

FOR THE SIGHTLESS.

BOOKS, MAPS AND WRITING APPARATUS FOR BLIND PEOPLE.

A French Museum—What England Has Accomplished—One of the Triumphs of Modern Educational Work—Great Ingenuity Displayed.

A museum for the blind has been opened in the Rue de Rousselle. It has been established by the blind Dr. Guilbeau, one of the professors in the Institut des Jeunes Aveugles, and contains specimens of nearly all the objects invented for a long course of years for schools (primary, technical and others) for sightless pupils. Persons having blind relatives or friends will on Tuesdays obtain any information they may want about books, maps, writing apparatus, teachers and so on for their special benefit. Not the least curious part of the exhibition is what is contained in the bookcase. There is there a large collection of quarto volumes, all the principal characters of which are raised on the Braille system. This is now more in use than any other in Italy, Prussia, Alsace and the United States. It is said that it has the merit of being very simple, but to an unaccustomed eye it is as hard to make out as shorthand.

ENGLISH BLIND ALPHABET.

The English blind alphabet is quite different, looking like the Ninivite inscription. The letters, according to the Braille system, are made like the French sign for an acute accent, and are set in squares. The relative angles at which they are placed, one to another, give them alphabetical meaning. Blindness is much more the scourge of the poor man than of the rich. If, therefore, charitable societies did not bring out books for the blind it would be impossible for this unfortunate class to obtain them. Most of those in the Braille type are for school classes. There are already eight volumes of Littré's dictionary, some works of reference, La Fontaine's Fables, Boileau's Lutrin selections from the great French authors in prose and verse and a Bible, which has been printed by a society to further education among the blind.

But the efforts made in this direction in France are poor when compared with the results won in England, although the alphabet used there seems less easy to learn and covers more space than the Braille one. In England there have been as many as a hundred thousand volumes printed for sightless readers, including the Bible, the "Pilgrim's Progress," Milton's works and all Shakespeare's plays, but, as Dr. Guilbeau says, these facts should not discourage him and his fellow workers, because the English speaking peoples form the most reading nations of the world, or at least the nations who give the most business to the printer and publisher. An encouraging fact is the existence in France of three periodicals for the blind. One, Le Louis Braille, is monthly, and costs three francs a year. Its fortnightly edition costs seven francs, and embraces a great variety of topics which enter into the common range of journalism. Les Trois Mondes is the second. It appears at Marseilles, where the number of sightless persons is great, and there appears in the same city a weekly paper chiefly devoted to musical topics. It has a circulation of about 600, and 430 blind persons subscribe to it.

HEARING AND TOUCH.

When sight goes in youth the sense of hearing becomes intensely acute, and music is a source of the deepest pleasure. The sense of touch acquires such a delicacy and power that the blind may be said not only to see with the tips of their fingers, but with their whole bodies. Those who recover sight are a long time learning how to use their eyes. According to Dr. Guilbeau, who to-day was at the museum of the Rue de Rousselle to give any explanations visitors might want, such persons often, when told to fetch objects which they have already seen and learned the names of, instinctively shut their eyes and feel for them. A variety of maps for the blind shown at this museum display great ingenuity, and the cost prices of them are low. Among them are celestial atlases.

I should not forget the various means for enabling the blind to write and correspond with each other and with persons who see. In the former case they use the Braille characters and in the latter the ordinary Roman characters, but the pencil, with an agate or other hard point, moves from right to left. Its course is marked by lines of strong thread stretched on a piece of cloth, beneath which there is a sheet of paper. When the paper is taken out and turned the words that have been traced are in relief and to be read from left to right. The chess boards differ little from those which are used by naval officers. The playing cards have all tiny marks in relief on the inside corners, which on being felt by a blind player, enables him to understand his own hand and know what his partner or opponent has played. The sightless can thus play rubbers of whist with persons who are not sightless.—Leeds Mercury.

The Question of Cheap Living.

The question of how cheap a family can live and how cheap a preacher should live, etc., has been debated in public and discussed in private on divers and numerous occasions, but has it ever occurred to you, reader, how cheaply a student who is leaving his own way through college by his own unaided exertions must live? I was sitting in a suburban depot waiting for the train which was to take me back to Chicago, one day last week, when I was accosted by a young man whom I recognized as a student in attendance on a prominent school not far away.

He is studying for the ministry, and freely informed me that he had been out delivering subscription books, and that this was his way of earning a college education. "I occasionally miss a term," he remarked, cheerily, "but manage, after all, to get along comfortably." "How much does it cost your poorest students to live?" I inquired. "If they board themselves, as I and many do," he replied, "about a dollar a week pays the expenses. But," he added, "some live on less than that, and I know of a friend of mine in the same school, an earnest biblical student, who told me himself only recently that he lives on thirty cents per week!" The statement made me gasp for breath, for I well remembered how hard it used to be for a certain student to worry his way through on seventy cents a week. Yet cases of this kind are common enough all about us.—Cor. Chicago Journal.

A Good Suggestion.

Mr. Edmund Hersey holds that there should be a clause in the experiment station act requiring as far as possible important experiments to be photographed and copies to be deposited as Washington, where they could be compared with each other.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

Remarkable Progress in Dentistry—Teeth and Good Looks—Useful Hints.

A mouthful of good teeth is one of the rare gifts of nature. Like bright eyes, pink rounded finger nails, or a fine complexion, they indicate the bequests of heredity and are symbolic of a sweet breath, good digestion and a wholesome stomach. A wealth of denting is not as highly prized as formerly, owing to the remarkable progress made in dentistry within the last quarter of a century. Molar menders think nothing of working a cheval de frise sort of a set of teeth into a double row of presentable Ivories, and the skill with which china teeth are made to duplicate nature is sufficient to keep the genuine articles under a constant ban of suspicion. All these facts were doubtless known to the fashionable mother who prayed for "just such eyes and fine complexion" for her little daughter. Eyes and skin from nature, and art can manage the rest, at least to the satisfaction of the modern beauty.

In remodeling teeth everything falls before the final surrender to a false set. Where they overlap space has to be made at the sacrifice often of good material, and when, by accident, a tooth is wanted the gap is filled by spacing the whole row.

In the color of teeth almost as much variety exists as in hair and eyes. Some teeth are naturally gray, yellowish or bluish in cast, and to try and whiten them is time wasted. The only solace lies in keeping them clean and straight. It is immaterial to any one with a mustache or a very long upper lip whether he has any front teeth or not. For ladies or beardless men, especially those who laugh much with the lips, a remedy is sought among the Delbarte people. These refiners of nature attempt, and with success, too, to cultivate a very low voice in speaking, forbid the license of heated discussion, and endeavor to cultivate a laugh in the eyes, rather than about the lips. The training is a long and tedious task, but there are few ordinals for a fashionable man or woman to endure when the goal is good looks.

It is almost impossible to say anything on the subject of powders. The best powder is the one that does the least harm to the gums and keeps the enamel clean. Wintergreen is safe to use, but a frequent use of soft soap and warm water renders much of the cleansing powder superfluous. Teeth that are brushed four times a day will not need a powder more than once a week. Toothpicks are indispensable, and even with them it is often necessary to run a thread between the teeth to remove any possible accumulation or splinter.

There might be a diminution of dentistry bills if those who have teeth would take the trouble to clean them once a month. Five cents' worth of pumice stone will cover a year, and nothing but a match is needed to start with. Dip the pine in the stone and rub between the teeth till all trace of mineral accumulation has been removed. The inside surface must be cleaned separately, and the task finished by rubbing the face and crown of the tooth with a soft handkerchief dipped in the powder. Unless the operation is made habitual it will consume the best part of an hour to produce any good effects.—Medical Journal.

Scene During the Coal Strike.

Our way led through the car yards that have taken possession of the whole of the old point, where the first ferry from New Amsterdam to Jersey used to land you, in the days when Peter Stuyvesant ruled Manhattan Island for the Dutch West India company. It was a heavy day. The clouds hung low and gloomy and a sharp wind pierced the stoutest overcoat. Banks of fog hung in and out over the car tracks, from the bay, and trains rushed out of them with sudden and dreadful unexpectedness. It was a dangerous trip to make on foot with a clear head and nothing to do but look out for the locomotive.

But the tangle of tracks fairly swarmed with women and children, plodding to and fro, bent double over the icy ground. Each carried a basket of some sort and cast into it lumps of coal dropped from the fire pans of the engines. They were miserably clad and dripping wet. They hugged themselves shudderingly as they crawled about, and the trains came and went with furious roarings and funeral clangings of bells. I am happy to remember that the bells rang no requiem for these pitiful gleaners of a stony harvest while our journey lasted.

When we came back to New York and strolled up along the wharves we constantly met men and women and boys and girls burdened with bundles of waste wood and rotten timber picked up on the piers or fished out of the docks. At several places where buildings were torn down they grubbed and fought for plaster-patched laths and broken planks and beams among the ruins of the tumbling walls.

Little children staggered under burdens heavier than themselves, and wan women and mangled men went halting on with ponderous loads, destined to feed the meager family fire and cook the scanty meal.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

The Mausoleum at Frogmore.

The mausoleum at Frogmore is built on very low ground, and suffers much from damp. The magnificent internal decorations would have long ago been spoiled if large fires were not constantly kept burning. The queen obtained the original idea for this structure from the Greek chapel on the Neroberg, below Wiesbaden, in which the first wife of the present Duke of Nassau is buried. She was the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Michaelovna of Russia, and died in 1844, in her 19th year, eleven months after her marriage. Her monument is a splendid piece of sculpture, and, as at Frogmore, there is a recumbent figure on the sarcophagus. This is the most sumptuous tomb in Germany. The queen caused a crypt to be formed under the mausoleum, desiring that all her children should be buried in it, and there are nine niches, but Princess Alice lies in the Rosenboho chapel near Darmstadt, and the Duke of Albany left written directions that he was to be buried in the royal vault at Windsor.—New York Home Journal.

Not a Creditable Record.

Indian School Superintendent John B. Riley says quietly in his annual report that "it is not creditable to us as a nation that so much money should be used to keep the Indian in subjection while a little is expended to improve his condition." The figures of the last fiscal year are, in round numbers, \$17,000,000 for warring against the red man and \$6,000,000 maintaining, civilizing and educating him.—New York Graphic.

A Test of Manhood.

All the vertebrate animals are eaten somewhere on the globe. In the Andaman Islands the eating of a live rat is made the test of manhood, and no man is permitted to marry until he has accomplished this feat.

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 (Full Paid) \$2,000,000.

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

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Interest income over three million seven hundred thousand dollars, being over 5 1/2 per cent. on average net assets, and over nine hundred thousand dollars in excess of death-losses paid.

Market value of securities over three million six hundred thousand dollars in excess of their cost on the Company's books.

Liabilities, both actual and contingent, provided for, and a surplus of over fifteen and a half million dollars by the State standard.

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 over forty-four millions of insurance in force.

OVER FIGURES OF PRECEDING YEAR.

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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.

Insurance in Force on these Islands over

One Million Dollars.

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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

—1862—

In Honolulu, having catered on all state occasions, as also for select parties given by their late Majesties Kamehameha IV, Kamehameha V, and Lunalilo, 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 Ornamentier.

Factory, Store and Ice Cream Parlor, No. 71 Hotel, bet. Fort and Nuuanu Sts.

Both Telephones, No. 74.

Honolulu, H. I.

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One hundred dozen CHAIRS to Rent for Balls, Parties, Etc. UPHOLSTERING of every description a Specialty.

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LARGEST STOCKS, BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICES.

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In Levels, but bar etc. less

Blk. Flour, Golden Gate, Blk. Flour, El Dorado, Cross Flour

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

Sacks Beans, White, Sacks Beans, Red, Sacks Beans, Hayon, Sacks Beans, Horse, Sacks Beans, Lin.

SACKS POTATOES, BEST IN GUNNIES

Cases Ninnoc, Cases Extra Soda Crackers, Cases Medium Bread, Cases Cracked Wheat, 20 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. pail, Cases Fairbank's Lard, 5 lb. pail, Cases Fairbank's Lard, 10 lb. pail

Cases Whitney's Butter, in tins, Half Irkins Butter, Gilt Edge, Fr. Irkins Butter, Ed.

Cases New Cheese.

Boxes and bbls Salt Codfish, Blk. Tins Columbia River Salmon

Cases Laundry Starch, Boxes Brown Laundry Soap

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

Boxes Raisins, London Layers, 4 boxes Raisins, London Layers, Boxes Raisins, Missouri

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

Sacks English Walnuts, Sacks Soft Shell Almonds

Cases California Honey, 1 lb. tins, Cases King, Morse & Co's, fresh canned Fruits, Jellies and Vegetables, Bales 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 Trees

These goods are new and fresh, and will be sold

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