

Publication office is at 210 Merchant street; Bldg. room 404. For full particulars please address THOS. G. THURM, Publisher and Proprietor.

Notice of any events of interest transpiring on the other islands will always be thoughtfully received for publication.

THE REV. D. H. LYMAN.

Rev. David Helen Lyman died at his residence, Hilo, October 4th, aged 81 years, a month and 5 days.

He was a native of New Bedford, Mass., graduated Andover Seminary, 1811, and served in the Army.

He was a member of the Hilo Church for four years. During his long and useful career on these islands, he has been the Principal of the Hilo High School for Hawaiian, holding that position from its establishment in 1856 up to about 3 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman came with the fourth reinforcement to the islands, which was the largest ministerial one that ever came.

There were 19 persons in all, of whom only 8 survive. Mrs. J. S. Emerson, Mrs. D. B. Lyman, Mrs. E. Spaulding, Mrs. W. P. Alexander, Mrs. R. Armstrong, Mrs. K. Hitchcock, Mrs. Doctor Chapin and Rev. L. Lyons.

Some by one they are going to receive their very great reward. Faithful until death, and dying rejoicing. The funeral of "Father" Lyman, as he was familiarly called in Hilo, was a very large one.

The services were held in Hall church, which was very full of sympathizing friends. The pall bearers were the native Hawaiian.

Rev. E. P. Baker, Rev. W. B. Oleson, Rev. J. H. Pahio and Rev. J. S. Kalama occupied the pulpit. The sad services were opened by a prayer from Rev. Mr. Fahio, after which a hymn was sung by the choir of the Foreign Church.

Rev. E. P. Baker read very appropriate selections from Scripture and remarked that Father Lyman felt it to be his duty to be a missionary.

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New York Dispatch.

"Cats, rats and owls are to be worn on hats and bonnets this winter" declares Dame Fashion. Her devotees look askance both at the new hats and the new bonnets.

Some of these ornaments are really beautiful and seemingly life-like. But the favorite butterflies and beetles are hard to dialogue.

There is one comfort in this absurd fashion however; the rats, cats and mice cannot be manipulated in the same barbarous way that the owl and other birds are, until they look like nothing that is in the heavens above or the earth beneath.

But the queer little heads and tails will remain in proper relation to the bodies and legs to which they belong. We seldom see a hat from the milliners that in combination of color or form is anything like the natural one.

Such monstrosities! We see a blue bird's head with the body of a linnæus, wings of a black bird and plumes of a cockatoo. An owl's head with a gull's tail.

Enough to drive an ornithologist insane. If there be a day of restoration for the birds, what a scattering of birds, fowls and tails there will be at the last and what a distance some will have to go to meet their kindred!

I only hope that each bird will get the parts that belong to it. The delicate, we humming bird seems to be the only one that those vandals, the milliners, dare not change. Such a pretty, dainty hat I saw one day on the ferry; a dark blue velvet, trimmed with the favorite red ermine in full bows, the front, among the folds of which humming birds nested.

Another beautiful hat, a large white one, for ornament a bunch of tiny velvet flowers and mistletoe, such little balls. Whatever be the roll of the narrow mill, all of the new hats have high crowns, peaked, oval or square. One imported that is of gold colored stuff, rather high crown and trim rolled at the sides, linings and twist of dark green velvet with knots of gold braided with shaded gold-colored feathers.

Another is fourteen inches high, surrounded near the top by intricate plumes, the brown, the white, curled all round; a small roll of velvet at the base of the crown. It is decidedly unique. The prayer of the poet has been answered, for the broad brimmed (Gainsborough) is a thing of the past.

For the most bonnets of black lace and tulle, velvet bows, particularly of yellow, are mingled with the feathers and flowers.

It is too early in the season to know just what the coming fashions will be. It is generally understood that wooden stuffs, serge, corduroy, and velvet will be used for walking costumes and that silk will be used only for indoor wear.

Among the new shades are a green nearly like that of watercresses and a very dark shade of ash of roses, nearly approaching mouse color, with rare reflections. The latest imported dresses are made in both shades and polonaises. Some long polonaises are made without wrinkles in front, the back very bouffant; the skirt is covered with row upon row of mohair braid. Lace is still used in profusion on evening costumes.

Ecru is the favorite though Oriental, Spanish, one-point, Chantilly and others are worn. There is a fashion among Englishwomen of looping their lace draperies with plaques of flowers instead of arranging them in knots or sprays. The blossoms are arranged in large, round, flat rosettes. They look like plates and are called plaques. Though at present this manner of ornamentation is the rage it is not graceful and will probably be short-lived.

At a health exhibition recently held in England a process was exhibited for making textile fabrics waterproof. It is said to be so successful that ladies in the audience gave up wraps and mantles of velvet and like material to be experimented upon. The articles were returned in an impervious condition—proof against all kinds of dampness. Water flows from articles subjected to this process without wetting them in the least. What a boon this process might be to Honolulu ladies whose bonnets and hats must be often ruined by the summer showers. This process is called the Watering process and the inventor is a woman named "Rain."

The most fashionable women no longer wear shoes but boots—the nearest prettier boots than can be made. The effect of seamless kid showing the outline of a well-arched foot is such that women with pretty feet will be loath to wear shoes again. And in point of comfort and protection the boots are much superior to shoes.

In the way of trinkets the velvet bracelet and necklaces are "quite the thing." Rings of this kind are also used, fastened in front with buckles or ornaments. For neck wear with rich black dresses beaded caps and beaded plaques are elegant and appropriate especially if the dress has trimmings of jet passe-matier. A convenient and pretty thing to have when sewing is a belt of some gay colored ribbon; on the right side make two long ends of the ribbon, at one end tie a pair of scissors and at the other two or three straw-berries.

I have gossiped so much about the fashions that there is time to write you nothing about politics. By the next time I write you probably will know whether Blair, or Butler, or Cleveland, or St. John or Lockwood is president? I certainly shall not predicate the event.

KNICKERBOCKER.

The Death-rate in New York.

Efforts to explain the high death-rate in New York are being made so industriously here, that it may be worth while to throw some light on it from a more independent standpoint than native patriotism affords.

Last year was unusually favorable, the mortality showing 2,913 deaths in 1882, and still the number of deaths was no fewer than 34,011. According to the census of 1880 the population was then 1,206,292, which gives us a death-rate of 28.19 per 1000. It is sought to palliate this bad showing by various excuses, of which the two principal ones are (1) that the actual population is now greater than that given in the census, and that consequently the rate sought to be 25.81; and (2) that much of this mortality takes place in institutions. The latter excuse is disposed of by the fact that, as the inmates of public institutions are counted in the census returns, these tell both ways. The reference to population merits further notice. It is fair to assume that the residents in New York have increased since 1880, but not in the ratio indicated; but there is a more significant fact—the census return is inaccurate and in excess of the truth. In the United States no census is not taken in England. No city is so large and on the last occasion it required fourteen months to get the returns in. Moreover many of the persons whose names go on the census from their places of business in the city are non-residents, who are again recorded at their places of residence, wherever these may be. The resident population of New York does not exceed 1,000,000. I doubt if it is as much, but the registration returns enable us to arrive at an approximation. The number of votes at the last election was 152,736, but the registry contains 173,531 names. It must be remembered that the list under manhood suffrage, so that often there is more than only the head of the family voting in one household. Nevertheless, we will multiply this by 5, and will have only 912,655 as the total population. On view of the low average of American families—and two thirds of all in New York are natives—it is almost certain that this is yet more in excess of the truth. But allowance has to be made for non-

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Probably in anticipation of the expected receipt of considerable U. S. gold coin by the next steamer and the fact that the currency set against for-to-days mail has been reduced to three and a half per cent. This will prove quite a boon to dealers and others, and will relieve the pressure on the Post Office for money orders—felt for some time past.

The arrivals for the week embrace the Australia from the colonies, en route for San Francisco, and the steamer W. G. Hall, and barkentine W. H. Dimond and Ella from San Francisco. The departures for the same period embrace the Australia, Discovery, and C. K. Bishop, all for San Francisco, the latter only of which took my freight from this port, amounting to \$11,500.

I hope to get an appointment to speak in one week, where one speech will answer, but I will take no more mixed chances.

PETROLEUM V. NABY.

Victim of Appetite.

Literary Notes.

The London Athenæum has a favorable review of "The Historical Monuments of France," by James F. Humeval of Boston—a gentleman well known to many Honoluluans.

A companion book to "John Bull and his Island," the brochure by Mrs. O'Rell, which took the reading world by storm last year, is about to be issued by the same author and will be called "The Daughters of John Bull."

A reasonable children's book will be "Shakespeare for Children," which Messrs. Allan, London publishers, are preparing as a Christmas gift. 'Tis will consist of about thirty colored plates, with notes describing chiefly the costumes.

Lady Byron having been "vindicated" by Harry Beecher Stowe, some one now proposes to vindicate the late Dowager Lady Lytton, and to that end will publish extracts from her autobiography, diary, original letters and other documents.

The Pall Mall Budget says that Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, "propose to publish an account of their trip made in the Barchante during the years 1879-1882. The chronicle is to be compiled from the journals, letters, and note-books, and some 'additions' being made to the history by the Rev. John Neale Dalton.

Those interested in the Japanese for other reasons than the negro's plantation will be glad to know that Mr. William Anderson is preparing a work on Japanese art, "The Pictorial Arts of Japan," which will be illustrated with over a hundred and fifty colored and plain plates. An edition of five or one hundred copies will be first struck off. Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., London, are to be the publishers.

The book will be issued later in the year by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. The book will be good addition to the new library's travel list. Japan, by the way, has been described in one of Murray's latest "Guides."

A subscriber takes this view of the administration paper's attack on Mr. W. O. Smith: "That gentleman has provoked the cabinet assaults itself with a boomerang. As a year of prosperity, it is immaterial whether Mr. W. O. Smith meant the year ending with the present or the last quarter. These simple facts remain—the government is without funds to carry out the Japanese scheme. The further the country from hopeless debt. If the government cannot carry on needed improvements—harbor works, water works, road works—without increasing the public debt, then let us wait until improvement can come in the natural order of increased revenue."

Friend Williams the photographer is not himself at all unless he is wrestling around to enlarge his collection of views, etc. and is never happy unless he can present something new to the gallery. He is in his element this week and his face fairly beams with delight over the several new additions, some of which are excellent illustrations of the difficulties and characteristics of the coasting service of these islands; one view showing the stranding of the Kilauwa Hou, and several views of boating off and loading cattle at Mahukona. A new view of the Hawaiian Hotel is shown, also a very pretty bridge scene near Onomea, Hawaii and three new volcano views.

The funeral of the late Mrs. C. R. Bishop will be a imposing pageant. The religious exercises at the residence will be conducted by Rev. Henry Parker. The procession will form at 1 P. M., and proceed at 2 P. M., from the residence on Emma Street, along Heretania, to Nuuanu, to the royal mausoleum. Governor Dominis has charge of the funeral procession. Those invited to be present at the exercises in the hall will please be present between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

Yesterday in the police court Akona the Chinese policeman fined \$50 and costs for assault and battery on Lipson, and afterwards dismissed from the service by Marshall Soper. To-day he will appear in the same court on a charge of perjury in the second degree. A little investigation might show more of this kind among the pets of the forces.

Readers of short stories are respectfully referred to the fourth page, where one of Mrs. Appony's best stories may be found. Two of the reprinted articles on the first page are to interest cultivated readers generally, and the other will be of especial interest to Catholics.

In a contemporary note last week, King Aloa of Spain was mentioned as laboring among the cholera patients of Naples. King Humbert of Italy, of course, should have been named.

The Anglican Church Chronicle and the Hawaiian Monthly are both out—but not in time for notice to-day.

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