SATURDAY PRESS.

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The Newspaper Man.

If you want a receipt for that magical mystery,
Known to the world as the "newspaper man,"
Take all of the knowledge condensed into history,
And cram it all into one skull if you can;
The wit of a Printer, the wisdom of Solomon,
The humor of Twain or the *Hawkeye* Bird,
In quantum sufficient to dash off a column on
Any known theme for the relief of the spleen.
The genius of Junius for vituperation,
The push of De Lesseps in carving up land,
A demonish daffness at alliteration;
The smile of a Chinee so "child-like and bland."
The boldness of Bruce and the virtues of Madison;
Satire of Swift in the "Tale of a Tub,"
Pride of a Byron, the elegance of Addison;
Essence of "culchah" in vogue at the "Hub."
The grace of Boccaccio as displayed in "Decameron,"
Love of Cervantes for Quixotic fun;
Science of Darwin, the soul of an Emerson;
Courage of Jackson at bloody Bull Run.
The brilliance of Burke and poverty of Chatterton,
The pen of a Perkins for spinning a yarn;
The purpose of Grant and the truth of a Washington;
Wild imagination of De Quincy or Verne.
The eye of a Turner for colors artistical;
Ear of Beethoven and the voice of a Hun;
Hand of a Heller for tricks that are mystical,
And knack of a Saxe at concocting a pun.
The brain of a Bacon, the logic of Spencer;
Critical acumen of Poe or of White;
Shrewdness of Gould, than which nothing is denser,
Law of a Blackstone, the love of a knight.
The bias of Bulwer for things metaphysical;
Skeptical bent of a Paine or Voltaire;
Liking of Anstey for themes extra-whimsical;
Tender humanity of the Poet of Ayr.
The will of Napoleon—the force of his legions;
Powers Detective of Monsieur Lecoucq,
Subtlety of Satan in his sulphurous regions,
And—a cheek that is harder than adamant rock.
Take of these elements all that's available,
Arrange them according to the very best plan,
Condense in a form that's the most unassailable,
And the residuum is a "newspaper man."

—*American Journalist.*

Reforming the Rinks.

The criticism of the skating rink has not only become conspicuous in the press and pulpit, but it has joined together curious forces. A humorous paper describes the sober colloquy of a saloon-keeper and minister over its evils, each looking upon it with long faces, and equally serious concern. In some states the institution has become the subject of crudely drawn legislative acts, that will either fail of passage, or fail of respect and attention in case they should become law. But this criticism, to be sure, is not all on one side; for, the rink has the large majority still in its defence, and, if doctors and pulpits pronounce against it, there are doctors and pulpits too on the other side.

Meantime, in Richmond, Indiana, alone, nineteen factories employing a thousand operatives, are turning out daily a vast number of roller skates, while in Centreville, Illinois, six new patents have been taken out for improvements in the rolling gear, or in the body of the skate itself. In spite of adversity, and perhaps on account of it, the rink flourishes; and by a proposed substitution of huckwood for boxwood in this manufacture of the wheels, it is believed that the price of the skates, which are now at least six dollars a pair for good ones, may be greatly reduced. Chicago, it is said, uses now six thousand pairs of skates of a single make, and Elmira four thousand pairs of the same, or another favorite style. It would seem, therefore, as if the violent criticism and anathemas against roller skating are not, as yet, subduing it.

Out of the collision of argument on the subject, though, the truth about it will probably be attained in due time. It is no argument against churches—as a writer remarked the other day—because it happened that a deacon of one lately ran away with the minister's wife; and, if similar irregularities have occurred at the rink, it is simply because human nature will show itself wherever people are wont to congregate together in masses frequently, no matter how good or bad the cause may be which draws them together. The wise way is to see what rules or methods can be adopted to prevent such evils as have happened, and not suppress what is itself, in moderation, a harmless and delightful exercise and pastime.

In pursuance of this idea the representatives of the different rinks in Chicago met at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in that city, a few days since, and organized The Chicago Roller-Skating Rink Association. One of the speakers, as reported by the Tribune of that city, thought that the more serious evils complained of "do not exist in Chicago"; but the constitution and by-laws offered were made strong enough to cover what has happened elsewhere.

The following gives a synopsis of the measures it was resolved to adopt as law and etiquette:

(1.) No person attending a rink shall approach a girl or woman in any way, except on a proper introduction, unless it is done to assist her in case of an accident (and even then, we suppose, the fact of such assistance as may be proffered shall not confer any bond of acquaintance).

(2.) The skating sessions shall not exceed three hours' duration—and two and a half hours is recommended. An evening session is to close at 10:30 o'clock at the latest, and ten o'clock is suggested as even better. At either one or the other of these hours all rinks must be closed.

(3.) No test of speed to exceed a distance of ten miles is to be permitted, and the five-mile limit is favored. (Some strongly favored the abolition of all speed tests). Any test of endurance whatever must not go beyond a three hours' duration.

(4.) No liquor can be sold in any rink, nor no back-door access to a saloon near by is allowed. Smoking can only be done in a room set apart from the hall of the rink.

(5.) In addition to the above, there is to be a committee of censors appointed by the association, which shall "govern the morals of the rinks, so to speak." This committee, on having their opinions endorsed by the president of the association, "has power to forbid any entertainment deemed objectionable." If any rink manager "disregards this committee's decision" he "shall be expelled from the association after having been fined, presumably $100, the fine to be recoverable by law if necessary." Before this expulsion takes place, the offender is published; and he can make no appeal from a decision unless he is sustained in his appeal by a two-thirds vote of the association.

(6.) Betting and skating for private wagers are prohibited; and no proprietor of a rink shall "offer money as a prize, except in case of professionals who may give exhibitions." Any violation of the rules imposed upon attendants will disbar the offenders from admittance to any of the rinks in the city.

Of course, under a government like this, anything like "the recent six-day contest" which occurred at the Madison Square Garden, and which was reprobated by one of the speakers, could not take place. In discussing the legislative enactments proposed, a resolution which was passed "declares it to be the sense of the association" that such a question as the attendance of minors at the rinks "is one to be decided at home, by parents," and not by state law. Nothing is said in the report before us of the attempt in some legislatures to make the rinks a subject for license, as liquor saloons are licensed, and for the reason, perhaps, that there is little fear that any such provision will be likely to pass.

The idea of the association, as the Tribune says, is "to maintain roller-skating as an amateur amusement, and not permit it to degenerate in such a manner that it can be used as a money-making scheme by professionals and those who back them. The standard that they have attained morally, in Chicago, is declared to be high, and it is the purpose of the association to keep them "upon a plane where no objection can be raised to them by the press, the pulpit, or society."

The step taken in Chicago will be watched with interest, and may possibly secure a universal and highly popular sport from the condemnation of its present enemies. Its friends, too, will be equally glad to see it protected from abuse, for they do not deny that, like other good things, it has had to contend with some evils. The tendency it has to absorb half the time of some people will be checked by the reduction of time to be established, which does not necessitate any reduction of the profits, as the admission fee will not be altered. We notice that in the Black Hills, Dakota, there is a continuous series of sessions in the rinks. There are not only morning and afternoon sessions, but an evening session follows, lasting until midnight and after. Probably the frequenters of the last one are persons who can well be spared from those which are held at more discreet hours.

The rage which affects some young people who go to the rink has developed some curious anecdotes. A girl in the west sold her grand-mother's false teeth to buy rink tickets with the proceeds of them, and a devoted husband in the east gave up house-keeping and went to a hotel to board, in order that his young wife might have unlimited liberty to enjoy herself with her roller-skates. Certainly, nothing but the passion for alcoholic drinks can well be keener than that shown for this amusement, as illustrated by these instances, and others no less touching.

We have seen it lately stated that roller-skating—although the first known skates on wheels can be traced back to 1819—has come upon the word by steps, in the progress of modern invention. The first wheel skates, were not capable of the free and easy motion of those now used. The perfection of the idea on which they are based is American; and yet the earliest and most extensive skating on wheels—as they now exist—was done under American patents in England. They were used in Newport nearly twenty years ago, but the first well-established rink of the present type, and run as the present rinks are conducted, was established in Cincinnati, in 1867.

In Wisconsin, an artificial elephant, composed of two men working under a frame and appropriate drapery, and exceedingly life-like, has been making the circuit of the rinks in that state, and doing curious feats on wheels. In Battle Creek, Michigan, a Shetland pony has been taught to do fancy skating on wheels, and is to exhibit himself during the coming summer with a circus. By another winter, his owner is to show him off in various leading rinks. As horses have been taught to walk a rope, there is no reason why a horse may not carry his rider on wheels, and do other curious things with the skates.

The horse will not escape the benefit of the moralized rink, if the Chicago rules generally prevail, as his exploits will not be permitted an undue continuance. But nothing has been suggested, as yet, for the prevention of accidents, or for their alleviation, but patience and arnica. The managers claim, however, that only one in five thousand who skate meets with an accident. What consolation there may be, though, to the person who is seriously hurt by a fall, in knowing that 4,999 who were skating at the same time, got off without injury, is difficult, says a Boston paper, to imagine.—*N. Y. Hour.*

About the year 1700 B. C. there were inclosed in the mummy case of Aahmes I, the great founder of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty, some lilies, a few willow twigs, a little moss and some seeds. Over 3,580 years after the case was opened, and the emblems of Egyptian affection and reverence were submitted to the ruthless hands of nineteenth century savans, who examined and named them in the same way that they would dissect a cat. The results of their investigations are, however, interesting. In every case the specimens correspond with existing types, showing that thirty-five centuries had no effect in destroying the species. Amongst the plants identified were the white waterlily (*nymphæ lotus*) and the willow (*salix safsaf*). There are also some seeds of the *juniperus* family.

"No, Joseph, the Steam Heating Company was not formed for the purpose of heating steam. Steam is heated before it is made—that is to say, when when you heat the steam—no, when you make the steam—no—well, confound you, don't you know steam is hot any way, and doesn't have to be heated by a company?"—*Scientific American.*

The Meaning of Gems.

Pearls signify a torrent of tears.

He who wears an amethyst will become diligent and be a great favorite.

The topaz when worn on the left hand, will calm anger and brighten wit.

The onyx is the lawyer's stone, for it wins lawsuits and enriches the wearer.

The beryl stone, made fashionable lately by both poet and novelist, is said to protect one against disasters and enemies.

The sapphire, when worn by an impure or selfish person, is said to lose its lustre. It is thought to look at it is good for the eye-sight.

The ruby and carbuncle banish sadness, dispel bad dreams, and if misfortune threatens the wearer give warning by a change in the color, which darkens.

The turquoise protects by drawing upon itself the evil that threatens its wearer, but this property belongs only to the turquoise that has been given, not to one that has been purchased.

Amber is also a child's gem. It will make you strong, and has loving protective properties which make it a favorite with those who are fortunate enough to possess a string of amber beads.

The emerald will put evil to flight; it bestows knowledge and increases wealth. He who dreams of green gems will become renowned. For this stone to fall from its setting is all ill omen.

Coral is thought to be very fortunate to children. It is said by Pierre de Bosnel to lose its color when worn by a person that is ill, and dear old colored mammies used to look at the baby's coral necklace to discover if all was well.

A gem has been assigned to each month and an alphabet of precious stones has been arranged, so that if one wishes to present a cluster which will represent a name, it can be easily done.

The opal was called by the ancients "pederos"—from "puer," a child—and in spite of its bad name, has many admirers. Queen Victoria gave to each of her daughters on their marriage an opal, which has in some way broken the spell of bad luck given it by Sir Walter Scott.

Late Foreign News.

The City of Sydney arrived last evening with San Francisco dates to the 12th instant. The news is of an exciting nature from the threatening war attitude of England and Russia. France and China have declared an armistice, China to relinquish Tonquin, and France to occupy Formosa and Pheng Hoo till a treaty of peace is signed. Revolutionary troubles in Central America are more pronounced; Barrios has been defeated with a loss of 1,500 men. English progress in the Soudan is retarded owing to the condition of the Nile.—General Grant still lives, but feels that his life work and mission is fulfilled; he is quite resigned.—The French government has decided to form two divisions for service in Tonquin; a third division will be stationed in the south ready to embark.—An undulatory earthquake shock was felt throughout Central California on the evening of the 11th inst. It lasted 20 seconds and contrary to custom moved from east to west. Word has been received in Washington that the U. S. S. Tennessee has arrived at Colon. Admiral Jouett says everything is quiet but trouble is feared at Panama. Rich gold fields have been discovered one hundred miles from Santa Rosa, Mexico, in the Santa Rosa mountains. The gold lies in quartz.

Two English men-of-war have been ordered to load with torpedoes at Portsmouth and proceed immediately to the Baltic.—It is reported that Turkey will remain neutral, under Bismarck's advice, if England and Russia commence hostilities.—Russia continues her naval and military preparations with great energy. Admiral Shestakoff has ordered all torpedo boats to be sent to the Baltic and Black Sea.

General Stephenson, commanding the forces of the Nile above Cairo, reports to the government that it will be impractically impossible to move the British troops from Dongola during the summer. The Nile is not navigable from March to July, and deprived of water transportation, the soldiers would have to march along the river banks over mountain spurs, bare rocks and shelterless bluffs, under a sun that would be simply destructive.

The Minister of War, speaking to a circle of officers to-night, said he had the assurance of the Czar that the Russian troops might advance, but they would never retire.

Russia and England are busily engaged in correspondence with other powers, and are actively courting alliances. If English negotiations with Turkey succeed, the Dardanelles will be opened to the British fleet.

The arrest of Ayoub Khan, ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, by the Persian authorities, was made on demand of the British Minister at Teheran, because it was thought he meditated fight into his old dominions for the purpose of stirring up his former subjects against Abdurrahman Khan, present ruler, and in favor of Russia. The report is corroborated, and it is stated that Ayoub Kahn had arranged to go to Askabad and there join the Russian troops, whom he meant to accompany into Afghanistan, and set up his claims to the present Ameer's throne.

Mail advices from India differ significantly from official telegrams recently received concerning the loyalty of the native chiefs and people. Official dispatches have been unwarrantably rose-colored. They have declared that the Indian princes were impatient to display their loyalty to England. Mail advices greatly modify the expectations of official telegrams, and indicate there is a feeling existing among the Indians, which might prove anything but advantageous to British prestige in India in the event of a prolonged Anglo-Russian conflict. The native Indian press is nearly unanimous in favor of war, but a careful observer can discern in this newspaper advocacy of war, more of a national Indian feeling of resistance to Russian than of sincere loyalty to British interest.

General Stewart has ordered an advance by way of Quettah of the artillery corps now stationed in the Kohatt, Peshawur and Hasar districts. The utmost secrecy is maintained about the movements of British troops in India. Press correspondents at Rawail-Pindi are refused all information about army orders.

The English war office is overwhelmed with offers of service by army, militia and volunteer officers; the recruting depots are daily besieged. The Admirals of the British Navy have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for active service. An order has been sent by the Admiralty commanding the British Squadron in the Mediterranean to be ready for service.

A grave position has been assumed by the English Government concerning the Penjdeh incident. The ministry has been forced in a tardy but determined attitude of pugnacity. Gladstone first demanded an explanation of the attack upon the Afghans. The reply of the Czar was evasive. April 11th therefore Earl Granville, advised Baron de Staal, that the British Government had decided that Great Britain would not allow any further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier to go on until the Russian troops have been withdrawn from their present outposts in this disputed territory back to the positions which they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As this was nearly a year ago, and as almost all of the Russian advance has been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe that Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding.

News has been received from Odessa, by way of Varna, that the transport services on the Black Sea are busily at work carrying troops and munitions of war from Sebastopol, Nieckaloof, Batoum and Batoli. Extensive works are being constructed for the defence of Batoum and Nieckaloof. The new works of defence at Sebastopol have been suspended.

Earl Northbrook, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has decided to organize a great cruiser service of swift vessels.

A part of the British squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to rendezvous at Port Hamilton, in the Corean Archipelago recently taken possession of by England. As Port Hamilton commands the entrance to the Sea of Japan, and largely commands the way to the Russian ports on the Pacific, this order has been issued with a view to attack Vladivostock if war is declared.

An order for six fast iron cruisers of the Esmeralda patterg was received in Philadelphia on Thursday, April 9th. Three features will be insisted on—nineteen knots speed and coal-carrying capacity for twenty-five days, and buoyancy for three steel-rifled cannon of large calibre. The Esmeralda is regarded as the highest type of war vessel that floats. It was built for Chili in England, and is about 4,000 tons.

The czar and royal family received an ovation from the people at the Grand Theatre, St. Petersburg, on the evening of April 10th. Crowds of people followed the royal party to the gates of the palace.

Torpedoes have been sunk in the canal binding St. Petersburg with the sea. Cronstadt, St. Petersburg and the palace at Krasnoe-Selo are now connected by telephone, so that the czar will be informed of every movement in the case of attack by the English fleet. The Russian fleet has been in a thorough state of readiness since the 2nd of April.

A Brussels dispatch of the 11th instant says. The Le Nord, the most rabid pro-Russian newspaper in Belgium, now predicts war between Russia and England. Le Nord is regarded as the semi-official organ of the Russian Government, and this article is believed to have been inspired.

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the Russian Government was negotiating for the purchase, from the Occidental and Oriental Company, of the steamers San Pablo and San Pedro. It is also rumored that the Russian Minister to the United States has endeavored to secure the services of a naval officer in purchasing a number of the small vessels used between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands in the transportation of sugar. The vessels are to be used, the officer says, in preying upon English commerce in Japanese and Indian waters, should war be declared between Russia and England.

A. P. Spilsbury and Geo. Wilson, two mormons, were convicted at Phœnix, A. T., on April 11th, of unlawful cohabitation, the charge of polygamy being nolle prossed. Each was sentenced by the judge to six months in the Territorial Prison. H. Phelps and James Wilson plead guilty to the same offence and were sentenced to three months each. This makes six who have been sentenced to Yuma this term. Others who are indicted suddenly left for parts unknown.

Captain John Ayres, who came to New Mexico with the California Volunteers in early days, and for a time was in command of Fort Marcy here, published a two column article review in Santa Fe, April 11th, stating he has discovered the original warm mineral springs which the Aztecs filled up and hid at the time of the Spanish invasion—March 10, 1860. The spring is about four miles east of Santa Fe.

BRAZIL.—The Brazilian Parliament was opened on the 9th ultimo. The Emperor, in his speech, announced that Brazil's foreign relations were of a friendly nature; that the sanitary condition of the country was satisfactory; asked that the extinction of slavery be dealt with gradually, in order that the sacrifice might be as small as possible, without interfering with the productive strength of the country, and recommended an equilibrium of expenditures and revenues.

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Special facilities for and particular attention paid to consignments of island produce. 210-261

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Fresh groceries and provisions of all kinds on hand and received regularly from Europe and America which will be sold at the lowest market rates.
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Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security. Apply to W. L. GREEN,
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WEST, DOW & CO.,
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Furniture of all kinds, Sewing Machines, Mirrors, Paintings, Chromos and Toys, Picture Frames and Cornices to order. Moving and repairing Furniture a speciality.
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Dealer in Choicest Beef, Veal, Mutton, Etc.
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Family and Shipping orders carefully attended to. Live Stock furnished to Vessels at short notice. Vegetables of all kinds supplied to order.
TELEPHONE.....No. 412.
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Have re-opened at the old stand No. 92 Fort street, with a new and carefully selected stock of
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Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c.,
Ladies would do well to call and examine our stock of Bracelets, Brooches, Lockets, Earrings, etc., which were especially selected to suit the market.
KUKUI AND SHELL JEWELRY
Made to order.
The repairing branch of our business we regard as an important one, and all jobs entrusted to us will be executed in a manner second to none.
Engraving
Of every description done to order. Particular attention is paid to orders and job work from the other Islands.
219-243

C. GERTZ,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
—AND—
FRENCH DRESSING.
No 80 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.
☞ The largest and best assortment of
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
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To be found on the Islands.
Prices as low as elsewhere for similar quality of goods. Island orders solicited and promptly executed.
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Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Pork.
German and Pork Sausages,
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Orders will receive prompt attention. Shipping supplied with dispatch.
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COOKED LINSEED MEAL.
It is the greatest Flesh former, Milk and Butter producer in use.
Oil Cake Meal shows about 27 per cent. of nutritive matter; this nearly 39 per cent.
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Agents for the
**Pacific Mutual Life