THE ISLANDER.

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

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THE ISLANDER.

The mails of the week have brought little news of absorbing interest. The sinking of the steamer Vickenburg, caused by running into an iceberg near New-Foundland, adds to the list of the Atlantic Ocean fatalities. The accounts are not very definite; but it appears that but few survivors escaped in boats to New-Foundland.

The religious struggle continues in Germany with no new features except that the circulation of a Roman Catholic newspaper published in Baltimore has been forbidden in parts of the Empire. This action would seem to be significant of a weak timidity on the part of the German authorities unworthy of the cause which they represent. The world sympathizes, at this age, with fairness and consistency more than with any of the great sects that can be named.

Spain is established in a condition of permanent war, a status most dear to the Spanish heart, and favorable to the military spirit. As a new and interesting addition to the present lively state of affairs, republicanism is again waking up in Madrid, which new element of confusion will probably be hailed with enthusiasm by about one third of the nation, to whom a war between only two equally matched sides is already become monotonous. Alfonso's ninety days are about up. In the meantime the United States sit quietly at peace and look on. Her naughty children, the Indians and the White Leaguers are calmly and gently spanked, and the domestic economy moves on unruffled. The Empire is peace; German difficulties are carefully watched and noted down for home reference. Expensive English experiments in gunnery and armor plating are studied and similarly preserved. The Spanish question is investigated from a distance in its various phases of Presidencies and Kingdoms, while the American doctrine of non-interference is faithfully adhered to, and home thrill aided by profuse and impartial supplies of rifles and ammunition to both sides. At home a seven year's commemoration of their birth struggle has begun, which consists in a centennial worship of their ancestors, somewhat after the Chinese idea, and with the regular celestial accompaniment of fireworks.

The weather, which for some time past has been most unusually stormy for this season, and productive of epidemics and old-fashioned colds in the head—which latter impediment is touchingly illustrated by lines to Mary Jane in another column, has during the last few days changed until the prospects are for a hot and showery Summer.

Advises as to the future of the Australian steam line, though not very definite, make it probable that the new contracts have ere this been awarded to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who it appears by our California correspondent, are prepared to begin running on the 12th of this month. It is further reported that the United States Government will moderately subsidize the line, if they will touch at Samoa. The vessels of the F. M. S. Co., will be more satisfactory to passengers than those of the present line.

CHANCELLOR ALLEN arrived on Tuesday from the United States with the precious treaty duly ratified and signed by President Grant. So another step is accomplished in this important enterprise. After the weighty endorsements the treaty has received, it is not likely that there will be any difficulty in procuring its final ratification in the House of Representatives next Winter, though the Sugar Refinery influence will doubtless spare no efforts to cause, at least, an indefinite postponement of action upon it by the House.

We congratulate the public, that once more our Supreme Bench is full and the liberties of the country are again safe—for the present, while the usual term debates on the constitutional right of citizens to a hearing in Bancroft cases before three judges, and the occult metaphysical and juridical distinctions between a Court composed of two justices and three chairs, and one of three justices and three chairs, will be out of order in the coming term.

As to other arrivals, we note Prof. and Mrs. Pratt and Miss Merritt, who have been selected to fill the vacancies at Punahou caused by the departure of Prof. and Mrs. Church, Miss Coan and Miss Haven. Prof. Pratt is a teacher of experience and success, and we look to see the institution prosper under his leadership.

Preventive measures are always unpopular and the
GRI~NADA.—There has been a terrible earthquake in New Grenada. The destruction was the greatest in the valley of Cucuta, on the Mexican frontier. It is said 16,000 lives were destroyed by the calamity.

Local Jottings.—June 25th.—Last whaler of the season arrived, the Rainbow, from home and cruise, with 140 bbls sperm and 35 bbls whale oil.—Brig Legal Tender arrived this p.m. from San Francisco, reporting the Murray having left the same day with the mail.—Grand Reception and Ball came off at the Hotel to Admiral Almy and officers of the American war vessels present, evidently to the delight and satisfaction of all concerned. June 26th.—11 a.m., bark D. C. Murray signalled, and came into port a little after noon, having been beaten one day each on the up and down trip by the Legal Tender.—Brig Hazard arrived, 60 days from Hongkong.—Music by the Band as usual at Emma Square.

June 25th.—Contract to raise the Emerald awarded to Capt David Smith.

June 25th.—Steamer day; A. M. M. steamer; ascertained that from a smile on the Foreman of the Jury's face while we have already briefly alluded to a rather sensible reception and Ball came off at the Hotel to Admiral Almy.

By the D. C. Murray and City of Melbourne we compile the following:

UNITED STATES.—Gold rose in New York to 11½, June 17th.—It is officially announced that the laying of the United States direct cable is completed. It works well.—The competition at the sale of Daniel Webster's library in Boston yesterday was not brisk, but the books brought fair prices. Parties who have been endeavoring to get to the Black Hills country by straitly and otherwise have been turned back by the military, and in some cases their effects burned by the commanding officer.—Three of the Black Hill party have sued the Government officers for destroying their property, laying damages at $22,000.—A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, received at General Sheridan's headquarters, states that a band of Comanche Indians came into Fort Sill on June 3d and surrendered 150 warriors, 300 women and children and 1,400 ponies.—At Clearfield, Pennsylvania, yesterday, thirty-two strikers were convicted of conspiracy and riot, and will be sentenced to-day.—New York dispatches gives an account of the alleged newly discovered evidence in the Beecher case. It will answer sensational if not legal purposes; but Beecher denies that there is the least truth in it. Beach renewed his argument for the plaintiff yesterday in the Beecher case. Nearly half the audience was composed of women. There was quite a scene in Court arising from a smile on the Foreman of the jury's face while Beach was speaking. Beach addressed him. Subsequently, a rough passage at arms took place between Beach and Porter. Reference was made by Beach to the newly discovered evidence mentioned in the newspapers; but the counsel concluded to do nothing in regard to it.—Steamer Vicksburg, of the Dominion Line, from Montreal for Liverpool, was sunk by ice, June 1st. The two sides to the question are simply these, the Government necessity and if private enterprise provides for the freighting of women. There was quite a scene in Court arising from a smile on the Foreman of the jury's face while Beach was speaking.

Greece.—It is said by the London Daily News that a crisis is imminent at Athens which may result in the abdication of the King.
These conclusions define the line beyond which the Government cannot pass, so far as principles are concerned.

The facts are, that the coasting service is satisfactory to the inter-island carrying trade, with the exception of the above mentioned items of mails and passengers, to which might be added live-stock and fruit, thus it need not be a difficult matter to define the proper work of a government steamer, and consequently the necessary size and model for such a vessel.

The principles stated in the letter referred to, are sound and weighty, and it is not likely that the Government will listen to advice inconsistent with the public interests in this regard. Not only is the permanence and the development of the Hawaiian coasting fleet, important to the national revenue, to public prosperity and enterprise and to an army of employees, but as a noble school of Hawaiian seamanship, the country cannot afford to have it destroyed or decreased.

If these views are correct, it is highly probable that a larger steamer than the Kilauea would injuriously compete with private enterprise; indeed, the Kilauea is doubtless larger than the demand for rapid transit requires, although something is to be said as to the necessity of a certain tonnage for the sake of due comfort and safety. A different model might answer these objects better at less expense and smaller tonnage.

THE HULA.

Some foreigners who have seen only the incipient movements of the native dances, have hastened to pronounce them graceful and innocent exercises. Some educated natives also, eager to excuse or justify, seek to confound with them in character the European dances and so involve in one common verdict.

Both these parties, usually do not spare their satire upon the "fanaticism" and "bigotry" of the religious teachers who have always made war upon the hula as a leading part of the filthy and debasing machinery of Paganism.

Without here aiming either to recommend or condemn the hula dances as profitable and wholesome or otherwise, I am now only concerned to show the plain and radical distinction between them and the Polynesian hulas. Why are these devoid of what is impure, ferocious, lascivious attitudes, so that the most innocent maiden may participate with all honor? Well, what is the radical idea which governs the motions of each?

To illustrate the meaning of this question, observe the movements of school girls in gymnastic exercise. The governing idea which forms their motions is simple—muscular exertion and development. To actor and spectator the only thought is that of the varied play of muscular energy.

In higher gymnastics the idea of dexterous agility rules. In Cali-thenics, the governing thought is graceful motion. The interest centres in the free, graceful poise and swing of the performers.

Now, what is the governing idea—unconscious of it, though the actors may—of the dance? Is it not plainly that of honorable love dramatized in the rhythmic play of saltation? There is the courtship, the hopeful advance, the coy retreat, the union hand in hand, the happy march through the varying drama of life, mutually supporting and consoling. In this tender and noble relation of the sexes so set forth in the sweet sounds of music and graceful united action, centres the interest of the dance. It is this informing thought that makes it so fascinating, so enthralling to the youthful, yet to the pure, wholly of the higher thought.

And then, to leap a great chasm, and by a hated necessity to deal with what is vile, what is the governing thought of the Polynesian hula? It is the purely sensual idea. It is this which not only directs the hideous posturing that is reserved for the sitting spectators, with its accompaniment of obscene song which fires their beastly laughter, but the same idea alike pervades and gives tone to the sickening languishings of the less obviously lascivious attitudes.

In short, the one is the product and exponent in rhythmic and dramatical show of the view which the degraded savage holds of the relations of the sexes. The other sets forth the honorable and chivalric idea of marriage held by civilized man.

The man who has seen both and confounds them in one category, records his own verdict against himself.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 1.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The change from barbarism to civilization that has taken place on these islands has in no respect had more material importance than as regards land matters. A more generally diffused understanding of some subjects connected with these matters may tend to benefit the community, especially as it may enable some to comprehend and grapple with certain difficulties that are universally felt to exist, and which however seem to be beyond the combined skill and executive ability of any one individual to remove.

The particular kind of civilization that took root on Hawaii was not of the kind that destroyed all that preceded it. It might have crushed out all ancient vested rights, ignored ancient subdivisions of land, and created a carrie blanche upon which to begin de novo the marking out and mapping off of real estate; possibly, endeavoring to introduce the monotonous rectangles of a United States public survey among the valleys and ridges of this diversified country.

Such a civilization would have treated the Hawaiian language as too paltry to put into print. Yet one is sometimes tempted to wish that not quite so much deference had been paid to the conservative side of the question. More of this hereafter.

The ancient divisions of land will therefore be our first subject to attend to. The islands were, if the phrase may be allowed, tremendously peopled in many portions thereof. I can think of no word to express the swarming state of population that must have existed in localities. Even had Captain Cook made no discovery there must have been an inevitable diminution of the people with the advent of civilization, from the simple fact that the resources of the country would not support those same people so soon as their wants were increased. They were already industrious,—what more could they raise from the soil, or furnish any way save as they pandered to vice, in return for the accoutrements of a new civilization. These are pertinent reasonings;—certainly so to those who moralize on the diminution of races, though to follow them out would be a digression from our present subject.

Consequences of a long occupancy of the soil by a dense population—minute subdivision of land, and nomenclature thereof. Every piece of land had its name, as individual and characteristic as that of its cultivation.

The unit of land, so to speak, seems to have been the
The Islander.

Ahupuaa. Its name is derived from the Ahu or altar; (literally, pile, kahu being the specific term for altar) which was erected at the point where the boundary of the land was intersected by the main road, alaola, which circumferented each of the islands. Upon this altar at the annual progress of the akua makahaiki (year-old) was deposited the tax paid by the land whose boundary it marked, and also an image of a hog, puca, carved out of kukui wood and stained with red ochre. How long this was left on the altar, I do not know, but from this came the name, ahupuaa, of the pile of stones, which title is also given to the division of land marked thereby. Many a time have I set up compass on ancient landmarks of this sort, especially on Hawaii. One near Honolulu may still be seen on the north external slope of the crater of Salt Lake. This, besides marking the boundary of Halawa and Moanalua, marked also the limits of the Kona and Ewa districts. Near by I picked up an ancient ulu maka, the rolling stone of the old bowling game of maka. The more common name of the altar on the Island of Oahu was kanaanauiau.

The Ahupuaa ran from the sea to the mountain, theoretically. That is to say the central idea of the Hawaiian division of land was emphatically central, or rather radial. Hawaiian life vibrated from ula, mountain, whence came wood, kapa, for clothing, olona, for fish-line, ti-leaf for wrapping paper, te for ratan lashing, wild birds for food, to the sea, whence came fish, and all connected therewith. Mauka and makai are therefore fundamental ideas to the native of an island. Land as we shall see in a subsequent article was divided accordingly.

ILMA DE MURSKA,

The beautiful young "Hungarian Nightingale," has left an enduring memory in Honolulu. We had heard of her fame, and had expected her with some anticipation of pleasure, and yet we were in some doubt as to whether her voice could be very marvelous and very satisfying; but when we listened to her on Tuesday evening in the Kawaiahao Church, we were thoroughly satisfied with delight,—as listening to an expression of the perfection of song.

Now we do not wish to speak professionally, but rather as one not knowing a note of music, and merely as an appreciative lay listener, whose ears may have been somewhat educated to tune and time by listening to music, by the way, no great songstress has a pretty musical expression, nor the "Swedish Nightingale" in comparison it marked, and also an image of a hog, puca, carved out of kukui wood and stained with red ochre.

When we listened to her on Tuesday evening in the Kawaiahao Church, we were thoroughly satisfied with delight,—as listening to an expression of the perfection of song.

Now we do not wish to speak professionally, but rather as one not knowing a note of music, and merely as an appreciative lay listener, whose ears may have been somewhat educated to tune and time by listening to some of the best vocalization of the world. And so we must say we are led to think of the choicest voices of our age in the presence of the fair young Magyar, and compare her with such queens of songs as Grisi and Jenny Lind, whose gifts of melodious utterance are not unknown here;—and this moreover we will say, after a delightful musical seance, that according to our poor judgment, this young Hungarian lady must rank with the leading prima donnas of the world. She may not fully equal the Italian Queen of Song in dramatic power and expression, nor the "Swedish Nightingale" in those marvelous, long sustained out wellings of low tones surpassing that of the Tuscan, and a power of expression excelling that of the Scandinavian rival; and has, besides, a flexibility, a power of rapid transition from the highest to the lowest notes of the scale, and a delightful, inspiring vocalization, peculiarly her own. What a wonderful range and variety of musical expression in the old Transylvanian song of the Magyar-
COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 1, 1875.

Our mercantile community have been enjoying a week of activity and bustle, consequent upon the arrival of the whaling bark Rainbow from home and cruise, and the schooner Legal Tender from San Francisco on the 25th, followed by the bark Emma C. Beale, from Puget Sound, and the brig Haskell from Hongkong on the 30th.

The steamers City of Melbourne from San Francisco arrived promptly on time, but brought no freight for this port. The up steamer, Maegregor, is somewhat behind time. A large number of passengers and considerable freight awaits her, promising to keep on Saturday morning, and the Legal Tender to follow shortly. The Harriet, on discharging, will be laid for the same port.

Our latest San Francisco news are to June 21st, from which we make the following market quotations:

Hawaiian-grown groceries are reported scarce and wanted, but we note no improvement in price, being quoted at $8.70c.

Coffee—In good demand at 50c.

Pulse—Sales made at 5c.

Rice—No. 1 Chinese, $5.00; Hawaiian table, 85c

Wool—Balances of fall clip sold at 10c; spring, quoted at 12c. Extra choice 15c; northern fleece 20c.

Tallow—Market over-stocked; sales reported at 45c.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25—Am wh bk Rainbow, Ogas, for home and cruise.

26—Am sehr Legal Tender, Windisch, 15 days from San Francisco.

26—Am bark Holman, Marchant, 12 days from Honolulu, Hawa
dali.

26—Am bring Hunai, Lewis, 60 days from Hongkong.

26—Am bark D. C. Murray, Fuller, 150 days from San Francisco.

26—Am ship Princet, Beck, from Kauai.

27—Am bark Nottie Merril, Orih, from Lohania, Maui.

27—Am bark Warrer, John, in, Kahupuna, Nuiwai.

27—Am bark Fairy Queen, Peni, from Honolulu, Kauai.

27—Am bark Nottie Merril, Lima, from Konnamokai, Molokai.

28—Am ship Active, Funshiali, from Kohala, Hawaii.

28—Am bark Hattie, Kimoo, from Hf nonu, Kauai.

28—Am ship Ka Moi, Reyehelu, from Kahului, Maui.

28—Am ship Maunokalavu, Kalamo, in, Hf nonuiwai.

28—Am ship W. B. Mcclum, Lewis, 9 days from San Francisco.

July 1—Am wh Luka, Keal, from Maliko.

2—Brst sail Maegregor, Granger, 20 days from Sydney via Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

June 22—Am ship Juanita, Duido, for Molokai.

22—Am steamer James and Kate, for Waianae.

22—Am bark Klina, Abdulah, for Maliko.

22—Am ship Live Yankee, Kotch, for Kaholuowai.

22—Am wh Luka, Keal, for Maliko.

22—Am ship Kannaloo, Bolen, for Kolu and Waiwai.

22—Am ship Mary Elina, Anna, for Kohala, Hawaii.

22—Am ship Active, Funshiali, for Kohala, Hawaii.

22—Am ship Nottie Merril, Lima, for Konnamokai, Molokai.

22—Am ship Peacock, Chrai, for Iliu, Maui.

22—Am bark Fairy Queen, Peni, from Hf nonu, Kauai.

22—Am ship Hattie, Kimoo, from Hf nonu, Kauai.

22—Am ship Nottie Merril, Lima, for Konnamokai, Molokai.

22—Am ship Warrer, John, in, Kahupuna, Nuiwai.

23—Am ship Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.

23—Am ship Monokalavu, Kalamo, in, Hf nonuiwai.

23—Am ship Prince, Beck, for Kea and Kauai, Hawaii.

23—Am wh bk Rainbow, Ogas, for Arctic Ocean.

26—Am bark D. C. Murray, Fuller, 10 days from San Francisco.

26—Am ship Monokalavu, Kalamo, in, Hf nonuiwai.

July 1—Am wh bk Desertee, Riddle, for Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilman, June 26th—Miss Mauie Nunn, wife and servant, A K Hayes, H McCallum, 35 Wishmo, Rom A F Job, with, 2 children and 2 servants, Capt. Malane, F Wenden, W H Cornelis, H McDuffie, wife and servant, W M Gibbon and servant, Bishop Willia, Mrs Baldwin, P Hayelden and wife, Father Pacen, 90 deck.

For Kauai—Per Kilman, June 30th—S G Wildre, Mrs Smithies, Miss E Smithies, Master Geo Smithies, Mr Smithies and child, Capt Jct Make, Mrs Rees, Rev Mr Cadier, C F Wood, Mrs Frer and child, Miss E Frer, Mrs Colcord, Miss Addle Campbell and Isla Campbell, Miss Bunce, Miss Mauie, about 50 deck.

FROM HONOLULU—Per Brig Homan, June 30th—20 Chinese.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, June 26th—Rev J R Boyd and wife, Miss Flora Boyd, Mrs Flora Boyd, Miss Penny Bisset, Miss Penny Bisset, Mrs M T Tennfeld and 2 children, Capt Chan E B Foy, G T Barker, A J Cartwright, Jr Wmmon, C R Madoc, Paul Greiser, F Fin, S Savidge, Jr.

FROM MELBOURNE—Per Journalist, June 25th—His Honor E H Allen, Miss Beverance, A Frank Cook, and 5 in the steerage.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

German bark Ceder, (now) from Brunswick, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed April 30.

Am bark Emma G Bess, to C Breuer & Co, was loading at New Castle, May 8.

Am sehr Annie Lynn, from San Francisco, to T H Davis, due early in July.

Am bark Clara Bell, from San Francisco, to Master, was to leave a few days after the steamer.

P M & S Graham would leave San Francisco about July 12.

The following answer to the puzzle in our last issue has been correctly solved by six different parties: 1 old man, $4.00; 2 old women, $2.00 each, $4.00; 7 young men, 50c each, $3.50; 2 young women, 25c each, 50c; total $12.00.

CORRESPONDENCE—PER D. C. MURRAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9th, 1875.

There is nothing further to note, as far as I have been able to ascertain regarding treaty matters and comments, beyond what has already gone forward. The next item of most interest to islanders, if I may be allowed to judge, is steam communication, and on this point, I have been favored with some information that has not been made public for certain reasons, and it was only for use by this mail that it was given. During my residence in Honolulu I happened to be a correspondent, on marine matters, of the S. F. Merchant’s Exchange, and for that reason I have occasionally had the privilege of receiving information that is seldom the fortune of outsiders to obtain. In connexion with one of the attacks of the Exchange last evening, he informed me, for the benefit of the ISLANDERS, that it was the intention of the Pacific Mail Company to start a line between this port and the Colonies, with a view of obtaining the Australian subsidy—and in any event, that the Company would run their steamers for a time, subsidy or no subsidy. The arrangements are not yet sufficiently developed to admit their being made public at present (which accounts for the reason none of our wide-awake reporters have got hold of the information.) The powerful screw steamship Grenada will be the pioneer vessel, to leave July 10th, followed by the Vasco de Gama and the Vancouver on the 12th of each month. The two latter vessels are British screw steamers. They were built for the opposition British China line, but have been under charter to the ISLANDS since January, 1872, and the former became defunct. The Grenada is a 3000 ton vessel, and the others are about the same capacity, and all very fast. However, as this is merely a piece of advance news, your readers will undoubtedly have all particulars by next mail.

Speaking of steamship matters reminds me of an item in a date of the Advertiser received last mail, concerning the Mikado’s recent trip from Honolulu to this port in seven days and six hours. It is certainly kind of the paragraphist of that paper to endeavor to correct such matters of historical record as the one referred to, but in doing so it would have been well to be correct about it. I have overhauled files of both Advertiser and Gazette, previous to April, 1872, and fail to find any mention of the Nebraska making the trip in April, 1872, from Honolulu to San Francisco in seven days and nine hours; or “in January, 1873, from San Francisco to Honolulu in seven days and six hours.” No such trip was made by her at that time. The first trip of the Nebraska, as reported by the Gazette, May 14th, 1871, was in seven days and nineteen hours, and by the Advertiser in seven days and eighteen hours. There is no mention made in either of the Honolulu papers of January, 1872, of the same vessel making the passage at that period from San Francisco to Honolulu in seven days and six hours. There is a blunder somewhere—for the Gazette reports her having sailed from Honolulu for Auckland December 24th, 1871, but the Advertiser fails to mention her among the
with her company. It is not likely that Honolulu will be favored by her presence beyond a stroll around the city. The Lingards, as I mentioned heretofore, will go to Australia also, but have deferred their trip for some months, owing to engagements here. I hear that when they do go, it is their intention to take a complete company and scenery along with them; in which case it is not unlikely that Honolulu and the proprietor of the Royal Hawaiian Theatre will thoroughly appreciate their visit.

The witty individual who runs the brevity column of Alto, and has added a smattering of Hawaiian to his other knowledge, perpetrated a joke recently at the expense of Hooley's troupe by informing the public that the comedy company at the Opera House were going to Honolulu to "Hooley-Hooley for the King." To persons up here, not familiar with Hawaiian pronunciation, the attempt does not sound so execrable as it may with you islanders.

The Murray and the Legal Tender both arrived the same day, and will sail together—the former made the trip up in 21 and the latter in 20 days—and they have an excellent opportunity for the display of their sailing qualities. If the steamer is not detained, you will have them all within a short time of each other.

Yours,

J. F. T.

THE GOSSIPING WOMAN.

"There are women and women," says the trite French proverb, and a simple inference puts the width of infinitely and piquant style in which the artistry of a capricious breeze. We love them, we scold them, we

are aggressive that Honolulu will be favored by her presence beyond a stroll around the city. The Lingards, as I mentioned heretofore, will go to Australia also, but have deferred their trip for some months, owing to engagements here. I hear that when they do go, it is their intention to take a complete company and scenery along with them; in which case it is not unlikely that Honolulu and the proprietor of the Royal Hawaiian Theatre will thoroughly appreciate their visit.

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Yours,

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then she delights in a good, juicy minister, or a plump church-member, but for the most part her own sex furnish-ishes the best victims. She glows over revelations that bring the bitterness of death to a shrinking soul. She burrows into a forgotten past and brings forth records to prove some unworthy but long-repeated deed. She looks at giddy madcap youth, as a spider watches flies. All the silliness, the coquetry, and the irrepressible spirit of young girls is set down as immeasurable depravity. She forgets that rivers must first be riotous brooks, that youthful shoulders never yet bore any but young heads, and many a life that but for such as she might have reached serene and beautiful consummation, has gone asky in mad despair, and been lost forever. Tell me that such women shall enter the Christian heaven, and the poor, ignorant flesh and blood eater be left out! "What is it to pick human bones, to what it is to bite and tear the immortal souls to pieces!"

The kittenish scandalmonger is no less fatal, although far less formidable. She is friendly and chatty and sweet; but, somehow, wherever she goes she leaves everybody on edge. Life-long friends find themselves antagonistic after she has left them. She condones with each other's faithlessness; but her sweetest sympathy leaves a sting, and there is ever-widening rupture where she has pretended to heal. Her very championship is worse in its effect than other people's blame. There seem volumes of unrevealed history when she says, "Oh, my dear, don't think such and such a thing of so and so! Things may seem queer; but—be charitable; you know I detest gossip—" and that "but" is bigger than all the nice things that went before it.

She is full of officious service, and, if she is middle-aged, is generally an active church-member; cries copi­ously over sermons, and is fond of attending funerals. Indeed, you will always find both classes on hand there; and as they return from the grave they have been known to remark: "I don't think Mr. B—looked as though he felt his wife's loss much, poor thing! I guess it's as well she died when she did." A favorite expression with each class is, "I told you so!" They are ad­dicted to prophetic remarks, and aggravating rolls of the head. They have fingers which always find the sore places, and they carry needle-points to insinuate between the joints of your closest armor.

But it is not always the malleable word that makes mischief. How many of us by thoughtless look or speech carry ruin into struggling lives! Unthinking cattle that we are, we go to browsing about, trampling daisies and shy bits of violets under foot.

Ah, it is easier to preach sermons than to pick berries in July. It is more difficult to reduce theory to practice than to gather grapes from bean vines. We have such noble creeds, but I think the angel who records deeds rather than creeds must trace the scroll with pitying smile. We reprove, each one of us, in others the very faults that make our own lives unlovely. Oh for a world where charity shall be greater than all! Don't tell me of "golden streets" and "pearly gates" and "palmed saints" that shall make up my heaven. Tell me rather where charity shall be greater than all! Don't tell me that rivers must first be riotous brooks, that broods poisonous speech and wily innuendo, and her mischief. How many of us by thoughtless look or speech bring the bitterness of death to a shrinking soul. Life-long friends find themselves on edge. Life-long friends find themselves antagonistic after she has left them. They have fingers which always find the sore places, and they carry needle-points to insinuate between the joints of your closest armor.

While time endures there must be folly and sin and crime. If we are better than others, let us seek to cover rather than expose their short-comings.

Drape deformity with the snowy mantle of love, and where we cannot save, keep silent. Satan has no abler ally than creeds that seek sore places, with tongue that blackens and defames, and heart that broods poisonous speech and wily innuendo, and her name is Gossips.

Mrs. M. E. Holdren, in the Christian Union.

LIDES TO BARY JADE.

The lood is beabig brilligly love
The stars are shidig too;
While I ab gazig dreabily
Add thigkig love of you;
You caddot, oh, you caddot idow,
By darlig, how I biss you—

(O, whad a fearful cold I've got—
Ck-tish-u! Ck-ck-tish-u!)

I'b sitig il the arbor love
Where you sat by by side,
Whed od that calb, Autubdal dight
You ann you'd be by bride.
Oh, for wud bobedt to cares
Add toderly to kiss you ;
Budd do ! we're bedy biles aparat—
(He-rash-o ! Ck-ck-tish-u!)

This charbig evigid brigs to bide
The tibe wheel first we bet ;
It seems budt odly yesterday,
I think I see you yet.
Oh tell be, ab I edil your owd ?
By hopes od, do dot dach theb !
(Codford by cold, 'tis gotig worse—
Ck-tish-u! Ck-ck-thrash-eb!)

Good-bye by darlig Bary Jade
The bid-dight hour is dear,
Add it is hardly wise by love
For be to ligger here ;
The heavy dews are fallig fast,
A fod good dight I wish you ;
(He-rash-o !—there it is again—
Ck-thrash-ub ! Ck-ck-tish-u!)

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