

Advertiser.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Business Cards.

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Spruance, Stanley & Co
Importers and Jobbers of Fine
WHISKIES, WINES and LIQUOR
410 Front St., San Francisco.
214 & W

Fredricksburg Brewing Co

The Lager Beer of the above Brewery
Was Awarded the First Prize
At the Expositions of 1885 and 1886.

Freeth & Peacock,
378 HONOLULU AGENTS

AMERICAN CRACKER CO.
Biscuit Manufacture.

San Francisco, Cal.
JAMES DUNN, Supt. 486 aug 10

THE INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAV-
IGATION COMPANY,
(Limited),
Keep constantly on hand, for sale, STEAM
FAMILY and BLACKSMITH COALS, and a general
assortment of BAR IRON. 326 17

WATERHOUSE & LESTER,
Importers of
Wagon Lumber

And CARRIAGE MATERIAL.
16 to 22 Heste Street, San Francisco.
13-ly'97

Schweitzer & Co.
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS,
White Goods, Embroideries, Handker-
chiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Ladies' &
Children's Underwear.
29 and 31 Battery St., San Francisco
455 Tel. 19 '98

E. H. Bucknam & Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in

SHIP STOVES.
TIN, Copper, Crockery and Sheet Iron
Wares, Ship Lanterns and
Signal Oil,
22 Stewart St., bet. Market and Mission,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Ship and Job Work and Stove Repairing of all
kinds a specialty. 487 feb1888

TO PLANTERS.

We have on hand a consignment of

Automatic Trass^{ing} Furnaces

For four and five foot furnaces

of this make are now in secret, with
Superior, Belleville, Make Sugar Companies
Explanations. Also, a consignment of
Filter Presses
Having all the latest improvements.
PLANTERS AND OT
Interested are requested to call and examine the
above. For prices and further particulars ap
ply to
Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
BONE MEAT !!

give orders for this Celestrol fertilizer from the manufactory of B. San Francisco. The following is a report of the different parts obtained by analysis:

Water.....	50	per cent
Organic Matter.....	5	" "
Silicious Matter.....	1	" "
Lime.....	1	" "
Phosphoric Acid.....	2	" "
Oxide of Iron.....	1	" "
Carbonic Acid.....	1	" "
Alka. Salts.....	1	" "
Nitrogen.....	1	" "

Nitrogen 2.7 per cent.

Orders Received with Careful Attention.

W. G. Irwin

Agents or the Hawaiian Islands.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

All accounts for Advertising and Printing
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Office Honolulu
must on this date be presented for pay.
None

THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser IS PUBLISHED VERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per annum.....\$5 00
Six months.....3 00
Per month.....50c
Subscriptions Payable Always in Advance.

Communications from all parts of the Kingdom will always be very acceptable. Persons reading in any part of the United States the amount of subscription due by Post only order. Intended for publication in the editorial should be addressed to THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. News communications and advertisements be addressed simply to P. C. ADVERTISER, 35 to individuals.

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Now for sale daily at the following places:
1. BOPEL.....Merchant street
2. HEWITT.....Merchant street
3. SYDNEY SODA WORKS.....Hotel street
4. THURM.....Port street
5. BRY WILLIAMS.....Hotel street
Five Cents per copy.

ATURDAY : : : : April 9th.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The last mail from the Coast shows conclusively that a crisis is approaching on the Irish question. The Coercion bill introduced by the Government is simply "atrocious," as it has been aptly characterized by the Nationalist and American press, and by not a few English members. It gives the Irish Executive power at its discretion to extinguish freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, the right of petition and publication, and in short to reduce the people of Ireland to a condition of absolute slavery, without a vestige of civil rights. It is needless to say that this bill, if it ever becomes law, will be resisted in Ireland. Meanwhile the Government are believed to have advised the Queen to "proclaim Ireland" as a disaffected district, thereby putting it under martial law and precipitating a conflict against arbitrary authority to furnish a reasonable pretext for Parliament passing the Coercion Act. This is a scheme worthy the genius of Castlereagh, but the times are not favorable for such measures, neither is England in a position to cripple itself for a political craze of the Tory party on the eve of a great European war in which its imperial interests must be protected. Doubtless the folly of the Tories, and the desperation of the landed interests, would risk the wreck of the Empire in support of their ideas, but the great mass of the British people have interests apart from these, and their love of justice and fair play will not suffer them to consent to such unequal and unrighteous legislation. Further, more the English people understand the Irish question too well to be hoodwinked and fooled by Tory pretences. The inevitable is before British statesmen, and the sooner they come to understand this the better it will be for their country. Home Rule for Ireland and Imperial federation will be the programme of the next successful Administration. Without the consummation of this policy, and enlarged power of local administration in Scotland and Wales, there is danger of the Empire falling to pieces. This is far too great a penalty to pay for acquiescence in the Tory programme. The crisis, however, is very near, and next mail may bring some definite news regarding the situation. It is to be hoped that the Queen's Jubilee is not to be the renewal of atrocities in England under cover of authority, which rendered English rule in that country wholly indefensible.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

Following are items of news by telegraph:
Meeting of the New Zealand Parliament has now been definitely fixed for the 20th of April.
The King of Tonga has prohibited Rev. Mr. Moulton, the head of the Wesleyan Mission, from holding service. H. M. S. Diamond is now at the islands, and the Governor of Fiji, Sir Charles Mitchell, has instructed by the Home Government to make full inquiry into the whole circumstances connected with the affair. It is feared that this will result in a statement being fixed for the Tonga winds.
A fire at Wellington, New Zealand, which had been received at London, from British Columbia, of an extraordinary rich gold lode was dated March 23d. It was known of on the Coast of March, it is probably a discovery Sydney borrowed on better the Kingdom of Hawaii in which there was no syndicate to get on the operation. A London of the 23d March states that the City of Sydney loan of \$500,000, and tenders will receive 38 per cent, and a full. It should be added that already heavily in debt.
One at Burketown, Queensland, a March, eight lives were lost, go to property amounted to \$100,000.
News, Box 419, moving in the King's.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Elaborate Musical Programmes at the Various Churches.

To-morrow will be Easter Sunday, and the great festival will be duly observed in the different churches in this city by special programmes of music. Following is a complete list of the services, etc.

St. Andrew's Cathedral.

At 6:30 a.m. choral celebration of the Holy Communion, the Bishop of Honolulu celebrant.
Processional.
Introit "Ye Choirs of New Jerusalem"
Kyrie Eleison "At the Lamb's High Feast"
Nunc Dimittis "Nunc in F"
Hymn "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day"
Sanctus "Bridgewater in A"
Gloria in Excelsis "Plain Song"
Nunc Dimittis "Gregorian tone"
MORNING PRAYER, 9:30 A. M.

Processional.
Christ Our Passover "Gregorian 5th tone"
Proper Psalms "2, 57, 111"
Gloria Patria "Gregorian 4th tone"
Te Deum "Helmhorn in F"
Benedictus "Parisian Tone"
Anthem "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day"
Hymn "Alleluia"
Sermon "The Strife is O'er"
Bishop of Honolulu
Hymn "Christ the Lord is Risen"
HAWAIIAN EVENINGSONG, 3:30 P. M.

The canticles and glorias will be sung to Anglican chants, and the hymns will be appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh preaches the sermon, and will also administer the rite of holy baptism.

EVENINGSONG, 6 P. M.

Processional.
Introit "Ye Choirs of New Jerusalem"
Proper Psalms "113, 114, 118"
Magnificat "Gregorian 7th tone"
Nunc Dimittis "Tonus Regius"
Anthem "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day"
Hymn "Alleluia"
Sermon "The Strife is O'er"
Bishop of Honolulu
Hymn "Christ the Lord is Risen"
Organ Recessional.
SECOND CONGREGATION.

At 7:30 a.m. choral celebration of the Holy Communion, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh celebrant.

Processional.
Introit "The Strife is O'er"
Kyrie Eleison "Mendelssohn in G"
Nunc Dimittis "Monotone"
Hymn "At the Lamb's High Feast"
Sanctus "St. Andrew's"
Gloria in Excelsis "Plain Song"
Nunc Dimittis "Crotch in B flat"
MORNING PRAYER, 11:15 A. M.

Introit "Alleluia Alleluia"
Psalm "Christ Our Passover"
Proper Psalms "Savage in C"
Gloria Patria "Mornington in D"
Te Deum in E flat.
Barrett
Jubilate Deo.
Tours in D
Anthem "Christ Our Passover"
Hymn "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day"
Sermon "Rev. George Wallace"
Hymn "Christ the Lord is Risen Again"
At the conclusion of this service the Rev. George Wallace will celebrate the Holy Communion.

EVENING PRAYER, 7:30 P. M.

Organ Voluntary—Andante in F. Wely
Proper Psalms "113, 114, 118"
Gloria Patria "Mornington in D"
Magnificat "Tours in D"
Nunc Dimittis "Tours in F"
Anthem "Christ Our Passover"
Hymn "All Hail the Power"
Sermon "Rev. Herbert H. Gower"
Hymn "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day"
Organ Voluntary—Festival March.

At the Lyceum.

Sunday-school and Bible Class to-morrow at 9:45 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, the usual hour of worship, there will be an Easter service, conducted by the Sunday-school, to which all are cordially invited. There will be no evening service.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Easter Sunday (Paschal Sunday)—6 and 7 a.m., Low Masses with Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Pontifical High Mass, followed by baptism of infants and adults. The music of the mass will be sung by an augmented choir, accompanied by the organ and the St. Louis College orchestra. At 3 p.m., confirmation, followed by Rosary and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacraments.

Fort-street Church.

The Fort-street Church Choir will give its annual Easter praise service Sunday morning instead of the evening. The following will be the order of service.

Voluntary for organ and violin. Raff
Doxology and Lord's Prayer.
Sentence—"Hosanna in the Highest."
Stainer
Old Testament Lesson.
Antiphon—"Arise! Shine! for thy Light is Come."
Buck
New Testament Lesson.
Hymn—"Hark! Ten Thousand Harps," etc.
L. Mason
Prayer.
Response, trio, ladies' voices—"How Blest are They."
Mendelssohn
Offertoire (organ and violin). Schumann
Hymn—"Rise, Glorious Conqueror!"
L. Mason
Easter address.
Anthem—"O, Saving Victim!"
Gounod
Hymn—"Christ the Lord is Risen"
Dismissal.
Mozart

Samoan News.

The following appears in the New Zealand "Herald" of March 10th:
The bark Neptune arrived at Apia the end of last month with about 150 labor boys from New Britain. These are to be employed on the German plantations. There are a number of buildings being erected now in the municipality. Two are hotels, and the rest are stores. The Hawaiian Embassy is building a large saloon in front of the residence, in which to entertain their guests. On the 17th instant a large entertainment was given to Samoan chiefs by the Embassy. A large number of bottles, some partly filled and some unopened, left an impression to passers-by the next morning that a quantity of liquor was wasted. The jollity continued nearly all night, during which time the policemen were hard at work keeping order. It is against the law to supply intoxicating drinks to Samoans, but somehow or other these Hawaiian gentry manage to evade it, and one told a policeman, when carrying out his duty in preventing a disturbance on the main road, not to interfere with a certain person as he was under the Hawaiian flag. Whatever may be the motives of the Hawaiian Government in sending ambassadors here, actions setting the present Administration at defiance cannot be met with approval.

Cardinal Gibbons on the Knights of Labor.

In his report to the Vatican on the secret labor organization known as the Knights of Labor, Cardinal Gibbons combats the idea that it is injurious to the faith of Catholic workingmen in America to thus associate themselves with Protestants or Atheists. Speaking on the subject of strikes, he says:
I have three things to remark. First, strikes are not an invention of the Knights of Labor, but a universal and perpetual means by which workmen protest against what is unjust and demand their rights. Second, in such a struggle of the multitudes of the poor against hard, obstinate monopoly, violence is often as inevitable as it is regrettable. Third, the laws and principle authorities of the Knights, so far from encouraging violence or occasions for violence, exercise a powerful preventive influence, seeking to keep strikes within the limits of legitimate action. Its principles are good social order, and religion is necessary to preserve so desirable a state of affairs. Among the church's glorious titles, none at present give her such influence as that of the "Friend of the People." In our democratic nation that is the title which gains for the Catholic Church not only the enthusiastic devotion of millions of her children, but the respect and admiration of all our citizens, whatever their religious beliefs. I recognize the fact that the great question of the future is not a question of war, commerce or finance, but a social question touching on the amelioration of the condition of popular masses, especially the workmen. Therefore it is of sovereign importance that the church be found always ranged on the side of humanity and justice toward the multitudes composing the body of the human family. The condition of the lower classes at present cannot and should not continue.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN

The following are the late arrivals at the Hawaiian Hotel: C. G. de Betham, F. L. Cohen, W. S. Allen, England; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fleming, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. Balbourne and son, Brisbane; Miss Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Shettle, Melbourne; Mrs. and Misses Brodie (2), England; G. F. Rodenell, London.

Imperial Slaves.

I have been told that there are about five thousand male slaves in the Chinese Emperor's palace, a figure which it is, of course, very difficult to control. The number, however, must be large, since that class of individuals is alone called upon to fill posts which everywhere else are usually given to men. Their business is to keep sharp watch over the Emperor's harem, an institution of no great service for the time being, since his Majesty is yet a minor, but in view of its becoming serviceable some day, and to pay meet homage to the rites of religion.

One of the Cruel Events.

Thomas W. Knox, of the New York Herald, did not accompany the movements against Forts Henry and Donelson. He accompanied Gen. Curtis in his chase after Price from Springfield, Mo., into Arkansas, where in due season, after much marching, skirmishing, counter-marching, maneuvering, advancing and retreating, there occurred the bloody, long contested and decisive battle of Pea Ridge. There were but two correspondents with the Federal army—Knox and Bayard of the St. Louis Democrat. These two followed the Federal columns for several weeks; they underwent extraordinary hardships, they witnessed the final battle and then started for St. Louis, writing their letters as they traveled. They had to travel on horseback for a distance of nearly or quite 200 miles before reaching the railway at Rolla. The two correspondents, knowing that they were the only newspaper representatives in the field, were reasonably happy. Being from widely separated towns, there was no rivalry between them, and they strengthened each other's letters by a free interchange of facts, so that their accounts were probably as near perfect as a product of the kind could be.

Hard on the Dog.

"If my dog don't bite anything," explained a Gratiot avenue saloonist, "esferpody say he has no good. If he bites sompody, den esferpody says he must be killed. Seems to me the dog don't get some fair show." Detroit Free Press.

Advertisements.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL SHOW

Will be held this year in the Society's large hall at the Government Nursery on King street, and adjacent grounds, during the

Second Week of May,

On a day or days to be named hereafter.

Exhibits are invited in the various divisions named in the schedule given below. There will be no exhibition of Horses, Stock or Cattle, for reasons which have already been made public.

PROGRAMME of SHOW

Division I—Horticulture.

Prizes will be given as follows:

1. For the best variety of Fruits.
2. For the best special Fruits.
3. For the best growing Ferns.
4. For the best (cut) Roses.
5. For the best (cut) Shrubs and flowering Plants.
6. For the best growing Palms.
7. For the best Orchids.
8. For the best Bouquet.
9. For the best Floral Designs.
10. For the best Vegetables.

Division II—Dairy Produce.

1. For the best Firkin of Butter, 10 lbs. or more.
2. For the second best ditto ditto
3. For the best pound of Butter, the exhibitors being housekeepers making their own Butter.
4. For the second best ditto ditto
5. For the best Cheese.

Division III—Agriculture.

1. For the best Rice.
2. For the best Cereal (other than Rice).
3. For the best Fodder Plants.
4. For the best Sugar Cane.
5. For the best Sugar.
6. For the best Hawaiian Honey.

Division IV—Domestic Manufactures.

1. For the best variety of Mats.
2. For the best exhibits of Men's Hats.
3. For the best exhibits of women's hats.
4. For the best Kapa.
5. For the best exhibits of Calabashes made from Hawaiian woods.
6. For the best Bowls of Wood or Coconut.
7. For the best exhibits of native-made Ornaments of any description.
8. For the best exhibit of Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.
9. For the best home-made Saddle.
10. For the best home-made Harness.

Division V—Poultry and Birds.

Prizes will be given for exhibits of a high class character in all classes of Domestic Fowls and Game Birds.

Special Notice.—Prizes will also be given for meritorious exhibits in any of the above Divisions, although not falling within the published classification.

Rules for the guidance of exhibitors will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

Members of the Society will not be charged entrance fees for their exhibits or for admission to the Show.

Members are requested to pay their subscriptions for the current year to the Treasurer of the Society, Mr. S. M. DAMON.

By order of the Board of Management.

J. S. WEBB, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

WE HAVE A LARGE QUANTITY OF OLD newspapers on hand, which will be sold for 25 cents a hundred. They are useful for wrapping parcels, laying under carpets, etc.

P. C. ADVERTISER.

Kohala Saloon.

Best of Ales, Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Fancy drinks of every description a specialty.

H. H. Webb, Proprietor.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of JAMES W. KAHALANU, of Kalinau, Kauai, Plaintiff, vs. JAMES W. KAHALANU, Defendant.

By whom a petition for adjudication was filed on the 5th day of April, 1887, in said Court.

And I do hereby declare and adjudge him bankrupt accordingly.

And I do further order that the creditors of the said bankrupt come in and prove their debts before such Justice of the Supreme Court as shall be sitting in Chambers at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, on the 12th day of April, 1887, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and noon of the said day, and elect one or more assignees or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate.

And that notice thereof be published four times in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," a newspaper published in Honolulu, at intervals of not less than ten days.

And that the said bankrupt shall file with the Clerk of this Court a schedule of his creditors and debts due to him by the said Act.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of April, 1887.

Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Islands.

NOT A. JAEGER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Advertisements.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st. N. Y.

EVENING CLASS.

Lessons given in the above branches of education. Pupils meet on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, At 7:15 p.m.

Marine Engineers qualified to pass examinations as per BOARD OF TRADE and LLOYD'S RULES.

SPECIAL CLASSES TO SUIT.

W. S. WEBSTER, Consulting Engineer, Campbell's Block, MERCHANT STREET, HONOLULU. 570 apr264w

GULICK'S

GENERAL Business Agency

Skilled and Unskilled Labor Furnished.

There are now registered at the Agency, Bookkeepers, Engineers, Plantation Lunas, Carpenters, Hostlers, Cooks, Boys, etc., who are seeking employment, and many of whom can furnish the best of references if required.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—IN DESIRABLE lots for sale or lease. Convenient Cottages to let on favorable terms.

THE OLD CORNER—(NOLITE'S) FOR SALE on reasonable terms. A rare chance for investment.

LODGING ESTABLISHMENT—CONVENIENTLY located, paying handsomely, to be had at a bargain.

Full particulars given upon application at the Agency.

No. 38 MERCHANT ST., HONOLULU.

Bell Telephone 348. P. O. Box 415. 502 feb234f

Oceanic Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, The A1 steamship

"AUSTRALIA," Will leave Honolulu for the above port on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12th,

At Noon.

For freight or passage apply to

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., AGENTS.

NOTICE!

No change in the rates for the

Use of Telephones

is contemplated by the

MUTUAL

Telephone Company

BY ORDER,

A. JAEGER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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CRYOLITE MINING.

A Valuable Mineral Found Among Greenland's Ice Mountains.

It is a fact that two old-time sea-captains, the other day. One of these hardy navigators was a tall, full-faced, well-built, benevolent-looking man, Captain Louchlan McKay. In command of the Sovereign of the Seas, one of the famous old clippers that once made Americans proud of their merchant marine, Captain McKay left New York for San Francisco in August, 1851; the freight money amounted to \$5,000, a very large sum to-day; a barrel of flour in San Francisco in those days of gold fever sold for about \$45.

Valparaiso, in a storm, Captain McKay's ship was dismasted but rigged up again, and reached her destination in 102 days, which was a quick passage. Discharging her cargo, the gallant clipper sailed for Honolulu and loaded with oil for New York, and made the extraordinary time of eighty-two days.

For 10,000 miles she sailed without tacking or wearing, and in ten consecutive days she made 3,300 miles. But the days of the noble old clippers are gone, and I went to see this veteran of the sea about the ships that trade with Greenland. His are the only vessels that go regularly to the far-off land of Kane. They go out in ballast, for although Greenland imports wheat, brandy, coffee, sugar, tobacco and fire wood, it is not from this country. They bring back a metal termed cryolite, which they obtain at a port called Ivigtut, on the southwest coast of Greenland. It is a bleak country, even in the short summer, during two months of which, June and July, the sun is always above the horizon. Mosses, stunted shrubs, dwarfish trees and huckleberry bushes are about the only vegetation, and the bare mountains in the grip of great glaciers and the generally dead and desolate aspect of the country make it appear as strange and unreal as that gray corpse of a world, the moon.

Cryolite looks like ice, and hence the name signifies ice stone. It is all taken to Philadelphia and is used in manufacturing soda, alum, lye, porcelain, piano keys, door knobs, clock dials and other articles. The seven barbs in the trade each carry about 800 tons of this strange mineral and make fourteen voyages in a year. Last year they brought 8,400 tons to this country. Those at Ivigtut are the only known cryolite mines in the world. Specimens of this mineral have been found in the Ural Mountains and on Pike's Peak, but no other actual mines but those in Greenland are known. It takes twenty days to go to Ivigtut and thirty to return. The Danish Government owns the mines, and they are worked by a company that pays a royalty to that Government.

The vessels in this trade are built unusually strong in order to withstand the rigors of that frozen region; they have steel plates on the bow, iron on the stem or forward part of the vessel, double planks on the sides, and are filled in with timber, and yet three years ago one of the stanch barks was lost in the ice and one that reached the open sea was never afterwards heard from. The danger is not so much from icebergs as from the great blocks of floating ice, or "flow ice." For eight months of the year, or in the winter season, it is a continuous night, and then navigation is especially dangerous. During the four summer months of the year vegetation makes rapid progress, but it is of a dwarfish character, and the tallest trees do not exceed eighteen feet. The greatest recorded cold of Greenland is 88 degrees below zero, and the greatest heat 53 deg. above, while the average for the year is 3 deg. above zero.

The little port whence the supply of cryolite is obtained has a population of about 150 miners and as many Eskimaux. It is not a place that invites civilization, and the natives, debauched by the whisky of the Caucasians till the sale of that beverage has been interdicted, probably think they do not lose much by living in what the civilized usually regard as a lost land, captive in the grasp of the Arctic terrors that guard the awful approaches to that mysterious and fatal objective point of human ambition and daring—the North Pole.—O. W. Biggs, in Philadelphia Press.

FASHION NOTES.

The Latest Novelties in Dress and Cloak Materials and Trimmings.

Entire dresses of English crape are made for widows.

The tournure is neither greater nor less—it remains stationary.

Skirts are short for the street, demitrimmed for evening and full trained for dinners and receptions.

The black and white striped silks are used for basques and demi-trained skirts, and make striking toilets. They are combined with black satin, velvet, jet or lace.

The shape of wrappings changes little and innovations would be difficult, since all the shapes are being worn now, the sling sleeve being seen on most of them, whether long or short.

Pointed gimp above a band of astrakhan or of the long-waved Russian lamb skin is a fashionable trimming for cheviot dresses. White cheviot dresses are worn in the house.

The square-meshed Russian net, point d'esprit and tulle are now made up in mauve and heliotrope shades for those about laying aside mourning. Mauve and purple velvet dresses, with trimmings of black lace, are worn by older ladies.

Corsages are extremely varied, as well for day as for evening dresses. Corsagelets are much worn, the waist below the shoulders being plain, and tight, and shirred on the front with long ties.

Experiments in tobacco culti-

South Florida, says the Santa

News, have been made with enco-

ing results on a limited scale.

at informal dinners and those occasions in the evening where decollete would seem more than the occasion required.

The fancy for wearing ribbons in the neck and sleeves instead of linen finds a prompt response in the shops where ruchings are shown on the edge of which are sewn narrow ribbons of all colors. The taste for colored ruching grows and it is shown in all shades, to contrast with or exactly match the costume.

The dresses get more and more voluminous, and these full skirts, unless draped by the hand of an experienced modiste, are apt to have a bunched and awkward effect. Almost all the smart, short frocks, not only ball gowns, are filled right around the waist, and when they are of very rich material the effect is beautiful.

China crape without lustre is made up into handsome dinner dresses for ladies in mourning, which are trimmed with passementerie and pendants of dull jet, and if lace is admissible the point d'esprit is used with fine dots and feather-edges like those on ribbons, or else with scollops; entire dresses are made of the piece lace with these fine dots, which is preferred by many of the beaded nets.

For wear with black lace skirts are corsages of black velvet veiled by another corsage, almost high, which consists of a trelis of very narrow gold galloon. Sometimes this corsage covers only the shoulders and neck and the upper part of the arm, and terminates in pampilles which drape on the upper edge of the low corsage. Sometimes the network veiling the skin is of jet instead of gold.

Black lace dresses continue to fill their useful function in the toilet, being, as they are, at once elegant, capable of being worn on the most diverse occasions and suitable for all ages. Only for evening receptions they are a little sombre, and to remedy this defect the outlines of the face are run with gold thread, which is charming in effect, very rich and yet quite in good taste. Black lace dresses are not worn over black only, but over an under dress of any color, cel blue, old rose, lilac green, and red of all shades.—N. Y. World.

THE ISLE OF PATMOS.

How St. John's Place of Banishment Appears to the Modern Traveler.

Before the Christian era the name of Patmos only occurs in a few passages of ancient writers, and of its history, if it had one, nothing is known; it was when it became the place of banishment of St. John the Divine, and the scene of his apocalyptic vision, that it once for all attracted the attention of mankind. At the present day it is one of the least accessible of the Aegean Islands, for, owing to its remote position and the unproductiveness of its soil, no steamers ever touch there. Long before we arrived, the monastery of St. John, which is the most conspicuous building in the island, had been in sight, crowning the summit of a high hill, like a vast sombre castle, with its white houses of the town clustered around it; behind this rose the peak of Hagios Elias, which reaches the elevation of more than eight hundred feet. The scalo, or village at the landing place, has a very peculiar aspect, for each of the two-story houses of which it is composed resembles a square, flat-topped box, as white as whitewash can make it. This mode of building prevails throughout this island, and, as we afterwards found, in those that lie to the southward of it.

In shape Patmos may be roughly described as forming a crescent, the horns of which face eastward; but its outline is broken up by innumerable promontories inclosing landlocked creeks, so that, when seen from above, it presents somewhat the aspect of a strange poly-pus. Its length from north to south is about eight miles, and its area is rugged and broken; but the most marked peculiarity is that it is almost divided in two in the middle, for in this part, within a distance of little more than half a mile from one another, are two isthmuses only a few hundred yards wide, and rising but lightly above the sea level. On the southernmost of these the scalo is situated, while between the two stands the steep hill on which the acropolis of the Hellenic city was built. The narrow waist thus formed serves for a boundary line to determine the domain of the monastery, for while the southern half of the island belongs to the monks, the northern part is the possession of the civil community. At the time of the foundation of the convent no women were allowed to pass this limit, but within a short time the restriction had to be abandoned. The soil of which the island is composed is everywhere volcanic and very barren, and its coasts are flanked by red and gray rocks, which ever and anon break into quaint pinnacles. The absence of running water is shown by the numerous wind-mills, and there are only three or four wells in the whole area; the want of these, however, is made up for by cisterns, and the inhabitants are never obliged to import water, as sometimes happens in Santorin.—Baptist Weekly.

—In Arizona men with fur caps are set down as tender-feet from the East.

To season glass and china ware to sudden changes of temperature, so that it will remain sound after exposure to sudden heat and cold, is best done by placing the articles in cold water, which must gradually be brought to the boiling point and then allowed to cool very slowly, taking several hours to do it. The commoner the material the more care in this respect is required. The very best glass and china ware is always well seasoned or annealed before it is sold. If the ware is properly seasoned, it will not be washed.

Sole Agents for King's Eye Prescriptions, 48-Mary-195

It has been ascertained by a series of experiments that rye and winter wheat germinate at 32 degrees of heat; barley, clover, flax, clover and the pea at 35 degrees; and the corn at 38 degrees.

THE MONTEREY BATHS.

A California Resort Which is Destined to Become a Rival of Nice.

Monterey, the old capital of California, has begun its third historical cycle within a recent period. The old Spanish town is easily remembered by men still living; the mongrel straggling village on the sand, inhabited by Mexicans, Indians, Americans and Chinese, was the Monterey of only a few years ago; and now fashionable people of the Pacific slope and travelers from all parts of the world know it as one of the most luxurious pleasure resorts on our continent, or on any continent. The climate is perfect, and the sea most attractive. No less keen an observer than Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson has written of the bay of Monterey: "The interest is perpetually fresh. On no other coast that I know shall you enjoy, in calm sunny weather, such a spectacle of ocean's greatness, such beauty of changing color, or such degrees of thunder in sound. The very air is more than usually salt by this Homeric deep."

On such a historical spot, in such a climate, and by such a sea, drives have been laid out for the chariots of the gods; there are flower-gardens where plants of some variety bloom all the year; and the desperate effort to achieve the comfortable which the builders of modern hotels make has been as successful at Monterey as anywhere on our long coast line. Fashion and the fabulous wealth of the Californians have lent their aid to make it an ideal home for invalids and pleasure-seekers; but the place is also as democratic a resort as it is fashionable. Among the most noteworthy preparations for health and pleasure there are the baths, which, without any fabulous medicinal quality whatever, have become as famous as baths that heal. In the great bathing-house there are three large compartments, or tanks—if so common a name may be given to such luxurious things as they are—which are covered over with glass to admit light and sunshine. Into these compartments sea water is pumped, so that it is really only still-water bathing. But about the walls which separate one tank from another there is a forest or a wilderness of tropical plants. Round about them are seats wherefrom people observe the bathers jumping in from one side from spring-boards, shooting down from another side as toboggan-riders do, or walking or lounging along the walls in gaudy bathing costumes, or swimming under the branches and leaves and flowers of the tropical vegetation. The bathing slide is a novelty, and ought to be called "the Monterey." An incline covered with slippery oil-cloth projects downward and outward from a platform up to which steps lead. The bathers lie down on the incline with his head toward the water. A gentle push starts him, as a toboggan is started. His speed becomes greater with astonishing rapidity, and in a second or two a ripple on the water is all that is visible. It is a delightful sensation to shoot one's self down with the greatest swiftness and without danger, combining a slide and a dive in a single experience. When one comes again to the surface to enjoy swimming, one is greeted by the sunlight and gentle atmosphere of Southern California streaming through the glass, and loaded with the perfume of flowers from a garden of hanging baskets above.—Harper's Weekly.

SUGAR IMPORTS.

A Primitive Situation That Should Be Surmounted by American Farmers.

The report of Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the United States Agricultural Department, on the sugar production of the world, contains some interesting data. According to the figures presented, the amount of beet-sugar produced in the season of 1886-87 exceeds the cane sugar by 162,000 metric tons, thus showing that more than half the sugar used in commerce is extracted from the beet. The manufacture of beet-sugar is entirely a European industry. Mr. Dodge states that its success in Europe is largely due to the "beet-stock" plan, where each shareholder in the stock of a beet-sugar factory is required to furnish so many beets per share. The farmers are therefore, in reality, the manufacturers, and, since they obtain the profits of the manufacture, they are the most interested in raising good beets at a nominal price. The total consumption of sugar in this country in 1885 was 1,245,574 tons, of which only 40,000 tons (or about three per cent.) were produced here. There is only one beet-sugar factory in this country, and that is in California, which produces sugar at five cents per pound, and has to compete with free sugar from the Sandwich Islands. The report further states that our sugar-consumption amounts to about one-fourth of all the sugar reported from the countries of principal production, and that within twenty-five years more than 2,000,000 tons will be required, almost sufficient to swallow up the present production of beet-sugar, or the whole of the present cane-sugar of commerce. The report concludes as follows: "At a time when labor is in excess of demand, and corn and wheat and cotton, and other old staples of a primitive agriculture, exceed the wants of domestic and foreign markets, we scour the world for root-products costing more than \$200,000,000 per annum, the larger portion of which should be produced in the United States. This primitive and unenterprising situation must be surmounted by a more skillful, scientific and inventive agriculture."—Science.

It has been ascertained by a series of experiments that rye and winter wheat germinate at 32 degrees of heat; barley, clover, flax, clover and the pea at 35 degrees; and the corn at 38 degrees.

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By any other made in the United States. A proof of this is seen in the fact that their goods are sold as far East as Chicago, despite Eastern competition. How can they do this after paying freight over 3,000 miles of railroad, it may be asked. In the first place hops are better and cheaper here than in the East; again, California barley is the best grown in the United States; but the chief reason is the superior quality of the brew. As they use only the finest artesian water and the very best material, and have all the best and latest machinery, they are able to produce an article that

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Their Export Lager is so perfect that it will keep any number of years in any climate, and is sold largely in Mexico, Australia, the Islands, South America, and in short throughout the Western Hemisphere. In three years their output has quadrupled; last year it amounted to 33,000 barrels, and this year will exceed that amount. Since writing the above we learn that the Fredericksburg Brewing Co. was awarded the first prize, a silver medal, "for the best Export Lager," also the first prize, another silver medal, for the "best Keg Lager Beer."—[Journal of Commerce, San Francisco.]

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