

THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscriptions Payable always in Advance. Correspondence from all parts of the Kingdom will always be very acceptable. Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription due by Post Office money order.

NOTICE.

From and after this date MR. A. M. MELLIS will take charge of the entire distribution of the daily and weekly PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER for the city and suburbs.

THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

The January number of this useful periodical, being the tenth of the third volume, is before us. It maintains the standard of its predecessors, which has always been a highly creditable one. Literary enterprises of the class to which this magazine belongs are apt to flag if not to fail when the enthusiasm under whose influence they are first inaugurated has had time to subside.

Two papers in the present number attract our attention as of high importance to the public generally. These are Mr. Jaeger's on "Neglected Industries" and a circular letter on the subject of "Portuguese Co-operative Labor," issued by the Trustees of the P. L. & S. Co. to the planters of the Kingdom.

The letter about "Portuguese Co-operative Labor" embodies an idea brought forth by the members of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company when they were last in session by Senhor Canavaro, the Portuguese Commissioner. The planters to whom the circular is addressed are asked to give consideration to a letter which Senhor Canavaro has addressed to the President of the Company.

There are many other papers of much interest in connection with the special industry to which the "Monthly" is devoted. Among these we may mention Mr. Alex. Young's on the "Waikaka Maceration Machinery," Mr. Lydgate's "Maceration Experience at Laupahoehoe," and Mr. Fritze's on "Diffusion."

An Instructive Paper.

[From the Planters' Monthly for January, 1885, we re-produce the following interesting article from the pen of Mr. A. Jaeger, whose experience in the matters of which he treats give great value to his article.]

NEGLECTED INDUSTRIES.

Believing it to be of almost incalculable benefit to this country if more attention were paid to many new or heretofore neglected plants of utilitarian value, I have in various ways tried to create that interest among the lords of the soil which the subject deserves, but have so far failed.

Those few planters and land-owners who are not entirely indifferent about this question, are more timid about taking any steps in the matter than

they need be, although such cultures cannot be begun without some outlay. It can be managed in such a way that the expenditure would be insignificant in comparison to the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Many objections are being raised against my argument of having a person employed to specially attend to these experiments, mainly on account of the expense, and also of the difficulty in finding suitable men.

It occurs to me that there is a way to overcome these drawbacks. There are now many boys on the various plantations, say from 14 to 18 years of age. Pick out those apparently most suited, send them to the Government nursery, and let them do practical work under the gardener for three months. As these boys would be only too glad to avail themselves of such a chance, there is no doubt that advantageous terms could be made with them or their parents.

Even if at present this nursery does not offer such facilities for learning as might be wished for, yet these boys could learn enough during the time to become very useful if they should take to this kind of work at all.

They could learn how to treat the various kinds of seeds in order to make them germinate, and take care of the seedlings; they could learn how to water and shelter them properly. They could get a knowledge of the various ways of propagating, of the manner in which the different kinds of plants should be transplanted, their proper supporting, trimming and keeping them as far as possible from blight, in fact many more useful things which do not now occur to me.

In coming to the cost of such an enterprise, I have based my calculations on twenty boys being taught during the year, five for every three months, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Building, say \$200.00; Five beds, furniture, extra tools, say \$150.00; Board five boys one year, 50 cents per day, \$912.50; Remuneration for gardener, \$300.00; Total \$1562.50.

The gardener and his wife have expressed themselves satisfied with the above proposed terms, and the cost for each would, therefore, be about \$80; adding thereto passage to and fro, washing, literature, and other minor expenses, the total ought not to exceed \$100.

These boys would have to work in the nursery during the day, and occasionally for a day at Makiki, in order to learn something about tree-planting on the mountains; evenings to be spent in reading and studying, liberty on Sundays until midnight.

The next question which arises is, how can those desirous of planting obtain the necessary seeds or plants? My advice is, that whenever the nature of the plants wished for permits it, try to procure good seeds in preference to plants, the expense will be much less, and the results better, especially when the seed can be sown at or near the lands where the plants are to be set out.

It must, however, be understood that the seeds of many of the most valuable tropical plants keep their germinating power but for a very short time, some even for a few days only, which difficulty as to sending them for long distances may be overcome by packing them into damp earth. Other tropical seeds of less tender nature should always be of the last season's growth, and experience will prove that there are very few kinds which at a greater age will be worth the trouble of sowing.

I wish to show by the foregoing, that even if we were not particular as to cost, it is entirely a different thing from getting those seeds which this country is particularly in need of, and the getting our orders for lettuce and cucumber seeds filled.

The great thing in obtaining seeds of tropical economic plants is to watch the seasons and send the orders to those places where they are most likely to be gotten. But it does not follow that orders are always best sent to those countries where such plants may be indigenous. On the contrary, in many cases such seeds can be obtained at less cost, of better quality, and more promptly from other parts of the globe.

It must be obvious by what has been said before, that to keep seeds on hand in a tropical climate simply to be able to fill an order, at whatever season it may arrive, cannot be beneficial to individuals nor the country at large.

I do not want to discourage the persons who single-handed want to make trials in new cultures, but it seems to me that their efforts as made at present cannot lead to any great practical results.

What we want here is a combination, a number of interested persons to use their thoughts and a little of their means for the public good. The subject is sufficiently important for this, and returning to the question of obtaining seeds, I do not think that it would be very difficult to find, say two or three persons, who would serve as a committee in receiving orders for seeds.

A rule might be adopted to receive such orders at intervals, say during the months of February and August. Two months during the year are, in my opinion, sufficient for any one to make up his mind as to his wants,

but these terms are simply proposed to make the work to the working committee as little irksome as possible.

At the end of the term named, these orders would be examined. Many, no doubt, would call for the same thing which would be embodied into one, and in a systematic way these orders would be sent to the various places abroad wherever, according to the opinion of the committee, they could be best obtained.

In order to protect this committee from loss, all orders should be accompanied by the necessary cash. There are few seeds that anybody being desirous of, could not afford to pay for, but it would be rather awkward, for instance, to receive from a party, who wants to go into Cinchona culture extensively, an order for a couple of pounds of the seeds (which is worth \$100 per ounce) with the simple request, etc., please send bill.

There is a prevailing idea that the Government ought to attend to all this, and the remark is often made "If the Government only would supply us with this or that kind of plant in sufficient number, we would make plenty of money."

To be sure the Government has an embryo nursery, but it is entirely wrong to think that it was instituted to supply individual wants. No Government, possessed of ever so many botanical gardens, could or would comply with the demands which are almost daily made upon our poor little establishment.

It was instituted for the public good, and, for the present, the main and almost sole object, in my opinion, is to introduce as many varieties of new economic plants as possible, and to prove what can successfully be grown in the country.

The attention of the man at the nursery is also directed towards raising trees for the squares and other public grounds, and whenever there is a surplus of the trees suitable for the mountains, they are sent there to be planted on public lands.

In order to acclimatize certain valuable plants they are occasionally distributed, sent to places most similar to their native home, and to the address of persons who are most likely to take care of them. The manner in which these distributions are made must, of course, be left to the discretion of the persons in charge.

It sometimes occurs that an abundance of certain plants, either useful or ornamental, is on hand, but no public lands being available which are suitable, they are given away to anybody who values them sufficiently to carry them off to plant, but in those instances it cannot be expected that the nursery should have the trouble and expense of packing, carting and shipping. Parties who, by reason of contributions made, have a claim upon the nursery, can call at any time upon the resources, and any returns within its power will be made.

The world over, nearly all establishments of this kind insist upon exchange or quid pro quo, the necessity of which must be apparent, because they would soon become stripped of their most valuable plants, if upon demand, everything was delivered up, and in many cases to parties who, beyond having the desire of possessing certain things, have not the remotest idea what to do with them.

It ought to be understood that such an institution can fulfill its mission only by keeping in view the public good, and not waste its energies and means by trying to satisfy individual and, in many cases, petty wants.

The above explanations have become necessary on account of the increasing applications for plants at the nursery. The gardener is so often interrupted in his labors that it seriously interferes with the work in hand.

The foregoing must also serve as an answer to numerous letters sent to me personally of late, which, I am sorry to say, I had not the time to answer; if it is still necessary to make an apology for this neglect, it is hereby humbly made.

These letters all contain orders for plants and seeds, and were, no doubt, addressed to me either on account of my connection with the Government nursery, or by my being a kind of an agricultural apostle. Many of these correspondents are clearly under the impression that whatever other cares I may have, I also have the one of collecting a heavy salary at the end of each month; I have to inform them that the work I am doing in this matter is being done for love of this country, and with no view for present or future direct benefit for me.

I am convinced that every island of this group could be transformed into a beautiful garden. However bad the land may be, a sand bank, a rocky hill, a dry plain or a sour swamp, useful plants can always be found which will thrive there.

These islands could not only be transformed into gardens, but a perfect paradise could be made of them, and it is to be hoped, as the inhabitants, and particularly the agriculturists, are gradually becoming more acquainted with the actual productive powers of this country, that they will not lack the energy necessary to make use of our soil and climate, which can hardly be equalled in the world.

The isolated position of these

islands is also a reason which should help to prove the necessity of making united systematic efforts in this public cause. A number of people can accomplish a thing wherein a single individual may fail, or only partially succeed.

A. JAEGER. Honolulu, December 31, 1884.

New Advertisements.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS. NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY HEREBY makes this certificate and hereby certifies and declares that it is a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, of the United States of America, that the undersigned Lloyd Tevis is the President of said Corporation, and the undersigned James Heron is the Secretary thereof, and the said Wells, Fargo and Company hereby designates the City of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, of the Hawaiian Kingdom, as the principal place on said Islands where the business of this Corporation shall be carried on, and hereby designates and appoints G. W. Macfarlane, of the firm of G. W. Macfarlane & Co., who resides at such principal place of business, as the authorized agent of this Corporation, upon whom any and all processes may be served with like effect as if personally served on this Corporation, and the said G. W. Macfarlane is hereby designated and appointed as Agent to represent the enterprise, business, pursuit and occupation of this Corporation within the limits of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

In witness whereof the said Wells, Fargo and Company, a Corporation as aforesaid has hereunto caused the Corporate name and seal to be affixed by its President and Secretary and caused its President and Secretary to sign their respective signatures hereto this 15th day of December, 1884.

(Signed) WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, Corporation. By Lloyd Tevis, President. (Signed) WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, Corporation. By James Heron, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, ss. On the fifteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, before me, Edward Chittum, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, residing therein, personally appeared Lloyd Tevis, known to me to be the President, and James Heron, known to me to be the Secretary of Wells, Fargo & Company, the Corporation that executed the annexed instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that such Corporation executed the same.

SIX WITNESSES whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the City and County of San Francisco, the day and year last above written. (Notarial Seal) (Signed) EDWARD CHITTUM, Notary Public.

Referring to the above Power and Appointment notice is given that the undersigned take charge of the business of

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS. Merchandise, Packages, Parcels, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Bonds, Valuable Papers, etc., etc., forwarded by rapid conveyance to all parts of the world, and promptly delivered. Collections made with or without goods. Orders filled. Commissions attended to.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO., Agents, Cor. Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu, January 1st, 1885.

NOTICE. Real Estate For Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY from the heirs of the late George Pracht, of Kauai, Hawaii, I shall offer for sale at public auction at 12 M. on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1885, on the premises, the following described property, with the buildings thereon situated On Fort Street, Honolulu.

To wit: Northwest fronting Fort Street, 93 1/2 feet, thence running Northwest 96 1/2 feet, thence Southeast 94 feet, thence Southwest 97 feet, the same being comprised of a piece or parcel of land originally granted to Kihilipua by Royal Patent No. 135, and there more fully described as Apana 2; and also and additionally a piece or parcel of land conveyed by a certain deed from M. Kekuanana to Kihilipua, recorded in Liber 4, pages 145 and 146, and also a piece or parcel of land owned by Edwin Jones, of Lahaina, Maui, by the deed of conveyance dated the 6th day of October, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in book 17, pages 25 and 26. And said property sold by Edwin Jones and his wife to George Pracht, as per deed recorded in Liber 70, pages 238 and 239.

The said premises are leased for a term of five years from the 10th day of March, 1882, at a monthly rental of thirty-one (\$31) dollars per month, payable monthly, and the rent is paid up to January 10th, 1885. The said premises are in good order and a very desirable location. The terms of sale are cash and the deed at the expense of the purchaser. G. W. C. JONES, Attorney in fact of the heirs of the late George Pracht. For further particulars apply to 333 Jan 20 W. C. PARKER.

Advertisements. 1885. 1885.

THE Honolulu Almanac and Directory, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1885.

CONTAINING AN Astronomical, Civil and Ecclesiastical Calendar FOR THE YEAR. An Official and Business Directory of Honolulu, TOGETHER WITH FULL STATISTICAL & GENERAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, WILL BE PUBLISHED THIS MONTH.

This will be the second publication of this useful and valuable Annual; and the Compiler, with the aid of several experts, feels sanguine of placing before the public a work that will be thoroughly appreciated, and also one that will commend itself to all residents of the Islands, as well as to Government Officials, Merchants and others residing abroad, who take an interest in the Hawaiian Kingdom. There will be many valuable additions to the previous issue. The Chronological Tables have been carefully compiled by a kamaaina, and will contain matter of special interest in connection with the Islands. In addition to a wide Island circulation, an extensive foreign circulation of the work is guaranteed, thereby making it a valuable means of advertising.

PUBLISHER HONOLULU ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 30TH, 1884.

LEWIS & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO KENNEDY & CO.) FAMILY GROCERS,

Nos. 67 and 69 Hotel Street. Just Received (ex. S. S. Mariposa, California Figs, California Pears, California Apples, Dried Figs, Dried Cherries, Fresh Roll Butter, Smyrna Figs, 1/2 lb. boxes, French Prunes, Pickle, 1 lb. boxes, Cibet's Extract beef, Eastern Oysters in the tin, Spiced Lamb's Tongue, Canvas Covered Dried Beef, and shell, Cape Cod Cranberries, Gormes, for Breakfast, AND A FULL LINE OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices Low and Goods Guaranteed. Free Delivery to all parts of the City. Island Orders Solicited. Telephone No. 240. P. O. Box 297.

CASH SALE AT B. F. EHLERS & Co., Fort Street,

Commencing on the first day of December, and continuing throughout the month, we will offer our entire stock, without reserve, at cost. All classes of goods are included in this offering, and genuine bargains may be obtained strictly for cash.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

QUARTERLY BILLS. JOHN A. PALMER, Will Distribute and Collect QUARTERLY BILLS. Also attend to General Office Work. OFFICE CAMPBELL BLOCK, Room No. 7, 120 decl. upstairs.

NOTICE. The People's Ice Company,

That Reduced the price of Ice to 1 1/2 cents per lb. Will be prompt in commencing the delivery of ICE to their new customers who have given their orders to be served on and after January 1st, 1885. HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., (Limited). Money Lended on First Class Securities, for long or short period. Apply to W. L. GREEN, Manager pro tem. Office on Queen St., over G. W. Macfarlane & Co. 158-17

Shipping. OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMSHIPS 'MARIPOSA' & 'ALAMEDA.' Will leave Honolulu and San Francisco on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month.

PASSENGERS may have their names booked in advance by applying at the office of the Agents. PASSENGERS by this line are hereby notified that they will be allowed 250 pounds of baggage FREE by the Overland Railway when traveling East. EXCURSION TICKETS for round trip, \$125. Good to return by any of the Company's steamers within sixty days. MERCHANDISE intended for shipment by this line will be received free of charge, in the Company's new warehouse, and receipts issued for same. Insurance on merchandise in the warehouse will be at owners' risk.

WILLIAM G. IRWIN & CO., PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. TIME TABLE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. For San Francisco. Australia, On or about January 18, 1885.

For Auckland and Sydney: Zealandia, On or about Dec. 27, 1884.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE FAVORITE BETNE.

W. H. DIMOND. HOULETT, Master. Will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to 302 F. CASTLE & COOK.

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WISEMAN Is the only recognized Passenger Agent for the coast Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Route.

WISEMAN Attends to Custom House Business; Enters Goods, Draws Passes, and Duty Bills, and Delivers same.

WISEMAN Finds Employment for all seeking work on the Islands.

WISEMAN Attends to Books and Accounts; the Distribution of Quarterly Bills and collects the same.

WISEMAN Loans Money on good Real Estate Security.

WISEMAN Insures your Life and protects you in Losses by Fire in the best Companies in the World.

WISEMAN Is known to be the only standing General Business Agent on the Hawaiian Islands.

WISEMAN Answers all Correspondence of every Business nature.

WISEMAN Receives orders of every description from the various Islands, and attends to Shipments Promptly.

WISEMAN His office is conducted on Sound Business Principles, and all Patrons find him Energetic and Attentive to their business wants.

Give Wiseman a Call. 135-17. PETER SALK & SON (Homer Polk Saxe) are breeders and importers of SEVEN VARIETIES of THOROUGHBRED domestic live stock. We have made this our sole business for the past 14 years; have imported 125 car loads from the Eastern and Middle States to California. (Home office, Lick House, S. F.) We are also dealers in GRADE ANIMALS, especially sheep, and milch cows. We always sell at very reasonable prices and on convenient terms. By the "Clas Spreckels" arrived 9 head of "Holstein," "Short Horn," "Jersey" and "Ayrshire" breeding cattle, and within two weeks several crates of breeding Berkshire pigs and hogs. We expect to remain here two or three months or more—for health and "climate"—in the meantime will receive orders for any breed—family or strain, of good breeding domestic animals. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Office with R. W. Laine, Esq., No. 34 Fort Street, Honolulu. PETER SALK and HOMER POLK SALK. 310611-wf611