

ROMAN.

Under the Sun of Waukeia
Under the sun while the years go by
The dead of years that were of old
Who have the sun of Waukeia
Who have the sun of Waukeia
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Honolulu, February 18, 1885.

Intimacy of Jewelry.

In the time of the Pharaohs in Egypt men received rewards for bravery and distinction of necklaces rather than as now in knighthood. A little later the Romans wore beads of Medusa on the breast as honorable ornaments. The Greek cities awarded their most distinguished citizens golden crowns imitating laurel or oak, declaring that only the throne of intelligence should be decorated.

Aneurin, in describing the unfortunate battle of Caertraeth in the sixth century of the Christian era, describes 367 British leaders all ornamented with golden torques. Gray, the poet, describes the same event thus:

"I have a little sister, who is a gatherer of curiosities, and I am under solemn promise to bring her some little thing from the under-ground region."
"What manner of child is she who scrapes together curiosities? Smooth pebbles from the brook would suit her better. I should think she must be something of a curiosity herself," said one of the company, laughing.

"What manner of child?" said my brother, a little nettled. "She is a little, square-built old-fashioned looking child but with an eye to the beautiful that might possibly surpass some of our mature years. In the corner of the parlor of our old country home is a nook filled with her treasures, and nature never had a more devout worshipper."

"Let me contribute to the child," said John Howard Payne.

The artist turned with a delighted look, saying: "Oh, thank you. I shall feel doubly obliged, for it will have a double value coming from the author of 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

"Is that another of her habits?" said the brother artist, laughing; "to appreciate composition?"

"She has a ring in her childish way ever since she could walk, and, one might think, with appreciation; for gathering her pleasant things from the lap of nature, she would be very apt to value a home made sweeter by them."

Not long after Payne returned he came to the brother with a piece of staccato.

"You see," he said, "I have not forgotten my promise; this is for the little girl that did me the honor of giving me a home."

For years that simple gift was treasured in a home where the echoes of his own thoughts had swelled in childish melody, and afterward transferred to her Texas home and prized there until a hand bore it away, and always when exhibited its crowning virtue, was that the hand that had brought it forth to light was the one that had written America's deathless song—*Courier Journal*.

"One of the smartest things I ever saw in my travels," said a passenger from the West to a newspaper-reporter, "was a cow-boy stopping a cattle-stampede. A herd of six or eight hundred had got frightened at something, and broke pell-mell, with their tails in the air and the bulls at the head of the procession. But Mr. Cow-boy did not get excited at all when he saw the herd was going for a straight bluff where they would certainly tumble down into the ravine and be killed. You know that, when a herd like that gets to going, they cannot stop, no matter whether they rush to death or not. Those in the rear crowd those ahead, and away they go. I would not have given a dollar a head for the herd; but the cow-boy spurred up his mustang, made a little detour, came right in front of the herd, cut across their path at a right angle, and then galloped leisurely to the edge of the bluff, halted, and looked round at the wild mass of beef coming right toward him. He was cool as a cucumber, though I expected to see him killed, and I was so excited I could not speak. Well, when the leader had got within about a quarter of a mile of him, I saw them try to slack up, though they could not do it very quick; but the whole herd seemed to wait to stop; and when the cow and steers in the rear got about where the cow-boy had cut across their path, I was surprised to see them stop and commence to nibble at the grass. Then the whole herd stopped, wheeled, straggled back, and went to fighting for a chance to cut where the rear-guard was. You see, that cow-boy had opened a big bag of salt, and he had brought out from the ranch to give the herd a good nip on the head's course, and emptied the bag. Every animal sniffed that line of salt, and, of course, that broke up the stampede. But I tell you it was a queer sight to see that man out there on the edge of the bluff quietly rolling a cigarette, when it seemed as though he would be lying under two hundred tons of beef in about a minute and a half."

To the young the future has a roseate hue. The roseate hue comes high, but we have to use it in this place. To the young there spreads out a glorious range of possibilities. After the youth has been endorsed for an intimate friend a few times, and purchased the paper at the bank later on, the horizon won't seem to horizon so unattractively as it did a few times, I remember at one time of purchasing such a piece of accommodation paper at the bank, and I still have it. I didn't think it any more than a cat needs eleven tails at one time, and the same old bank made it an object to me and secured it. Such things as these harshly knock the fluff and bloom off the cheek of youth, and prompt us to turn the strawberry-bush bottom side up before we purchase it. Youth is gay and hopeful; age is covered with experience and scars, where the skin has been knocked off and had to grow on again. To the young a dollar looks large and strong, but to the middle-aged and the old it is weak and inefficient. When we are in the heyday and effiz of existence we believe everything, but after awhile we murmur, "What's that you're giving us?" or words of like character. Age brings caution and a lot of shop-worn experience purchased at the highest market price. Time brings wain regrets and wisdom-teeth that can be left in a glass of water over night—*Bill Nye*.

Recollections of John Howard Payne

An old gray haired lady, reading a notice of John Howard Payne, was reminded of a pleasant incident of her childhood. When he visited the west there was in Louisville a trip planned to visit Mammoth Cave for his pleasure. The old lady's brother, who was a young artist at the time, residing there was to have been one of the company. When they called for him he found it impossible to go. "I am grieved," he said, "to have you go without me, but I cannot possibly go. I have a request to make of one of the company?"

"What is it?" said a brother artist.

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Rich merchants at a later date who were in the habit of lending money wore gold chains, a custom which Shakespeare remarks upon in "Much Ado About Nothing." He says, "What fashion do you wear the garland of? About your neck a usurer's chain?" The use of the chain declined until it was only worn by servants or stewards, but it has again been raised to almost its original splendor, and in Europe is worn by Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Jewels made a part of the ornaments worn by Jews, Greeks and Romans, and their ladies of distinction were so extravagant in this particular that Pliny the elder, says he saw Tullio Paolina decked in jewels whose value was \$2,200,000. So extravagant were the ladies of the court of Louis VIII. in their taste for jewelry that on one occasion the queen made a sad mistake.

To show humility and a friendly feeling for all mankind, it was a habit in those days at church to give to each other the kiss of charity, saying, "Peace of the Lord be with you always." The queen, seeing a magnificently dressed woman, kissed her, and she proved to be a courtesan. The king was so enraged at the mistake that he, for the future, forbade, under the severest penalties, that class of women wearing golden girdles, making them a distinctive mark of married women. Thus originated the phrase, "Good name is better than golden girdle."

Julius Caesar presented the sister of Cato with a single pearl worth 120,000 francs. On state occasions the wife of Caligula wore pearl ornaments worth 200,000 francs, and Caligula put about his horse's neck a collar of pearls, and the same animal rejoiced in a tortoise-shell manger studded with emeralds and pearls. In ancient Rome the ladies shippers were infested with pearls or set with precious gems. Nero displayed his affection in the number of pearls he showered on his favorite.

Cleopatra, to outdo Antony's extravagance, wagered she would spend £1,000,000 upon one dinner. Antony ridiculed the dinner as coming nothing near her promise, when she replied that it was merely an adjunct to the great meal which was served in the evening of priceless value, amounting at least to the value of the wager. Plucking them from their place, she threw one into a vessel of strong vinegar, and, as it dissolved, drank it. Its mate was about sharing the same fate, when Placus, appointed umpire in the case, seized the gem and declared that Antony had lost. At the conquest of Egypt, this pearl was saved in two, and made pendants for the ears of Venus in the Pantheon. Cleopatra found a cypriot, who dissolved a pearl worth £15,000 in a cup of wine to show his loyalty, and drank the health of the queen. The Duke of Buckingham distributed among the ladies of Queen Anne's court, in the time of Louis XIII, pearls valued at half a million.

In Brazil to the present day the custom is preserved of wearing an emerald on the finger by medical students from the time they become doctors. Bishops of France wear an amethyst as a symbol of dignity. Roman children wear golden and copper balls suspended around their throats. The Celts coming from the heart of Asia, wore, like the Median and Persian generals, torques, golden collars formed of spirally-twined threads, and also bracelets of distinction. It is attributed to the Gauls of Brennus that they brought into Etruria the use of jewels, which, in ancient Greece, were reserved for women—*Chicago Times*.

THE RIFF ARABS, when they see a swarm of locusts hovering in the air and closing the sky, snatch them with anxiety, and when they descend near their habitations, they receive them with shouts of gratitude to God and Mohammed, throw themselves on the ground, and collect them as fast as possible. The locusts, deprived of their heads, legs, and wings, are well boiled in butter, and served up with a substance called *almorax*. The Riff Arabs consider them delicious food. Their camels also eat them greedily. The Moors use them to this day, by first boiling and then frying them. The Moorish Jews, more provident than their Mussulman neighbors, salt them and keep them for making a dish called *shifra*, which forms the Saturday dinner of the Jewish inhabitants. This dish is made by putting meat, fish, eggs, tomatoes, locusts, "in fact, almost anything edible, into a jar, placing the latter in an oven on Friday night, and then taking it out hot on the Sabbath." In this manner, the orthodox Hebrew gets a hot dinner without committing the sin of lighting a fire upon that day. —*Popular Science Monthly*.

The New Orleans Picayune has found out the why of it. It says: "The trouble with modern dramatists is that they do not write plays in which all the parts are good enough for amateurs to play."

How shall we stop the great evil of lying? —*New York Observer*. Don't know; give it up. It's a habit you ought never to have fallen into.—*Cin. Saturday Night*.

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BRILLIANT (Continued from last week.) THE CAVALLO SYSTEM OF RAISING THE SILK WORM.

Four posts, about 3 x 3 inches, secured upright and firmly to the floor, and at least 2 1/2 feet from the wall, the posts distant 4 x 3 feet, to form an oblong square. Now, 1 1/2 feet above the floor, on the inside of each post, looking to the shorter side of the square, bore a hole large enough for a tenpenny nail to fit loosely. The same operations on each post, 3 inches above and so on every three inches, until you reach the height of six feet. Now, lengthwise—that is, on the longer (4 feet) side of the square, place a strip 3/4 x 3/4 inch, from post to post, resting upon the nails in the lowest holes. This is done on both sides of the square. Having now two strips running parallel from post to post, place over these strips smaller strips, about 3/4 x 3/4 inch, and at 2 inches apart, and so on to form a right angle with the two larger strips. (To make the tray, or hurdle, more substantial, and not liable for the smaller strips to be displaced, they should at both ends have a notch to fit the two larger 3/4 x 3/4 inch strips.) This, the first floor, is covered with heavy perforated paper (the holes the size of a ten-cent piece).

The tray is now ready to receive the worms, which have been allowed to grow on the old system until they have passed through the third molt. They are moved from the old trays to the Cavallo tray by means of branches with their fresh leaves. On the old system your trays of 4 x 3 feet could not, with safety, hold more than 1,000 or 1,200 worms, but with our Cavallo tray you can put on 4,000. If they should appear somewhat crowded, they can be more branches, laying them gently down, and as far as practicable, in a right angle with the last. Having in twenty-four hours fed the worms five or six times, it will now be seen that the branches laid crosswise, one layer above the other, have taken the form of an arbor. Above, among and under the branches, with surrounding air for every worm, they now show unmistakable signs of vigor and health.

But now the litter on the tray has attained a height of, perhaps, 9 inches. To prepare for its removal, we place again two strips, 3/4 x 3/4 inch, lengthwise over the nails which have been placed in the holes that were even with the litter. Now, over these two strips, as in the first tray, you place the smaller strips. If these strips, if the nails are even with the surface of the litter, will just rest on the branches and the two parallel strips alike. On these we place, as we did for the first tray, perforated paper, and having let our worms fast a few hours, we feed again with branches, selecting those with the tenderest and freshest leaves. The worms, being hungry, make at once for the leaves. If there be some that will bring behind, the second feeding will bring them up. When all the worms have come up to the higher tray the old litter is to be removed as follows:

Two persons standing, each by the opposite post, lifting gently the lowest (3/4 x 3/4) strip over the nail upon which it was resting, and which is removed at the same time, the ends are slowly let down to the floor, with its load of litter and branches. Some operation at the other end of the two strips. The litter now should at once be carried out of the cocoonery. The removal of it should not have occupied more than three minutes, while the worms have remained undisturbed, feeding upon their "pasture green."

As litter and branches again accumulate, they will be removed in the same manner, in putting on new and taking off the old and lower strips. After six or seven days, when the first symptoms of the approaching fourth molt are noticeable, we, as in the old system, feed sparingly, to avoid an accumulation of branches that would check the circulation of fresh air. This fourth and last molt, as the silk grower well knows, is the most laborious, as also the most critical time for the *Bombyx*. However, we await the result without fear or apprehension, for we are not in the best condition to undergo nature's great effort in casting the skin?

And when, at last, they have safely gone through this last trial, while in the state of larva, and health and vigor again hold their own, and an almost insatiable hunger demands an enormous quantity of food, the great saving of labor of the Cavallo system become plainly evident, inasmuch as one person only can attend to the feeding of thirty such trays (of 4,000 each) as we have before us. Besides, the many twigs and branches above which the worms move makes any further preparation for the spinning unnecessary. Thus, in the busiest of the season, there is another great saving of labor and time.

But among the many claims of the Cavallo system upon the consideration of the intelligent silk-grower, perhaps the strongest, is that young trees, one year after planting, can be made available to make a crop of silk. Indeed, where the plants are set out close together, as you would for a hedge, the clippings of the twigs and branches will favor the growth of numerous shoots, which, the next season, will have become valuable branches, while the stripping of leaves necessary with the old system, retard the development of the trees.

I should have mentioned before that where space is an object, the four posts are about three feet above the floor you put up a stationary tray, upon which is spread a strong paper, etc. might be through upon the worms below on the lower tray. There are other suggestions in order, and many details that necessarily had to be left out, but the intelligent reader doubtless will "catch the idea" of the Cavallo system, and will, I trust, put it in practice the coming season.

That its general introduction among the silk growers would make the culture of silk vastly more profitable, those who shall have given it but one trial will readily concede. Nevertheless, there could be no greater fallacy than to believe that this system alone will insure success. On the contrary, I feel capable of urging in sufficiently strong terms the selection of sound eggs, of robust parentage, and the observance of every law of health.—(Concluded.)—"Silk and the Silk Worm," by C. H. Rosier.

A pauper plumber is the rarest work of circumstances.—New York Journal.

Foreign Items. When a boiler explodes from a scarcity of water it is the cause of "thought it was loaded."—New York Journal.

"Can you give me the address of a dealer in old coins?"—Subscriber. We believe the United States government has several hundred tons of old buzzard dollars it would like to dispose of cheap.—Burlington Free Press.

What is that with an apron? That, my son, is a woman. What is she trying to do? She is trying to drive ten pullets and a gentleman hen out of the garden. Will she do it? No, my son, but she will spoil the garden.—Burlington Free Press.

"I hear your wife's left you, Mr. Buff?" "Yes, Rich's gone." "Left for good?" "Yes, Rich's left for good. I don't make you kind of anxious?" "No, Rich was a woman of strong determination. I ain't got no anxieties. She won't come back."—Detroit Free Press.

A philosopher says: "Live your life in such a way as to show a contempt for wealth." That's "us!" We want our little wealth, so intermingling with wealth, as it were, that familiarity will breed contempt.—Rochester Post-Express.

Said the civilian, as he saw the cordiality between the Boston soldiers and their southern guests: "And these are the men our soldiers were trying to lick a few years ago, and now see how they respect them?" And one old veteran replied: "Hang it, sir; you'd respect 'em if you'd been there and seen how hard they were to lick."—Boston Post.

A Washington letter says that Miss Bayard is not only very pretty, but extremely bright. She was the young lady who astonished Oscar Wilde by her recent repartee to his patronizing remark: "Are you going to the German, Mr. Wilde?" she asked, the night of his lecture there. "Yes," drawled the aesthete. "Oh, my lecture doesn't fatigue me too much. Are you going, Miss Bayard?" "Yes, if your lecture doesn't fatigue me too much."—New York Graphic.

"No, George," said a sagacious wife, at a summer hotel. "I can't think of having you come here to spend Sunday after working hard in your office all the week. You need rest and recreation. Next week, now, be sure and stay in the city and enjoy yourself." George vows a vow that his Sundays will be passed at the hotel while his wife remains. Score one for the woman.

"Oman, you know, don't know how to carry a reason. Oh, no! That is to say, she can reason her way, but she can't now and then get along by her intuitive faculties just about as fast as can man with his godlike reason."—Boston Transcript.

A traveler on horseback, attracted by a large number of children huddled around the door of an Arkansas cabin, stopped and asked of a woman who suddenly appeared: "Is this a schoolhouse?" "Did you take it for such?" "Yes, considering the number of children." "Well, I reckon you've a right to your opinion." "What is it a school?" "No, it ain't." "Are all those children yours?" "I reckon they are." "How do you make a living for all of them?" "I don't. I turns 'em out all lets 'em scratch." "What do they get to eat?" "Bugs an' sich." "Come, my good woman, you are trying to joke me. I am a stranger in this country and I really asked for information. I have often heard of such a school. Do you belong to that family?" "I reckon I do, for I squats sometimes an' comb my hair when the children air asleep." "Where's your husband?" "In town." "In business there?" "Yes, I reckon." "How long has it been since you saw him?" "About a year." "Why doesn't he come to see you?" "Well, you see, them deputy sheriffs came along one day an' seed him him some corn in a little, an' 'lowed he was makin' whiskey, so they took him along. Look out that!"

"The stranger dodged, but not quite soon enough. A boy fell from a tree under which the stranger had stopped and struck him on the shoulder. "Didn't know he was there," said the traveler, regarding with astonishment the youngster, who arose to his feet and began to throw dust at his horse's head. "I don't reckon you did," the woman replied, "but lemme tell you, the woods is full of 'em, an' they're liable to drop on you at any minute, an' as it ain't safe to stay in the timber, you'd better take the big road an' moosey. Good day. You, Ike, put that hazzard down. Eph, that a tar-pplin lile you if you put your fingers in his mouth. Drop that scorpion. John, Nick, don't chew that vine, fur it'll pizen ye."—Arkansas Traveller.

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