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Communications should be addressed, and accounts paid to F. H. HAYSELDEN, AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER COMPANY.

EXTRA.

[By the arrival of the City of New York, we are in receipt of journals and correspondence, giving highly interesting accounts of the visit of His Majesty to Japan. We hasten to present a portion of this news in this extra Pacific Commercial Advertiser which we forward to all our subscribers.]

WHILE naturally feeling gratified at the distinguished reception accorded to King Kalakaua in Japan—a reception which, notwithstanding his desire to travel incognito, he could not refuse—we cannot but express regret that His Majesty did not leave here fully provided by a special vote of his Legislature, to travel with the state that belongs to his rank. When we reflect on the attention shown by the Imperial Government of Japan to our King, we cannot but recall the fact that Hawaii occupies in effect a prouder position in the commonwealth of nations than does that country itself. Hawaii enjoys a perfect autonomy which, in consequence of former efforts to repress the intrusion of foreigners, neither Japan or the great empire of China can claim, whilst within their territories the Consular Courts of foreign nations are allowed to exercise a jurisdiction which they derive directly from the governments of their own countries. No doubt the example of this Kingdom will be availed of by the Mikado and his ministers in their efforts to get rid of a system which must be a thorn in the side of so ancient and so important a monarchy. This feeling doubtless had something to do with the specially courteous and distinguished reception which our King has received in Japan.

We notice in papers, published in the English language in Japan, remarks about the extent of undeveloped territory there and discouraging to the emigration of Japanese to other countries. We are glad however, to know that the visit of King Kalakaua has inspired the Emperor and his Government to listen favorably to propositions for the emigration of Japanese subjects to these islands. They desire to encourage the commerce of their country as well as its agriculture. Wishing to extend the influence of Japan in the Pacific they recognize, with an intelligent appreciation, the advantage of having a Japanese population and influence present here. With this end in view they propose undertake the culture of sugar on these lands by the aid of Japanese capital and labor, and are quite well disposed to send at once some skilled laborers with women and families, to become settlers here. We expect therefore to hear that these favorable tendencies in the minds of the leading people of Japan have been taken advantage of by the Commissioner of Immigration to secure from the Government a convention which will promote a general immigration of Japanese to Hawaii.

A protocol of a treaty with Japan has been received at the Foreign Office. Its provisions are in the direction above indicated and we hope that the opportunity to secure suitable conventions as to immigration has not been neglected.

THE KING'S TOUR Around the World.

Among the incidents of the journey of His Majesty, when at sea on board the Okeanos, and sailing across the meridian of Honolulu, of a few degrees to the north of this Archipelago; conversation of the royal party and travelling friends, turned the home feeling that sprang up in Hawaiian hearts, yearning for their loved shores, when thus passing them by. And His Majesty touched the reminiscences of his Kingdom, his home and his Queen, especially the latter, with a tender expression to his home domestic feelings, that a little poetic flourish, there and then present, shaped the beautiful, royal emotion into the following. We accept them, not only as a remotion from the King on the high seas, but also to all His

SONNET. KALAKAUA TO KAPIOLANI. (The Island King to His Queen.) ON BOARD THE OKEANOS, FEB. 18, 1881. My eyes I strain to see the land I love, My heart I pray that it may be—once more! Let me not stray in vain! My eyes I strain to see the land I love, My heart I pray that it may be—once more! Let me not stray in vain! My eyes I strain to see the land I love, My heart I pray that it may be—once more! Let me not stray in vain!

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, APRIL 20, 1881. VOL. XXV.—NO. 42. WHOLE NO. 1298.

Arrival at Yokohama.

As the Okeanos steamed into Yokohama harbor very early on the morning of the 4th March, the eager look-out from the decks of the steamer could count forty-two men-of-war and large steamers at anchor in the bay. The Hawaiian flag had been run up to the mast and had floated in the morning breeze but a few moments, when a brilliant display of bunting arched each its giant ship-of-war and steamer, from water's edge to main truck, and from main truck to water's edge, with the flag of Hawaii flying at the main of every one.

At the same time the shrill boatwains whistles piped lively over the waters, as the noble tars coursed up rigging and, swarming on the yards of their several vessels, manned them in splendid style, and hurrahed, not three times three, but whilst our steamer was passing in review, and ships and shore joined with guns in a royal roar of welcome.

Hardly had the Okeanos anchored, when hundreds of sampans, or native canoes, and small craft of all kinds, came thronging around the broad sides of the great steamer, and the people on board this mosquito fleet were making a clamor that drowned the shrieks of the steamer's whistle, when a shot was heard, a puff of smoke was observed to float away from a distant battery, a steam launch put off, and by magic, as it were, the clamor outside the Okeanos had ceased, and the swarming sampans had pulled and paddled out of sight. The approaching launch bore a forked white flag with a red ball in the centre and an Imperial crown on top. This was the Imperial launch with the Admiral on board. The royal standard of Hawaii was now run up to the main. Again a grand salvo pealed forth from every war-ship, and chief answered chief right royally in Yokohama bay.

Admiral Nakamura of the Royal Japanese Navy, came on board, and communicating with the gentlemen of His Majesty's suite, conveyed to them His Imperial Majesty's wish that his royal brother of Hawaii would be the guest of the Sovereign of Japan during all of his stay on Japanese soil.

His Majesty consented to waive his incognito and become the guest of the Emperor of Japan, as King of the Hawaiian Islands. Eight state boats or barges, followed the steam launch, and bore the King and suite with baggage and attendants to the Imperial summer seat Noge Yama.

As the royal party landed and proceeded on their way, they were greeted on all sides with enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. At every crossing they past, along two miles of route, the Japanese and Hawaiian flags were suspended from lofty poles on either side, that leaned over almost touching trucks, so that the Imperial white banner and the cross and bars of Hawaii, blended their folds together over the heads of the passing cortege.

After a ceremonious reception at the grand entrance of the Palace, His Majesty was escorted to magnificent chambers and parlor, used as Imperial apartments that were superbly furnished, with ebony and gold furniture, with most elaborate arabesques, with palatial chandeliers, with doors of enamel and gold; and the burnished gold and glossy lacquered and enameled surfaces reflected the surprise and delight of our royal party.

His Majesty's suite were also provided with apartments in the Palace. Prince Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya, waited on our travellers. He pointed out the marvels of the Imperial summer seat, and as the royal party expressed their unqualified delight; they were assured that this was but the threshold of the Imperial palatial glories.

The royal party after spending the night at Noge Yama, the Imperial summer seat, left Yokohama the following day at 11 o'clock A. M., by express train for Tokio, distant 18 miles, and on arrival were received by four Imperial Princes, who accompanied His Majesty and suite to the Palace. His Imperial Majesty met King Kalakaua in the ante hall of the Palace, and welcomed him to Japan with marked cordiality. The King was then conducted to the saloon of the Empress, where he was received with distinguished courtesy and amicable attention. After a few hours repose, His Majesty the King, was informed by an Imperial Prince of His Imperial Majesty's approach, to return the visit of the King of Hawaii in his apartments.

Our Hawaiian royal party were highly impressed with the admirable order of the Imperial Palace at Tokio. The magnificent park grounds seemed to be swarming with attendants, and all dressed in European fashion, of good style and quality of garments. An admirable system of service seemed to regulate the government of the palace. Everybody and everything scrupulously clean, and all work and service carried on without any noise or confusion. On the morning after arrival at Tokio the Hawaiian visitors were surprised to find that a fall of snow, had occurred during the night, to the depth of 4 inches, and had covered the Palace Park with a complete mantle of white. Soon they observed some laborers with pieces of matting about 6 feet long, and with pieces of bamboo at each end, a simple contrivance for removing rubbish, and in a few hours, not a speck of snow was to be seen in the park. This beautiful palace is shaped like a letter H, with a central line of edifice, and two wings of about the same length. The Imperial walls are black, and black and gold in glossy enamel appear everywhere, as the expression of Japanese Imperial taste. The walls of the palace chambers are not papered, but draped or tapestried with exquisite patterns of muslin and silk. Superb ebony and gold wardrobes and parlors, adorn the spacious chambers and parlors. English fire-grates, with polish-

ed marble or steel mantels are in all the apartments. Numerous French and Swiss clocks of beautiful and elaborate designs, afford ample opportunity to note the flight of time in this palace of delights.

One thing of beauty especially attracted the attention of our royal tourists, was the regal Camellia, so superb and perfect in its chosen home. In all parts of the palace upon etageres and stately bauefts, they beheld lofty lacquered vases, in which were camellias, as large as saucers, cream tinted and waxen white, like marvellous productions of the most consummate art. This royal flower ought to attain all its perfection of beauty in Hawaii nei, and we hope that one of the results of His Majesty's visit to Japan, will be the cultivation of the camellia; so that should a Japanese Emperor, or Imperial Prince come this way, they will be pleased to be greeted by the queenly flower of their own home. Also a wonderful variety of miniature plants in vases the size of a teacup; and a great taste, and elegance of horticulture, were every where observed.

In one chamber, the King and suite found four perfect billiard tables of the latest patterns set apart for their use. In another apartment a grand piano of the finest tone. Pictures, objects of virtu, bric a brac, and curios of the rarest quality in great profusion. And the physical comforts of the travellers were admirably provided for. Fanciful dishes, yet of excellent taste, were in profusion on the dining table; and in their private rooms, each one of the party found costly lacquered trays loaded with a variety of bonbons, which they supposed could not be found outside of Paris. All the table service used was of solid gold or silver ware.

On the day following their arrival, the royal party were escorted to the Imperial Theatre, Shintomiza. Twenty-eight carriages were required to take the train of Imperial Princes and Princesses, and high dignitaries, who formed the escort of His Majesty the King. One thousand globe-shaped lanterns were displayed in front of and around the theatre; and each one had the Imperial Japanese flag, and the Royal Hawaiian standard painted on them. Every walk, and every tree in the spacious theatre garden was hung with illuminated globes, every corridor and lobby was lined with them; and the interior of the theatre was in a blaze of light. It was estimated that over 3000 of these brilliant illuminated lanterns decorated the great theatre, and were an especial display, marvellous even to Japanese eyes, in honor of King Kalakaua's visit.

The centre of the dress circle, an Imperial reservation, capable of seating 50 persons, was fitted up and decorated most superbly. The programme in English and Japanese printed on white satin with gold fringe, the Japanese Imperial and the royal Hawaiian flags interwoven in colors. The Imperial and Royal Standards decorating the centre of the circle; and also the front of the stage. Elaborate lacquered tables were placed before the royal party, and loaded with sweetmeats, and cordials and cigars; all the gentlemen smoking, and indulging in a pipe of case and sans fagon, not permitted at the Palace. His Majesty was in evening full dress, and decorated with the star of the order of Kalakaua. The Princes present each wore a single star of decoration.

The impression produced by this audience of wealthy Japanese, was that a high order of intelligence pervaded the company. A large number of spectacles and eyeglasses were observed, on what appeared to be very studious faces. All well dressed, and no vulgar, or clamorous applauding or hissing.

The make up and personal appearance of the Princesses there present, call forth a few enthusiastic remarks from our correspondent. They are described as having very fair, pearly and transparent complexions, with high arched eye brows, a great sweetness and beauty of expression, and dressed very tastefully in soft, yet brilliant silks; and with a dazzling sparkle of brilliant around their beautiful necks, and in the lobes of their shell tinted ears.

On the stage, our travellers saw, and floating through the air like butterflies, and a terrific giant fighting with about fifty warriors; and His Majesty was delighted with the oddity and marvellous variety of the performance.

A succeeding day, His Imperial Majesty of Japan, entertained His Hawaiian Majesty at a grand state dinner, for which 238 covers were laid. On this occasion all the Imperial Princes and Princesses of the Court were present. (Will give fuller particulars in Saturday's issue.)

On the subject of religious matters and the establishment of Christianity in Japan, to which His Majesty paid an earnest and intelligent attention, he was met with the following information in respect to the First Christian church in Yokohama. "On the return of Commodore Perry from making his treaty with Japan, and on touching at the Sandwich Islands, the native Christians of Honolulu made up a contribution of \$1000 towards building the first Christian Church in Japan. This money was first entrusted to the Am. Bd. Com. For. Mis. of Boston, subsequently the Sandwich Islands Christians by a vote of the Dutch church Board of missions in New York, which board had established a mission in Japan. With this beginning, from Hawaiian Christians, and additional funds from some private sources, the Hon. Townsend Harris, U. S. Minister to Japan, obtained a promise of a grant of land for the uses of a Protestant Christian Church from the Japanese Government; and the result was a fine church building, standing on what is known as Commodore Perry's Treaty grounds, near the principal landing at Yokohama. This the first Protestant Christian Church in Japan, organized March 10th, 1852. Since that time no less than fifty Protestant Christian

Churches have been organized in different parts of Japan, under various missions."

His Majesty the King accepted an invitation to visit this First Church of Yokohama on their anniversary, the 10th of March, to which the people of his Kingdom had so liberally contributed, many years ago. His Majesty visited the Star in the East Lodge, of F. M., on the same day. The King and suite went by special train.

We must pass by for the present, a very interesting description of His Majesty's visits to the College of the Imperial Guard; also the Imperial Engineering College. On the afternoon of March 12th, His Majesty the King was received in grand audience by His Majesty the Emperor, at the Private Palace; the Imperial Prince and Princesses in attendance. It was the occasion of the presentation to the Emperor of the portrait of His Majesty the King, and of Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani.

His Majesty the King was presented with two Japanese armors of ancient style, made of the best steel; visors and all polished; very curious, and of largest size. His Majesty the King received a multitude of presents from various quarters; and must have felt keenly the situation, in having nothing to return. He should have gone as a King, with a royal outfit, and presents for Eastern Princes.

When the King and his suite visited the Royokwan Mansion, in a grand park, in Tokio, the grounds were illuminated by over 4,000 Japanese globe lanterns; and the King and suite were robed in very rich Japanese court costumes, provided expressly for this occasion.

On the 14th of March the King was presented with the grand cross of the Imperial Japanese order of Kris-anthanium, by the hands of His Imperial Majesty of Japan; and on the 15th the Emperor lunched with the King, and was decorated by His Majesty of Hawaii with the Grand Cross of Kamehameha. A number of Japanese decorations have been sent to Hawaii nei.

We have only glanced at many interesting and important incidents during the King's sojourn of ten days, given in addition to those we clip from Yokohama foreign journals, whilst a guest of the Emperor of Japan at Tokio; and many we must pass by for the present. But one we must mention as gratifying to our editorial and journalistic amour propre, and we trust will be pleasing to our friends. Some incidents attending the King's departure from Hawaii; the loyal ovation of Kohalans; and especially the incident of the hearing of the King on the shoulders of his people, through the surf by torchlight, were discussed in the grand banquet hall of the Palace of Akasaka; and the ADVERTISER, of Honolulu, that had been thoughtfully transmitted to, and carefully read by, gentlemen of the Imperial household, was quoted as authority in speaking of the story. His Imperial Majesty was much gratified to be informed of this demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty to his royal guest, when at home; and we are commanded to forward regularly two copies of the P. C. ADVERTISER to the Secretary of His Imperial Majesty's Household; so that we may be enabled, as faithful chroniclers, to keep His Imperial Majesty, and the Imperial Princes, correctly advised in respect to Hawaiian affairs.

EXTRACTS FROM JAPANESE JOURNALS.—ARRIVAL AT YOKOHAMA.

ABOUT half-past seven this morning the Okeanos was signalled, and immediately there were signs of activity among the shipping, as it was observed that the steamer flew the Hawaiian flag. The Mitsu Bishi steamers hastily decked their rigging with bunting; and as the vessel threaded her way through the shipping, the yards of the men-of-war were manned and a salute of twenty-one guns fired in honor of King Kalakaua.

The King of Hawaii physically is a fine man, tall and stout, with very intelligent features. His Majesty made himself particularly sociable during the passage, conversing freely with all, and so made many friends.

His Majesty landed at the Port Admiral's office, Benten, at 9.30 A.M., where he was received by several Japanese of distinction, including members of the Imperial family and Prince Daté. The King was dressed in plain clothing, and protected from the cold by a large blanket. At 10.45 the King left Benten for Noge Yama, a detachment of marines being drawn up at the gate of exit from the Port Admiral's office, and a naval band played as the carriage passed out. An immense crowd lined the road to Noge Yama.

His Majesty the King of Hawaii arrived here yesterday (Friday) morning at 8 A.M., in the Okeanos. As the steamer moved up to her anchorage, the men-of-war in harbor dressed ship and manned yards, the crews of the Russian and Japanese vessels also cheering heartily as the Okeanos passed them. His Majesty was visited on board by Mr. Hachisuka, ex-Daimiyo of Awa, Admiral Nakamura, Mr. Ishibashi, Secretary of the Foreign Office and others, as well as by the Russian Admiral and Staff. He subsequently embarked in the Emperor's State barge and proceeded to the Port Admiral's Office, where he was received by Mr. Daté, Ex-Daimiyo of Uwajima, Mr. Hijikata, Vice Minister of the Household Department, Mr. Sannomiyama, Mr. Nagasaki and several Naval and Military officers. Mr. R. Irwin, Consul for Hawaii in Japan, and Mr. Stevens, secretary of the U. S. Legation also waited on His Majesty. From the Port Admiral's Office His Majesty proceeded in a state carriage to the Summer Palace at Issyama, which had been placed at his disposal by the Emperor. He was there visited by H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, Mr. Ueyeo, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and many other officials of high rank. To-day (Saturday) he proceeded to Tokyoo by the 12 o'clock train and was met at Shimabashi terminus by four Imperial Princes, who accompanied him first to an audience with His Majesty the Emperor and afterwards to their own houses, whence he ultimately proceeded to his reception during the period of his sojourn here. The King's name is Kalakaua, which may be translated, "The day of battle." His Majesty

is nearly fifty years old, having been born in 1831. In personal appearance he is about the middle height, thickset, but of really handsome personal appearance. His complexion is not darker than that of an ordinary Japanese.—The Japan Daily Mail.

SOME of our fellow citizens are a good deal excited about the reception accorded to the King of Hawaii, but it seems to us that Japan has very little choice in the matter. Her guest is either royal or not royal, and if the former, would it be either hospitable or expedient to tell him in so many words that there are kings and kings, and that he is just a little below the degree at which recognition of rank ceases to be possible?

If His Majesty were a cannibal or a Zulu there might be some grounds for the predictions of ridicule to be presently incurred by Japan, as well as for the outcry against unnecessary expenditure raised by certain well-meaning but somewhat petulant folk. He happens, however, to be a most agreeable and accomplished gentleman and a dignified one to boot; a gentleman who was for two months the honored guest of the United States, and to whom the President of a country which in point of wealth and importance could afford to carry a good deal of weight in a race with the states of the old world, did not hesitate to accord Royal honors.—The Japan Daily Mail.

AT THE AKASAKA PALACE.

The Mainichi Shinbun, writes as follows:—His Majesty the King of Hawaii went, as we stated in his intention, to the Akasaka Palace on the 11th inst., at 3 p. m. where he had an interview with His Majesty the Emperor. Refreshments were partaken of, and a conversation ensued on the political administration of Japan and Hawaii. The King left at about three o'clock. He was to have visited the national exhibition again that morning, but the visit was postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather. The King studies his people greatly, and has long paid great attention to sanitary affairs. He has established a lazaretto on the island of Molokai, under proper official superintendence. The patients all receive medical treatment and are also engaged in such employment as they are acquainted with. Thus they can be cured of their disease, while at the same time they can earn a livelihood. The Kihai Biyoan (Leprosy Hospital) at Tokio, sent a present of a quantity of medicines used in curing leprosy to Hawaii, through the Japanese consul in that country, in November 1879.

Availing himself of the visit of the King, Mr. Goto Shobun, the president of the said hospital, sent his son, Shochiku, to the Eriokawan on the 9th inst., to inquire whether these had proved efficacious or not. The son had an interview with the Chief Commissioner of Colonial Affairs of Hawaii, after which His Majesty received him in audience, and thanked him for the present. He put many questions as to the origin of leprosy, the methods of curing it, &c., to which his interviewer gave minute answers and presented a pamphlet, written in English, containing explanations about this disease. His Majesty read it through, and expressed much pleasure with it saying that should he ever visit Hawaii, he (the King) would be glad to extend him every possible assistance during his stay.

We understand that His Majesty Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, who is the grand master of freemasonry in his own kingdom, has consented to meet the Masonic Fraternity of Yokohama and Tokio on Monday evening, when a ball will be given in his honor at the Masonic hall. The ball, however, will have nothing of an official character, and will be strictly limited to the subscribers and their friends. We are requested to add for the information of non-resident as well as resident masons that they may secure their names being added to the subscription list, which is now being circulated, by sending a note to any one of the leading members of the craft, whose names can be ascertained by a reference to the directory.—The Japan Gazette, March 10th.

THE MASONIC HALL has perhaps never been better filled than it was last night, owing to the anticipated visit of His Majesty the King of Hawaii. On receipt of the sad news of the assassination of the Emperor of Russia, His Majesty telegraphed his inability to attend. For the same reason no officials were present. The programme was, however, carried out, and we can congratulate the Fraternity on a most successful evening.

The Hochi Shinbun writes as follows:—On the 12th at 10 a. m. His Majesty the King left the Eriokawan for the paper mill at Oji. He was attended by Messrs. Hachisuka and Daté, in his carriage, and escorted by Colonels Judd and Armstrong, Their Excellencies Sano, Minister of Finance, Hijikata, Assistant Vice Minister of the Imperial Household, and several other Japanese officials. His Majesty arrived at the mill at 11.10 a. m. and was received by His Imperial Highness Higashi-Fushimi no Miya, and several officials of the Foreign Affairs, who awaited him. After a short rest he inspected all the machinery and buildings, and visited the workshops of the Seishi Kaishika (Paper Factory) in the afternoon. On his way back he called at the country seat of Mr. Shibusawa at Asakayama, where a supper was given. His Majesty returned to his residence at little after sunset. As he is to leave on the 16th inst., it is said that he is to proceed to the Imperial Palace on the 14th inst. at noon to bid farewell. The Daijia and Sangi will, we hear, give an entertainment to His Majesty in the Eriokawan on the 15th inst., when there will be an exhibition of fireworks.

The Hochi Shinbun informs that on the evening of the 5th inst., the princess of the blood, the Daijia, Sangi, and other officials went to the residence of His Majesty the King of Hawaii, where an entertainment, including an exhibition of conjuring, was given. Several Japanese airs were also performed. On the 6th inst., His Royal Highness was to visit the National Exhibition.

IMPERIAL COURT NEWS.

The Mainichi Shinbun writes as follows:—His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by Mr. Yoneda, one of the Imperial chamberlains, left the Palace at 9.30 a. m. on the 8th inst. and arrived at the Hibiya parade ground at 10 o'clock. His Majesty the King of Hawaii, with a Minister of his Household Department, arrived there from

the Eriokawan at a little past 10, and had an interview with the Emperor in a tent, during which the military band played. After a short interval, Their Majesties the Emperor and the King went out on horseback, followed by Their Imperial Highnesses Arisugawa-no-Miya, Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya, Fushimi-no-Miya, Kita-Shirakawa-Miya, Their Excellencies Sanjo, the Prime Minister; Okuma, Oki, Terashima, Yamagata, Ito, Kuroda, Yamada, Privy Councilors; Tokudaiji, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, and many high Military officers, and His Excellency the Hawaiian Minister of the Royal Household Department. They rode round the parade ground, after which they witnessed the review from a tent. The King left at about 11.10, bidding adieu to the Emperor in the tent, and the Emperor shortly afterwards left for the Palace. On the 7th inst. the Emperor presented some "Yamato-nishiki" (valuable Japanese brocade) and several other gifts to the King of Hawaii. The King accompanied by His Imperial Highness Fushimi-no-Miya, visited the Government Printing Office on the morning of the 7th inst. It is said that the royal guest will leave for China by an English steamer on the 16th inst.—Japan Daily Mail March 16.

His Majesty the King of Hawaii proposes to leave Japan on the 16th inst. He was received in farewell audience by His Majesty the Mikado at noon to-day. This evening the King will be present at a ball given by the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master and the Masonic Fraternity of Yokohama.

JAPANESE RESOURCES. Another chart shows, with painful distinctness, the vast tracts of soil that remain totally uncultivated in Japan; not more than one fourth of the country, if so much, being made to produce anything towards the support of the inhabitants. The choice bits only appear to have been selected for the growth of cereals or vegetables, the cultivation of silk and cotton, and in the large plains or mountain districts land suited for the rearing of cattle and the production of fruit, vegetables or corn is permitted to lie unbroken or unused. A model of a valley in Kiso, made of wood, is not only an excellent specimen of the peculiar genius of the people among whom we live, as a work of art, but it demonstrates, even more forcibly than the map referred to, the very small proportion, compared with the whole of soil utilised for agricultural, pastoral or any other purpose. This model is said to have been drawn to a scale; and a careful view of it will enable a person to form a fairly accurate idea of the natural features of that part of the country. Miniature houses represent the villages and towns, green trees the forests, and small brown patches the whole ground under cultivation. The roads appear to be rough and narrow; and no doubt the difficulty of transit has much to do with the small proportion of the whole land made productive. The choice bits only is on a visit to this country with the ostensible intention of inducing Japanese to desert the broad acres here—which only await tilling to make the people prosperous and independent,—and go with him to a country of which they know nothing, a study of the maps and models in the third building devoted to agriculture at the exhibition will be sufficient for His Majesty to see the fruitlessness and utter absurdity of asking the people to abandon the vast natural wealth undeveloped in Japan.—Japan Gazette.

Business Cards.

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JNO. A. HASSINGER, AGENT TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF INSTRUMENTS FOR LABOR. Interior Office, Honolulu. Jan 81

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Mirrored, Taly & Watson's Sugar Machinery. John Hay & Co's Liverpool and London Packets. Jan 1 The Glasgow and Honolulu Line of Packets. 63

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