

"Courtesies of Arlington hotel grounds.
 "Coutesies of Aianahan grounds, owned by Princess Kaulani.
 "Courtesies of N. G. H. officers' and Pacific clubs.
 "Courtesies of special baseball game.

"Free transportation on the tram and bus lines.

"Smokers gratis.
 "Offerings of native fruits.
 "Lunches and refreshments gratis.
 "Free correspondence facilities."

Then there was a grand banquet given the boys on the Executive grounds of which the paper says: "This will be the principal event of the day. Meal hours will be from 10 to 2 p. m. * * * While this is to be an open-air function, it will be no picnic. Every man is to be given what they call in 'United States language' a 'square mea.' The 2,500 men, excepting 100 guards of each ship, will come ashore in two parties. This is for the transports. The Charleston and Bennington men are included in the invitation. Food will be taken to the men on duty."

"The dinner will be a good one, with This list will indicate partly what our soldiers got away with at the banquet:

"Potato salad—one ton.
 "Roast beef—2,500 pounds.
 "Roast mutton.
 "Milk—300 gallons.
 "Turkeys.
 "Ham sandwiches—10,000.
 "Chickens.
 "Coffee—150 pounds.
 "Pineapples—800.
 "Watermelons—800.
 "Mangoes—20,000.
 "Oranges—5,000.
 "Various meats.
 "Bread and butter.
 "Cigars and cigarettes.
 "Soda water and ginger ale—12,000 bottles.

"Pies—2,000.
 "Cake—20 bushels.
 Food will be taken to the men on duty." lots of it. Tables will be spread, but there will be no seats. The troops will come to the grounds in column of fours, and if necessary will be carried away in stretchers."

On June 2 the dowager queen, Kapiolani, presented to the officers of the cruiser Charleston a beautiful silk flag, the presentation being made by Prince David, who read the following address: "To the Captain and Officers of the U. S. S. Charleston:

"The members of the family of the late King Kalakaua hold in grateful remembrance the honor shown to him and his memory by the people and government of the United States of America in the events surrounding the death of the king on American soil, January 20, 1891.

"They particularly cherish the high honor and consideration shown in the setting apart of a national war vessel, commanded by officers of high rank, to convey his mortal remains back to his native land.

"Now that the Charleston is again in Hawaiian waters I avail myself of this opportunity to present to you and the Charleston the accompanying flag of your own country, in token of my gratitude for the past, and best wishes for the future.

"I have the honor to be,
 "Faithfully yours,
 "KAPIOLANI."

"By her nephews,
 "D. KAWANANAKOA.
 "J. KALANIANAOLE.
 "Honolulu, June 2, 1898."

The "Boys in Blue Edition" of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu, reached the "News" office this morning. The issue is of June 7, and is printed in our national colors—red, white and blue—and the paper contains

a similar write-up on the above subject as was published by the Gazette. Both are well-printed, eight-page sheets, and the general get-up of the articles, including photographs, is good.

CHICAGO PAPERS SUSPENDED.

Chicago has long been noted for its enterprising, pushing population and its wide-awake, up-to-date newspapers. It was the home of the seven-day paper before the custom was adopted elsewhere, and the papers have become a part and parcel of the social fabric, second in importance to none. For the first time in the history of the city it is about to have its newspapers shut off for a day anyway, perhaps longer. The cause of this is the strike of the stereotypers in the printing offices; they want a higher rate of compensation than the publishers are willing to pay, and at this distance, and considering these times, the scale demanded does seem rather exorbitant. The stereotypers now receive \$3.25 for a day's work of eight hours—very fair compensation, surely; but they demand \$4 and seven hours work, an increase all told of about 25 per cent. This is, on the face of it, a demand that could only be granted under the pressure of some unusual emergency or a sudden and great revival in the business transactions of the country. With things so near the "bedrock" principle as at present, the wage-worker should not expect to greatly exceed the condition in wages, especially when doing so much better than many others, and any prospect of improvement is merely a hope, not a tangible thing that the employers can realize on.

No just or reasonable person will seek to withhold from labor a fair rate of compensation for services rendered. That the laborer is worthy his hire is evident from the experiences of mankind as well as by the precept of Holy Writ; that question then remains as to what fairness and justice mean in such connection, how they are to be ascertained and arrived at. The Chicago stereotypers, like many other craftsmen and laborers, seem to have constituted themselves an ex parte tribunal and decided the matter for themselves without permitting the other parties in interest to have a hearing or representation of any kind. It is wrong. As an evidence of this, it will be observed that the employers are doing exactly as the employed did; that is, they decide their own case in their own way without calling in the adverse party. How much better would it have been to make the subject one for joint consideration, and if a satisfactory conclusion could not then be reached, to submit it to the judgment of disinterested parties friendly to both the disputants! As it is, the publishers will undergo a serious loss in money and prestige by reason of the temporary discontinuance; the people will be badly discommoded for want of the news, and this, too, at a time when the news is more in demand than at any other period within three decades, and being made acquainted with all the circumstances, will, in most cases, hold the workmen responsible, and perhaps visit resentment upon them, so that they, too, may be losers in something more than the money of which they will be deprived.

There can be no reasonable fault found with men who work for a living securing as much for their services as they are worth, provided no unlawful or unjustifiable means are employed to effect such purpose. But they ought always to keep in remembrance that their services are worth more or less at some times than at others, and the compensation must also depend, to a great extent, upon the state of the business in which they are engaged. It

is not hard to see and understand that a day's or a week's work, or work for any other limited period, may be worth twice as much at one time as another, or only half as much, all depending on how valuable it is to the employer; that is, how much he realizes out of it. It behooves him to advance prices of compensation when his business advances, and the employee to consent to a reduction when there is a marked falling off. For either to refuse to recognize this rule is a form of tyranny, and as such, is objectionable in this free country.

TYPEWRITING AND RECORDS.

"Some years ago, when typewriting was introduced in the public departments," remarked an old typewriter to a Star reporter, "there was a great fear expressed that the work would not hold out in comparison with the pen writing; that the ink used would fade away, and that in twenty-five years or so it would be entirely obliterated and the record entirely gone. I am willing to admit that the ink used when typewriting was originally introduced was not as good as it should be, and by no means as good as that which soon followed, but, as far as I have been able to ascertain by frequently referring to typewriting done as far back as twenty years ago, there are no signs of deterioration. The aniline inks now used are practically everlasting, if that word can be used in connection with any ink. I find that the ink used in pen writing sixty years ago, and in some instances less, shows considerable signs of fading out, though in many instances it seems to be as good as when first used.

"The differences in favor of typewriting is the same all the time, while very few of even the best clerks always write a clear hand. Some of the very old pen writing in the old records of some of the departments is very poor, for the reason that it was very poorly written originally. Some of it can only be deciphered with the greatest difficulty, and in cases of proper names, this delays searches considerably. With typewriting the initials of names and the names themselves are as plain as the rest, leaving no room for doubt and causing no extra searches in corroborating them. Another advantage in favor of typewriting is that more is put in on the sheet and the size of the record is correspondingly decreased, for there is no chance for flourishes, which, while easy enough to read when fresh, are not easily read afterward. The state department has never allowed a typewriter to be used in that department, though they accept letters from the other departments so written. Secretaries Olney and Sherman both endeavored to get typewriters introduced, but the machinery of the department and the desire to be 'foreign' in every respect, was too much for them. Of course, should any of the real foreign offices start in with typewriters, our state department would follow suit in an hour afterward, for it is estimated that it costs the government about three times as much to have letters written by hand in the old-fashioned way as it does by the modern system and typewriters.—Washington Star.

The first American expedition of troops to Manila should have been there not later than Sunday last. The admirable control which Admiral Dewey has held in the Philippines in the intervening eight weeks since his great victory of May 1st, attests the superior ability of the American commander equally with that of his magnificent onslaught on the fleet and forts in the harbor at Cavite.