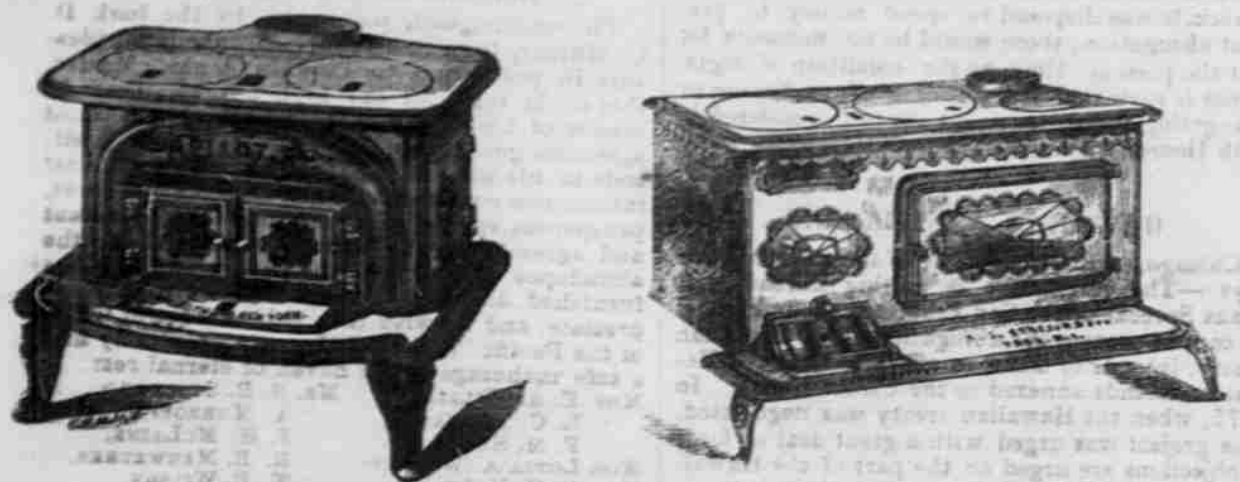


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At the Old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WORKER,

PLUMBING, in all its branches;

ARTESIAN WELL PIPE, all sizes;

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Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Price, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Grey, Queen, Paney & Army Ranges, Magnus Charts, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Oceola, Almada, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood & Laundry Stoves.

Galvanized Iron & Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated & Plain.

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes, and laid on at Lowest Rates; Cast & Lead Soil Pipe.

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RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES and GRADES

Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Sinks and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Stands.

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NEW PARLOR SUITS

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EASY CHAIRS, LOUNGES

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MATTRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SHEET METAL WARE

On Hand or Made to Order.

Tinning, Plumbing, Gutting, Etc.,

Contracted for.

Water Pipe and Fittings,

ALL SIZES.

Sole Agents in these Islands for the

'Montague' Range

All Sizes in Stock. Circulars and Prices on application.



TELEPHONE 211.

She Would Be a Mason.

The funniest thing I ever heard. The funniest thing that ever occurred. Is the story of Mrs. Melitane Byrde. Who wanted to be a Mason.

Her husband, Tom Byrde, a Mason true—As good a Mason as any of you; He is Tyler of Lodge Carleton Blue, And tyles and delivers the summons due, And she wanted to be a Mason, too. This ridiculous Mrs. Byrde.

She followed round this inquisitive wife, And nagged him and teased him half out of his life; So to terminate this unhallowed strife, He consented at least to admit her.

And first, to disguise her from bonnet and shoon, This ridiculous lady agreed to put on His breech—ah! forgive me—I mean! pantaloons; And miraculously they did fit her.

The lodge was at work on the Master's degree The light was ablaze on the letter C; High soared the Vices of J and B. The officers sat like Solomon, wise; The govt roamed wildly through the room; The candidate begged them to let him go home; And the devil himself stood up at the east. As broad as an Alderman at a feast.

When in came Mrs. Byrde, Oh, horrible sounds! oh, horrible sight! Can it be that Masons take delight In spending thus the hours of night? Ah! could their wives and daughters know The unutterable things they say and do, Their feminine hearts would burst with woe! Put this in not all my story.

Those Masons joined in a hideous ring, The candidate howling like everything, And thus in tones of death they sing: (The candidate's name was Morey); "Blood to drink and bones to crack, Skulls to smash and lives to take, Hearts to crush and souls to burn, Give old Morey another turn, And make him grim and gory."

Trembling with horror stood Mrs. Byrde, Unable to speak a single word. She staggered and fell in the nearest chair On the floor—she fainted! And scarcely noticed, so loud the groans, That the chair was made of human bones.

Of human bones! On grinning skulls That gleamed through the darkness of the night, Those bones, the bones that Morgan bore; His scalp across the top was flung, His teeth around the arms were strung. Never in romance was known Such uses made of human bone.

There came a pause—a pair of paws Reached through the floor, up sliding doors, And grabbed the unhappy candidate! How can I, without tears, relate She saw him sink in fiery hole, While roars of demented laughter roll, And down the walls for mercy.

"Blood to drink," etc., etc. The ridiculous woman could stand no more, She fainted and fell on the checked floor. "Midst all the diabolical roar, What then, you ask me, did befall Melitane Byrde? Why, nothing at all—She dreamed she had been in a Mason's hall."

—Serving to Her.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Base natures joy to see sorrows come to those they deem happy.

Never turn a blessing round to see if it has a dark side to it.

The interest of childhood and youth are the interests of manhood.

Education may not prevent crime, but it is a crime to prevent education.

Faith builds the bridge of prayer that spans the chasm of human need.

The noblest and most useful lives are made up of small acts well done.

When duty seems to clash, "the moral law always has the right of way."

He surely is most in want of another's patience who has none of his own.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

Idleness is emptiness; the tree in which the sap is stagnant is fruitless.

True friendship between man and man is infinite and immortal.—Plato.

Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything.—Sterne.

Occasions do not make a man frail, but they show what he is.—A Kempis.

Growth is better than permanence, and permanent growth is better than all.

The strongest man is rarely strong enough to hold his tongue at the right time.

A man's good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

Every man is bound to tolerate the act of which he has himself given the example.

Activity is not proof of industry, any more than a handsome face is proof of a warm heart.

We love in others what we lack ourselves, and would be everything but what we are.—Stoddard.

Do not accustom yourself to consider debt only as an inconvenience; you will find it a calamity.

As the activity of the body is evidence of the spirit, so works manifest the presence of faith.

Herbert Spencer, who talks so much about the hurry, worry and scurry of American life, forgets that only a small proportion of our population live in great cities. He evidently never dropped into a country town on a summer afternoon when two-thirds of the business men are lounging on dry goods boxes and the rest are pitching quarts.—Philadelphia News.

Lady Wilde, whose letters to the London Society has been one of the features of that vivacious periodical, recently said: "The chattering, pert, flippant woman, with a sharp manner, a silly laugh and a ready smacking retort, is insufferable to a man of culture; but a coquette, though vain and vesalite, may still be charming, for she has the wish to please, which is the Grundbe-griff of woman's fascination."

Hard to forget: A saddle-colored lady—Miss M. told Snowball—was walking down Austin avenue when Uncle Mose, who was walking up the street looking at the circus pictures over his shoulder, ran against her. Before he had time to apologize, she said "You good-for-nothin' old nigger, you forgets dat I's a 'spectable lady." "Hit's mighty hard," said the old man, shaking his head, "hit's mighty hard ter forget what you nigger knowed before, but I'll try, Matilda, I'll try."—Texas Siftings.

"Nothing exasperates me so much as to see a hold a lottery ticket, and to find that the very next number has won a prize," remarked Pete Freer to Harry Andrews. "I came closer than that to winning the big prize in the Louisiana lottery." "How was that possible?" "Well, you see, there was a raffle here in Austin for a clock, and I threw the identical same number that won the big prize in the Louisiana lottery." "Did you win the clock?" "No; how much good luck do you suppose a man can have all at once?"—Texas Siftings.

"Would you kindly state in your next paper what could be done to a man who often comes home in an inebriated condition, and uses very abusive language to his wife?" We would suggest that he could be enticed into an alley some dark night and pounded with a club, or his head could be held under a pump, and some cold water pumped down the back of his neck. Lots of things we might suggest to you could do to him, but we would advise you to let him alone, for if you interfere with him, his much injured wife may suddenly become very much devoted to the scoundrel, and make it very hot for you.—Texas Siftings.

How Wood Paper is Made.

L. O. Danse, C. E., writes as follows to the Mechanical Engineer: Of all the materials in daily use there is probably less known about paper than any other, although it is constantly about us and being used in a thousand-and-one ways. Paper can be made from any fibrous material, but the most commonly used substances are wood, manila, straw, jute, linen and cotton rags. None of these materials resemble paper very much, and perhaps none seems less likely to produce a fine grade of it than wood, yet wood is capable of being made into excellent writing or printing material. To produce a good paper it is necessary that the fibre of the raw material be preserved, and to disintegrate it, without destroying it, a somewhat circuitous process is necessary. At Maple-

on, Pa., there is a mill where paper is made from wood, and in this mill there is a machine resembling in appearance a large cheese-box about six feet in diameter, standing on its edge. In this cheese-box there revolves at an enormous speed a strong iron disk, armed with a great number of sharp steel knives, which cut up the wood

shavings similar to those made by a draw-plane. While we were looking at this machine an attendant picked up a heavy stick of cord-wood, which he placed in an inclined trough at the side of the machine and shoved it into the same. In a twinkling the log had disappeared, and a second was sent after it, quickly followed by a third. Although it may seem incredible, that machine reduced those heavy four-foot sticks to shavings at the rate of three a minute!

These shavings are carried off by a conveyor to the "boiling-room" where they are boiled for several hours in caustic soda—"soda lye"—which combines with all the resinous matters in the wood and reduces it to a mere fibrous pulp. The pulp is next run into the "washing machines," which are oval tubs about fifteen feet long and six or eight feet wide, having a longitudinal partition in the middle, extending nearly the entire length of the vat. In one of the compartments thus formed there is a "beater," composed of a number of steel blades with rounded edges, which revolve at a high rate of speed between stationary blades in the bed-plate below. In the other compartment there is a "washer," which consists of an octahedral frame covered with very fine wire gauze and inclosing a sort of water wheel. The washer runs in the opposite direction to the beater, but very slowly, and the result is a constant current of the pulp up one side of the machine and down the other. A stream of water is constantly scooping it up and emptying it through its hollow shaft. The beater forces all the dirt foreign matter out of the pulp, and the washer removes the dirty water so that the fibre becomes thoroughly cleansed. It is now removed to another machine similar the first, where it is bleached by means of "chloride of lime" and muriatic acid. The "washer" is dispensed with during the bleaching, after which comes another washing to remove the chemicals from the fibres, and the pulp, thoroughly softened and mixed with water, is drawn off into storage tanks, whence it is pumped into the paper machines. At one end of the latter is a box into which the pulp is pumped from the tanks. This box has a fine horizontal slit from which the pulp flows in a steady stream on to an endless wire gauze apron, about six feet wide, which is constantly running away from the box. The rollers over which this apron runs have an "end shake" similar to that of a grain separator. The apron runs over a copper "suction-box" having numerous holes in the top, and from which the air and water are constantly being exhausted. The effect of the suction-box is to remove most of the remaining water from the pulp which by this time resembles a wet sheet of paper. The damp sheet is now taken up by a felt blanket and carried over steam-heated drums. By this time the paper is strong and dry enough to support itself, so it leaves the felt and passes unaided between the highly polished calendar rolls which smooth it and give it a hard surface. It is now rolled up ready to be removed to the cutting machine, where revolving knives reduce it to sheets, which are piled, sorted and counted, and bundled ready for shipment.

If a fine paper is desired, the roll in place of being cut up into sheets is re-ground in a "rag engine," similar to the washing machines, still further bleached and washed, and sent through another "Fourdrinier machine," whence it issues as pure white finished paper. The "size" which gives paper its glossy finish is introduced into the pulp while it is in the last washing machine. At the West Newton paper mills, rolls of paper four miles long are regularly made, and rolls nine miles long have been made from re-ground "wood" paper.

A LINE-KILN CLUB SUFFERER.—The Chairman of the Committee on Sick reported that Arctic Shotwell, a local member living on Baubien street, was in bed under the doctor's care, and had applied for aid from the relief fund.

"Did de Committee diskliver de natur' of his complaint?" asked President Gardner. "Not exactly, sah. De mind of de pashent seemed to wander de day we called, an' as nigh as we could make out he had fallen off a house while sawin' wood fur a poor widdar an' six chill'en."

"His mind will wander worse dan dat afore he gits any money out de lodge," replied the President. "De cause of his sickness am to be found in de fact dat one night las' week he bet fifty cents dat he could put a teacup inter his mouf. He won de bet, but when it cum to t'kin' de cup out it took a doctor de best part of two hours, an' den he didn't putend dat he got all de small pieces. If dar am any odder gem'lan in dis Club who finks he kin sim his libin' by stretchin' his mouf on small wagers he may take notis right now dat de Club will expect him to furnish his own chicken soup an pay his own doctor bills."—Detroit Free Press.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

We are indebted to Chief Engineer Butterworth of the U. S. S. Washset for a copy of the *Evening Bulletin* of the 10th of January, from which we glean the following news:

The Western Union Telegraph will make 25 cents the maximum rate for a message of ten words between its offices in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York City and the southeastern part of Maine. Orders are already given to reduce the present rates of 30, 35, 40 and 50 cents to a 25-cent rate.

Queen Victoria gave several pounds worth of beef and coal to the poor, Christmas.

Rio Vista, January 19th.—The severest and coldest north ever experienced here for several years is blowing to-day with undiminished severity.

Extreme cold weather at Denver the thermometer registering 13 deg. below zero. Mountain towns report the cold most intense. At Georgetown it is 30 deg. below zero; the coldest ever known there.

Portland, January 19th.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Corbett & Macleay's wholesale grocery house, below Ash, running through from Front to First street, and destroyed the establishment. The store and Fleischner, Mayer & Co., on the north, narrowly escaped destruction. Both suffered some damage by smoke and water. Corbett & Macleay's loss is \$170,000; insurance, \$150,000.

At the same time a fire broke out in a frame residence on Oak street, two blocks away, and the engines on the way to answer the alarm stopped at this fire, not knowing of the more disastrous one at Corbett & Macleay's. The weather was intensely cold, and the wind from the north, but the new paid Fire Department was equal to the occasion, and kept the fire within the original limits. The total loss at both fires was about \$200,000.

Paris, January 19th.—Dornano, a Bonapartist member of the Deputies, gave notice to the President of Police last evening that he had posted Prince Jerome Napoleon's manifesto outside his own house, and challenged him as to the illegality of the action. Person's passing by Dornano's house pulled the placard down. The police decline to gratify Dornano's desire for martyrdom. Pigeon asserts that Prince Jerome Napoleon now regrets that he eliminated a phrase contained in the draft of his manifesto as follows: "Whoever he may be, the elect of the people will be their only legitimate chief."

Prince Clotilde, wife of Prince Jerome Napoleon, has arrived at Paris. It is probable there will be no decision in the case of Prince Napoleon for the next few days. The Orleans Princes are expected to resign their commissions in the army. Prince Kropotkin is found guilty of inciting to anarchy and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined 2,000 francs.

Some of the morning papers give further detail of the alleged organization of civil war in the west of France with the help of Catholic workmen's club, and mention the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy called the "Catholic Alliance," forming a vast association directed by Baron de Chareille. They declare that thirty-three legions have been formed in the west and center. Several of the army officers are implicated in the conspiracy. They have depots for arms. La Voiture declares the rising in La Vendee is fixed for the 21st instant.

Amsterdam, January 19.—Three terrific explosions took place to-day in a gunpowder manufactory in Muiden, where nearly all the houses were unroofed by the concussion. The neighboring towns and villages were much damaged. The loss of life is unknown, but it is feared as many as forty persons have perished. Windows in this city, which is eight miles from Muiden, were broken.

London, January 19.—The British steamer Jennie Otto, at Liverpool from Galveston, had both boats smashed and the chief engineer killed on the passage. The Belgian steamer Wastland, from New York to Antwerp, went ashore Finishing.

Lord Roseberry's Christmas gift to the tenants on his Mentmore estates was the remission of 15 per cent, of their half-yearly rent. He had done the same for six years previously. He also gave every cottager in the villages on his estate 600 weight of coal, and a joint of beef of weight proportioned to the size of the family.

A man named Scheller has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the Newhall House. On the day before the fire Scheller removed part of his stock of liquors from the Newhall House bar-room to his private residence. The stock so removed is valued at \$700. The insurance agents have done nothing toward the adjustment of Scheller's policies since his arrest. Surprising developments are expected.

The steamship Sultan while on her way to Hamburg, and close in shore collided with the steamer Climbia outward bound, and, it being very dark and foggy the two vessels separated, and the Sultan proceeded on her way. No one, it is claimed hearing any signals from the Climbia. The latter, however, founded very suddenly after the accident, and many lives were lost. The rescued passengers say that their cries for help must have been heard on the Sultan, and they cannot imagine why they got no help from her.

The authorities at Hamburg have seized the Sultan, and placed her officers under bail, pending an investigation of the sinking of the Climbia. None of the missing passengers have yet been heard from.

From Paris we learn that the Ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived there, and it is said that the object of her visit is to defy the Republic to expel her. It is rumored that the Senate will be constituted a court for the trial of Prince Jerome. It is believed that the Government is only disposed to accept an amendment, depriving Princes who may be expelled of their rank and political rights. The Bonapartist members of the Chamber of Deputies have adopted resolutions declaring Prince Jerome's action, in issuing the manifesto, for which he was arrested, to be perfectly legitimate, and protesting against his arrest. The House was weak on account of forced rates made owing to an apprehended Ministerial crisis.

At an adjourned examination of accused conspirators against the English Government, held in Dublin, the proceedings unveiled a plot to murder the Government officials. The inquiry will probably be prolonged over several weeks.

A balloon, in which a member of the British press was lost in December, 1881, has been found in the mountains of the Sierra del Pithouco, Spain.

Prince Charles, the Emperor of Germany's only remaining brother, died at Berlin at 2 p.m. on January 21st. He was in his eighty-second year. The Emperor was very much affected, and considerable anxiety is felt in regard to his health.

From Alexandria we learn that there is great anxiety felt in regard to matters in Soudan. The insurgents are devastating the country, burning and pillaging.

A revolution is imminent in South America. The revolutionary party is triumphing in Ecuador. The port of Esmeralda has been captured, and the Dictator's troops defeated after eighteen hours' fighting.

Colonel James L. Selover has entered a suit for \$750,000 against U. S. Senator Chaflie of Colorado, for alleged breach of contract.

S. J. LEVEY & CO.,

Beg to notify the Public that they

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE

Fresh Lot of Groceries,

Both American and European.

Which will compare favorably with the stock of ANY house in town, and which

Will Be Sold at a Reasonable Price!

Raisins, Almonds, Walnuts,

Candied Peel and Assorted Extracts,

Perfectly Fresh and Imported Expressly for the HOLLANDS!

As We Guarantee Every

Our Store has just been Painted and Repaired, and every attention given to the wants and comforts of our Customers. We have a large Staff of Salesmen, which insures prompt attention and delivery of Orders. We have also secured the

SOLE AGENCY OF

ROBERTS' CELEBRATED CANDIES!

And will have constantly on hand a Large and Varied Assortment, consisting of

MARSHMALLOWS, CARMELS, FRENCH NOUGAT, CREAM BARS, PEANUT BARS, JELLY AND FRUIT SQUARES.

WALNUT CREAMS, EGG CREAMS, ANGEL FOOD, EXTRA LEMON DROPS

And a Hundred Other Varieties

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND AND EXPECT

PER STEAMER SUEZ, DUE DEC. 16, '82.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Candy Boxes and Horns of Plenty!

For the Christmas and New Year Holidays.

Island Orders Solicited. All Orders will Receive our Personal Attention.

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ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE

Superior Hemme & Long Pianos

Just Arrived per D. C. Murray,

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—AT THE—

PIONEER FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

Parties wishing to secure a GOOD PIANO will do well to call and examine these Magnificent Instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

THE USUAL LARGE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Furniture, Upholstery and Musical Instruments

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SAML. NOTT

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO HIS FRIENDS AND THE GENERAL public that he has opened a

New Stove & House Furnishing Hardware Store

IN CAMPBELL'S NEW BLOCK.

FORT STREET,

Opposite S. G. Wilder & Co's Lumber Yard, about JULY 1st.

WITH A FULL LINE OF STOVES, &c.,

Goods per "Discovery" from San Francisco, from New York; and also from Liverpool per "Oberon."

By the "Discovery" I have received the following Stoves & Ranges

"KALAKAUA"—2 size. A Six Hole Range with BOILING HEARTH and LARGE 50-inch OVEN, being a new feature in a family Range.

"Hawaii," "Aloha" and "Oahu" Ranges

AND THE WELL-KNOWN

RICHMOND RANGE!

Built to Stand Hard Work.

Wrought Iron Ranges for Plantation Use

Large Assortment of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Well Casing and Hydraulic Pipe

Made to Order, and Work of All Kinds in my Line promptly attended to.

P. O. BOX 294.