

By Authority.
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1881.
No. 2,734. Has this day been applied as Agent of the Office of the Registrar of the Hawaiian Islands, the following rules were adopted:
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Hawaiian Gazette.

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Trampster whose demise we mourned some time back has not been replaced; on this occasion we find the trampster bludgeoned by the proprietor of the *Star*, not by the editor of the *Advertiser*, as it was at the beginning of the year. Here he is again bludgeoned himself as a "true friend of the Hawaiian race," who has adopted as his own people. "We wonder whether it never strikes the modest inspirer of so much self-praise, that, after all, the Hawaiian people are not fools; that they, as well as other nations in the world, fully understand the force of the adage, "Self-praise is no recommendation;" that they are as ready as any one to recognize that a man, who has constantly need to praise himself for doing good to them, must have some object in view beyond what he puts forward. If it is only the good of the Hawaiian race he is after, his deeds will speak a great deal louder than his words. Indeed he will hardly care to have them discussed, but will do good so that his "right hand should not know what his left hand doeth."

We confess ourselves at a loss to understand how it is a common usage of politicians in the United States to set race against race, or, as the well-informed inspirer of the *Star* puts it, that it is one of the constant practices of those in power, "well understood among Americans, in order to affect (sic) the other side and to keep power in their hands," to raise "a question of antagonism of races." We confess ourselves possibly less intimately informed than our contemporary is, upon American politics, but we have been un- aware up to the present, that the question of race or color conflict could ever become more than a mere side issue in that body politic.

A statement has also appeared that the *HAWAIIAN GAZETTE* is a "newspaper always opposed to Hawaiians." It would be needless for us to appeal to our files and ask if we have not written in the interest of the Hawaiian, needless to point out that many Hawaiians are our personal friends, and equally needless to suggest that we are not candidates for the Legislature or any crumb that are to be picked up. Our brother has been a candidate and probably will be again, therefore it is easy to understand the purpose of his remarks. We would advise more care, however, in making them. The only other man, we can at the present moment think of as so loudly proclaiming himself the friend of the Hawaiian, was the somewhat notorious Don Cesar Celso Moreno. Now our brother certainly would not like to be classed with him.

We publish below the memorial of the Kohala planters and the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Kohala people are more sanguine about Indian coolies labor than we are, and they take a rather more gloomy view of the state of affairs, should such labor not be obtained. Though we have no objection to the East Indian coolie, we do not look to him as likely to do much to improve the Hawaiian. Some remarks which will be found at the end of Mr. Collard's letter bear strongly upon the question. When we are seeking more labor, we are bound to get the secondaries of whatever race we recruit from; the moment we send for population the class of immigrants will be changed. However, we hope that the Government may be able to obtain permission to introduce a load or two of Indian coolies without a special convention. We should like to see the experiment tried, because after all we shall never know whether they are suitable for us or not, until the experiment has been actually tried.

One of the great curses of our labor system here is the payment of large advances. It is at the root of many of the evils from which the planter suffers, if it is not the root itself. The system has come down to us from whaling times, along with the term to "ship," meaning to engage a man. We suppose, when men were going a long voyage to the Arctic, it was necessary to supply them with funds in order that they might buy clothes and other necessities; not that they, as a rule, did use the money in this way; it was far more frequently spent in riot and drink. Again, where men come from a distant country and their passage has been paid for them, it is held necessary to make an advance to pay off that indebtedness. That there should be some advance we agree, but it need not be in one lump sum; it might be spread over the years of the contract, and thus come more lightly upon employer and employed. This is done in Fiji, and is found to work uncommonly well. In the case of imported labor, then, it is certainly necessary to make some advance; how much, or how paid, is after all a matter of detail. But in the case of labor which is here, there is no such necessity; for what earthly reason do we advance a man, who comes along and offers to work for us, the sum of \$80 or \$100? If the man stays with us he will be silly and apathetic, doing as little work as he can, because he knows he is working out a dead horse; on the other hand, the temptation to run away and ship again on some other plantation is very strong, while many Chinese ship, no doubt, in order to get a little capital together to start in the liquor or opium business, never intending to do a day's work for their confiding employer, but to leave at once. We might go on recapitulating the evils of the system for half a column or so, but we have said sufficient for our purpose. There is a remedy, however, we think, and it seems to us to be in easily payments. It ought to be no more difficult for a planter to pay by the week, than it is for a manufacturer or a farmer. Pay the men weekly and they will be satisfied; they will see their money coming in to them with regularity every two weeks, and though the gross amount will be the same, it will seem the more for coming the oftener. The power of buying necessities or luxuries, weekly, will be pleasant to many laborers. Such a system of payment would put a complete stop to the gentlemen who raise capital by an advance and then walk off; if capital was required, John would have to work steadily for nine months or so, live frugally and save. This is no more satisfactory proposition; it is actually in practical working, and is found to work admirably. The gentleman who is trying it says he has no trouble with his men. A little minor action on the part of the planters and other employers of labor and the advance system would be broken down completely, and when it falls, as we hope

it may, one of the curses of this country will have been removed.

It is said of many scientific discoveries that they always pass through three stages: First, those who propose a new idea are called maniacs, people unworthy of credence, they know not what they are talking about, what they propose is manifestly impossible, &c. &c. Secondly, it is found that though the thing is in the main true, all the orthodox should have nothing to do with it, as the prophetic writings, directly or indirectly, the idea is absolutely away with it, banish it, let not our ears be polluted with it; at this stage the opponents are usually very virtuous and very bitter. Finally the thing is accepted by all the world, and when it is spoken about, the world shrugs its shoulders and says: "Why any fool could see that with half an eye; it did not require a very clever man to find that out; there was not much glory in fighting that into a place before me; it was so inherently good that it would have come whether or no." And with a little self-satisfied smugness, the world gives a nod and passes on, only to recommence a similar process upon the next bit of important scientific or social change which may come in its way. The several stages may be going on in various minds simultaneously, though we rather incline to the belief that a good deal of modern science is in the midst of the second stage. The question as to whether woman should have equal rights with man in all social, political and educational matters is certainly in the two earlier stages, and we fear a generation will have to pass away before it gets into the last stage. It is curious to us to notice how minds, which are otherwise broad and liberal, the very moment the question of granting equal rights to woman is raised, become at once narrowed down, get into old ruts and grooves, put forward threadbare arguments which have been again and again practically refuted. And yet how much there is in this movement which should commend itself to every liberal thinker; and still men will say, why mathematics! And so on through the gamut of higher studies, such things will not make her take or sew any the better. We say they will: a woman who has had her intellect properly trained will take and sew better, she will be less inclined to do things by "rule of thumb," she will certainly bring up her family better, she will be a truer guide to her children than a woman who has been brought up on a smattering of general knowledge, veneered over with a little French, music and flower painting. And even where we find people who are liberal enough to see the necessity of giving girls a training in some of the subjects suggested above, they seldom rise high enough to see the necessity of making the education thorough, of carrying it on till 20, or 21, or even later. If there is a section of society, however, who are agreed upon allowing woman the chance of a good education, the section is very much narrowed when social and political rights are spoken of. We are told that women do not reason, that they jump at conclusions, that they are physically incapable of taking part in many of the things that the leaders of the woman's rights movement aim, and so forth. We fail, however, to appreciate such statements. Did Mrs. Semple or George Eliot jump at conclusions? Did Lady Baker, when accompanying her husband on his journey to the sources of the Nile, show any lack of physical force? Or another lady, with whom we happen to be intimately acquainted, and who wandered with her husband for seven years over the mountains, the plains and deserts of Central Asia, suffering hunger and thirst, and at times carrying her life in her hand, display any lack of physical force or courage? Have not women shown themselves able administrators, clear-sighted politicians, strong of will and strong of nerve, and yet not lost one iota of that gentleness and womanliness which is the most beautiful attribute of the sex?

We look to the ultimate success of the movement as assured, and shall ever do what lies in our power to help it on. The complete success cannot come in our day; it may not even come in the next generation; but when it does come, we feel assured that the world will be happier, better and purer.

Give woman thorough education, give her higher aims than mere household cares, and what a world of gossip and pettiness will be cast aside forever; how much grander and broader will all lives become. In the words of the Princess Ida we would say: "O give your daughters up."

Work and your friends will be glad to know you are a sensible woman. Knowledge is not a mere trifle, and it is not a mere trifle to be given away. The size of your brains, and the quality of your mind, are not to be measured by the size of your body, but by the size of your soul. And remember, that it is not a mere trifle to be given away.

Fourth of July.
Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the Fourth of July with proper honors. We understand that it is proposed to decorate some of the streets, and that the celebration will be a grand one. The celebration will be a grand one. The celebration will be a grand one.

Small Pox.
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Report of the Small-Pox Hospital.
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We are glad to publish "Plante's" letter to-day upon the necessity of co-operation among the body to which he belongs. His suggestion that a meeting or meetings should be held in between July and October seems to us a good one, and could be acted upon this year. By meeting together, we can see a plan which will be able to understand one another better, will get and give valuable hints upon methods of cultivation, of saving labor and expense. A couple of days or so devoted to talking over the wants of the planter will produce more practical results than a whole six months' writing of letters. We hope to see this movement taken up and shall always be glad to do anything in our power to assist it.

Whether or not we should attempt to have a line of steamers of our own has exercised the public mind a good deal lately. We expressed some of our views upon the subject a fortnight ago, saying, at that time, that we did not think a line could be made to pay as long as the Pacific Mail steamers ran. Should these steamers however drop our port, as they possibly may some day, we should then have to look out for ourselves. Under such circumstances we think that the only safe plan by which we could have a good line and one which all the community would support, would be to get up a company which should put out its shares, say at \$50 each, so that every one could have the chance of becoming a shareholder. This would interest all in the scheme and would probably secure us good boats.

The Kawaihewa Girls' School has entered upon its twelfth week. There was the usual exhibition at the close of the term of study; but as the school was at the time in quarantine, the scholars had all the applause and the fun to themselves. A new building 36x58 feet has been begun as an addition to the stone building, with the ultimate design of making this the central office, adding on another wing to correspond to the present stone building. S. D. Forrester has the contract and made the plans. The estimated cost of the new building with alterations and repairs on the old buildings is \$3,000. If the plans of the Trustees can be carried out and a new wing also built to this central office, the whole structure will be a credit to the institution and to the community. In that case the present buildings in front will be torn down, or moved to the rear.

We have often spoken of the necessity of a mounted police force, but as there seems little chance of such a scheme being carried out at present, why not at least let the Government buy a few horses, stable them at the police station and keep on or two always saddled? All our police riders, and they could gallop off and be at any place in the district very soon after information arrived. A considerable sum must now be spent in express wagons, and if the money so spent were put by for horses, we believe there would be little if any increase of expenditure. This has been suggested by the minister of the Waikato, having been telegraphed up for the police, the chief constable would have to spend time in finding a horse or two to have gone down in an express, the latter being a much slower method than by horseback. In places where houses are far apart, and criminals or vagrants have to be followed up over considerable distances, a horse is absolutely indispensable.

There was a full house at Fort-street Church last Sunday evening to hear Rev. Mr. Fear's farewell discourse. The sermon was an affectionate and interesting one. Much was said in Mr. Fear's clear and ringing way of putting things in appreciation of the uniform kindness and liberality of the people. The many attractions of Hawaii as a home were stated in no doubtful terms. Warm hopes were expressed in regard to the future of the country. The facts stated, even the dry statistics of deaths and births, additions and losses, gave a very vivid conception of the progress and prosperity of this leading occupation of our metropolis. In serving the time that for ten years and a half have been a devoted pastor to generous people, Mr. Fear has acted only from a sense of imperative personal duty. The community in which he has had his home will miss his wise counsel and judicious participation in their affairs. The Church, to which he has so long and ably ministered, will find it difficult to secure anyone, as his successor, of equal services in the faith and uniform excellence in the varied responsibilities of the Christian ministry.

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Now that we have the telegraph so much in use upon three of our islands, we do not see why we should not be able to get at inter-island communication. The laying of cables across our channels would be a very expensive affair, which our Government could not afford to undertake. It is adopted which would be comparatively inexpensive and might do for a time at all events. Telephone wires, at no very heavy expense, might be run to the principal plantations on the various islands, to meet at a convenient point on the coast, whence messages could be flung by the help of the balloons by day or by the electric light during the night, to the neighboring island, then passed by telephone to another headland and so on till the message reached the capital. Messages have been flung across the Mediterranean from the Sierra Nevada of Spain to the Atlas Mountains of Africa, and that is far greater distance than any we have separating the islands of our group. It is not a very difficult thing to teach men how to use these signals, and we believe that at least two gentlemen here are acquainted with the manner of working them. A force of eight or ten men would be all that at first would be required to carry out this scheme. The use of night signals might be dispensed with, we have little sailing on the other islands which would not keep all daylight. This would do away with the necessity of the electric light; the apparatus for the telegraph is very cheap, and the great expense would be the wages of the men. We will be glad to hear from our outside gentlemen upon the subject.

Abolition College.
The college of Abolition, was last week visited by a number of people from the neighborhood and from Honolulu. Most of them were the parents of children or the friends of the institution who came to see the progress of the children at the end of the term. The French Commissioner had taken this opportunity to make his first visit to the institution. Although the college has only been reconstructed since the late war, it has made great progress in its studies with precision and accuracy. In some cases the progress was so rapid that the French Commissioner was surprised to find the children so well advanced. In addition to the regular examinations, the children were given a number of practical exercises, and a few recitations were given by the children. The French Commissioner was very much pleased with the progress of the children, and he was very much interested in the progress of the institution.

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NOTES.
We clip the following from an Australian paper. It shows how rapidly Brisbane, Queensland, has been increasing during the last ten years. The census returns for the city give the population as 22,500, being an increase of 2,847. The totals for the city and suburbs amount to 30,000, or an increase of 4,411 in five years, during which period various changes had taken place in the boundaries of the districts, besides which large numbers had gone to reside in the suburbs, along the railway, since last census. The increase for the district of Brisbane, within the old boundaries, in ten years, is 15,000, or at the rate of 71 per cent.

We are glad to publish "Plante's" letter to-day upon the necessity of co-operation among the body to which he belongs. His suggestion that a meeting or meetings should be held in between July and October seems to us a good one, and could be acted upon this year. By meeting together, we can see a plan which will be able to understand one another better, will get and give valuable hints upon methods of cultivation, of saving labor and expense. A couple of days or so devoted to talking over the wants of the planter will produce more practical results than a whole six months' writing of letters. We hope to see this movement taken up and shall always be glad to do anything in our power to assist it.

Whether or not we should attempt to have a line of steamers of our own has exercised the public mind a good deal lately. We expressed some of our views upon the subject a fortnight ago, saying, at that time, that we did not think a line could be made to pay as long as the Pacific Mail steamers ran. Should these steamers however drop our port, as they possibly may some day, we should then have to look out for ourselves. Under such circumstances we think that the only safe plan by which we could have a good line and one which all the community would support, would be to get up a company which should put out its shares, say at \$50 each, so that every one could have the chance of becoming a shareholder. This would interest all in the scheme and would probably secure us good boats.

The Kawaihewa Girls' School has entered upon its twelfth week. There was the usual exhibition at the close of the term of study; but as the school was at the time in quarantine, the scholars had all the applause and the fun to themselves. A new building 36x58 feet has been begun as an addition to the stone building, with the ultimate design of making this the central office, adding on another wing to correspond to the present stone building. S. D. Forrester has the contract and made the plans. The estimated cost of the new building with alterations and repairs on the old buildings is \$3,000. If the plans of the Trustees can be carried out and a new wing also built to this central office, the whole structure will be a credit to the institution and to the community. In that case the present buildings in front will be torn down, or moved to the rear.

We have often spoken of the necessity of a mounted police force, but as there seems little chance of such a scheme being carried out at present, why not at least let the Government buy a few horses, stable them at the police station and keep on or two always saddled? All our police riders, and they could gallop off and be at any place in the district very soon after information arrived. A considerable sum must now be spent in express wagons, and if the money so spent were put by for horses, we believe there would be little if any increase of expenditure. This has been suggested by the minister of the Waikato, having been telegraphed up for the police, the chief constable would have to spend time in finding a horse or two to have gone down in an express, the latter being a much slower method than by horseback. In places where houses are far apart, and criminals or vagrants have to be followed up over considerable distances, a horse is absolutely indispensable.

There was a full house at Fort-street Church last Sunday evening to hear Rev. Mr. Fear's farewell discourse. The sermon was an affectionate and interesting one. Much was said in Mr. Fear's clear and ringing way of putting things in appreciation of the uniform kindness and liberality of the people. The many attractions of Hawaii as a home were stated in no doubtful terms. Warm hopes were expressed in regard to the future of the country. The facts stated, even the dry statistics of deaths and births, additions and losses, gave a very vivid conception of the progress and prosperity of this leading occupation of our metropolis. In serving the time that for ten years and a half have been a devoted pastor to generous people, Mr. Fear has acted only from a sense of imperative personal duty. The community in which he has had his home will miss his wise counsel and judicious participation in their affairs. The Church, to which he has so long and ably ministered, will find it difficult to secure anyone, as his successor, of equal services in the faith and uniform excellence in the varied responsibilities of the Christian ministry.

A TERRIBLE ACCOUNT of the sufferings of the remains of Colonel Platt's expedition is given in the *Courier des Etats Unis*. Colonel Platt was in command of the exploring expedition for the Timorai railway. His guides betrayed him and led him among hostile tribes. After fighting day and night, thirty-three men escaped under the command of cavalry sergeant Pobeguin. The following is the account: "When the first natives, who went to get assistance from Ouaiga had departed, the twenty-nine remaining, seeing the condition of Pobeguin, whose leg was broken, would render the direct march towards the north slow and difficult, decided to march towards the north followed by the caravans. But the caravans did not appear, and their two best guides, which carried the two caravans, were carried off by two natives who fled from the party. Then began for the little band a series of frightful sufferings, and indescribable scenes which finished by acts of cannibalism. Fifteen were successively eaten, Pobeguin was the fifteenth. At last a caravan arrived, which, finding they had money, gave them food and water. When the expedition, led by the Captain of Ouaiga arrived, there were twelve survivors. The caravan which had given them their first assistance, seeing they still had money, consented, only after much difficulty, to give them up."

Now that we have the telegraph so much in use upon three of our islands, we do not see why we should not be able to get at inter-island communication. The laying of cables across our channels would be a very expensive affair, which our Government could not afford to undertake. It is adopted which would be comparatively inexpensive and might do for a time at all events. Telephone wires, at no very heavy expense, might be run to the principal plantations on the various islands, to meet at a convenient point on the coast, whence messages could be flung by the help of the balloons by day or by the electric light during the night, to the neighboring island, then passed by telephone to another headland and so on till the message reached the capital. Messages have been flung across the Mediterranean from the Sierra Nevada of Spain to the Atlas Mountains of Africa, and that is far greater distance than any we have separating the islands of our group. It is not a very difficult thing to teach men how to use these signals, and we believe that at least two gentlemen here are acquainted with the manner of working them. A force of eight or ten men would be all that at first would be required to carry out this scheme. The use of night signals might be dispensed with, we have little sailing on the other islands which would not keep all daylight. This would do away with the necessity of the electric light; the apparatus for the telegraph is very cheap, and the great expense would be the wages of the men. We will be glad to hear from our outside gentlemen upon the subject.

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Sugar Culture in Manila, Penang and China.

My dear Mr. J. — I crossed the China Sea in a small Spanish steamer and within a week

The Erqun population in this city is very small. There are about 80,000 Chinese, and a still larger number of manchu. The total population of Manchu is said to be about 800,000, and of the whole of the Manchurian population about 10,000,000. The city has visited several of the principal sugar districts. This industry is carried on with great activity, the annual export amounting to 150,000 tons. It is all made on small plantations, and in the most primitive manner. The provinces nearest to the coast are especially large producers in the sort of sugar making. All they know of it seems to have come from China; stone crushing mills imported from that country are still to be seen at work, although they have given place to roller mills in some places. The greater number of crushing mills are driven by buffaloes, but small steam engines are used in some places. The whole of the sugar made would be considered rather a small amount in the island of Luzon. A few cast iron pans constitute the rest of the sugar house. Vacuum pans, centrifugals and even pumps to elevate the cane juice are not used. The cane juice is of a very good quality, and even though the method is a very primitive one, the primitive methods is of a superior quality.

There are many places in the Philippine Islands where a much better article is made, yet nowhere, except on one plantation on the island of Negros, is any sugar made that could in any way be compared to your Sandwich Island product.

side and 18-foot long, without a crack or flaw, then the lofty bamboos that give such a pleasing appearance to the landscape, supply the natives with all the material they require in the construction of their houses. And now for the people. You will expect me to describe them as a very indolent

get an opportunity to visit the country districts company with a gentleman who speaks the dialect of that part of China. I went there to see the Chinese method of cultivating the sugar cane, and their system of treating the cane juice. Many of the mills were at work, and I also saw every

cattle. The Chinese waste nothing. They use for manure the refuse from the villages and import

The condition of the Chinese peasant, working on his own little plot of land with his family around him, even the little one helping to support the family offers a most pleasing contrast to the life of the Chinese Coolie working on the foreign plantations. These men are just as fond of home and children as we are, and will work honestly for their support; but once you sever a poor and ignorant man from all domestic ties, you take from him every chance of developing his better qualities — life becomes a drudgery and he breaks the monotony by seeking the excitement of the game.

I do not think that either the Hindoo or the Malay is as good a laborer as the Chinaman, and I gather from inquiry among people from India that the Hindoos are altogether averse to emigration, and although the British Government still looks after them and gives them ample protection wherever they go, still, they would not

The Decadence of our Forests.
 EXETER GAZETTE.—A stranger on these islands might see nothing remarkable in the many enterprizes now flourishing here, unless it be the new-

Given place to new grasses which have been dis-
seminated and now cover the whole country. I
suppose the owner of the sheep sees nothing very
melancholy in this.

Go into the forest east of Piholo and above,—

having evidently been constructed piecemeal, and its parts were seen to be necessary: but it is

There is frequent complaint about coolie ships but we think the following account of an emigrant ship from Ireland, if true, shows a fearful condition of things among European emigrants. The writer is a Miss Charlotte O'Brien, and the letter appeared in the *Poll Mall Gazette*: "My

their clothes, they must do so under his eyes; if he lie down to rest, it must be beside him. It is a shame even to speak of these things, but to destroy such an evil it is necessary to look at these abodes of misery. In daylight, and when open for inspection, they are empty and swept and garnished; but think of the scene in the darkness of night—the ship pitching in mid-ocean, with a glimmering lamp or two making visible to you this

We take this occasion to announce that we have recently entirely remodelled the very popular grades of full plate movements, known by the marks: "Wm. Elsey," "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," "Waltham Watch Co.," "J. S. Burdett," and "Broadway" giving to them un-

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5. It will run until the tire wears out, when a new one can be put on by any blacksmith.
6. Should by any possibility the tire break, it can be run without it to place of repair—all day if necessary without injury to the wheels.
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Patent Screw Heads, Keys, Pegs, and the Finest Imported Strings.
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Honolulu, June 13, 1881.

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(From the San Francisco Evening Post.)
POSTSCRIPTS.
BY HERBERT BOND.
Entomology at the Run.
Just as the Ross House clock struck the midnight hour of the evening, and the night clerk was going on watch, that dignitary noticed a dilapidated being curled up in one of the reading room armchairs. Partially protected by a door, and folded into a jack-knife economy of space, the bankrupt evidently counted upon securing a night's lodging gratis.
"Fire that man out!" said the night clerk to the hall porter, in a manner that suggested the late Caesar ordering a Nihilist to Siberia, and which would have driven that extinguished potentate wild with envy.
"So I am to go, am I?" yawningly inquired the stowaway, approaching the counter.
"Well, I should smile," replied the clerk, with amused scorn.
"But where?"
"What the blue blazes do I care where you go?" snapped the anticlerical of all the Russes.
"Lemme see," reflectively continued the seedy party, resting his elbows on the counter and his chin on his hands, "I guess I'll drop in one of the papers and tell the editor of a dream I was just having, when you minions aroused me."
"Oh, all right," interjected the clerk.
"Of a most remarkable dream about this very house," calmly went on the pilgrim in the same meditative voice. "I dreamt that it was about 1 a.m., and that the lights were being turned down, and the billiard tables all covered up, when a party of mosquitoes and bedbugs came in from the theatre."
"A what?" asked the clerk, unconsciously beginning to be interested by the weird, poetic imagery of the theme.
"A party of mosquitoes and bedbugs," said the sleepy man. "The mosquitoes were mostly transient, but the bugs evidently were your regular boarders; old staggers, you know. They all seemed to be feeling pretty jolly, and they walked right into the billiard room, hauled the cover off of one of the tables and began playing pool."
"In the dark?" asked the clerk.
"Why, of course; what does that kind of animal want with gas. They are used to the dark, ain't they? They made a good deal of racket, quarrelling over the pot, and 'scratches,' until one old specimen says: 'Why, in the name of bites and blotches, can't you fellows make less noise?'"
"I was just telling them how I made a fellow squirm up in the gallery of the Baldwin to-night, giggled one young bedbug, who was so full he kept chalking his seal ring instead of his cue. 'Bit him in fourteen different places during the first act.'"
"Well, you needn't make such a row about it," growled the old bug.
"There's no need of waking everybody in the house," Gracious knows, they are restless enough this warm weather! I've been kicked out of bed, myself, twice this week, and have had a pain in the small of my back ever since."
"Did he really say that?" asked the clerk, quite absorbed, while the night porters crowded up to listen.
"Just exactly as I tell you," continued the seedy man, solemnly.
"Afterwards they got tired playing, and came out here in the hall together. As you might watch fellows were all asleep, as usual, they crowded up to the counter, and the old grizzled-mouth bug, who seemed to be a sort of a pioneer among them, as it were, opened the register.
"Lemme see if anything fresh and juicy came in on the overland to-night," says he, reading out the arrivals. 'Well, William, a bridegroom, and a bride.'"
"I'll take that," said several.
"Yes, you will not," said the big bug. "I'll attend to that detail myself. John H. Brown, Boston, No. 421. You can have him, Gimlet."
"Well, I just won't, now," said Gimlet, the most cadaverous old giant of a mosquito to ever saw. "You know the taste of beans always makes me sick."
"Well, then, here's Julius Jones, Auburn, Maine, No. 321."
"Maine be blowed!" huffed Gimlet, hammering his bill on the counter in a rage; "and I want to know, gentlemen, right here, what is the meaning of this job?"
"What job?" asked the veteran, picking his teeth with the pen, and winking at the rest.
"Why, this little game of forever foisting off on me all the sapless old skeletons from New England that come along. I won't stand it."
"Then sit it," said the forty-niner. "If you won't, your potos again I'll knock you down and crawl on you. Let's see, now—Hesekiah Greg, New York, No. 192. He's that carbolic soap agent. Phen! I can't touch him. A. B. Patterson, Granville, Ill., No. 27. S'pose you take him, or S'ip."
"Oh! anything but an Illinois man for me," said the bedbug in question; "they taste so of saleratus I can't bear 'em. One gave me the dyspepsia for a month, last winter."
"I wish you'd be a little more ready to up," yawned a rather delicate looking mosquito, who was sitting on a spittoon half asleep; "I haven't had a mouthful since breakfast. If there's anything there from Louisiana or Florida, just pass me the number. I always did like brunoise, somehow."
"Oh! if you insist on dark meat," grinned the impudent bug at the register, "there's a colored man from Canada in 318."
"Isn't that somebody?" asked the big bug.
"I asked a matronly looking bug with spectacles, peering over the patriarch's shoulder. 'I do so dote on children.'"
"You mean, your teeth ain't what they used to be," chuckled the old sinior. "Hello! here's Sir Algernon Jenkins, Bart., London, No. 190."
"Let me have him," murmured a comely young bugger, removing her chewing gum to speak. "I haven't tasted blue blood for over a year."
"Don't be so awfully romantic, Nibbie Jane," said the matron bug, severely; "those globe trotters have hides like ironclads."
"I can't help it," said Nibbie Jane. "It is just too cruelly sweet to think that the blood of the Plantagenets is coursing through one's veins, and—"
"Oh! wipe off your chin," snapped the boss bug.
"What's this mean, who? Why the blazes can't people write plainly? Miss—somebody—from Oakland, No. 344. S'pose that isn't quite high enough for you, Borer—now that you've taken to living on bankers and star actresses, eh?"
"Well—ahem—the fact is I feel a little feverish to-night," replied the dissipated young bug—about town spoken to, "and I don't know anything more really refreshing than a pull at the big fat feet of an Omelette, get this sultry night. No. 44, what did you say?"
"Well, that's all there are," said the patriarch, slapping the book shut. "If any of you folks feel like a little nip of something for a nightcap before you turn in, there's a whiskey agent from Bourbon county, Kentucky, No. 16, on the first floor. But sip him mighty light, mind, for he's awful strong, awful! Good night all!"
"And then they—erased each other 'sound sleepers' instead of 'sleep,' and fled up stairs to bed," concluded the seedy man.
"Why, I never heard anything so astonishing in my life," mused the clerk. "Sounds kinder real like, too, doesn't it? Are you going to put that in the papers—name of the house and all?"

"Exactly," said the wait, "and, by Jove, I must hurry up, or it will be too late for the next issue."
"Just hold up a second," said the clerk.
"Here, Mike, just show the gentleman into a nice suite on the first floor," and as the accomplished dreamer passed up stairs he worked off a wink that the clerk will remember to his dying day.
A Scene at the Old Bowery.
One of my theatrical experiences about this time was of rather an exceptional character, a party of three in a stage-box on one occasion being very nearly rendered a parti carrie by the addition to our number of a tiger. It occurred in this way. In the year 1896 or 1897—I cannot, at this interval of time, recollect which—a man of the name of Carter arrived in New York with a troupe of wild beasts, which he had trained after the manner of Van Amburgh. He was engaged at the Bowery Theatre, and made his appearance in a piece written expressly for the purpose of affording him an opportunity of displaying the really extraordinary mastery he had obtained over the brute. The play itself, after trash, and the most no account whatever, the only feature of interest being the feats he performed with some of the animals. Among others he was drawn across the stage in a species of triumphal car, to which two lions were harnessed. Highly-colored bills, representing him in the act of doing so, were posted about the streets. One of these attracted my attention, and, boylike, nothing to satisfy me until I was taken to see the thing, therefore, my curiosity, having secured a private box, took me and one of my school-fellows, a lad about the same age as myself, to the Bowery.
In one scene, Carter, who played the part of a shepherd, was supposed to be lying on the ground asleep. A tiger springs upon him from a tree; he grapples fiercely with the brute, and after a desperate struggle succeeds in mastering it. Of course a performance of this character, in which a wild beast enjoys the free range of the stage, would not at any period have been permitted in this country, nor in all probability would it now be allowed in any American city; but at that time the authorities were not so particular. Unfortunately, on the night in question, Carter, in some way or other failed to obtain a hold of the tiger, as usual, after it had made the leap. The animal, bewildered by having lost its cue, as it were, ran down to the footlights, glared for a moment at the audience in the pit, almost frightening the musicians in the orchestra out of their senses, and then, when its master followed and attempted to seize it, it rushed to one side of the house and began to climb up into the box in which I sat, which was at an elevation of some eight or ten feet above the stage. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued: some women faintly, others shrieked aloud, and soon the whole house was in an uproar. Both my young companion and myself were very much terrified, and even my father, a man of considerable nerve, turned perceptibly pale. His, however, was the tiger so soon as it should reach the level of the box. It quickly did so; and I saw with horror its head projecting over the balustrade, when the chair descended with such force upon its skull as to cause it to give a roar of pain and partly release its hold. At the same moment Carter, who had by this time recovered his presence of mind, snatched up a long shepherd's staff, and with the spiked part of the body that it fell back on to the stage growling with rage, Carter then seized it by the throat, and notwithstanding its struggles, dragged it from the footlights. The temper of the brute was, however, thoroughly roused and had it been an older and more powerful animal, the issue might have been different. As it was for a few moments it was doubtful whether Carter would be successful in mastering it. He did so, nevertheless, and then dragged the tiger off the stage, and after a brief interval the performance was resumed.

The Tunnel from Dover to Calais.
The bold idea of a tunnel under the British Channel, which, if carried out, would connect the two kingdoms of Great Britain and France, has been a dream of many generations. The project was first conceived in 1802, when Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., Mr. Bunsell and M. Gamond being appointed engineers. The route finally decided upon places the tunnel on a line extending from a spot between Folkestone and Dover, through the Old Grey Chalk, to a point between Sangatte and Calais, on the opposite coast. The total length will be thirty-one miles, of which twenty-two will be under the strait. Shafts are to be sunk on each shore to the depth of about four hundred and fifty feet below high water mark; and driftways from the bottom of these for the draining of the tunnel, which is to begin two hundred feet above the driftway. The crown of the tunnel in all parts will be not less than two hundred feet below the bed of the Dover strait. It is hoped that the excavation will be mostly through chalk, in which case comparatively rapid progress will be made. It has been estimated that the probable cost of this gigantic task will be about four millions sterling; but Sir John Hawkshaw considers it best to double this estimate, in anticipation of greater obstacles which may arise. The preliminary works are now being prosecuted with great activity. A shaft has been sunk at Sangatte to the depth of over one hundred metres, and the experimental gallery has been commenced, and it is to be continued for a kilometre—that is, three thousand two hundred and fifty feet—under the sea. The raising of the capital for the tunnel itself, is, however, still a knotty problem; but if this can be accomplished, so much the better for all parties. As the passenger traffic between England and the continent amounts to nearly four hundred thousand annually, and is yearly on the increase, the opening of this marine subway will be of enormous public advantage.—Chamber's Journal.

A Perennial Picture.
An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that Matt Morgan—the English cartoonist, who was imported to wipe out Nast and get wiped out himself—has been a week for drawing two pictures per week for a New York sporting press. We hope this is true, for nothing is so dirt cheap in this country as talent of any kind; but we hazard the doubt that the New York Illustrated papers will ever become bankrupt on account of their expenditures for engravings. One of them has for the last few centuries been running on wood cut in particular that deserves to be retired on a pension. It depicts a petrifurged burglar with a lantern and a club. When this sketch was first started on its travels, sometime in the dim grayness of remote antiquity, it was alleged to be a life-like representation of a fore in a hole in a wall. It was promptly to the fore again in an illustration of a plucky actress saving her jewels at the Brevoort House. A couple of months was then allowed to elapse before this gem of the pictorial art was again permitted to delight the world. This time it added vivacity to the details of the manner in which an inmate of a young ladies' seminary shot a teacher of French and flirting. Next it figured as a representation of how a San Francisco Supervisor was killed by his wife in a fit of jealousy. After that it was lent to a comic paper to show how Garfield's wife "went for him" when he came home full the night of his nomination; and more recently has stood as a pictorial indorsement for over forty other different incidents, including fourteen distinct illustrations of how clergymen are frequently killed in Texas.

Homesteads! Homesteads!
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASER. We are situated on Horvath, King, Young, Victoria, Lunatic and Kinn Streets, Kalamazoo, Mich. No healthier climate, good roads, plenty of water, the best of soil, beautiful scenery, and pure air.
NO TAXES.
Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to H. J. AGNEW, 307 E.

HOLLISTER & CO.
BEG LEAVE TO
INFORM THE PUBLIC
That they have moved into their
NEW AND COMMODIOUS STORE,
In the Fire Proof Building
NO. 69 NUUANU STREET.
Three doors below their old stand, where may be found the most complete assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals & Toilet Articles
IN THE CITY.
Among a few of their Specialties may be found a Full Stock of
The Crown Goods
CONSISTING OF
Perfumes, Soaps, Cosmetics,
AND THE CELEBRATED
Opaline Face Powder.
These Goods received the highest award at the late Sydney Exhibition over all other competitors.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF JOHN GOSNELL'S
Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Camelline for the Complexion and Teeth,
LUBIN'S AND PINAUD'S
Soap Cosmetics and Face Powder,
CELLULOID TRUSSES
Especially adapted to this climate.
A Full Line of
Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
Carbolic Acid and Chloride of Lime, for disinfecting purposes.
Agents for P. Lorillard & Co's Celebrated
Tobacco and Drawing Room
Tobacco and Cigarettes,
Buchanan & Lyle's Tobaccos,
Which we have lately introduced here, and which is rapidly proving to be a favorite.
WM. S. KIMBALL & CO'S VANITY FAIR
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
Which are so well known all over the world as to need no comment from us.
Goodwin & Co's Old Judge
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
ALWAYS IN DEMAND!
Among our One Hundred brands of CIGARS, we would call special attention to the
"Hon. Bardwell Slices,"
The Favorite Red Brand, Pedro Murias,
The Fragrant Stump.
They also continue to manufacture
Soda Water in all its Branches,
Together with their
Belfast Ginger Ale.
CALIFORNIA
Furniture
Manufacturing
Company
SAN FRANCISCO,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
PARTIES IN HONOLULU
DESIRING FURNITURE
CAN HAVE THEM—
Orders Filled at Lowest Rates
By application to Mr. E. P. ADAMS, Queen Street, who has our descriptive Catalogue with Prices.
ON HAND AT THE STORE OF L. W. HOPP
KING STREET,
Black Walnut Bedroom Sets,
Black Walnut Dining Chairs,
Oak Cane Seat Dining Chairs,
Cedar Bedroom Sets,
E. P. ADAMS, AGENT FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
347 So.
Cables and Anchors
CHAMBER CABLES AND IRON STOCK ANCHORS—Steel from 1/2 inch to 14 inch, or New Iron Cable direct from Glasgow.
For sale by BOLLES & CO.

NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
MUTUAL.
ORGANIZED 1843.
Cash Assets.....\$45,000,000
Annual Income.....10,000,000
Cash Surplus.....9,000,000
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.,
General Agents.
S. A. SWALM,
General Manager
For San Francisco, Australia, Japan and
Hawaiian Islands.
EX-GOVERNOR FRED'K F. LOW,
Pres. of Local Board in San Francisco.
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General Agents,
C. O. BERGER,
Special Agent,
For the Hawaiian Islands.
ALL FORMS OF
Life Insurance Policies Issued.
EXAMINE THE NEW
TONTINE INVESTMENT
INSURANCE.
(Extract from a letter of Hon. F. F. Low.)
I certify that I have taken out a "Tontine" policy in the New York Life Insurance Co. for \$20,000; that I regard it as the best and fairest plan of Life Insurance, and that the principles embodied in the new plan, after a careful examination, have removed the objections I have heretofore entertained against "Life Insurance." I have steadily declined to insure until the "Tontine" was presented to me. Yours very truly,
F. F. LOW.
It provides for one's family at ordinary Life rates, and the money returned with interest on arriving at a certain age.
IT OFFERS ADVANTAGES
Far in excess of those realized from the investment of equal amounts in savings banks or corporate stocks of foreign equities.
SEE LIST OF POLICY HOLDERS!
Each of whom have insured on this plan for amounts ranging
From \$5,000 to \$20,000.
H. A. P. Carter, J. T. Waterhouse, E. C. Damon, Samuel Parker, William H. Dimond, F. T. Lombard, W. W. Hall, A. McWayne, D. K. Fido, G. W. Macfarlane, F. W. Macfarlane, Albert Jaeger, C. O. Berger, J. H. Hering, Wm G. Irwin, H. W. Schmidt, S. K. Kaai, J. I. Dornest, Jr., Henry Berger, J. W. Plager, E. G. Waller, C. E. Brown, M. Green, R. W. Laine, A. Schaefer, Wm. Wilson, Mark Robinson, and many others.
Which is sufficient guarantee as to its merits.
For full information, apply to
H. HACKFELD & CO., or
C. O. BERGER.
508 42 So.
REMOVAL!
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM
HE WILL REMOVE
HIS BUSINESS TO THE
Shops on Queen Street
ADJOINING H. HACKFELD & CO.,
ON OR ABOUT MONDAY, MAY 16
Where he will be prepared to
Manufacture All Kinds
—OF—
Carriages, Buggies,
Express Wagons,
Cane and Dump Carts
Also, to attend to
Horse-Shoeing
Full and Complete Stock
—OF—
HUNS, SPOKES,
RIMS, AXLES,
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Paints, Varnishes, Bedstead Iron, Norway and Sweden Iron, Horse-shoes, Cumberland Coal, Oak Ash and Hickory Planks, White Wood, &c., &c.
WHICH I WILL OFFER
—AT—
Bed Rock Prices!
ALL ORDERS FILLED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
Thanking the Public for past Patronage, I hope by a constant endeavor to satisfy my patrons, to merit a continuance of the same.
552 42 St.
C. WEST.
NEW GOODS
—EX—
STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY,
IDA MC KAY, and
J. A. FALKENBURG
BY THE ABOVE NAMED VESSELS,
we have just received, Extra Mass Beef in barrels and half barrels, Cane Fairbank Land, Golden Gate Extra Family Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c., &c.
LIME.
500 BARRELS FRESH CALIFORNIA
Lime just received.
BOLLES & CO.
CALIFORNIA EXTRA MESS BEEF
Eastern Extra Prime Pork, California Pig Pork,
For sale by BOLLES & CO.

REDUCTIONS!
REDUCTIONS!
ON ACCOUNT OF
TAKING INVENTORY OF STOCK,
—TO—
COMMENCE ON JUNE 20th.
HAVING JUST COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS TO REDUCE MY STOCK ON THE ABOVE DATE, I WILL COMMENCE TO-DAY, AND
CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS
To realize on my large and magnificent
ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS
To accomplish this more effectually I have
REDUCED EVERY LINE OF GOODS
In my Establishment from
25 to 50 per cent. Below Cost.
No reserve has been made, as I must turn the greater portion of my Stock into cash within Thirty Days.
To enumerate the Many Bargains
I offer would be impossible in my limited space, so I simply append a few.
LEADING LINES IN EACH DEPARTMENT
To give an idea of
THE GENERAL REDUCTIONS:
Former prices per yd. Present prices per yd.
Black Silks.....\$4.00.....\$2.50
Black Cashmeres.....2.50.....1.50
Black Sateen.....1.50.....1.00
Black Silk Granadine.....1.50.....1.00
Black Alpaca.....1.50.....1.00
Black Alpaca.....1.50.....1.00
Velour Poplin.....1.50.....1.00
Dentelle De Lion.....1.50.....1.00
All shades of Satins.....1.50.....1.00
Colored French Merinos.....1.50.....1.00
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS:
Embroidered Chemises.....2.50.....1.50
Pina Chemises.....1.50.....1.00
Embroidered Skirts.....2.00.....1.50
Gingham Skirts.....1.50.....1.00
Summer Skirts.....2.50.....1.50
Balmain Skirts.....2.50.....1.50
Heavy Shetland Shawls.....5.00.....4.00
Silk and Mohair Shawls.....4.00.....3.00
Princess Jackets.....2.50.....1.50
Ladies' Corsets.....2.00.....1.50
Ladies' Lace Tricots.....1.00......75
Ladies' Silk Tricots.....1.00......75
Bargains in House Furnishing Goods:
Red Damask Table Linen.....1.50.....1.00
White Damask Table Linen.....1.50.....1.00
Unbleached Damask Table Linen.....1.00......75
Lace Curtains......75......50
Rattan Towels......75......50
Line Towels.....1.00......75
White Marseilles Quilts, 14-4.....3.00.....2.00
White Marseilles Quilts, 15-4.....3.00.....2.00
White Marseilles Quilts, 15-4.....3.00.....2.00
TO PURCHASERS OF \$5 OR OVER
3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Orders from the other Islands collected. Goods sold at the same prices as if bought personally at my counters.
Samples sent on application
A. M. MELLIS,
104 Fort St. Brewer's Block, Honolulu, H. I.
E. O. HALL & SON
HAVE JUST
RECEIVED BY THE 'DISCOVERY'
A Full Line of those Unexcelled
"Hall Steel Plows"
Made to order by the Moline Plow Co., Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Also, a few of the
HALL FURROW PLOWS,
OR PATENT.
These Plows are acknowledged by all who have used them to be stronger and better than any other kind in the market. We have also a full assortment of Plow Handles.
Agricultural Implements
OF ALL KINDS.
Hall's 14 and 15 inch Steel Breakers, 14 inch Kala, Quads, and
STEEL SIDE HILL PLOWS
SOON EXPECTED.
Extra Points for all the above plows constantly on hand.
Expected soon by the "Amy Turner" from Boston, and the "Molokai" from New York, a full assortment of Goods in our stock.
We keep Constantly on Hand
A very full line of English and American
shelf hardware
ALSO, CALIFORNIA LEATHER.
We deal in Black Blasting Powder, Hercules and Mining Powder, and Sporting Powder of all kinds, imported direct from the California Powder Works.
A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Cook Stoves and Ranges
Soon expected. Also, Silver plated Ware for CHRISTMAS AND WEDDING PRESENTS.
Orders for Plantation Goods from the other Islands, or by TELEPHONE, will be filled with DISPATCH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1892.
L. P. FISHER'S
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING
AGENCY,
Rooms 39 and 41, Merchants' Exchange, California St., San Francisco, California.
N. B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED FOR
all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Mexico, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and advertisers allowed free access to them during business hours. The Hawaiian Gazette is kept on file at the office of L. P. Fisher.
LINE! LINE!
EX-BKINE "WRESTLER" APRIL
For sale by BOLLES & CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To Follow the Discovery.
THE GERMAN BANK
CHDER.
Class 44 & 45.
G. D. BOLLERS, Master.
Will have Quick Dispatch for above part.
The freight or passage apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.
NEW YORK AND HONOLULU
PACKET LINE.
THE AGENTS OF THIS POPULAR LINE
Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro., No. 111 Canal
Street, New York, will dispatch a steamer about
the latter part of May or early in June for this port.
Passes desiring to ship by this favorite line will find
their orders early, to secure the necessary room.
Freight at lowest rates.
CASTLE & COGILL,
Agents in Honolulu.
TIME TABLE
STEAMER LI KE LIKE
NING, 1 MASTER.
Tuesday, June 21st, 5 p.m.
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No Credit for Passage Money.
We positively decline to open accounts for Passage, and we particularly insist on the payment of the fare in advance to the company of the steamer, and the balance for any remaining baggage, or for Freight or Passage, unless freight has been paid.
In all cases of freight by parties not responsible, or unknown, the freight money will be required in advance. PACKAGES OF LIQUORS AND WINES MUST BE PREVIOUSLY MARKED.
For the party who they are for, or plainly stated in the receipt in which they are consigned.
We are not responsible for loss or accident to the stock. Goods, except baggage, and such like, will not be allowed on board the steamer on arrival, until after the necessary papers have been landed.
WILDER & CO.,
Agents.
STEAMER "IWALANI,"
WILL SAIL FROM HONOLULU
—ON—
Monday, May 16th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Tuesday, May 17th, 4 o'clock p.m.
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Sunday, October 30th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Monday, October 31st, 4 o'clock p.m.
Tuesday, November 1st, 4 o'clock p.m.
Wednesday, November 2nd, 4 o'clock p.m.
Thursday, November 3rd, 4 o'clock p.m.
Friday, November 4th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Saturday, November 5th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Sunday, November 6th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Monday, November 7th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Tuesday, November 8th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Wednesday, November 9th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Thursday, November 10th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Friday, November 11th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Saturday, November 12th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Sunday, November 13th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Monday, November 14th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Tuesday, November 15th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Wednesday, November 16th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Thursday, November 17th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Friday, November 18th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Saturday, November 19th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Sunday, November 20th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Monday, November 21st, 4 o'clock p.m.
Tuesday, November 22nd, 4 o'clock p.m.
Wednesday, November 23rd, 4 o'clock p.m.
Thursday, November 24th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Friday, November 25th, 4 o'clock p.m.
Saturday, November 26th, 4 o'clock p.m.
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