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SERVANTS IN LONDON. Foreign men are supplanting servant girls in London to a noticeable extent. Competent native female help is growing scarce, and the foreigners see in the innovation a fresh chance of escaping proscription at home.

DR. BISHOP WRITES OF VOLCANOES

PRIMARY ERUPTIVE FORCE OF VOLCANOES NOT STEAM, BUT OCCLUDED GASES.

(From Nature, Sept. 4, 1902.)

The recent destructive eruption in Martinique has revived interest in the question of the causes of volcanic action. Only lately have I become sensible of the peculiar value of some observations of my own as evidence of the primary force which impels the ascent of lava from its interior habitat, as distinguished from the explosive violence caused by steam generated by the encounter of the ascending lava with ocean and other surface waters. I have long believed the primary force to reside in the expansion of the gases originally occluded in the magma, ever since its first condensation from the nebula. Whenever released from solidifying pressure by disturbance of the superincumbent crust, the intensely hot magma bursts into a viscid foam and pushes upwards. In a quiet volcano like our Kilauea, meeting no water to generate explosive steam, the lava wells up continuously and steadily in a comparatively gentle fountain, which displays effervescence only on the surface.

In support of this opinion I beg to offer positive evidence contained in certain facts observed by myself in Kilauea during April 2-4, 1892, and on August 28, 1894. The volcano had been in very steady and uniform action for nearly two years before the earlier date, and so continued until a short time after the latter date, or nearly five years in all of a quiet, continuous and rather copious welling up of lava, wholly unattended by any explosive action.

On the earlier date I carefully observed the then existing lava-lake during six successive days. The lake occupied the center of the inner crater, called Halemauiau, or Fern-hut. The main crater called Kilauea is nine miles in circumference, averaging 400 feet in depth, and rather unevenly floored with recent lava. South-west of the center is the inner pit of Halemauiau. This pit was at that time nearly circular and 2400 feet in diameter, with vertical sides averaging 150 feet down to the talus. Before the welling up of lava began in 1890, the pit had been about 700 feet deep. In two years the lava had risen 400 feet, and stood within 300 feet of the rim and main floor.

A lake of liquid lava, covered by a thin, spongy film, occupied the center of the pit. This lake was nearly circular, averaging 850 feet in diameter. It was bordered by a low dyke, which partially restrained its frequent overflows. Outside of the dyke, freshly congealed lava sloped away to the talus. By day the crust-film was gray to the eye, but by night a deep red. It was traversed by numerous fissures of white fire. During the whole time three fountains of lava were welling up with somewhat regular intermittence, and three smaller ones at irregular intervals. There was no explosive action whatever.

The largest fountain was about 120 feet south-east of the center of the lake. It played with great regularity about three times in a minute, rising in a round billow 25 feet high and 50 feet in diameter, bursting at the top and falling back to level, its discharge moving in a broad stream from its summit rose to 40 or 50 feet above the level.

West of this central fountain were two others of very different character, being more spasmodic in activity, but never long quiet. Occasionally they would unite their forces for half an hour at a time, forming a stationary line of 120 feet of spraying billow much like a surf-comber with flying spray. This stationary surf-wave was 15 feet high, incessantly flinging its spray 19 feet higher along its whole length. In the night, the effect of these fountains was extremely brilliant and was attended by loud metallic crashing.

The other three fountains were smaller, near the borders of the lake, and often quiet for hours together. During the thirty months' interval between my two visits, the gradual elevation of the fire-lake continued quite uniformly, as attested by occasional photographs. By its frequent overflows it had built itself up to a height of fully 50 feet above the previous main floor of Kilauea, so that it formed an extremely low truncated cone, surmounted by the level lake, to the edge of which visitors daily approached.

About March, 1894, a recession began, which ended in a final collapse of activity. The lake soon sank some hundreds of feet, carrying with it the sides of a circular pit, about 1400 feet in diameter, and central to the original 2400-foot pit. When I saw it in the following September, the fire-lake was not less than 500 feet below the rim. During the evening, masses of rock frequently fell from the sides, driving surges of fire far up the talus. There was a good deal of steam-cloud slowly rising, charged with sulphur. During my previous visit, all vapour had seemed to be absent, and I made the circuit of the pit without encountering sulphur. Subsequent photographs had also indicated the absence of vapour from the lake.

I now have to add an important observation. To my great surprise, at this last visit, I perceived that the three fountains above described were in full activity and in the same relative position as before, although during the thirty months the level of the lake had risen 350 feet and had then fallen 500 feet. By what system of supply-ducts such fountains had been so long maintained was a mystery concealed in the fire-depths. But the fact of a marvelous steadiness and uniformity of action was obvious. For a long period a uniform and gentle outpour of effervescence had been maintained. It had persisted for two years and a half, throughout all the immense changes.

I submit as the unavoidable conclusion that the source of supply for this five years' outpour of gently effervescing lava was in an interior magma which itself contained the impelling force in its own originally occluded gases. For its activity this source was wholly independent of any encounter with water to generate steam. Expanding steam evidently had no part in that steady, quiet, persistent activity in the fire-lake of Kilauea.

I would add that the exceptionally quiet and uniform activity of Kilauea seems to render it one of the most important of all volcanoes for study. I regret to say that since the collapse nearly eight years ago no lava has ap-

THE TYPEWRITER IS NOT SO MODERN

RAPID RUN INTO FAVOR OF THE INGENUOUS LITTLE TIME-SAVING MACHINE.

To show how comparatively new a convenience is the typewriter, in spite of its now almost universal use, the first person to do practical work with such a machine has been taking the current census as chief statistics for manufacturers. S. N. D. North, who was an editor in Utica, N. Y., in 1872 says: "I have often wished that I had kept that original machine, for it would have illustrated better than any other mechanism with which I am familiar the marvelous rapidity with which American ingenuity advances to the point of perfection any labor-saving instrument, the underlying principle of which has been worked out. This machine was heavy and cumbersome in comparison with the delicate mechanism of today, but the principle of construction was essentially the same, except that the carriage, instead of being restored to position by the hand at the end of each line as now, was brought back by means of a foot pedal, and it came with a jar that made the machine tremble in every part. My machine did neither uniform nor elegant work, but after a week or two I was enabled to accomplish all my editorial work on it, and I began to realize what an unspeakable boon to all weak-eyed persons lay here in embryo."

The first American typewriter patent was issued in 1829 to William Austin Burt of Detroit, Mich., who was also the inventor of the solar compass. He called his writing machine a "typographer." Like several which followed it, this form was too slow for practical results. About 1847 A. Ely Beach of New York patented all the essential features of the modern typewriter. Three Milwaukee men—C. Latham Sholes, Samuel W. Soule and Carlos Glidden—did much to make typewriting practicable. They worked out the machine which furnishes the basis for the most generally used commercial product of today.

At first the typewriter was received by the public with suspicion. It seemed subversive of existing conditions. A court gave the first public recognition to the merits of the machine, because a court reporter found it convenient for making duplicate minutes of the proceedings. These came under the attention of the judges, and it was not long before they expressed a preference for typewritten papers. The lawyers next found the use of typewriters a great help in the business office, and the large commercial concerns, always ready to adopt time-saving devices when assured that they are such, began to use machines in their correspondence. The letters sent out of them resulted in a wide advertisement of the typewriter, which soon then came into general use. It was not until 1887 that diplomatic communications generally could be written with a machine, though the American Department of State set the example of using the typewriter in its domestic correspondence as early as 1858. Even now all highly ceremonious letters and addresses have to be done by hand with pen and ink.

New York ranks first and Chicago second in the number of typewriter manufacturing establishments. In the whole country this industry now turns out a product valued at more than \$6,000,000 a year, and gives employment to 5000 people.

THE FISHERY CASES.

Unusual State of Affairs in Connection With Circuit Judges.

The calling of Circuit Judges de Bolt and Robinson to the Supreme bench to hear the fishery rights cases will result in an unusual state of affairs if the 79 odd cases awaiting trial should come up for hearings before them as circuit judges. The circuit judges will be supposed to take the law from the Supreme court, which will settle the law for all the cases. If the two cases now being heard. Under the rule that a judge may not sit in a matter on which he has rendered a judgment, they would be disqualified, but as any circuit judge would have to follow the higher court, the disqualification, it is said, will not exist. The circuit judges will therefore simply have to follow in the lower court their own decisions as substituted Supreme Justices; and the judges of all the other circuits will have to take the same line of rulings. Judge Robinson was substituted for Gear yesterday afternoon, when Gear announced during the argument that he thought the court was illegally constituted, and would withdraw. Gear was one of those who appeared before the Senate commission and objected to the system of calling substitutes to the Supreme bench.

appeared in the crater, except a small quantity last June, which has again gone out of sight.

Having seen no European notice of the fact, I would report that twelve days after the Martinique eruption very vivid afterglows appeared here, about as bright as those seen here after the first two weeks of the Krakatoa glows in September, 1883. They have not yet wholly disappeared. The solar corona, or "Bishop's Ring," is still conspicuous. It is worth stating that the Krakatoa glows reached Honolulu in ten days, coming twice the distance of the Martinique glows in twelve days.

S. E. BISHOP.

Honolulu, July 31.

A LESSON.

Magistrate—Not ill is you off this time, but it should be a lesson for you not to be in bad company again. Prisoner—Que whiz! it ain't my fault that I here; the cops made me come.—Philadelphia Record.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons having horses in the pasture known as the Palama pasture matuka of Kamehameha school, that unless the pasture on same is paid within 15 days from date they will be sold at auction.

ANTONE COSTA.

Dated September 30, 1902.

LOST.

Draft No. 463 for \$232.17 in favor of Mrs. Emma Hall, drawn by Louissou Bros. on M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., has been lost, and payment of same has been stopped.

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