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— ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF — STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Try Our Mocha & Java Coffee, THE BEST IN TOWN!

Woolley, Young & Hardy Co.

EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, March 5, 1887.

THE FALL OF MODERN BABYLON.

Hour of a nation's overthrow! The rulers from their thrones have gone, The lights of revelry burn low, The midnight upon Babylon's towers, That day of doom was wild and high, That day was Zion's name defamed; The seal was set on blasphemy, The deep sleep of wrath was drained. On either coast 'neath fallen walls, The ruler of the land is slain, A curse is on thy stately walls, A curse is on thy haughty dome.

A madness fills your rulers' minds, Your gallant fathers never knew, No more wise rulers of the land, But vile corruption's bigot crew, Sleep, for soon comes your final sleep, Or wake or slumber, the guilty die, Your cup of wrath has reached its brim In this day of retributive fire.

The arm of vengeance was on high, The clouds of wrath shall shortly burst; Whom the gods pursue to destroy They fill their minds with madness first, Freedom desires your tyrants' fall, And passing wild Missouri's wave, In mountain valleys make her stand, The fallen Nation's name is slain.

— DUNCAN MCGRAW.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANOS.

Eruptions of Mauna Loa and Mo-kua-we-weo.

HUNDREDS OF EARTHQUAKES.

The Honolulu Gazette of February 28th, gives the following account of the eruption of Mauna Loa.

Now that the great lava flow has ceased, or at all events has taken a new and more favorable course, one can collect together in some more tangible form the scattered information written last night under great excitement. The district of Kau, in which the flow occurred, occupies the southernmost portion of the Hawaiian group. The southern-eastern portion of the island of Kauai, and some of the largest and most productive of the plantations are situated there. The western side contains pasture land. At a distance of a few miles from the shore the forest commences and rolls up the sides of the mountain for twenty miles or more. The constantly active crater of Kilauea is situated just on the boundary between Kau and Puna on the slope of Mauna Loa, a huge dome-shaped mountain which slopes into five out of six of the districts of Hawaii. This is the crater so frequently visited. The summit crater of Mo-kua-we-weo, 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, is visited, the journey being long and arduous. It is from this summit crater that the flows of 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886 have originated. The lava does not flow over the lip of the summit, but it discharges some 200 feet from the mountain side, bursts through a series of cracks and runs down the mountain side. A bright light and a column of fire

was first observed from the summit crater of Mauna Loa on the night of Sunday January 16th, by observers from Hilo, Mahukona, and from Waipahoia, Niles and Pahala in Kau. The time was about 9 p. m. The first flow was a small one, but it was followed by a larger one, and the next evening no light was observed. But volcanic disturbance was going on on a grand scale became evident to the inhabitants of Kau, for earthquakes came with most frequent frequency. Mr. Jones, proprietor of the Kahuku ranch, 383 well-defined shocks from 2:12 a. m. of the 17th to midnight of the 18th, when for a time the shocks ceased.

Meantime the lava had evidently been working its way down the mountain by an underground passage, and at 7 p. m. of the 18th it burst forth from the ground about ten miles north-west of the Kahuku ranch. Sheriff Smith visited the head of the flow on the 19th. The lava was coming forth from a crack which he estimated at three-quarters of a mile in length and having an average width of not more than twenty-five feet. This extended up the mountain, sending a little toward the east. About a quarter of a mile above the crack was a cone, the side toward the

From this lava was boiling up, but it disappeared quickly, and the lava descended in a series of small, but frequent, eruptions. From this one crack extended pouring forth dense smoke, and extending up the mountain for a mile and a half. This Mr. Smith followed. On reaching the end he had a new view of the mountain, and saw masses of smoke pouring from a group of cones, known as Kohakohakua, situated close to the crater of Mo-kua-we-weo, and there in the probability was the real source of the flow.

The length of the flow is estimated at twenty miles, and this distance the lava accomplished in two days, reaching the sea on the evening of January 20th. The lava was coming forth till Saturday night the 24th, when it was found described below, there was a fine fire of fire in the distance, the whole length of the flow. The main fountain continued playing for some days after that, but the lava cooled off, and on the evening of February 1st, was only marked by a few small eruptions. The lava, however, continued to run under the crack, probably in a narrow pipe or channel.

After the violent shocks of January 17th, 18th and 19th there was a cessation of the earthquakes, but on January 20th, when several very severe shocks occurred, the lava began to flow again, according to the report of Mr. Foster, manager of the plantation of a man of iron nerve and calm judgment, passed

"A NIGHT OF TERROR."

These shocks were felt and recorded in Hilo, Mahukona, and Kona, and other districts are little settled, and have not been heard from, but the whole island must have been shaken. Mr. Jones of the Kahuku ranch writes that at 8:30 a. m. of the 25th a heavy jar was felt, and that the lava began to flow. Since then, to February 2d, the date of his last letter, no shocks were felt, but we may assume that the lava was still flowing. The name of the Hawaiian Goddess of Fire—the goddess of Mauna Loa is—

Major Benson of the United States army, who visited the scene, gives the following graphic description:

"On the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 29th, we just came in sight of the flow. General dissatisfaction prevailed, but the lava night the scene was a magnificent one, and many apologies were due to Pele, and now commenced our examination of the scene, as with the increased darkness point of view of the flow was depicted along the course of the flow until a culmination of this wonderful sight was reached, about 2:30 a. m., when from the Kilauea cauldron at the head were heaved forth masses of liquid fire 150 feet high, and from which a

RUNNING STREAM OF FIRE in the shape of the letter Z could be seen extending to the sea. The lava forced your mind the natural panorama of a river of fire fourteen miles long, coming from the Kilauea cauldron, a distance of 5000 feet, with the massive background of snow-capped Mauna Loa, 15,000 feet high, and the foreground of the Pacific, then you can form some of the grandeur of this wonderful picture. After landing on Sunday morning, I finally arrived at Waipahoia, a very fine village, where the lava had entertained most hospitably, and about noon determined to join a party leaving in a short time for the head of the flow. Our route lay for some distance along the flow of 1886, and the trail crossed within half a mile of where it had issued. The path through the woods was difficult to follow and in all respects a most fearful one. In the old days, Jordan was a hard road to travel, was continually running down a head wind, and was frequently drenched, we camped in a wretched hut for the night, and about 8 o'clock the lava began to flow. The lava was the flow, which was reached by a road most trying to both man and beast. There a scene of

UTTER DESTRUCTION to all living things was presented to our view.

PALESTINE REPTILES.

SOME OF THE SALIENT POINTS OF THE RAPIDLY-GROWING TERRAPIN INDUSTRY.

Baltimore is the greatest terrapin market in the world. It is estimated that over \$1,000,000 worth is taken annually.

The average price of \$30 a dozen, this means 600,000 terrapins, and it requires the steady work of over 600 men to catch them. The business is a large one, and the terrapins feed chiefly on water cress or water grass, and this is why they are so plentiful in Chesapeake, more so in fact than in any other body of water in this country. The catch is made by means of a duck, after leaving his British home, the terrapin is taken to the Chesapeake, where he is kept in a cage, and then he is taken to the market.

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No. 10 East Temple St.

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PURE CANDIES, GROCERIES.

Buttercup Crackers a Specialty.

EDWARD S. HARRIS, Proprietor.

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DEATH OF THE TOBOGGAN.

THE TERRIBLE FATE OF RICH REBEL A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE VERMONT BAR.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 17.—The first of the serious accidents expected from the introduction of tobogganing into Vermont, has occurred. At the side of Titcomb & Merrill on Monday night, by James C. Barrett, a leading member of the Rutland bar, lost his life, and a lady named Mrs. Harris, and a child named Mrs. Harris, were seriously injured. A board which formed a part of one side of the chute near the bottom had become splintered and displaced so it projected into the slide, pointing upward. Four young men had just passed the chute, and had been badly torn by it, but none of the party were injured. A boy informed Mr. Barrett that the chute was not safe, but that at that instant the toboggan was about to start. Mr. Barrett, in the order named, dashed down the chute. Mrs. Barrett passed the deadly projection and landed safely, but it struck Mr. Harris on the outside of the thigh, and Mr. Barrett, who was standing on the toboggan, was thrown off and landed on his back. The force of the collision was frightful, and he was thrown off the toboggan, but the ladies went on, and he did not for a moment lose consciousness. A leading member of the Rutland bar, Mr. Barrett, was a well-known and popular man, and his death was a great loss to the community. He was a member of the Vermont bar, and had been practicing law in Rutland for many years. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death was a great loss to the community. He was a member of the Vermont bar, and had been practicing law in Rutland for many years. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death was a great loss to the community.