

THE PROPER MANNER.

A REASON WHY AMERICAN WOMEN DISLIKE DOMESTIC SERVICE.

A Sense of Humiliation That is Entirely Unnecessary—For Every Official Position There is an Official Manner. The Two Librarians.

In the very interesting letter written to The New York Nation there is one reason given "why American women do not like domestic service," on which I should like to make a remark. No. 7 of the answers to this question, obtained from the members of the Philadelphia Workingwomen's guild, is as follows: "I know an educated woman—a lady—who tried it as a sort of upper housemaid. The work was easy and the pay good, and she never had a harsh word, but they just seemed unconcerned of her existence. She said the gentlemen of the house, father and son, would come in and stand before her to have her take their umbrellas or help them off with their coats, sometimes without speaking to her or even looking at her. There was something so humiliating about it that she couldn't stand it, but went back to sleep shop sewing."

It seems to me that this sense of humiliation was entirely unnecessary—that it came from a misunderstanding of the case; and that this misunderstanding is peculiarly frequent in women, and cannot but seriously hamper them in the effort to make, as men do, their own place in the world. It does not matter how they are trying to make it—whether as shop girls, librarians, domestic servants, doctors or dressmakers; the mistake is equally fatal in every kind of work, and may be noticed just as often in one as in another. It is simply this: The failure to recognize that for every official position there is an official manner. That is the very first thing a man learns when he enters on any profession whatsoever; it is that which preserves his dignity and independence, enables him to become proficient in his business and clears the ground for that true friendship between him and his employer, which is founded on mutual respect and gratitude. Take away this official manner and you make life troublesome and difficult for the employer indeed, whether he be the shop girl's customer, the servant's master or the doctor's patient; but you make it also a thousand times more troublesome and difficult, nay, dangerous and intolerable, for the employed.

MADE A MISTAKE.

I think the lady in question who tried being upper housemaid—and for whom, though I think she made a mistake, I feel nothing but a very real sympathy—might easily have kept both her self-respect and her good pay by making one slight effort of imagination. Let her picture to herself her position as a domestic servant, and she would have had no chance to learn—is one of those things which grow and are not made, and of which artificial imitations are worse than nothing. The official manner which was expected of her, the apparent ignoring of her presence, the silent acceptance of her services, far from being humiliating, were a proper respect to her, a right protection, and had this been removed, she, I am sure, would quickly have felt and resented her loss.

A GREAT CONTRAST.

I know two librarians; one the very ideal of an official, chary of speech, dignified, prompt, active, immovably gracious, distant and obliging, and thereby so impressive that the whole town, whose servant she is, receives its books from her, asks her for information and pays her its fines with submissive and affectionate gratitude. The other has no official manner; she is just herself personally; and you, if you ask her for a book, are asking a favor of her. She cannot establish her authority over the patrons of the library, because, lawful as that authority really is, she takes it, by her manner, completely off its proper basis, and makes it a mere attempt on the part of one free citizen to command another, which human nature will not stand.

Every doctor knows that his professional manner is worth half his practice to him; not because it gives him an air of being wiser than he really is, but because it makes for his patients a certain assured ground to go upon; they know what to expect; and without it the annoyances of illness would be very much increased. Equal advantages in the study of medicine, equal talents and power even, will not make women as good doctors as men are if they cannot learn this. I may be satisfied that a lady is a very Jenner, a Thompson, a Warren, for skill and learning, but till I perceive that she has an immovable professional manner I shall not ask her professional advice. Nor can I imagine that the practice of that profession will be agreeable or elevating to herself. In the same way, for every department of life in which human beings are brought into a relation with each other which is not of nature, nor of affection, there must be a conventional form established which shall defend the personality of each. This is the indispensable prerequisite of friendship; it is only things distinctly divided which can be brought into union; there is no unity in an undivided mass.—"G. E. M." in Boston Transcript.

"Our Best People."

The minister who preaches the best sermon, the lawyer who knows the most law and how to apply it, the doctor who has the most skill in his profession, the mechanic who understands his business, works hard and saves money, the storekeeper who gives full measure and does not put all the large apples on top, and so on down to Bridget in the kitchen who can keep the most tidy house, these are "our best people."—Springfield Union.

Ministers of the Future.

The ministers of the future will be those who can speak to immense congregations, gathered from the highways and byways, with no regard to sex, color or condition, to hear those immutable truths which pertain to the welfare of all.—Boston Transcript.

INCOMMODED BY SUPERFLUOUS FAT.

The Causes of Corpulence—A Deficiency of Oxygen—A Weak Heart.

The condition known as corpulence, or obesity, consists in a tendency to the formation and deposit of fat. A certain amount of this deposit is normal. It is an element of beauty, rounding out the form. It lessens the effect of sudden changes of temperature. It is a reserve of nutriment to be drawn upon in emergencies, thus saving the muscles and other tissues. Some persons inherit a tendency to it. Some races are more liable to it than others. Women are more so than men. Both sexes are more inclined to it after the age of 40. There are individual cases of extreme obesity. A boy at the age of 3 weighed 194 pounds; a girl, 182, at 12. A woman who was thin and delicate at 18, died at 41 with some eight inches of fat around her body. The famous Daniel Lambert's maximum weight was 700 pounds. Much the largest part of the body in these persons was pure fat.

In all cases of obesity there is a deficiency of oxygen in the blood, either absolutely or relatively to the amount of food. Excess of food tends to produce it, and yet some are corpulent on a spare diet. Lack of exercise favors it, by lessening the oxidation of the tissues. It is also produced by diseases which diminish the number of red blood corpuscles. It is the latter that absorb oxygen from the inspired air and convey it to the tissues.

According to Quain, very corpulent people have large hearts and small lungs. This may help to explain the deficiency of oxygen. It has also quite recently been proved that women have fewer, by many millions, of red blood corpuscles than men. This, too, may be one reason for their greater tendency to corpulence.

In treating the corpulent, regard must be had to the fact that their heart is weak. The main reliance for reducing the obesity is on diet and exercise. The latter increases the power of the blood to take up oxygen. The more oxygen one can receive the better, if kept well within the person's strength, and the capacity of a weakened heart. The diet should contain but little fatty or starchy food, and much animal food—lean meats, fish, but not the richer kinds; also fresh fruits, vegetables and bread, with only a moderate allowance of butter. Alkaline water is believed to be helpful.—Yonah's Companion.

Boycotting Among Little School Girls. In large cities, of late years, parents have been greatly annoyed by boycotting among little girls. Any number of serious neighborhood quarrels have grown out of this practice. A little girl is suddenly boycotted by order of a leading mind in the circle, and henceforth for months, sometimes for years, no other little girl will play with the victim. Is the new generation of women to be so cruel as this all the way through life? It is difficult for parents to take cognizance of matters seemingly so small, yet the family of the was victim of one of these boycotts can not but feel a strong desire to champion the cause of the little one. So far the only known remedy has been to move away from the locality. We suggest to parents that they take pains to stop this practice. It reduces the value of a homestead. The boycotted child has no hope of reinstatement. It is almost incredible that boys of 10 years should wage a remorseless exclusion against an utterly unoffending playmate, but there are thousands of instances of the thing in every city.—The Current.

Hills and Valleys of the Ocean.

A French geologist, M. de Lapparent, lately called the attention of the Paris geological society to the effect gravitation has in heaping up sea-waters upon the land. The continents are thus all situated at the tops of hills of water; and in crossing the Atlantic the ship has first to go down hill, then to cross a valley, and finally to climb another hill. The calculation has been made that in mid-ocean the surface may be more than half a mile (1,000 metres) below the level it would have if the continents exerted no attraction.—Frank Leslie's.

English Admiration of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher's trip to Europe puts the Brooklyn Union in mind of that noted pulpit orator's tour in 1863. The Union, telling of an address made by Mr. Beecher of an English town, adds: A big, burly Englishman desired to shake hands with Mr. Beecher, but the latter could not reach him, and the Englishman cried: "Shake my umbrella," at the same time pushing it up toward him. Mr. Beecher complied with the request, and, as he did so, the enthusiastic Englishman cried: "By Jock! nobody shall touch that umbrella again!"—Chicago Times.

The Effect of Hot Drinks.

By direct experiment on human subjects, and the use of a tube for examining the contents of the stomach, at intervals, Dr. V. E. Nyesel, of St. Petersburg, has ascertained that a healthy person may drink three tumblerfuls of hot tea after a meal without perceptibly affecting digestion, but that a greater quantity of hot drink retards the digestive process. No difference could be detected between the rate of digestion of hot and cold food.—Arkansas Traveler.

The Fate of Virginia's Punches.

Virginia for a time taxed sales of liquor at 2 cents a drink, and required barkeepers to be provided with bell-punches for registry. The state bought the instruments at 45 cents each and sold them to the rum-sellers at \$10. They were afterward taken back upon the repeal of the law, and the state has now sold them at auction for 6 cents each.—Chicago Journal.

Prayer-Book Used by Scotland's Queen.

The little prayer book which Mary of Scotland used on the scaffold was sold at auction in London the other day. The pages are the handwriting of some rare fifteenth century scribe, and are written in Latin on vellum.—Chicago Journal.

Small Herring as Genuine Sardines.

A considerable business, as is well known, is carried on in Portland, Me., in catching small herrings or menhaden and putting them on the American market as genuine sardines of the Mediterranean.—Philadelphia Record.

In France Saturday is pay day, Sunday is drinking day, Monday repenting day, and Tuesday is suicide day.

When we do not understand other people it seems to be second-nature to ridicule them.

New Advertisements.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE!

Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Assets, \$5,055,000.

Commercial Insurance Co. Fire and Marine—Assets, \$450,000.

Anglo-Nevada Assurance Corporation. Fire and Marine—Capital (Furn Paid) \$2,000,000.

South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Capital, - - - \$10,000,000.

New York Life Insurance Co. Assets, - - - \$75,000,000.

C. O. BERGER, HONOLULU. General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

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A total income of over nineteen million two hundred thousand dollars, and payments to policy holders of nearly eight million dollars.

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AN INCREASE of over three million dollars in income, over two million in surplus, over eight million in assets, over sixteen million in insurance written, and of over forty-four millions of insurance in force,

OVER FIGURES OF PRECEDING YEAR.

Cash Assets, January 1, 1887, over Seventy-five Million Dollars.

Insurance in Force, January 1, 1887, over Three Hundred Million Dollars.

THE NEW YORK LIFE

Issues a greater variety of Policies than any other Company, thereby adapting its contracts to the largest number of people. It has lately perfected a return-premium feature, under which many of its policies are issued with

Guaranteed Return of all Premiums Paid in addition to the Amount Originally Insured.

In case of death during a specified period.

The returns on the New York Life's Tontine Policies that have matured have been

Larger than those of any other Company,

(Whether Tontine or Ordinary), comparison being made between policies taken at same age and premium rate, and running through the same period of time.

Do not insure until you have seen full particulars of the New York Life's Policies.

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The best Beer on the Pacific Coast. Sold during the year 1885, 68,059 barrels of this beer, and in 1886, 86,039 barrels, being more than the next three leading breweries of California.

DODD & MILLER, Proprietors Criterion Saloon.

Sole Agents in Honolulu for the John Wieland Brewing Company's Draught Lager Beer. Always cool in superior ice house at above saloon.

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PROPRIETOR OF THE

HONOLULU PIONEER STEAM CANDY FACTORY, BAKERY AND ICE CREAM PARLOR,

(Established 1863).

Respectfully informs the public that from this day on he is fully prepared to receive orders for

Lunches, Dinners, Suppers, Banquets & Balls,

And guarantees in all cases the fullest satisfaction, as given in former years, not only abroad but also in Honolulu. Having references dating back as far as the year

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In Honolulu, having catered on all state occasions, as also for select parties given by their late Majesties Kamehameha IV, Kamehameha V, and Lunailo, and having the honor of supplying the present royal household with the delicacies produced in my establishment; having over forty years' practical experience in this line of business.

F. HORN,

Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Ornamentor.

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Sacks Wheat, Best! Sacks Harely, Best, Sacks Corn, Best, Whole, Sacks Corn, Best, Cracked, Sacks Bran, Coarse and Fine.

Sacks Beans, White, Sacks Beans, Red, Sacks Beans, Bayou, Sacks Beans, Lima

SACKS POTATOES, BEST IN GUNNIES

Cases Nycmery, Cases Extra Soda Crackers, Cases Mediano Bread, Cases Cracked Wheat, 10 lb. bags, Cases Corn Meal, white, 10 lb. bags, Cases Oat Meal, 10 lb. bags, Cases Corn Starch.

Casks Dupee Hams,

Casks C. & A Hams, Cases R. B. Bacon.

Cases Fairbank's Lard, 5 lb. pails, Cases Fairbank's Lard, 10 lb. pails, Cases Fairbank's Lard, 10 lb. pails

Cases Whitney's Butter, in tins, Half Sinks Butter, Gilt Edge, Edge, Qr. Sinks Butter.

Cases New Cheese.

Boxes and Tubs Salt Codfish, Bbls. Tereos Columbian River Salmon

Cases Laundry Starch, Boxes Brown Laundry Soap

Pure Java Coffee, Roasted and Ground, 1 lb. tins, Sacks Green Coffee, Chests Japan Tea, 1 lb. papers, Chests Japan Tea, 5 lb. papers

Boxes Raisins, London Layers, Boxes Raisins, London Layers, Boxes Raisins, Muscate

Drums Citron, Boxes Currants, Cases Chocolate, Cases Mixed Pickles, Cases Spices, assorted, all six

Sacks English Walnuts, Sacks Soft Shell Almonds.

Cases California Honey, 1 lb. tins, Cases King, Bovee & Co's, fresh canned Fruit, Jellies and Vegetables, Boxes Wrapping Paper, extra quality

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Best California Leather

Sole, Inside, Harness, Skirting and Uppers, French and American Calfskins, Sheep Skins, Goat Skins, Saddles and Saddle Tires

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