alone we bear to earth,  
Angels for Heaven.

" A slave? No, friend, you cannot see;  
You do not know.  
I'd give him all; he'd all give me.  
Our wills must each the other's be.  
When we love most then most we're free!  
This must be so.

" No sweeter, nobler lot in life  
For you or me;  
To be a good man's loving wife,  
To guard him when temptation's rife,  
Rest on his strong arm when the strife  
Shall fiercest be.

" And, leaning on his faithful breast,  
Look calmly out;  
Secure no evil can infest,  
No jealous fears thy peace molest;  
For perfect love is perfect rest,  
And dead is doubt."

I gazed upon this woman bright  
In mute surprise.  
I felt a coward in her sight.  
I knew her glowing words were right.  
Of truth the everlasting light  
Was in her eyes.

—Transcript.

## A "PECULIAR" HOSPITAL.

The Peculiar People, several of whose members are being prosecuted in London for manslaughter for not calling in medical aid when members of their body were sick, have resolved boldly to put to practical test the question as to whether medical aid is really a necessity, or whether prayer alone is not sufficiently efficacious in all cases of sickness. For some time past a large twenty-roomed house, situated in Tower Street, on the north-east side of London Fields, formerly used as a homœopathic hospital, has been let. On Tuesday morning, however, much excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the appearance outside the house of a huge board bearing the following inscription: "House of Faith for the Reception of such Sick as are considered Hopeless Incurable, to be healed by the Prayer of Faith." This is followed by quotations from Scripture, such as, in the views of the Peculiar People, justify them in the course they adopt. There will be a strenuous opposition on the part of the inhabitants to the opening of the hospital.

On Wednesday John R. Downes, a laboring man and a member of this peculiar community, surrendered at the Central Criminal Court to take his trial before Mr. Justice Blackburn for the manslaughter of Charles Downes, a child of two years of age. When the child was suffering from pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, no medical man was called in. It did not appear to be disputed that the prisoner had always treated the child with the greatest kindness, and that he had given it some arrowroot and other nourishing diet during its illness. The medical evidence was to the effect that if proper medical assistance had been obtained the life of the child would have been, at all events, prolonged, and perhaps saved. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but said they were also of opinion that he had acted in good faith and with good intentions. Upon this finding the Judge said he should reserve the point of law for further consideration, and the prisoner was liberated on bail.—*Scotsman*.

## A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET.

The dwelling house and premises of the Rev. H. H. Parker, situated on King Street, near the Kawaiahao Church; is to let on reasonable terms.

The house is a roomy and handsome cottage, with four large apartments, and wide verandas. The grounds are spacious and well shaded with trees.

19-1f

For terms, inquire of

S. B. DOLE.

## "GET THE BEST."

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID AND ARNOLD'S COPYING INK, (has a reputation envied by all others.)  
DOVELL'S Carmine Inks, equal to and cheaper than Davids'.

Mucilage, all sizes. Inkstands, a new variety.

With many other good things.

At THOS. G. THRUM'S.

## BRADLEY &amp; RULOFSON'S CELEBRATED PHOTOGRAPHS.

Call and see the beautiful imperial size of ELAINE, also cabinet sizes of the same, RISTORI, DE MURSKA, BOUCICAULT, MAY HOWARD, and many others.

The whole forming a fine assortment of Cabinet size Celebrities.

A liberal reduction to large purchasers.

THOS. G. THRUM, Agent.

## FISH LINES, HOOKS, SEINE TWINE, SEINES,

Imported to order direct from the Factory.

Leave your Orders with

10-3m

DILLINGHAM & CO.

## Business Cards.

**MRS J. H. BLACK,**  
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,  
Importer and Dealer in all kinds Ladies' Goods and Fancy Articles.  
The newest styles in Millinery Goods received by every Steamer.  
10-1y No. 58 Fort Street, Honolulu.

**E. STREHZ,**  
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,  
Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.  
10-1y Open every Saturday evening.

**THOS. G. THRUM,**  
IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING  
STATIONER, NEWS DEALER AND BOOK-BINDER,  
10-1y Nos. 18 and 19 Merchant Street.

**CHULAN & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINESE  
MERCHANDISE, RICE, CHICKEN FEED, &C.  
10-1y No. 16 Nuuanu Street.

**WASHINGTON MEAT MARKET,**  
F. W. DUNNE, PROPRIETOR,  
10-1y Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

**J. S. GURNEY,**  
DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, CONFECTIONARY,  
CURIOSITIES of the Pacific and Lava Specimens, &c., from Kilauea.  
10-1y Cases of Specimens on hand or made up to order. Nuuanu St.

**FAMILY MARKET,**  
E. H. BOYD, PROPRIETOR, HOTEL STREET.  
Choiceest Meats from finest herds. Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, &c., furnished  
10-1y to order.

**J. M. OAT & CO.,**  
SAILMAKERS, AT THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,  
Fire-proof Building.  
Sails, Tents, Trunk Covers, &c, made in the best style. Carpets sewed and  
fitted. Flags made and repaired. 10-1y

**M. PHILLIPS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FASHIONABLE  
Clothing, Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Fancy Goods,  
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.  
No. 11 Kaahumanu Street,  
above the Banking House of Bishop & Co. (10-1y) Honolulu, H. I.

**A FONG & ACHUCK,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
CHINESE MERCHANDISE.  
Also, Agents for Kaupakuea Sugar Plantation.  
10-1y No. 18 Nuuanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**S. N. CASTLE. J. D. ATHERTON. J. P. COOKE.**  
**CASTLE & COOKE,**  
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
No. 50 King Street, Honolulu, H. I.

AGENTS FOR  
The Union Insurance Company of San Francisco,  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston,  
The Oregon Packet Line | The Kohala Plantation,  
Dr. Jayne & Son's Celebrated Medicines | W. H. Bailey's Plantation,  
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, | Waiialua Plantation,  
The Haiku Plantation. | Hamakua Plantation. 10-1y

**H. A. P. CARTER. J. D. BREWER. P. C. JONES, JR.**

**C. BREWER & CO.,**  
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
11-1y Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

**E. B. FRIEL. R. W. LAINE.**  
**FRIEL & LAINE,**  
FAMILY GROCERY,  
Odd Fellows' Building, No 52 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.,  
Importers of and dealers in Choice Groceries. Families and Shipping supplied  
All goods warranted. Particular attention paid to putting up Stores  
for Officers' and other messes of Vessels of War.  
1-1y Fine Teas and Coffee a specialty.

**PHOTOGRAPH AND AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,  
SCRAP BOOKS AND SCRAP PICTURES**

Reliable Guitar and Violin Strings.

Faber's BALL Pencils. Memo. and Artists' Pencils.

Drawing Cards and Books. Roll Drawing Paper.

Bristol Boards, assorted sizes and thickness.

Colored Card Board.

At THOS. G. THRUM'S.

## Professional Cards.

**S. B. DOLE,**  
COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Office over Richardson's Store, corner of Fort and Merchant Street,  
10-1y Honolulu, H. I.

**CECIL BROWN,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
and Agent for taking Acknowledgments for the Island of Oahu.  
10-1y No. 8 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu.

**DR. O. S. CUMMINGS,**  
HOMOEOPATHIST,  
11-1y 63 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**M. DICKSON,**  
PHOTOGRAPHER,

Dealer in

PICTURE FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK,

CORAL OF ALL KINDS,

SHELLS AND CURIOSITIES

OF THE ISLANDS.

10-1y

OF THE PACIFIC

**TENNYSON'S AND LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.**  
Marion Harland's Common Sense in the Household.  
Livingstone's Last Journey.  
The Greville Memoirs (Bric-a-brac edition.)  
Mackey's Manual of the Lodge. Webster's Dictionaries.  
A variety of English Poets and Juvenile Works, in attractive  
bindings.  
At THOS. G. THRUM'S.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS**  
in all kinds of  
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HOLLOWWARE, & AGRICULTURAL**  
**IMPLEMENTS,**

PAINTS AND OILS,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Also—Make a specialty of

LAMPS,

LANTERNS, and

CHANDELIERS,

of which we have a larger and better assortment, and sell cheaper than any  
other house in the Kingdom.

10-3m

DILLINGHAM & CO.

**WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT BED ROCK PRICES,**  
A few Tons of the BEST ANNEALED and Oiled Wire Fencing,  
Nos. 4 and 5.

Window and Picture Glass, all sizes, from 7x9 to 30x40.

10-3m

DILLINGHAM & CO.

## THE ISLANDER.

A weekly journal devoted to Hawaiian interests of every kind. While its  
columns treat prominently of Home and Foreign news, a large space is given to  
general literature and scientific research, especially referring to the Hawaiian  
and other Islands of the Pacific. Thus it occupies a field appropriated by no  
other existing paper. Arrangements have been made for the publication in the  
ISLANDER, of valuable and interesting manuscript papers relating to the lan-  
guage, manners and customs, religious rites, songs and legends of these and other  
Pacific Islands, to which the public have never before had access; thus affording  
an opportunity for reading and collecting the best specimens of Hawaiian litera-  
ture, which has never been equalled.

These features, with its low price make the ISLANDER the most desirable as  
well as the cheapest English newspaper published in these Islands, and will give  
its files a permanent value.

Advertisements inserted at current rates. Subscription price \$2.50 a year, or  
25 cents a month. Single copies 10 cents.

THOS. G. THRUM, Business Agent, Honolulu.

Printed by J. H. BLACK, for the Proprietors, at the "Pacific Commercial  
Advertiser" Printing Establishment, No. 16 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.