



THE LADY OF CASTELNORE

A. D. 1700.
I.
Bretagne had not her peer.
In the province far or near
There were never such brown tresses,
Such a faultless hand;
She had youth and she had gold,
She had jewels all untold,
And many a lover bold
Wooded the Lady of the Land.
II.
But she, with queenly grace,
Bent low her pallid face,
And "Woe me not for Jesus' sake,
Fair gentlemen," she said.
If they would, then—with a frown
She would strike their passion down,
She might have wed a crown
To the ringlets on her head.
III.
From the dizzy castle-tips,
Hour by hour she watched the ships,
Like sheeted phantoms
Coming and going evermore,
While the twilight settled down
On the sleepy seaport town,
On the gables peaked and brown,
That had sheltered kings of yore.
IV.
Dusky belts of cedar-wood
Partly clasped the widening flood;
Like a knot of daisies
Lay the hamlets on the hill;
In the hoarly below
Sparks of light would come and go,
And faint voices, strangely low,
From the garulous old mill.
V.
Here the land in grassy swells
Gently broke; there sunk in dells
With mosses green and purple,
And fountains of rock and peat;
Here, in stink-like repose,
An old wrinkled mountain rose,
With its hard head in snows,
And wild roses at its feet.
VI.
And so oft the sail alone
In the turret of gray stone,
And looked across the moorland,
So woful, to the sea,
That there grew a village-cry,
How her cheek did lose its dye,
As a ship, once sailing by,
Faded on the sapphirine lea.
VII.
Her few walks led all one way,
And all ended at the gray
And ragged, jagged rocks
That fringe the lonesome beach;
There she would stand, the sweet;
With the white surf at her feet,
While above her wheeled the fleet
Sparrow-hawk, with startling screech.
VIII.
And she ever loved the sea—
God's halfuttered mystery—
With its million jets of shells,
Its never-ceasing roar;
And 'twas well that, when she died,
They made her a grave beside
The blue pulses of the tide,
By the towers of Castelnore.
IX.
Now, one chill November morn,
Many russet atoms gone,
A strange ship with folded wings,
Lay dozing off the lea;
It had lain throughout the night
With its wings of murky white
Folded, under weary flight—
The worn nursing of the sea.
X.
Crowds of peasants flocked the sands;
There were tears and clasping hands;
And a sailor from the ship
Stalked through the church-yard gates;
Then amid the grass that crept,
Fading, o'er her who was wept,
How he hid his face and slept,
Crying "Late, alas! too late!"
XI.
And they called her cold. God knows,
* * * Underneath the winter snows,
The invisible hearts of flowers grow
Ripe for blossoming!
And the lives that look so cold,
If their stories could be told,
Would seem cast in gentler mould,
Would seem full of love and spring.
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.
Archdeacon Farrar is being banqueted so much since his arrival in America that there is some danger of the Canon bursting.—Norristown Herald.
Some one has estimated that the time thrown away in this world in courting the girl you want to marry, and who is ready to marry you, would build all the railroads and bridges and tunnels and factories and public buildings.—N. Y. Sun.
Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, is a candidate for Chaplain of the House of Representatives. He is just the man. He will see nothing wrong. He will never know that the morning prayer is usually made before the members take their seats.—N. O. Picayune.

The Azores.

Interesting for Our Readers—Number of Islands and Area—Geological Formation—Boiling Springs—Resemblance with the Hawaiian Islands—Climate of the Azores—Cause of Emigration—Administrative Division. A Bit of History.
INTERESTING FOR OUR READERS.
The last official census of this Kingdom acknowledged here 9,377 Portuguese; but, as the Lusitanians justly remarked some time ago, that number is far short of the actual truth, for outside of the fact of the census being considered as not having reached all the actual inhabitants, the above figures do not include the last arrival of immigrants 370 in the Dacca—nor does it enumerate the number of Portuguese children born in this country, which go into the "foreigners, Hawaiian-born," nor the children of Portuguese married to Hawaiian or half-white women, which go under the heading of "half-castes." It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the Portuguese colony in these Islands numbers now over 10,500 souls, which makes one-eighth of the total population. Thus they have become quite an important element amongst us, and as very few of them, if any, come from Portugal itself, the majority of them having come from the Azores, with the exception of a few who belong to Madeira—it has been considered that it might interest the public to know something about that country, and I have been asked to furnish some information on this subject to the readers of the PRESS.
NUMBER OF ISLANDS AND AREA.
The archipelago of the Azores is composed of nine islands, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, at the distance of about 800 miles from the coast of Portugal, between 36 deg. 57 sec. and 41 deg. of latitude north, and 25 and 31 deg. 16 sec. longitude west (Greenwich). They are naturally divided into three groups, the most eastern containing the islands of Miguel and Santa Maria, with the Formigas Islets; the middle one, composed of Formica, Grocioza, San Jorge, Pico and Fayal, and the western one made of Flores and Corvo. The distance between the first group and the second is 138 kilometers, and that between the second and the third 215 kilometers. The distance between the most eastern point of the group and the next nearest continental land, Cabo da Roca, is 3,025 kilometers. The area of these different islands is as follows, in square kilometers: Santa Maria 117; San Miguel 747; Terceira 500; Graciosa 98; San Jorge 220; Pico 406; Fayal 178; Flores 160, and Corvo 19, the total being 2,529 square kilometers. By dividing the above numbers by three one obtains very approximate figures in square miles.
GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.
They are all of volcanic origin, as is attested not only by the nature of the rocks which constitute them—lavas, basalts and trachytes—but also by the frequency of the intense earthquakes by which they are visited; and as they are very high and rugged, very fertile, and also blessed with a very even climate, they have many remarkable points of similarity with the Hawaiian groups so that it ought to be no subject of wonder to see how successfully the Portuguese adopt themselves to the "Kanaka Kingdom," and that, on the contrary, it ought to be well understood that no where could be found a more suitable kind of people than the Azorians to repopulate our nearly deserted islands. The highest of the Azores is Pico, whose immense conical mountains, from which its name was derived, and which rises to about 7,812 feet, contains an active volcano. Geranio is also very hilly, especially in its eastern part, and presents several extinct craters; San Miguel is traversed by a volcanic "cordillera," in which is noticeable an extinct crater of five kilometers in diameter, at the height of 2,741 feet above the sea, the bottom of which is occupied by four lakes. At a little distance to the west of San Miguel there seems to be a submarine volcanic crater, which gives signs of activity every once in a while; submarine eruptions have repeatedly occurred, sometimes accompanied by the appearance of temporary islands, the most notable of which was one witnessed in 1811 by a British man-of-war, whose commander baptized it Sabrina; but it disappeared at the end of a few weeks. Earthquakes have often been disastrous. In 1522, the city of Villa Franca, then capital of San Miguel, was engulfed with its 6,000 inhabitants; in 1614 a small town in Formica was similarly destroyed. The latest eruptions in San Miguel has been in 1852 and 1867. Pico, San Jorge and Formica have also often been uncomfortably shaken or made lively by rivers of lava; but strange to say, the nearest island to San Miguel, Santa Maria, has never been touched, thus sharing the immunity enjoyed by the western group, Flores and Corvo, and by Graciosa. Fayal remembers only one eruption in 1672.
BOILING SPRINGS.
Nevertheless that all the islands, even the quiet ones, participate of the same volcanic nature, is attested by the fact that in all of them hot springs and mineral waters are to be found. The most remarkable of these, however, are found in S. Miguel, where, in a place called "as Furnas," (the furnaces), exist some true "geysers," called "as caldeiras," from which the boiling water is spouted up in columns to the height of about 13 feet, after which it melts in clouds of steam. The ground around is covered with cristalline

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Of course, this is not the place to give any historical data on this group. It will suffice here to say that from the abundance of Carthaginian coins found at Corvo, it is presumed that these islands had been settled by this antique nation, and though they have been unknown to the Greeks and Romans, they were known to Arabian geographers. However, it was not before 1432 that they were found by Gonsal Velho Gabral. The colonization was not begun till 1444; and since 1457, when the whole of the group had been discovered, they have never ceased to belong to Portugal, although they went over to Spain at the time between 1580 and 1640, when Portugal was subjected to this power, and between 1829 and 1833 they obeyed Queen Maria da Gloria, whilst Portugal was ruled by Don Miguel. Of course they have been possessed by Pictu-guese, but there was an influx of Flemish settlers after 1466, which have left an imprint on the population; and at present negroes, Moors, mulattoes, English, Scotch and Irish immigrants are found in considerable numbers, through which the race is noticeably crossed. Education is rather backward, but strenuous efforts are made both by the Government and by private parties to ameliorate that state of things, and that progress is being made in this, as in other respects, can be ascertained by the fact lately published by the Lusitanian, of no less than 40 newspapers being published in the group.
CLIMATE OF THE AZORES.
As I have said, the climate is very even, though rather cold on the high lands. The thermometer varies between a medium of 48 deg. (45 deg. being the lowest known) in January, to 82 deg. Fahr. in July, the highest on record having been 86 deg., and between the extremes the changes are very gradual. But the climate is very damp and stormy. The vegetation is quite varied and rich, to an extent unknown here, as outside of having nearly all the European plants, many semi-tropical plants and trees thrive well. There is no palm, but nature has furnished a supplement in the shape of a fern, (Dicksonia culata), which the natives call "cabelinho," and which they export to Brazil and Portugal, as a material for stuffing mattresses.
FERTILITY OF THESE ISLANDS.
It is not necessary to say that this volcanic soil is very fertile. Further, all the available land is cultivated, especially in S. Miguel, which is characterized by an enormous production of oranges. The Azores also produce enough cereals for home consumption; vegetables, fax and fruits, which constitute an important trade of exportation. There are no industries in the archipelago, outside of a few manufacturing of fax goods, of oil and of alcohol. But the fertility of the soil is sufficient to maintain an active commerce, which is constantly increasing, and an idea of which will be given by the following figures: The shipping items of all the ports for one year included 554 sailing vessels and 147 steamers for inter-island commerce, and 440 sailing vessels and 50 steamers for foreign trade.
CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.
With such favorable circumstances, it will be asked what induces the people of the Azores to leave their country? Two things—disasters in agriculture and over-population. The islands used to derive great wealth from wine, which since 1852 was destroyed by the Oidium; to this was added the destruction of orange trees by the Locust Hespridae; the people were obliged to emigrate en masse, and it is only the planting of figs, apricots, peaches and other fruit trees which has helped the remaining inhabitants to wait for better times, when, as now, vines and oranges again thrive. But over-population can only be alleviated by emigration, and from the well-known extreme prolific nature of the Portuguese women—even now that emigration is stated to take away from 3,000 to 4,000 people a year—10,234 in three years, according to a recent statement of the Lusitanian—the population is constantly increasing. The last census reckoned the population at a total of 261,000 inhabitants; but, to give the reader a better idea of the meaning of those figures for that amount of land, we shall say that for the Hawaiian Islands to be populated in a proportionate manner, would require very nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants! How near our paltry figures of 80,578 sounds by the side of this!
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.
The Azores are divided into three districts, subdivided into nineteen "concelhos" (municipalities), with 120 "freguezias" (parishes). The district of Ponta Dalgada contains 125,000 inhabitants, and is formed of six municipalities in S. Miguel and one in Santa Maria. The capital is Ponta-Dalgada (3,000 inhabitants); principal towns, Roberia Grande (8,000 inhabitants), Villa Franca do Lamgo (4,000 inhabitants), and Povoaço (4,000 inhabitants). The district of Angra, with a total of 73,000 inhabitants, is formed by two municipalities in Terceira, one in Graciosa, and one in S. Gorge; the capital is Angra do Heroismo, in Terceira (12,000 inhabitants), principal towns, Raia de Victoria (3,000 inhabitants), Praia do Graciosa (2,000 inhabitants), and Vilas, in S. Gorge (2,000 inhabitants). The district of Horta—total population 63,000—is formed by one municipality in Fayal, three in Pico, two in Flores and Corvo. The capital is Horta, in Fayal, with the best harbor of the group (8,000 inhabitants); principal towns, Lages (3,000 inhabitants), in Pico and Santa Cruz (2,000 inhabitants), in Flores. The Judicial Court reigns in Ponta Dalgada, whilst a Roman Catholic Bishopry exists at Angra.

AN ANTIQUARY'S GHOST STORY.

Little more than two months have passed since my personal experience of mental phenomena were strikingly enlarged by the occurrence with which the following narrative deals. Yet already I find that round the original story there has gathered a surprising accumulation of the mythical element, and that I myself am in danger of becoming a hero of romance in more senses than one. As I object to be looked upon as a kind of medium to whom supernatural visitations are vouchsafed, and on the other hand, do not wish to be set down as a crazy dreamer, whose disorganized nervous system renders him abnormally liable to fantastic delusions, I have yielded to the request of some who have begged me to make public the following paper. I am told that there are those who make busy themselves in collecting similar stories, and if it be so, it is better they should hear the facts from me than after they have passed through other channels. The narrative was written, many days after the events, when all the circumstances were fresh in my recollection.
On the 10th of October, 1879, I drove over from Norwich to Manningham Hall, to spend the night at Lord Orford's. Though I was in perfect health and high spirits, it is fair to state that for some weeks previously I had had a great deal to think about, some little anxiety, and some considerable mental strain of one kind or another. It was not, however, conscious of anything approaching weariness, irritability or "fog." I arrived at four P. M., and was engaged in pleasant and animated conversation with the family till it was time to dress for dinner. We dined at seven; our party numbered six persons. Of these four at least had been great travelers. I myself was rather a listener; the talk was general and discursive and amused and interested me greatly. Not for a single moment did it turn upon the supernatural; it was chiefly concerned with questions of art and the experiences of men who had seen a great deal of the world, and could describe intelligently what they had seen and comment upon it suggestively. I have very rarely been so entertained. After dinner we played a rubber. We "left off as we began," and as two of the guests had some distance to drive, we broke up at half-past ten.
The main object of my going over to Manningham was to examine and take notes upon some rare books in Lord Orford's library, which I had been anxiously wishing to get a sight of for some years, but had never been fortunate enough to meet with up to this time. I asked leave to sit up for some hours and make transcripts. His lordship at first wished me to let his valet remain in attendance, to see all lights put out, but as this would have embarrassed me and compelled me to go to bed earlier than I wished, and as it seemed likely that I should be occupied till two or three in the morning, it was agreed that I should be left to my own devices and the servants should be allowed to retire. By eleven o'clock I was the only person down-stairs, and I was very soon busily at work and absorbed in my occupation.
The room in which I was writing is a large one with a huge fire-place and a grand old chimney; and it is needless to say that it is furnished with every comfort and luxury. The library opens into this room, and I had to pass out from where I was sitting into the library and get upon a chair to reach the volumes I wanted to examine. There were six small volumes in all. I took them down and placed them at my right hand in a little pile, and sat to work—sometimes reading, sometimes writing. As I finished with a book I placed it in front of me. There were four principal candlesticks upon the table, the candles all burning, and, as I am a chilly person, I sat myself at one corner of the table with the fire at my left, and at intervals, as I had finished with a book, I rose, knocked the fire together, and stood up to warm my feet. I continued in this way at my task till nearly one o'clock. I had got on better than I expected, and I had only one more book to occupy me. I rose, wound up my watch, and opened a bottle of seltzer water, and I remember thinking to myself that I should get to bed by two, after all. I set to work at the last little book. I had been engaged upon it about half an hour, and

A TEN CENT PIECE.

I was at first a piece of silver taken from the dark earth out of one of the Nevada mines; found by an old settler, who took me with my fellow clans to the broker's. I had a rest for awhile. From there I was sent to the Philadelphia mint, and was put into holes to suffer tortures, without committing any crime. I was then placed between rollers and stamped into a beautiful little coin, and christened ten cents; this was in the year 1858.
Afterwards I was sent to the savings bank, and was thrown from one drawer to another without any notice; but one day they wanted change for a dollar and came upon me. So I was given into the hands of an old Irishman, who kept me in his dirty, tobacco-scented pocket for a few days; but one day, fortunately, he was thirsty and gave me for a glass of beer. Imagine how awkward I must have felt, in company with so many strangers, who were greater than myself in size.
The bar-keeper looked at me with neglectful eyes, and gave me to his little daughter. I believe I was for the first time prized. This little girl put me in her little bank, and thought all night, in a very human manner, in what way to spend me. The next day she went to town and gave me for a doll. Here I was again in a drawer, but I was glad to get a rest. All at once the man traded me off for exchange, and I was soon journeying from one hand to another.
I was at last dropped on the sidewalk of a dirty old street in the dust and was trampled upon by people, who passed without seeing me. One day there was an old beggar limping along, and he saw me; he picked me up, brushed the dust off, handled me very carefully, and went limping to the baker's to buy himself some bread. I was at one time sold for only a piece of tobacco by a nigger.
Here it is the end of the year 1885; I am twenty years old, and am still journeying. I have been nearly around the mighty world, traveling from one country to another. I have got a hole punched through my back, and an all worn out and gray. I must say I have had some very hard times, but I am still worth my face, for I am not a Hawaiian dime.
A. M.

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By Authority.



NOTICE.

All persons having garbage, etc., for removal by the City Scavenger, are requested to have the same in readiness before 5 o'clock A. M. After that hour the cartmen are otherwise employed, and will not call until the following morning, thus leaving the unsightly boxes or barrels in front of your premises all day.

J. N. KAIKAWAHA, Contractor for Cleanly Streets.

FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1885

It is not often that the DAILY HONOLULU PRESS "blows its own trumpet," but we feel a pardonable pride in calling attention to the "Grand Offer" made by us, in another column of this issue.

DECEMBER 25th.

Merry Christmas, they say, comes but once a year. It is well—nay, it is very well, for it is "better than the end of life," where death comes but once in the years, leaving darkness; not entirely darkness, for merry Christmas, merry though it be, gives solemn promise of light in the darkness.

At Christmas tide we worship in the fullness of joy, with our faces turned toward the East—with our memories clinging to the Cross. The child-life of the world has passed away, alas! and we have grown old apace—yet once a year we become children again and blow our Christmas horns around the belted earth—very joyful in the midst of death!

The world holds high carnival with Time, wherein grim Death is harlequin. Much do we marvel at the deeds of men, Whence we read in books, where they are writ.

In various phase, with various turn of wit, By sages gifted with no doubtful ken, A King is hid in Ermit's den Groveling in filth that he may quiet sit: A man, a slave for Empire is deemed fit, Whose glory circles round a fatter's pen.

When Christmas dies we herald the glad New Year. Why call the New Year "glad," when it is but the shroud of coming sorrows—of joys, mayhap, which will end in sorrow! Yet Christmas we call "merry" and New Year "glad," in spite of adverse fate—would o God they were always really so!

We know not how Time flies nor what he is; we only realize that Time hath been. Our heads are turning gray, while our hearts are yet young. We look before us and behind, yet murmur not. The consolations of philosophy bring us pain and an infinite longing for joy, in the midst of sorrow, takes possession of us.

We know not why, but when Christmas comes it brings the world a boundless joy, such as filled the hearts of the early Christians when they hailed the risen Christ. To childhood Christmas is the realization of dreams; to old age Christmas becomes a reverie of dreams; curly heads and dying faces mingle in the halo of age; infinite sunlight and wild bursts of innocent joy usher in childhood's Christmas carnival.

At Christmas, kings have often meditated "deeds of blood," while the people were laughing in the face of Fate.

Christmas Chimes.

Christmas services will be held in Honolulu to-day and on next Sunday as follows:

BETHEL UNION CHURCH.

There will be services at this church next Sunday at eleven and at half-past seven o'clock. The theme of the morning sermon will be, "From Earth to Heaven." The Christmas service will be held in the evening with the following programme: Gloria... Mozart's Mass, No. 12 Prayer and Invocation. Anthem... "Come all ye Faithful"

FORT-STREET CHURCH.

The regular yearly Christmas service will be held at this church on Sunday evening at half-past seven o'clock, for which service the church will be handsomely decorated. Beside the Christmas sermon by Rev. J. A. Cruzan, the following musical programme, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Yarnley, will be given: Te Deum... Baumbach Anthem... "O Sing to God" Gounod

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

This morning at half-past six o'clock Bethel Tours' service in F will be sung. At half-past nine o'clock the following programme will be given:

Professional... Of the Father's Love Begotten Tallis' Ferial Responses. Venite... Gregorian, first tone Proper Psalms 19, 45, 85 to Gregorian tones. Te Deum... Redhead on the fifth tone varied Benedictus... Gregorian, first tone Anthem... "O, Come all ye Faithful"

This evening at seven o'clock evening will be sung, with catechizing by Bishop Willis. Sunday morning at half-past six o'clock, celebration of the Holy Communion will be held in Hawaiian, and at half-past nine a full choral celebration. Rev. W. H. Barnes will preach the sermon. The Bishop will preach in the evening.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Low masses will commence at half-past four o'clock this morning and continue until nine o'clock. Holy Communion will be celebrated at all the masses except the first and second. High mass will be celebrated at ten o'clock in the morning. Werner's mass in C will be sung by the St. Louis College choir. At the opening the brass band will play the "Bishop's March" during the service "Jubilee Song" and "Martyr's Dream," and at the conclusion the "Sylvester March." The choir has been specially trained by Brothers Bernard, Louis, Thomas and Henry; Brother Lambert will direct the choir and band, the whole under the musical supervision of Brother Bertram. The high mass will be followed by baptism. At 3 P. M. confirmation, rosary and benediction.

Mr. Gasser is a florist of West Rock port, Ohio. He attempted to illuminate his establishment with natural gas, but was badly burned by an explosion. Some able-bodied punster ought to ring in a joke somewhere here. Troy Times. The lawyers allude to his claim for damages as the Gasser-lien case. Pass the prize this way, please. Able-Bodied Punster.

That Ten Million Loan Again!

EDITOR DAILY HONOLULU PRESS—Sir: The Advertiser has been telling about the immense debts of the Australian Colonies, and how they are planning for more loans still. It holds all this up as an example to us. Hawaii also should borrow, borrow boldly, largely. That is our true financial policy. Hawaii is impecunious, its treasury is straitened, its creditors clamorous—why remain so? Capitalists are numerous, and anxiously seeking investments. The conclusion is obvious—borrow. Make a new loan. Issue Hawaiian bonds by the millions and be comfortable in the piteousness of money. Surely the financial talent of our executive is admirable, wonderful. How simple, yet how obvious the panacea for all our financial troubles.

We begin to hear again about that gorgeous ten million loan. That is being once more announced on the eve of election as the pet measure. The Hawaiian mind is being dazzled with the grand scheme which is to make the land glorious. We remember how "Honolulu Baker" ventilated this great plan before the election of 1880, and Liliuokalani on a subsequent occasion. Probably the valiant John Baker will swing the ten million flag this time. At any rate, the great loan appears to have been decreed. The trifling matter of the willingness of capitalists to lend their millions to Hawaii need not be taken in account.

There is no doubt that a moderate loan, on reasonable terms, for public improvements that will pay, to be well administered by capable and reliable public officers, would meet general approbation, and could be readily negotiated. The application of such a loan to our public works as soon as possible, is very greatly needed. One or two hundred thousand applied at once to the improvement of our water works, according to the plans of Major Bender, would produce an income which would soon pay for the whole expenditure. From \$30,000 to \$50,000 expended on a wagon road down the Pali, as already laid out, would so increase the valuation of property in Koolan, and the taxes thereon, as to far more than pay the interest. And so on, in many directions. Such borrowing for such purposes, if necessary, is good policy, and capitalists would gladly take up bonds issued for such ends by any reliable parties.

Then why do not Messieurs the capitalists lend Messrs. Gibson, Gulick & Co. the money for such purposes? They do not. Mr. Gulick would be only too happy to make his contracts and set all the forces at work to build these fine things for the Hawaiian public, but somehow the men of money look askance and keep their pockets buttoned up—what is the matter?

Mr. Editor, you know what the matter is, and I know, and Mr. Gibson and his men all know very well, and every business man knows—I think Kalakaua does not know—but the matter is just this, that the men who have the money to lend, and who did not get it by loaning carelessly, have formed the habit of scrutinizing the financial reliability of the parties who wish to borrow. They form very sound and accurate judgments on that little point. If they did not, they would soon find themselves without any money to lend anybody. And these gentlemen, whose good opinion happens to be so necessary, have long since settled it in their minds that the men who are running the present Hawaiian Government are not just the sort of men whom they could see expending their money, with any reasonable expectation that it would be duly repaid.

Suppose, Mr. Editor, that Messrs. Gibson, Gulick, Kapena and Neumann, retiring from the Government, should form a business partnership, say for general banking, agency and commission business. What would be their credit? How much business could they do? Who would trust their property in the hands of such a firm, especially as headed by a man with Mr. Gibson's record? I will not dwell on that record, because it seems too pitiable to reproach one who has never dared to reply to the damning allegations of his infamy. Were he not foisted upon a revolted and disgusted community as his chief, we would gladly let the memory of his past decay in silence. But such is the man whose Government capitalists are asked to supply with funds to support their conspicuous extravagance, incompetence and dishonesty.

A severe blow has been given to Hawaiian Government credit by another cause. That is the practical subversion of constitutional checks upon the Executive, and the substitution to a great extent of personal and arbitrary for limited Government. A free, Parliamentary Government commands financial confidence which is refused to autocrats, whose caprices cannot be foreseen. Were the affairs of Hawaii controlled by a Legislature representing the tax-paying and business community, who doubts that any reasonable loan could be promptly negotiated on most favorable terms? Were the city of Honolulu a municipality governed by its property owners, who doubts that its financial credit would be equal to that of any city on the Pacific? But who is going to lend on easy terms, or any large sum, to a Government whose Legislature is likely to be composed mainly of office-holders, dependent for their po on royal favor, and sure to vote for all royal caprices? As long as Messrs. Palohau, Kuanamano, Nahu, and that ilk, who live on Government pay, are to be run in by bought and intimidated votes, and so the executive be freed from Legislative control, all borrowing for our public needs is going to be uphill work. It will be a great step towards restoring our impaired financial credit when all office-holders shall be by law excluded from our Legislative Assembly.

But enough for this time—more perhaps hereafter. CITIZEN.

"I did not see that mantle in the list of things belonging to John McCullough which were sold at auction," said Mrs. Fangle to her husband. "What mantle?" growled Mr. Fangle; "have you an idea that McCullough kept a millinery store?" "No, my dear; but—" "But what? What in the world would he be doing with a mantle?" "Why, I heard that the mantle of Edwin Forrest had been left to McCullough, and I thought may be it was a valuable one and would bring a good deal of money."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Ancient Ruins of the Pecos.

(Written for the Daily Press.) Fifty miles southwest of Los Vegas, New Mexico, near the line of the A. F. & S. F. R. R., are located the ruins of the ancient and once populous city of Cicuse. History tells us that about three hundred and fifty years ago, Francisco de Caranado, at that time Governor of some portion of Mexico, organized an expedition for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the "seven cities of Cibola." After a long journey of trials, hardships and many sad disappointments, we are informed that he reached a strongly fortified city of houses four stories high, built in a narrow valley in the midst of mountains covered with pine, and traversed by a stream of water, from which they caught several fine specimens of trout. All surrounding evidences point to the fact that this "city of houses" was no more nor less than what is now known as the ruins of the Pecos, and consequently one of the seven cities in question. It would be a difficult task to give anything like an accurate description of these ruins in a short newspaper article; however, I will try and give you readers a few points that may serve to convey an idea of Cicuse, as I found it but a short time ago, when I personally visited the spot. It is situated about two miles east of Bull's station, nestled close to the eastern slope of rugged pine-covered mountains that skirt the western edge of the Pecos valley. As we follow the windings of a narrow trail through an undergrowth of pines and cedars, we soon discover the impressive ruins of the old church, as it stands in grim silence, looking down upon a collection of ancient dwellings of the Aztecs. The walls are over five feet thick, and although fast crumbling away, enough is left to show its vast dimensions of one hundred and fifty feet in length by sixty feet wide. This crumbling pueblo was formerly surrounded by huge walls, portions of which still remain. The houses are built on the inside and against these walls, leaving a space of some 200 feet in the center, which forms a sort of an amphitheater. The buildings are three, and in places four stories high, built entirely of adobe, dried mud pressed into squares. The first and lowest story is of course wider than the others and runs nearest to the opening, just referred to. The second story or tier of dwellings is constructed on top of the first and a few feet back, so as to leave a sort of promenade, which also contains openings, by means of which an entrance is gained to the next tier of rooms through the roof. Each succeeding story is built a little further back of the one directly under it, the whole resembling a wide stairway. A little further on we find a similar group of dwellings, built in a semicircle instead of lengthwise along the outer walls. All told, there are perhaps one thousand separate rooms, many of which are still in a good state of preservation. The entrance to these rooms is very small, many of them being hardly large enough for an average prison bird to crawl out of. I doffed my coat and entered a number of the apartments having the larger openings, and found them neat and clean, with dimensions of about 9x10 feet. About a hundred yards distant, inside the outer walls are two large water reservoirs, twenty feet in diameter. Their original depths would be hard to determine, as they are nearly filled with rocks, chunks of wood and other debris. Running from one of these reservoirs is a large pipe or aqueduct leading perhaps to some point under the dwellings. Its inside diameter is ten feet. It is of peculiar construction, being composed of balls of cement or adobe, varying in size from an orange to a good big squash. These are laid together like bricks and covered with cement.

It was here that the sacred fire was dedicated to Montezuma and kept burning, according to tradition, until sometime during the first part of the present century. Upon his removal south into old Mexico, Montezuma commanded his people to keep the fire burning, and that he would surely return to them through its smoke and flames. Warriors by turns watched this fire and kept it burning day and night until war, old age and disease disseminated their ranks, when the three remaining warriors took up the last brand and carried it to the mountains, where Montezuma himself, true to his promise, appeared and received it. Such, in brief, are the characteristic features of the traditional birthplace of Montezuma. J. F. B.

Aggressive Ministers Wanted.

(Moralistic Review.) The pastor who is not aggressively evangelistic in his spirit and methods will not have a church worth much in the work of evangelizing the city. He will build up a comfortable, easy-going, self-satisfied congregation, which will look with disfavor upon all self-aggressive work, and will settle the question of the city's evangelization by saying: "If the people want to be saved, let them go to church, and if they are too poor or to proud to go to church, let them go to the chapels and mission houses, and if they will not go there let them go to—." To the support of the chapels they will contribute, provided the minister in charge "is not too high-priced and will adopt no Salvation Army methods." The best proof of the truth of this statement is an examination of the yearly reports of our largest and most wealthy churches, those presided over and administered by brethren who believe in "the culture of the Christian life and the natural increase of the Church," whatever that latter expression may mean.

On the door-plate of a St. Louis residence may be read: Mrs. Gibbs, Elocutionist, Poetess, Washer and Ironer. The washer and ironer probably support the elocutionist and poetess.

Young Featherly—Of Shakspeare's plays I think a prefer Richelieu. Miss Clara—Er—but Shakspeare did not write Richelieu, Mr. Featherly. Young Featherly (with an amused smile)—Ah, I see, Miss Clara. You are one of the few left who believe that Bacon wrote Shakspeare's plays. I wonder if the question will ever be satisfactory settled?—N. Y. Times.

New Advertisements.

FOR HILO DIRECT. THE HAWAIIAN SCHOONER DOMITILA. J. SANFORD, Master.

Horses Lost or Stolen. On Wednesday night, 23d instant, from the second lot above the Central Park Skating Rink, on Beretania street,

A BLACK HORSE, Branded on the left hip J. P., and A SORREL HORSE, Branded on the left hip M. K. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for each horse delivered to the above-mentioned place or to Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., Queen street. [100-1W] O. UNNA.

Christmas Dinner, AT MODERATE PRICES, From 12 Noon until 8 P. M., To-day, December 25, 1885

FULL AND PLENTY FOR ALL. Grand Spread at the Polynesian Hotel, Lincoln Block, consisting of CORN-FED ROAST TURKEY, (Cranberry Sauce), Boiled Turkey (Oyster Sauce).

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL TARGET PRACTICE OF THE HAWAIIAN Rifle Association, TO BE HELD AT THE Casino Range, Kapiolani Park, ON Friday, January 1, 1886, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

1.—H. R. A. TROPHY. (Valued at \$150). Competitors limited to members of the Association. CONDITIONS OF MATCH—For the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards; ten rounds at each distance; any military rifle under the rules; to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the H. R. A. Entrance fee, \$1.

2.—THE 200-YARD MATCH. First prize, a Springfield Rifle; second prize, \$5; third prize, \$2 50. CONDITIONS—Open to all marksmen; any military rifle under the rules; rounds, 10; distance, 200 yards; entrance fee, \$1; entries unlimited.

3.—THE BRODIE MEDAL. (Valued at \$50). Also, two cash prizes of \$5 and \$2 50, in addition to the Medal, which is the first prize. CONDITIONS—Open to all members of the Association and members of the regular and volunteer military companies of the Kingdom, to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the H. R. A. Distance, 200 yards; rounds, 10; any military rifle under the rules; limited to one entry for each competitor. Entrance fee, \$1.

4.—THE CONSOLATION MATCH. First prize, —; second prize, \$5; third prize, \$2. CONDITIONS—Open to all marksmen who have never made a record exceeding 70 per cent. at any meeting of the H. R. A. Rounds, 5; distance, 200 yards; any military rifle under the rules. Entrance fee, 50 cents; entries unlimited. J. BRODIE, M. D., President. J. H. FISHER, Secretary. 99-1W

General Advertisements.

BISHOP & CO'S Savings Bank. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE MONEY AT THEIR SAVINGS BANK UPON THE FOLLOWING TERMS: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from one person, they will pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from date of receipt, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of dollars or on fractions of a month. No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposit. Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time. No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book. On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be made up, and interest on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more, and unpaid, will be credited to the depositors, and from that date form part of the principal. Sums of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be received, subject to special agreement. The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays. 249-270 BISHOP & CO.

ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL. Alakoa, near Queen St. C. J. Hardie, Contractor and Builder, is Proprietor of Mouldings and Finish always on hand. The mill keeps for sale hand and soft-wood cut and split. Telephone No. 25 251-256

New Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! And our store is full of Seasonable and Acceptable Gifts, such as a full line of

BOYS' SUITS, SHIRTS, HATS, CAPS,



Hosiery, Handkerchief Boxes, Fancy Ornaments, Lace Wear, Table Mats, Splashes, Slipper Patterns, Toilet Sets, Embroidered Fancy Wall Pockets, Arasene Chenille Cords, Pompons, Felts, Pushes, Timely, In All Colors.

Come in and Look at These Goods. CHAS. J. FISHEL. 97 if

REMEMBER! That the undersigned has this day received an additional supply of elegant

Men's & Boy's Custom Made Clothing. Shrank. Well and carefully made, easy fitting, stylish cut and most important.

VERY LOW IN PRICE. Every garment warranted as represented.

HATS & CAPS. Also, just opening this day, the finest, neatest, most stylish, nobby, well made, flexible

STRAW HATS, Ever imported here or anywhere else.

FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED. M. McINERNY. 21-1YT

Large Assortment of Holiday Goods! WEST, DOW & CO., Have on hand, in addition to their usual large stock, a select assortment of

Fancy Goods and Toys, Furniture and Picture Mouldings, Also, just received per steamer Alameda, an elegant stock of

FURNITURE: Consisting in part of Light and Dark Cedar and Ash Bedroom Sets, Three Quarter and Full Size Ash Bedsteads, Dining Room, Cottage, Nurse and Children's Chairs and Rockers, assorted.

A Fine Assortment of Holiday Goods to arrive by next Steamer 73-1M

B. F. DILLINGHAM, President & Manager. JAS. G. SPENCER, Secretary & Treasurer. Pacific Hardware Company LIMITED. No. 74 and 76 Fort Street. Successors to Dillingham & Co., and Samuel Nott.

HOLIDAY GOODS! JUST RECEIVED EX S. S. "ALAMEDA" AND "ST. PAUL." LATEST DESIGNS IN Silver Plated Ware, Chandeliers and Lamps, Water Filters and Coolers, Cutlery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions and Feed. East Corner Fort and King streets. New goods received by every packet from the Eastern States and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to, and Goods delivered to any part of the city—free of charge. Island orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Post-office Box No. 145; Telephone No. 92. 21-1Y

SIX-PAGE EDITION.

HONOLULU, DEC. 25, 1885

FASTNESS

A PARODY ON TENNYSON'S "FASTNESS."

Many a poet, in these had times, is robbed of his life's most cherished joys; Many a poet is bothered, and bullied, and worried, and harried by printer's boys.

Personal

Rothschild is pronounced in Paris Rothschild. John B. Gough is severely attacked with neuralgia again.

The Princess Metternich is one of the best shots with a gun in Europe. It is said that Cyrus W. Field will erect another monument to Maj. Andre Canon Farrar.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng left his whole estate, estimated at \$40,000, to his widow. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone do not use tobacco.

"Adirondack" Murray has recommenced lecturing—in Vermont and Upper New England. It is thought that Archdeacon Farrar's lecture tour in this country will net him \$25,000.

George Ticknor Curtis advocates an increase of pay for United States Circuit Judges. Senator Edmunds of Vermont is fifty-seven years of age, and was born in Richmond, Va.

Don Pedro of Brazil recently subscribed \$15,000 for perfecting a steering apparatus for a balloon. D. P. Livermore of Hallowell, Maine, is at eighty-one probably the oldest telegraph operator in the world.

George W. Childs has the largest collection of canes of any man in America. They were gathered from all quarters of the globe. James Russell Lowell will spend the greater part of next year in England. He is now engaged upon important literary work.

Senator Gorman and Congressmen Townsend of Illinois, and W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania, are said to have served as pages in the House. Carl Schurz will probably be confined to his home for several weeks, as he recently sprained both his ankles while endeavoring to catch a train at Lawrence, Mass.

Queen Victoria has not passed a night in London for fifteen months, and in the depressed state of trade in the metropolis her absence excites indignant comment. Chief Justice Waite denies that he was treated with disrespect in England. On the contrary, he says that his treatment was in the highest degree cordial and complimentary.

Governor Oglesby of Illinois uses the fewest words possible in his official announcements. His Thanksgiving proclamation this year consisted of five lines—about forty words. Dio Lewis says that for thirty years he has worn an ordinary silk hat with nearly three hundred holes through the top. He says the ventilation is perfect and his hair is perfect.

The late Bishop Ames once said that he could stand the cry of a baby while he was preaching, but that the thumping of the mother's heels and the buzz-saw, "H's'sh!" nearly drove him crazy. Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, when recently asked if women were equally capable with men in receiving

what is called the higher education, is credited with the answer, "There is no sex in intellect." Matthew Arnold has gone, under official direction, to Berlin and Paris, to obtain information about free schools. His visit to America should have enlightened Mr. Arnold considerably upon the subject.

Mr. Sankey, the revivalist, finds that his most popular hymns are "Jesus of Nazareth Fasseh By," "Almost persuaded," "Hold the Fort," and the "Ninety-and-Nine." Mr. Sankey composed the music for the last song. Ex-President Arthur is so bothered by persons who request him to sign all sorts of documents and petitions that he has made it his rule, as a matter of self-protection and in justice to every one, not to sign any petition.

Miss Cornelia Van Auken, who is to marry Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, of the United States steamship Dispatch, is a daughter of Mrs. Barret H. Van Auken, and a granddaughter of the late Commodore Garrison. Captain Howard, who figured with his Gatling gun in the Northwest rebellion this summer, will establish an ammunition factory at Lachute, Quebec, where the authorities have offered him exemption from taxation for twenty years.

John G. Saxe, the poet, still lives in Albany. He receives no visitors and rarely leaves his room. He is greatly changed in personal appearance. He does no literary work of any kind, but patiently awaits the end, which apparently is not far off. Daniel Freeman of Gage county, Neb., was the first man in the United States to take a homestead under the Homestead Law. He made his entry January 1, 1866, the day the law went into effect, and still lives on the land, four miles west of Beatrice.

The most conspicuous portieres in Mrs. Logan's house at Washington are blankets manufactured by the Navajos and other Indians and sent as gifts to Gen. Logan. Macramé gimp fringe decorates those which are not long enough for the doorways. The Princess of Wales, who is still wonderfully pretty (says Edward King, writing from Paris), has been several times in the Bois with her pretty daughters, and the young Princesses wander about town in the mornings as no Parisian girl would dare to do.

King Humbert of Italy is thirty-eight years old. His face habitually wears a sad and sober expression. The rare smile which lights it is one of marked sweetness and character. His manners are courteous. He takes great interest in the education of his only son, a boy of ten years. The venerable widow of Ezekiel Webster, brother of the late great Daniel, is now visiting her granddaughter, Miss Katie Sanborn, in Boston, and she has just returned from a visit to Mrs. George Bancroft, with whom she has been intimate since both were belles in Washington sixty-five years ago.

Straw pressed into blocks is a new fuel in Dakota. A barrel factory in Detroit, Mich., turns out 6,000 barrels daily. Pennsylvania anthracite coal brings in the City of Mexico \$25 per ton. The price of diamonds has fallen in London from \$15 to \$3.75 per carat. Apples sell for 50 cents a barrel and cider at 5 cents a gallon in the Hudson River Valley. Fifteen cents will buy a bushel of apples in Connecticut and but eight apples in Georgia. The annual sales of the house to which the late H. B. Claflin belonged, amount to \$40,000,000. A number of colored men have organized an oyster-packing company at Annapolis, Md., the first in the State. Electricians say that the problem of seeing by electricity is so nearly solved as to greatly encourage those engaged upon it. Short-horn cattle, for which he has paid since 1851 the sum of \$107,000, have yielded the Duke of Devonshire in the meantime \$434,000. The stocking of Shrewsbury Pond, near Rutland, Vt., with trout and salmon, is said to be the largest private enterprise of the kind in the country. The guano deposits of the islands off Lower California, being worked by Sr. Bulle of Guaymas, are turning out to be very abundant. The first vessel has sailed for Europe, carrying eight hundred tons. There was once a people who worshipped the cat. We sacrifice to the cur dog 40,000,000 sheep annually. What a noble creature must be this cur dog! These 40,000,000 sheep would supply all the wool we require, and in addition to that from the sheep which the cur dog kindly spare to us, would leave a good deal to sell abroad. What does the cur dog cost? A forty million sheep would produce 800,000,000 worth of wool and \$30,000,000 worth of lambs. The cur dog, then, costs us in this way alone \$100,000,000 yearly, besides his food and the fowls and eggs he destroys, and the invaluable lives which are lost by reason of his bite and the dreadful hydrophobia. We laugh to scorn the ancient people who sacrificed to the neither harmless nor necessary cat, but our ourselves worship the savage, unrelenting dog and sacrifice our invaluable sheep to its bloodthirstiness. "Drop in and see the working of our new press," remarked a country parson while the county fair was in progress. The ingenious editor in this way sold a good many glasses of elder at 6 cents a glass.

The "Mower." The dude has had his day. He has given place to the "Mower." The dude was usually a slender young man, daintily dressed and daintily put together in a kind of frail Queen Anne style of architecture. For four years he held absolute sway, claiming the right of way by virtue of tight trousers and a slender cane. No one ventured to dispute his authority in matters of dress, in walk or in affectation of talk until the mower came on the scene. He was the first to question the ascendancy of the dude, and he slowly but surely pushing the latter to the wall. Just as the encroachments of the white man on the Western Plains is surely driving the buffalo out of existence and natural history, so the spreading of the mower dooms the dude.

The mower is a dutch renaissance. It derives its name from its manner of carrying its cane. When it walks it bends slightly forward and swings the cane in front of it with a rhythmic motion of the elbow, somewhat as the farmer swings his scythe in tall grass. The mower is a muscular athletic young man, as strong as Frederick Gebhard and usually as good-looking. He may be seen any afternoon on any of the swell streets. He is the sworn enemy of the dude, and the fight between them is to the death, for the latter can never hope to make the same muscular showing that makes the mower a power in the land.—New York World.

Lemons in Medicine and Cookery. Boston, Dec. 21. We know of a physician who used lemon juice in a case of small-pox, the only liquid given, and no other remedies. In thirty-six hours the disease was under complete control, and in one week was entirely cured. Hot lemonade, with flaxseed simmered in it for half an hour, then strained and sweetened, is excellent for a cold, but as it produces perspiration, it should be taken only upon resting. The white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth and whipped with the juice of a lemon, relieves hoarseness and soreness of the chest at once, taken by the teaspoonful half hourly. The juice of two lemons taken in half a glass of water before each meal is a powerful remedy for rheumatism, and it is also considered almost a specific for intermittent fever. The juice of one lemon taken three times a day in a cup of clear, strong coffee, will often cure chills and fever, when the disease is stubborn and unyielding to other remedies. The pulp of a lemon bound on for three successive nights, is said to cure corns, and a few pearl shirt-buttons dissolved in the juice of one lemon, forms a thick, creamy ointment that will almost surely cure them. So we find the medicinal properties of the lemon are many and varied, their value in culinary art is also great. The rind, thinly pared off, is an agreeable flavoring for custards, creams and blanc manges. It should be cooked in the milk and removed before the other ingredients are added. The yellow rind only is fit for use—the white part is always bitter.

Cost of the Cur Dog. (See New York Tribune.) There was once a people who worshipped the cat. We sacrifice to the cur dog 40,000,000 sheep annually. What a noble creature must be this cur dog! These 40,000,000 sheep would supply all the wool we require, and in addition to that from the sheep which the cur dog kindly spare to us, would leave a good deal to sell abroad. What does the cur dog cost? A forty million sheep would produce 800,000,000 worth of wool and \$30,000,000 worth of lambs. The cur dog, then, costs us in this way alone \$100,000,000 yearly, besides his food and the fowls and eggs he destroys, and the invaluable lives which are lost by reason of his bite and the dreadful hydrophobia. We laugh to scorn the ancient people who sacrificed to the neither harmless nor necessary cat, but our ourselves worship the savage, unrelenting dog and sacrifice our invaluable sheep to its bloodthirstiness. "Drop in and see the working of our new press," remarked a country parson while the county fair was in progress. The ingenious editor in this way sold a good many glasses of elder at 6 cents a glass.

Industrial and Business. Straw pressed into blocks is a new fuel in Dakota. A barrel factory in Detroit, Mich., turns out 6,000 barrels daily. Pennsylvania anthracite coal brings in the City of Mexico \$25 per ton. The price of diamonds has fallen in London from \$15 to \$3.75 per carat. Apples sell for 50 cents a barrel and cider at 5 cents a gallon in the Hudson River Valley. Fifteen cents will buy a bushel of apples in Connecticut and but eight apples in Georgia. The annual sales of the house to which the late H. B. Claflin belonged, amount to \$40,000,000. A number of colored men have organized an oyster-packing company at Annapolis, Md., the first in the State. Electricians say that the problem of seeing by electricity is so nearly solved as to greatly encourage those engaged upon it. Short-horn cattle, for which he has paid since 1851 the sum of \$107,000, have yielded the Duke of Devonshire in the meantime \$434,000. The stocking of Shrewsbury Pond, near Rutland, Vt., with trout and salmon, is said to be the largest private enterprise of the kind in the country. The guano deposits of the islands off Lower California, being worked by Sr. Bulle of Guaymas, are turning out to be very abundant. The first vessel has sailed for Europe, carrying eight hundred tons. There was once a people who worshipped the cat. We sacrifice to the cur dog 40,000,000 sheep annually. What a noble creature must be this cur dog! These 40,000,000 sheep would supply all the wool we require, and in addition to that from the sheep which the cur dog kindly spare to us, would leave a good deal to sell abroad. What does the cur dog cost? A forty million sheep would produce 800,000,000 worth of wool and \$30,000,000 worth of lambs. The cur dog, then, costs us in this way alone \$100,000,000 yearly, besides his food and the fowls and eggs he destroys, and the invaluable lives which are lost by reason of his bite and the dreadful hydrophobia. We laugh to scorn the ancient people who sacrificed to the neither harmless nor necessary cat, but our ourselves worship the savage, unrelenting dog and sacrifice our invaluable sheep to its bloodthirstiness. "Drop in and see the working of our new press," remarked a country parson while the county fair was in progress. The ingenious editor in this way sold a good many glasses of elder at 6 cents a glass.

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General Advertisements. SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS IS NOW OPEN. With an excellent assortment of New and Seasonable Goods! In keeping with the usual extra quality of novelties and desirable Books, Toys, Fancy Goods, Christmas Ornaments.

Special Holiday Editions of Poets, In fine bindings, Persian and Turkey Morocco, Alligator and Seal Skin, Tree Calf, Plush and Cloth. Prang's Prize Cards (plain and fringed), Xmas Aloha (fringed) Bookmarks, Fine Plush Goods, Celaloid Sets, Brackets.

EBONY FRAMES & CABINETS, Steam and Electric Toys, New Toys and Games, PACIFIC COAST DIARIES FOR 1886 (Pocket and Office sizes.) Dreka's Dictionary Blotters, Papereries, Juvenile Books (a fine assortment), Etc., Etc., Etc.

THOS. G. THREUM, 104 Fort Street, 65-1f

MELLER & HALBE'S Ice Cream Parlor AND CONFECTIONERY. Lincoln's Block, King Street, A Fine Assortment of CANDIES AND CAKES, ALWAYS ON HAND. PARTIES SUPPLIED. 243-117

WENNER & CO., Manufacturing and Importing JEWELERS, No. 92 Fort Street. Have just received per "Mariposa" the most elegant assortment of FINE JEWELRY, SOLID AND PLATED SILVER WARE. Ever brought to this market. Clocks, Watches, Bracelets, Necklets, Pins, Lockets, Gold Chains, and Guards, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Etc., Etc. And ornaments of all kinds. Elegant Solid Silver Tea Sets, And all kinds of silver ware suitable for presentation. These goods are all of the finest quality and latest designs and comprise a complete stock of all articles in this branch of business which will be sold at close figures.

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 paid to orders and job work from the other Islands. 70-110

General Advertisements. CASTLE & COOKE HEADQUARTERS HONOLULU, H. I. Would call attention to their Large and varied Stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Consisting of the unrivalled Paris Steel Breaking Plow, John Deere's Gang Plows, Plow's Hoop of the best makes, DISSTON'S 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, Lamp and Kerosene Oil, Perfect Lubricators, Plumbago, All Leaky Grease, Diston's and S. and J. Files, all sizes and kinds, Steam Packing, Flat and Round India Rubber, Asbestos and Soap Stone, Flat Packing, India Rubber Hose, 1/2 to 3 inch Pipes and Couplings, Nuts and Washers, finished, Machine Bolts, all sizes, Cold-pressed and Smith's, Engineer's and Carpenter's Hammers, Pipe Cutters, Winches, 1/2 inch to 24 inch, Axles, Vents, Tube Scrapers, Grindstones, Best American Bar Iron and Tanal Steel, Builders' Hardware, all kinds and styles, Hub-bucks' and other Oil, and all kinds of Small Paints in Oil, in large variety, Dry Paints, Usher, American, Red, Ochre, Metallic, &c. Whiting, German Window and sash 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 Peerless Kerosene Oil, Weston's Centrifugal Lintings, 14 inch, Rubber Spring and Geneva Brake just at hand, 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 Goods by every arrival from England, New York and San Francisco.

The Genuine Article. Columbia River Salmon Salmon Bellies—1885 Catch Just received from Portland, Oregon, by CASTLE & COOKE. These Fish can be relied upon as First-Class 915-56

LAIN & CO. No. 34 Fort St., Clock Building. Have received a consignment of the most Economical and Valuable Feed for all kinds of stock, viz: COOKED LINSKED MEAL. It is the greatest Flesh former, Milk and Butter producer in use. Oil Cake Meal shows about 87 per cent of nutritive matter; this nearly 90 per cent. Also, of this meal is equal to 300 lbs. of oats, or 100 lbs. of corn, or to 250 lbs. of wheat bran. Also, our Unrivalled MIXED FEED, as well as our usual supply of the best kinds of Hay, Oats, Wheat, Corn, Etc., 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 HOOPER TELEPHONE. Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California. TELEPHONE No. 147. 216-261

General Advertisements. M. W. McChesney & Son, No. 42 Queen Street. Have now landing Per Alameda & John D. Sproukels, 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, Bayou, Sacks Beans, Horse, Sacks Beans, Lima Sacks Onions, Best Silver Skin Sacks Potatoes, Best in Guinnie. Cases Nicasa, 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. Cases Dupre Hams, Cases C & A Hams, Cases R. B. Bacon. Cases Fairbank's Land, 3 lb. pail, Cases Fairbank's Land, 7 lb. pail, Cases Fairbank's Land, 10 lb. pail. Cases Whitney's Butter, in tin, Half Bbls. Butter, Pickle Bbls, Qt. Bbls. Butter, Pickle Roll, Half Bbls. Butter, Gilt Edge, Qt. Bbls. Butter, Gilt Edge, Cases New Cheese. Boxes and bbls. Salt Codfish, Bbls. Tercos Columbia River Salmon. Cases Fresh Eggs, Cases Laundry Starch, Boxes Brown Laundry Soap, —doz. Irons, Pure Java Coffee, Roasted and Ground, 1 lb. tin, Sacks Green Coffee, Chests Japan Tea, 1 lb. papers, Chests Japan Tea, 1/2 lb. papers. Boxes Raisins, London Layers, 1/2 boxes Raisins, London Layers, 3/4 boxes Raisins, London Layers, Boxes Raisins, Muscatel. Drums Citron, Boxes Currants, Cases Mixed Pickles, Cases Spices, assorted, all sizes, Pickle Mince Meat, Atmore, Tins Mince Meat, Cuttings. Sacks Raw Peanuts, Sacks English Walnuts, Sacks Soft Shell Almonds, Sacks Texas Pecans, extra large. Cases California Honey, 1 lb. tin, Cases King, Morse & Co's, fresh canned Fruits, Jellies and Vegetables. Bales Wrapping Paper, extra quality

Best California Leather. Sole, Insole, Harness, Skirting and Uppers. French and American Calfcut, Sheep Skin, Goat Skin, Hawaiian Saddle Tree. 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, No. 42 Queen Street. Offer for sale to arrive per

C. BREWER & CO., BARK AMY TURNER, From Boston, dec 25-1885. NESTS TRUNKS, Hay Cutters, Flax Packing, 1/2 Bbls. Wilmington Tar, Wilmington Pitch, Navy Nails, Cases Ex. Lead Oil, Grindstones, Iron Saws. FARMER'S BOILERS, Bbls. Dairy Salt, Bbls. Cement, 1/2 and 1 in. Ox Bows, Cases Axle and Pick Handles, Canal Barrows, Bbls. Ex. Prime Pork, Kegs Nails, Cumberland Coal in bulk, MANILA CORDAGE, Steel Cordage, Oak Lumber, White Wood Lumber, Walnut Lumber, Ash Lumber, White Pine Lumber, Refrigerators, Cases Tinned Tomatoes. Electric & Downer's Kerosene Oil, Ketchup and Codfish Balls, Cases Clam Chowder, Fish Crawler and Glensias, Cases Sausage Men, Cases Huck's Tomato Soup, Cases Huck's Mock Turtle Soup, Cases Huck's Ox Tail Soup. Centrifugal Linings, Buckets, Line Wash Boards, Cases Chain, Cotton Waste, Cases Yellow Metal Sheathing, Keg's Yellow M. Sheathing Nails, Bbls. Tinned, Bales Duck Hide Poisons, Linsed Oil, Cases Turpentine. Cases Brown Soap, 1/2 Bbls. Mineral Paint, Mammoth Rockers, Book Cases, Assorted, Extension Top Carriages, Cases Curled Hair, Drums of Cassia Seeds. 237-250

General Advertisements. N. F. BURGESS, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Respectfully announces to the public that he has purchased the BAGGAGE EXPRESS Business recently conducted by Mr. G. M. Lake, at No. 84 King street, which will be under the management of his son E. F. BURGESS. The Express will attend the arrival of every steamer and promptly deliver FREIGHT, PACKAGES & BAGGAGE in Honolulu and vicinity. FURNITURE & PIANOS Moved with care. HE, ALSO, HAS PURCHASED THE Tobacco, Cigar and Soda Water, Business heretofore kept by Mr. J. W. Hingley, at No. 84 King street, which will be conducted by his son, G. W. BURGESS, and where everything in the line of SMOKERS' ARTICLES can be found, of the best quality. Thanking the public for past favors and guaranteeing to promptly execute all orders in either line of business, at reasonable charges would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office Telephone No. 909. Residence Telephone No. 158. No. 84 King Street, Honolulu. 243-924

Crystal Soda Works. MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER, GINGER ALE, FLORIDA LEMONADE, Aerated Waters of All Kinds, Fruit Syrups and Essences. Our Goods are acknowledged the BEST. NO CORKS WE USE PATENT STOPPERS In all our Bottles. We invite particular attention to our Patent Filter, recently introduced, by which all waters used in our manufacture 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. Telephone No. 298. Orders left with Messrs. Smith & Co., No. 11 Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. We also are agents for the sale of J. W. Hingley's CELEBRATED CIGARS Of his own manufacture. 215-101

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 I connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate. 233-261

Metropolitan Market KING STREET, C. J. WALLER, Proprietor. Choicest Meats from Finest Herds. Families and shipping supplied on short notice and lowest Market Prices. All meats delivered from this market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Cooled Patent Dry Air Refrigerator, which so treated creates all the nice properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 212-262

Pantheon Stables, Corner Fort and Hotel Streets, Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables. Carriages for hire at all hours of the day or night, also, conveyances of all kinds for parties going around the Island. Excellent Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen. Guaranteed Gentle. Large and small omnibuses for picnics and excursion parties, carrying from 10 to 40 passengers, can always be secured by special arrangements. The Long Branch Bathing House can always be secured for picnic or excursion parties by applying at the office. TELEPHONE No. 34. JAS. DODD, Proprietor. 211-264

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 Exercises in Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Commission Jobbing, Importing, Re-exporting, 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-Setting, Civil Engineering, etc. For full information address B. P. HEALD & CO. SAN FRANCISCO CAL. 70-28

SIX-PAGE EDITION.

HONOLULU.....DEC. 25, 1885

Dining out in Honolulu.

There is a side to most of sides On which some humor rests Within the Chinese Restaurants It meets the welcome guests. With slouching gait and cloth o'er arm, Meek Johnnie shuffles round. With temperless mouth he smiles his smile, And gurgles forth a sound. Go dine at any Restaurant, To "La Parisienne," Or to "The Cosmopolitan" You'll hear it o'er again. Led there by hunger, or perchance Routine directs your way, For neither mirth nor sweetest flowers Will greet you there to-day. Here on a wooden-seated chair You sit with "John" at hand, Your tumbler he fills with water fresh Drawn from the filter stand. "Soupee!" he says—"You answer 'yes,' His memory strained finds vent, As he gurgles forth the "Bill of Fare" You list without comment. His hard-learned task perchance begins, And ends with "Mullion Chop," "Beef Take," "Veel Cullet," "Saulages," Here for a breath he stops. And gulping down his want of breath Begins the list anew—"Addis" "Turkey," "Chicken," "Flickcase," "Ham-Egg" and "Lish Stew." "Polk Chop" and "Livedal Bacon" Precedes what seems a sigh, As knowing "John" transfers his task "Fish"—you say you will try. "No Fischee"—"Soupee"—"Fischee" all done! Your memory is weak. John sees, and to the rescue comes— As from his lips there leak, The words—"Livel," "Turkey," "Chicken" "Blacoon," Nodding you then say "yes," Marvelling on what you're dining, Best not to think or guess. Confining all your wondering thoughts To "John and his success, Corraling thus the boarding trade Nor ending here I guess. Let him but don the white nankin His coppered hide conceal He'll furnish yet the white men's board With beef cut by his steel. Nor does he end his cutting here Has cue so very fine— That from needles up to anchors You scarce can name a line, Wherein he does not dabble To his profit and our loss, But then we came the "word" in hand "To count this world as dross." The truth is, "John" has cut us out, As truth must ever win. John holds, but to his mission—"Dont spend, but earn the tin." And chuckling to himself the while Keeps silent on his way.— Fighting deceit with weapons meet Comes up both bright and gay.

CHRISTMAS FASHION NOTES.

Black guipure is coming into fashion again. Ribbons are much used for bonnet strings. Dull greens and blues are still much in vogue. The Judic is one of the most popular visits. Cloth boots, faced and foxed with kid, are again worn. Glace silk, the old fashioned kind, is again in vogue. All medium shades of dark and pale-green are fashionable. Tinsel is a steadily increasing element in millinery decorations. Boots are again fashionably laced at the side as well as up the instep. The high coiffure is still worn, but a change seems impending. Gloves for evening use come in eight, twelve, and sixteen—button lengths. Beads are very fashionable, not only for evening but also for town toilets. Plush hats are very stylish, but more especially for young girls and children. Stripped dress goods and Astrakhan trimmings for hats are not to lose favor. Hats and bonnets have taller crowns and more eccentric and ornate brims than ever. The paler shades of green are used in small quantities in fine millinery with excellent effect. Broad stripped materials, worn under bodices, and tunics of plain textiles, are again in vogue. Gloves are worn long, coming up over the elbow, with the bracelets worn over them.

White satin slippers are worn with colored silk hose to match the dress or its trimmings. Faded shades of violet and heliotrope are once more in great vogue for dressy toilets. Long visits are made with the new woolen fabrica which imitate a lace pattern placed over a colored lining. Thick ribbed faille and Ottoman silk are once more all the style, while satin is decidedly cast into the shade. Stripes are once more very fashionable; they are worn of various styles and in various materials. Sashes are still worn, and are generally worn so as to form a point in front at the waist. Tints in gloves run from the deepest dye to an invisible shade, paying no attention to the color. Wide girdles of braid are specially elegant for tall, slender figures, and are worn twice around the waist. Steel jewelry is again in favor. The new scarbee jewelry is quite popular. It is in all sorts of quaint designs. Flannels and mixtures in tricet cloth are seen among the new dress fabrics for ordinary wear. Indian shawl or Persian bordering to plain Oriental-looking stuffs are among the handsomest novelties of the season. The leading colors in gloves for street wear, whether of kid, suede or silk, are shades of tan, slate, brown, olives and grays. The newest stockings have the feet, ankles and half-way the calf in solid color, the upper half in contrasting color. The majority vote will be for tall hats and narrow brims, with trimmings well in front and a discarding of birds and wings. The new frise wool ribbons, finished with satin on the reverse side, are used for full bonnet trimmings, with strings to match. Novelty in silks is represented by a great variety of stripes, some regular, others of unequal widths, some in relief, others brocaded. Effort is again made to revive the use of old Chantilly lace, and new patterns are shown, designed for flouncings and trimming. Brown wooden beads bid fair to be one of the leading colors, in consequence of the sudden craze for embroideries of wooden beads. A new feature in lace goods is the use of fine crepe lisse instead of net for the foundation of Oriental and Egyptian flouncings and edgings. Another style much in favor is that of materials over which a laced pattern is printed or brocaded in black or in a different color over a colored ground. Evening-dresses are less draped and looped up, but are not much more simple for all that. They are generally made with two skirts, one opening over the other. Brocaded silks are still fashionable, but the new styles do not resemble former ones. They are velvet patterns, brocaded in high relief over a ground of thickly-ribbed silk rep. Jackets are very fashionable; they are generally made of woolen material, trimmed with galloon, chenille or moire round the edge, the collar, sleeves and fronts. One of the most striking novelties in woolen goods is porcupine cloth, a canvas fabric with ends of hard twisted wool standing out from it like the pile of plush, yet not nearly so closely set. Capotes are now higher than ever in the border, but there is a change in the style of the trimming. This now frequently consists in tips of ostrich feathers put on the back of the crown and drooping over the top. For simple walking dresses rough-looking woolen tissues are preferred, in dark shades of brown and bronze green. They are trimmed with the thick-ribbed braid known by the name of galon muscovite. Immense metal buttons again dispute with bead and silk cord, fastenings for the suffrage of fashionable followers. These buttons are employed not only on jackets, but in trimming dresses also. Unless, however, of the best quality, the size of these buttons tends to vulgarize them. A charming dinner-dress is of plain rose-colored silk, trimmed in the lower part of the skirt with narrow fluted flouncings and covered with bronze-green blond. The lace is slightly draped so as not to remain quite plain, and the bodice opens over a pleated plastron of rose-colored crepe. This extremely pretty bodice is of rose-colored faille, veiled over with blond and with a blond edging round the basque. It is a most becoming fashion. The blond now employed is of a firm, thick texture, is nowise resembling the spun air tissues in vogue a few years ago, but rather the handsome silk laces dear to our grandmothers. In such shades as iron-gray over flame-colored silk, leige over mame, golden-brown over turquoise, blue or garnet-red over rose-color, this blond is most charmingly effective, and composes lovely toilets for dinner and evening parties. During a discussion of religious topics young Brown said: "I tell you that if the other animals do not exist after death neither will man. There is no difference between man and a beast." And good old Jones mildly replied: "If anybody could convince me of that it would be you, Brown."

FACTS AND NEWS.

No less than 412 postmasters died last year. There are six Chinese opium dens in Baltimore. The debts of Jersey City is \$129.16 for each inhabitant. Kansas City is shocked to find that it has 26,318 more males than females. The annual fire tax paid by the United States is estimated at \$160,000,000. Five Governors of New York are said to have dropped dead of heart disease. There are 15,000 people living in polygamy in Utah and the bordering Territories. Cleveland, Ohio, has a unique possession in the person of a man with bright purple hair. New York florists rent plants and palms to fashionable patrons by the day, month or year. An iron pier, 3,166 feet in length, is being built at Boston. It will be the longest in the world. In Thibet the women do all the hard work, leaving the men to do all visiting and gossiping. There are over 12,000 fishermen engaged in trawling in the North Sea, off the coast of England. A larger ratio of people born in Vermont have emigrated than from any other State in the Union. Humming-birds are as plentiful as flies in Brazil, and the natives call them "be aflores," kiss-flowers. The population of Minnesota is over one-third foreign—687,120 are native born and 427,513 are of foreign birth. A foot-pound is a force which will raise a pound one foot, and 33,000 of these foot-pounds make one horse-power. There is an old lady living in Alpathe, Ga., who was scalped by an Indian during the Seminole war, forty years ago. In Boston the Advertiser states, there have been fifty people killed and eighteen injured by horse railways within a year. The State Railway Commission of Iowa reports 7,487 miles of track in that State, of which 1,280 miles were constructed within a year. The Japanese catspeys, which are now fashionable ornaments, are the polished hinge or thick knob at the hinge of a pearl oyster. More than half of the 30,000,000 acres of public school lands in Texas have been used by cattle men without paying a cent for the privilege. In Boston the law against smoking in the streets still exists; and any unfortunate smoker could be arrested by any policeman who chose to do so. Ladies in the Cadet Club of the State University, Missouri, are said by the St. Louis Republican to drill with guns and to be "making excellent progress." Fresno county, Cal., is almost twice as large as the State of Connecticut, four times as large as Delaware, eight times as large as Rhode Island and just the size of Massachusetts. All told, there were 2,261 collisions between the Union and Rebel troops during the war. In this enumeration the minimum of Union troops is 500 and the maximum 100,000. In olden times whales taken off the English coast were perquisites of royalty. They were eaten by the Saxons, and even Queen Elizabeth used to eat porpoise on Fridays. A Maine newspaper says that the village "has no church society, no temperance society, no gin mill, no drunkard and no pauper." A certain area of one square mile in the city of New York is said to be the most populous in the world, and it also bears the record of being one of the most wicked spots in the world. There promises to be something of a scramble between Chicago and St. Louis for the honor of celebrating by a world's fair in 1892, the 400th anniversary of Columbus' voyage of discovery. The zoological museum at Cambridge, Mass., which Agassiz began in 1858 on a gift of \$50,000, now represents an investment in buildings, etc., of over \$700,000, and has \$600,000 of invested funds. The tobacco consumed in the United States during 1884 is said to have averaged five pounds for every man, woman and child of the population, and its cost was \$500,000, the value of the bread consumed the last census year. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company owns and controls 7,525 miles of poles and 54,972 miles of wire, covering all the leading cities. In cities of 5,000 inhabitants and over it has 114 offices, and reaches 8,000,000 of people. Probably the fastest long distance train in America is the limited express of the New York Central, which leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M. and arrives at New York at 7:30 o'clock the next evening, making the run of 980 miles in twenty-six hours. This gives an average speed of 37 9-13 miles an hour, including all stops.

ALLEGED FUN

The sewing machine is not what it seems. The man who wants the earth should be satisfied when he bites the dust. Cheek in a man is not to be admired; but what is nicer than a woman's cheek? A roadbed is for the convenience of wheels when they are tired.—N. O. Pica-yune. A second marriage has been defined as being the triumph of hope over experience. There's one town in Connecticut where they don't fear small-pox. It's Haddam.—Boston Post. "Grace, grit and greenbacks" are mentioned by the Rev. Sam Jones as the essentials of success. Diamonds always are regarded as vulgar by persons of refined tastes and limited means.—N. O. Pica-yune. A man with opinions of his own appears to be a standing insult to men who have no ideas.—New Orleans Pica-yune. A lady writes the Journal that she has 338 different recipes for making cake. She's married, boys.—Leviston Journal. Father—What is your favorite hymn, Clara, my darling? Clara—The one you chased away over the fence last night, dear papa. The only young lady student at the Boston University Law School is called appropriately by the men law students their sister-in-law. "I am glad this coffee doesn't owe me anything," said a boarder at the breakfast table. "I do not believe it would ever settle." A love-sick poet says that a kiss is "the meeting of two souls." Very true, and it is sometimes a protracted meeting, too.—Burlington Free Press. The latest innovation in hat lining is a map of the city printed on silk, so that any stranger or gay young fellow may find his way home.—Boston Commonwealth. On the bill of fare of a Western hotel are regularly printed these suggestive lines: "In Rome, gluttony became so excessive that it was repressed by law. Bear this in mind." "I don't think my religion will be any obstacle to our union," he urged; "I am a Spiritalist." "I am afraid it will," she replied. "Papa is a Prohibitionist, you know."—Exchange. Ethel—"Mama, I think Frank means business." Mama—"Why, what makes you think so?" Ethel—"He gave me a pair of sleeve-buttons last night and they were linked." "Have you read Half Hours with Insects?" asked Bromley. "No," sadly replied Pompano, with a retrospective gleam in his eye, "but I know what it means."—Philadelphia Call. Prisoner (desirous of flattering the Court)—I think there is a fine expression in your Honor's face. Judge (urbanely)—So there is, and the fine is \$10 and costs.—Boston Courier. First—young wife makes a beautiful sponge-cake for young husband; second—young husband partakes, not wisely, but too well; third—throws up the sponge.—Burlington Free Press. A poet says: "There is always sunrise somewhere." This is comforting. To the man who is just going to bed there comes the happy consolation that somebody has got to get up and go to work.—American Hebrew. "Tis love that makes the world go round." Glad of the explanation. We always thought that we had found The cause in gravitation. The terms are still synonymous And they are right who say Love turns the heads of all of us, Who gravitate that way. —Pittsburg Dispatch. Judge (to witness who has just called the opposing counsel a liar)—You are fined \$10, sir. On what grounds do you justify yourself in calling the learned counsel a liar, sir. Witness—On the grounds, your Honor, that I have sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The Power of the Press. In the third volume of Greville's memoirs, which has just appeared in London, appears this anecdote: "Yesterday Le Marchant told me an anecdote illustrative of the power of the press. He called late one night many years ago on Barnes at his house, and while there another visitor arrived whom he did not see, but who was shown into another room. Barnes went to him and after a quarter of an hour returned, when Le Marchant said: "Shall I tell you who your visitor is?" "Well, then, I know his step and his voice—it is Lord Durham." "Barnes owned it was, when Le Marchant said: "What does he come for?" "Barnes said he came on behalf of King Leopold, who had been much annoyed by some article in the Times, to entreat they would put one in of a contrary and healing description. "As Le Marchant said, here was the proudest man in England come to solicit the editor of a newspaper for a crowned head."

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