A Diamond Story.

Colored diamonds, says a letter to the Boston Journal, are supposed to be manufactured nowadays for the unwary, but I heard of a new dodge lately. A photographer who has had considerable experience in expert detective cases said to me: "We have a new use for photography—the testing of precious stones. The business began in this way: One day last year a diamond expert with quite a reputation in the business was asked by a stranger to buy a remarkable fine diamond. Eight thousand dollars was asked for it. The expert tested it in every manner known to the business, and examined it carefully with a glass. It was a magnificent stone, of superb color and shape. He offered $7,600, and the man took the money and went away. A day or so after that the stone was shown as a great bargain to some other experts, one of whom after examining it closely for a long time, declared that there was something very peculiar about the way in which the light went through the stone. The owner was advised to take it to me and have it tested by a ray of sunlight through a camera. It was brought to my studio with several other diamonds, and whereas one diamond would allow a beam of light clear and straight the $7,600 stone seemed to have something in it which stopped the beam. A powerful microscope was then brought into play, and the fine diamond was found to be two stones joined together with marvelous dexterity by the aid of what is known as Canada balsam, the material used by all opticians in joining two lenses. Each stone was worth about $1,500, and the loss on the transaction was $4,500. The stones came apart upon the application of certain chemicals."

The Necessity of Cremating Yellow Fever Corpses

One of the most horrible discoveries of modern science is that of Dr. Domingo Freire, of Rio de Janeiro. That city has been seriously afflicted with yellow fever, and Dr. Freire, in his inquiry into the causes of the epidemic, came upon the dreadful fact that the soil of the cemeteries in which the victims of the outbreak were buried, was positively alive with microbian organisms, exactly identical with those found in the vomitings, blood, etc., of those who had died in the hospital of yellow fever. From a foot under ground he gathered a sample of the earth overlying the remains of a person who was buried about a year before; and, though it showed nothing remarkable in appearance or smell, it was found under the microscope to be thickly charged with these abominable disease germs. Many of the organisms were making spontaneous movements. In fact, therefore, the cemeteries are so many nurseries of yellow fever; for every year the rain washes away the soil, and the fever seed, with which it is so closely sown, into the water courses, and distributes them over the town and neighborhood.

Says the doctor, "If each corpse is the bearer of millions of millions of organisms that are specifics of ill, imagine what a cemetery must be in which new *foci* are forming around each body. In the silence of death these worlds of organisms, invisible to the unassisted eye, are laboring incessantly and unperceived to fill more graves with more bodies destined for their food and for the fatal perpetuation of their species." How terribly fatal these organisms are, indeed, may be understood from the fact that the blood of a yellow fever patient injected into a rabbit killed the animal in an hour, that the rabbit's blood injected into a guinea pig killed it, and that the guinea pig's blood injected into another rabbit killed it also, so that the chain of destruction may apparently be endless, for each victim on post-mortem examination was found to have all its blood swarming with malignant germs. Surely the cremation of all yellow fever corpses becomes in the light of Dr. Freire's discovery, a public necessity.—*Sanitary Chronicle.*

Chesterfield's Curiously Crooked Steeple.

The more timorous occupiers of the old-fashioned houses that cluster around the Chesterfield parish church have not felt thoroughly at ease during recent gales. They have retired to bed hesitatingly, not to slumber, but to toss sleeplessly on their pillows, rendered nervous by the thought that the crooked steeple, unable perhaps to withstand the tempestuous blasts, might come down suddenly and with even less warning than an avalanche gives. Luckily these fears had far less foundation than the spire, and the famous steeple, the object of much curiosity to all travelers in the Midland, has not been toppled over by the fierce gusts that have rioted in the "wrathful kiss." It is doubtless the most extraordinary structure in the world, for "whichever way you turn your eye it always seems to be awry." No one can tell when it was put up, but for at least five hundred years the grotesquely shaped steeple, with its huge warped timbers, and cloak of lead, has defied the tempest's howling and the lightnings incisive touch. Although assailed by many terrible storms the spire still rises crookedly, but firmly, 230 feet above the Church tower; and those who love old landmarks and relicts of a by-gone time trust that it may long remain on its dark stone pedestal, crowning the ancient Church, which is not only rich in knightly monuments but contains a rib of the marvellous dun cow killed by the Earl of Warwick!

The steeple has created more fun than any of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas. It has been likened to the uplifted tail of the Dragon of Wantley, to a corkscrew, to the leaning tower of Pisa, and to a man perpetually tipsy; while one writer asserts that it sticks "with a mock gravity air on the Church tower, looking as comical as a jester on an archbishop's back." There are many legends to account for its peculiar shape. One of these, taken from a very old book on "Church History," states that a Derbyshire magician engaged a village blacksmith to shoe Satan, but the work was done so carelessly that Lucifer's hoof was pricked, and the pain made him kick out so violently on passing Chesterfield Church that he twisted the spire. Another story charges the King of Darkness with being the cause of the steeple's deformity in an even more laughable way. It is to the effect that Satan, alighting one day to rest on the summit of the fabric, had his nose so tickled by the incense arising from the altar beneath, "that he gave a terrible sneeze and not merely shook, but actually twisted the steeple with this diabolical spasm." Yet a third tradition, says the writer of "Old and New Chesterfield," endeavors "to slander the fair sex of Chesterfield in its efforts to give a reason for the steeple's corkscrew like form. It negatively asserts that pretty and virtuous women were scarce in the town; so scarce indeed that when a lovely and good woman approached the Church one day to be married the steeple was astonished, and in its astonishment bowed to the bride who possessed such rare qualities. Attempting to regain its original position the steeple wrenched its back, and never recovered its upright attitude; nor is it likely to do so until another lovely and virtuous woman enters to whisper her marriage vows in the Church. But the legend, like the spire, has been twisted. It really ought to say that so many lovely and virtuous women enter the old Church that the steeple is perpetually bowing in recognition of their comeliness and purity." * * * Quite apart from the fables that have almost become a portion of its history, the steeple has more practical reason for its leanings than many politicians. It was straight when first erected. Neither denion's kick nor woman's frailty is responsible for its whimsical shape. The sun's heat and the wind's relentless force have shrunk its timbers and twisted its lead covering until the spire has become well nigh as crooked "as the ways of the wicked."—*London Daily News.*

For San Francisco.

THE AMERICAN

Barkentine "Ella."

KIRK, Master.

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port

For Freight or passage apply to

C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON STEAMSHIPS

Mariposa and Alameda

Will Leave Honolulu & San Francisco

AS FOLLOWS:

MARIPOSA Leaves Honolulu SEPT. 10, AT 12 M.
" " San Francisco Oct. 1, at noon.
" " Honolulu Oct. 31, at noon.
ALAMEDA Leaves San Francisco Oct. 6, at noon.
" " Honolulu Nov. 1, at noon.

PASSENGERS may have their tickets booked to all points by applying at the office of the Agents.

☞ Passengers by this Line are strictly notified that they will be allowed 150 pounds of Baggage FREE to the Overland Railway when traveling thus.

MERCHANDISE intended for shipment by this line will be received free of storage in the Company's New Warehouse, and receipts issued for same. Merchandise to Merchandise stored in the Warehouse will be at owners risk.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO.,
Agents S. S. S. Co.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
For San Francisco.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

CITY OF SYDNEY!

DEARBORN, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO
On or about Monday Oct. 22

FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND!

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

ZEALANDIA

WEBBER, COMMANDER.

On or about October 28th, 1883.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Goods for Shipment per Steamer can also be Stored, Free of Charge, in the Fire-proof Warehouse on the Wharf.

The Agents have now prepared to

Issue Tickets to San Francisco and Return, FOR $125 THE ROUND TRIP.

THE TABLE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Stmr. Iwalani,

BATES, Commander.

Will Run Regular for Kona and Kau From Honolulu at 4 p.m. on

Tuesday, Oct.	9	Tuesday, Nov.	6
Friday, Oct.	12	Friday, Nov.	9
Tuesday, Oct.	23	Tuesday, Dec.	11
Friday, Nov.	2	Friday, Dec.	14

Arrives at Honolulu at 5 p. m., on

Tuesday, Oct.	16	Tuesday, Nov.	13
Friday, Oct.	19	Friday, Nov.	16
Tuesday, Nov.	6	Tuesday, Dec.	18
Friday, Nov.	9	Friday, Dec.	21

Stmr. C. R. BISHOP,

CAMERON, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every Monday, at 5 p.m., for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele & Waimea, Kauai. Returning, Leaves Nawiliwili Every Friday Evening.

Stmr. JAS. MAKEE,

McDONALD, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every Thursday, at 3 p.m., for Kapaa & Kilauea. Returning, Leaves Kauai every Monday, at 4 p.m., and touching at Waianae both ways, on Mondays at 4 p.m., and Thursdays at 3 p.m. respectively.

☞ OFFICE of the Company, foot of Kaahumanu St., near the P. M. S. S. Wharf. 971 tf

TIME TABLE

STEAMER LIKELIKE

KING, : : : MANUEL.

Steamer Likelike will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 4 p.m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makena, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning will touch at all the above ports, leaving Hilo every Sunday a.m.

☞ **No Credit for Passage Money.** ☜

We positively refuse to open accounts for Passage, and we particularly call the attention of the traveling public to the necessity of having Baggage and Freight plainly marked. The Steamer will not be responsible for any unmarked Baggage, or for Freight or Parcels unless **Receipted for.**

Freight Rate Due on Demand.

In all cases of Freight for further but responsible consignees, the freight money will be due to advance.

PACKAGES of LIQUORS and WINES MUST BE PLAINLY MARKED.

For the party whom they are for, or plainly stated to the receipt to whom they are consigned.

All demands for damage or loss must be made within one month.

In no way liable for loss or accidents to the mail.

☞ Black Diamond Soap, and soap, this will not be allowed on board the Steamer on account, and if the passengers have been landed.

WILDER & CO.

J. D. RAMSAY,
General Grocer
AND
Provision Dealer,

NO. 67 HOTEL ST., : : : HONOLULU.

Goods Delivered to Customer's Residences, Free of Charge.

Just Received ex late arrivals, a fresh line of

Garden Seeds & Fresh Groceries.

☞ ALL ORDERS FILLED WITH PROMPTNESS. ☜
ISLAND ORDERS SOLICITED

SAGO IN TINS.
For Sale by
BOLLES & CO

COFFEE—OLD KONA COFFEE
For Sale by BOLLES & CO

POST OFFICE NOTICE!

Suggestions to the Public,

with Regulations Relating to the

Mailing and Registry of Letters

PAPERS, PARCELS,

AND

Rates of Postage to Countries in and out of the Postal Union.

1.—Mail matter, etc., should be properly wrapped or inclosed in a strong envelope, so as to prevent the contents being damaged or lost, and to prevent the possibility of their dropping out of it, when it is in large quantities, and this is insured with the addressed all in one direction.

2.—Write the address on all foreign letters legibly and distinctly, giving the name of the particular United States, with the number of the house where intercourse can be expected, while the name with reasonable care, to distribution without a number; the name of the place to which a letter is addressed should be in the same or similar form in foreign countries, and especially in Canada or Mexico exactly as it is used by the Post Office; having no same name as post-offices in the United States and England, the name of the country in the place of the post-office should be given in full. Letters addressed, for instance, merely to "London," without mentioning "England," are frequently sent to London, Ontario, and vice versa, thereby causing delay; and often, moreover, loss. Letters addressed to Jacksonville, U. S. (Cross Section), often go to Jacksonville, New York, on account of the resemblance between these two place names.

3.—Never write the address with ink, and use with pencil at any time, or point down when writing the name and the address without ink.

4.—Letters or packets containing envelopes made of this paper, expressing what some time has not sealed or open, or any other, prior to their paper, is unusual, being never opened, and expected, or the overland mail cars carried, or intended, such envelopes are frequently carried, giving cause to indignant spoken of the delay, and the loss of the letters.

5.—Letters and money or any other article of value through the mail, should not be sent by the name of a person, firm or in a fictitious name.

6.—Postage stamps cannot be placed on the upper right hand corner of the mail matter.

7.—The writing of postage stamps on two or more pieces of paper, and on pieces having a number of stamps on it, not to be allowed.

8.—Postage stamps are required to be affixed, and the use of them or credit is strictly prohibited.

9.—Letters in addition to or address, written or printed on the address side of postal cards renders the postage double.

10.—Packages of domestic money being forwarded in the mails, it must have not less than two cents in postage stamps affixed. If not then the two postage cents have paid, double the amount due must be paid by the party receiving it.

11.—A subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who changes his place of residence should at once notify the publisher of the change and have the paper discontinued at the old address.

12.—Publishers will always receive printed matter, or papers, or periodicals, for their subscribers, and will always be expected to something such matter to be forwarded to the place of residence, or to be left at the office of delivery.

13.—All inquiries whether from postmasters or the public, relative to the non or missing delivery of any description, with foreign and domestic, ordinary and registered, should be addressed to the General Post Office. Inquiries and letters or inquiries should be prepaid or we cannot or Local Judge to be of little consequence.

14.—Send all letters, newspapers, and small packets to the post-office, as a rule they will go safer and much more expeditiously and quickly in the mails than when sent to any other way. Most of the newspapers and periodicals are now sent to their destination in the mails.

15.—Valuable postal cards, costing one cent each, can be purchased at every post-office. Also two-cent postal cards, available for the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the three-cent postal cards, available in all parts of the postal union.

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17.—Letters and packets addressed to persons residing in different states, or in the other and separate, in the same place of delivery, so as to be prepaid, of the importance to publishers intercourse in Hawaii, is seen at a glance.

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