

WHOLE NUMBER 238

The undersigned has recently opened
Market and is prepared to promptly furnish
for the choicest quality of

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON,

LAMB AND PIG

FRESH POOR SAUSAGES (made daily)

BREKINGA AND BLOOD AND LIVER SAU
(a specialty).

Respectfully, **GEO. D. SCHRA**

Forest Market, Telephone No. 36.
Brooks Market, Telephone No. 116.

WHOLE NUMBER 238

The Saturday Press and Morning Guide, together with the news, book and job printing office from which they issue, are now the property of an organized company, Mr. T. G. Thomas, who has long carried on the business, has accepted, temporarily, the position of manager. The friends of reform and progress throughout the islands are asked to do all they can to strengthen the influence and extend the usefulness of the Saturday Press.

HONOLULU. LATE.

The commencement of the reign of Kalakaua was ushered in with a great flourish of high-sounding aims and aspirations that promised for the good of this land and people. Honolulu, however, has been freely used by and in behalf of the king from the day of its utterance in mass meeting at Kaunakakai. Church to this, whenever credit is sought for the present reign, and to better identify it as the royal motto is placed over the doorways, front and rear, of the public building recently erected in Aliolani Hale grounds. Frequent allusions have been made from time to time in the native and foreign independent papers at the want of consistency of certain acts with this expressed royal desire. It would give the friends of the nation much satisfactory pleasure to find anything emanating within Aliolani Hale walls that really sought the good and increase of the Hawaiians. The claim was recently put forth that the introduction of Portuguese and Japanese was in accord with the spirit of the royal motto referred to, but there are those who look further than mere assertions that understand this immigration question fully. It will not weaken the point of this article, however, to admit that immigration for labor means all the administration claim for it. But if this labor scheme has such solicitude regard at the hands of the administration, why is not something of the same solicitude care evinced for the preservation and increase of our own people? What precautions are there taken now more than in the days of the Kamehamehas? At no time in the history of this nation has so much prating of sanitation for Hawaiians been done as that which helped to bring the present administration into power and since. But what extra health guards have been placed around this people? If Honolulu labor meant anything more than bombast, why are lepers allowed to go and come as they please on probationary tickets and to sow the seeds of disease and death still further? If the good of the people was first in the heart of the king, and their happiness and prosperity were subjects of his greatest care, why has this administration torn down the safeguards of temperance and made it possible for natives to drink to their misery, shame, wretchedness and death in the metropolis the past three years? And now, it further fights against popular protests in paving the way for a more rapid destruction of its people by anti-district licenses. Is it any wonder the people have so little faith in the future of this country as it has been administered of late. The good of the people is not sought. Public opinion upon all matters relating thereto is utterly ignored and the administration, regardless of the royal motto, are acting out the principle "after us the deluge."

SMALL FARMS.

It is a mistaken idea that large runs are necessary for profitable cattle raising. The days of running ten head of cattle to the hundred acres are past. Experience has proven that better stock is raised on small farms where, by a system of alternating paddocks, the animals fatten well and are better contented. The principle of "a little farm well tilled" is fully applicable on a stock-ranch, and we are pleased to learn that the question is being looked into seriously among our dairy-men and ranchers. Not long since we learned of a five hundred acre tract that was being negotiated for at a paltry sum, the owners being of the impression that it was not large enough to raise stock profitably. A little demonstration from a person of some experience soon convinced the party that they had, with a small outlay to procure water, as good a chance for one of the best little stock or breeding farms as any man could desire. Now, is there not too much of a disposition to overlook small opportunities? It would make a vast difference to the wealth of this people and in the revenue of the government if the small holdings were improved throughout the islands. If too small for a stock ranch it might be just the right size to handle for fruit, produce or ramic cultivation. In our reaching out after big things, that like an ignis-fatua have led us on till now the golden bubble has burst, we see smaller but no doubt surer opportunities in various directions about us. If these shall be taken hold of and improved with quick and determination, the threatened withdrawal of the treaty and low price of sugar will have done us good service and prove to be a blessing in disguise.

A FLINTERVIEW

The sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands like there guild folk the world over—are face to face with hard times. The seven fat years of peace, plenty and prosperity have passed and are past. "Prosperity" may yet be ours; "peace" and "plenty," never again. Let us be explicit. The first condition of "peace" to an Hawaiian sugar planter has been security of a high priced market; the treaty gave us that as a promise, and for seven years the promise was kept. "Plenty" to Hawaiian sugar planters has meant heavy yields and heavy sales, with correspondingly heavy expenses. The most successful men among our planters say that the day of large returns per acre, except in exceptional localities, is of the past; that large yields cannot be maintained except at excessive cost for fertilizers; that cheaper transportation and more profitable labor are indispensable to success under the conditions obtaining during 1884, and which threaten to continue, with aggravated symptoms, indefinitely.

The existing low price of sugar is a result of Germany's enormous production of beet sugar. That enormous production is a result of the German bounty system, coupled with the extraordinary union of mechanical and chemical skill in German sugar manufacture. The production of beet sugar has been in a certain sense over-production. Not over-production in the sense that the world might be applied to the manufacture of ironware, fabrics or the like, because the world's consumption has so increased that all, or practically all, the sugar made is used. But the production of beet sugar at low prices has put down the price of cane sugars below the cost of production; so that, so far as the cane-sugar industry is concerned, there has been an immense over-production of beet sugar.

But why can beet-sugar manufacturers produce so much cheaper than cane-sugar manufacturers. As we said above, because in Germany chemical knowledge and mechanical skill have joined hands in the sugar business. The Germans get all the sugar out of the beet—a maximum of output at a minimum of expense. When they began to do it they obtained prices that justified them in paying 20 shillings (\$5) a ton for beets. As sugar prices fell, they were obliged to offer lower prices to the cultivators. Now come the beet farmers and say they can and will raise and sell beets for \$2.50 a ton—just half what the sugar mill at Alvarado, California, is paying for the beets it is manufacturing into sugar at a profit. Well, it looks as if the sugar industry in Germany profitably could continue without any bounty. England also is alive to the possibilities of beet sugar and at Lavenham in Kent a manufactory is now in operation which obtains 13 per cent. of the weight of beets in sugar. The Germans already obtain, practically, all the sugar contained in the beets, though the English beet, apparently of sweeter quality, gives a better result of sugar to weight of beets. Now the English farmer is already selling for 8 shillings or \$2 a ton the mangel wurtzel; and, probably, can raise sugar beets at a profit just as cheaply. And, even at German prices, this new auxiliary production, joined to that of Germany, Austria, France and the United States, means cheap sugar from this time on.

To many sugar planters the outlook means simply "ruin." We can compete with German, Austrian, English, French and American beet-sugar producers; but the road to successful competition is a long one and "up hill." We must spend that we may save. We must adapt the chemical and mechanical perfection of beet-sugar manufacture, or else discover a more perfectly adapted system in its stead. We must get more juice from cane and more sugar from the juice. We must learn how to save in waste power and in wasted juice and trash. We must learn the true mean between lavish expenditure and rigid economy in buildings, in plant, in grinding, in boiling, in transportation and in personal expenditure. When we do learn, there will be prosperity in cane sugar manufacture. Until we learn, there will be discouragement, failure and hard times.

A correspondent of experience upon the subject of silk culture (over the Press this week with a letter which should awaken much interest and enquiry upon that important industry. Mulberry trees flourish already in many parts of the islands and are easily propagated from slips, so that an ample supply of leaves could be depended upon without very much outlay by private parties having the available help for the daily care of the worms. During our correspondent's stay in town he will be pleased to supply any parties with such information as they may desire for a thorough knowledge of the business.

According to advices received by the City of Sydney, the designs of foreign powers upon the unsuspecting and unprotected islands of the Pacific are assuming alarming proportions, while their natural guardian and protector, Hawaii, has not even been notified. In the face of the now historic protest it becomes our painful duty to whittle up our war-dogs and unleash the moorings of our navy in the defence of Hawaii's honor thus highly insulted and send them forth to check this European ambition, and teach them that our position in Lat. 20 N. and Long. 157 W., gives us the prior claim.

HONOLULU. LATE.

An attempt is now made to shift the discussion of the liquor license outrage to the local option question. It is ingenious. It is chaff. It is the result forced upon the adherents of the Government by the exigencies of an untenable position unsupported by facts and desolated by argument. Their late admissions overthrow their original position as to the moral and practical working of the license system. The question of local option has no place in the present discussion for the simple reason that the Privy Council refused to entertain it when presented before them at their recent meeting by Chief Justice Judd. Local option is an afterthought of the supporters of the Privy Council's action. They now believe they see that if the question is submitted to the people—a proposition the Privy Council ignored—that the same end can be reached by means of the native vote without bringing down a storm of indignation, censure and criticism from the better classes of the community. Some few of our leading men who are strong promoters of the cause of temperance may, through their zeal, have fallen into the local option trap, but the position of the defenders of these licenses is not sustained by the interviews published to uphold the whisky cause, and their line of argument is absolutely condemned by leading citizens with whom they held interviews which they dared not publish. It is but fair that the wishes of the planters should be consulted, but this should have been done before the Privy Council took action. The Government is the party directly interested in the "peace and good order of the community," and it should have looked to the interests of its own people as well as to those of the planters, before it passed an act which, it is admitted, strikes not only at national morality and happiness but also at the financial future of the Government's sturdiest supporters. But there is an object in granting these high-licenses which no shifting or argument can hide. If the object is not to increase the revenues then we ask: What is it? That a high-license tariff will stop illicit trade the history of the world's statistics denies. There can be then in the present case but one object left, and that is to destroy at a blow a people already touched by the hand of Fate. By all means let this question be taken out of politics. We will rejoice to see any act of this administration considered aside from bias and personal interest—for the benefit of a people whose interests seem to be either forgotten or ignored by the Government.

Let us have no more pretenses held up before the intelligence of this community. The strongest faith can at best believe that the granting of these licenses would have a doubtful tendency toward prohibiting illicit trade; a clear head will never believe it; and the Privy Council do but pretend the results will work national benefit. By local option their supporters think to reach the same end and shift the responsibilities upon the people.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Up to the departure of the City of Tokio from San Francisco, on the afternoon of March 5th, no announcement had been made of President Cleveland's cabinet. The following extract from a Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers will show the difficulty which he is likely to meet in forming it. If the gold men secure the appointment, Manning of New York will probably be treasurer; if the silver men win, McDonald of Indiana may be appointed.

"The names most mentioned for the cabinet are good ones. Bayard, Thurman, McDonald, Vilas, Garland, Harboure, Adams, Hewitt, and Springer are honest, public-spirited men. Jonas is rather narrower, and Springer is an uncomfortable man if he thinks any dishonesty is afoot, but the rest make an excellent combination, fully up to the standard of President Arthur's cabinet. It is as good as settled that Bayard will be Secretary of State, and Garland Attorney-General; with a Southern man—either Harboure, who is a Virginia Congressman, or Jonas, the retiring Senator from Louisiana—at the head of the Post-Office Department. The other places could be very easily filled up, save for the embarrassing circumstances which Cleveland is finding in the Treasury Department. So far, no one has been found who is willing to take that portfolio, and also competent to fill it. Bayard and Randall were both sounded on the subject at Albany, and for reasons, said they did not desire that position. Hewitt, the millionaire Congressman from New York City, has been talked of, but he is such a nervous man that he doubts his ability to undertake the management of so vast a machine. McDonald, of Indiana, seeks it, and is met with what seems the insuperable objection that some one from the East, with healthy and conservative financial opinions, must be chosen. Cleveland told Mr. Randall that nothing troubles him so much as the questions which will meet the next Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to the accumulation of cheap silver debts, and the mathematical certainty that we must slip from the gold standard set up in 1879 back to the basis of depreciating silver unless Congress comes to the rescue; a thing which Congress shows no disposition to do. Cleveland understands that a financial crash will be a serious blow to his ambitious hopes. Within a week he has written to Senators urging them to pass a bill looking to the suspension of forced silver coinage. It bore fruit in the remarkable speech delivered on that subject by Senator Bayard, in which he pictured in vivid terms the inevitable distress which must follow when the government confesses its inability

to pay in gold. Yet so strong are the silver advocates in numbers that they are able to prevent anything from being done, and so set in their opinions that a remonstrance has been largely signed among those on the Democratic side, protesting to Cleveland against his taking any side on this subject until after he reaches Washington and they have advised with him. Secretary McCulloch is merely tiding the matter along, but it cannot be much longer treated in that way, and the new Secretary will have to meet the issue, and under the present law his only alternative will soon be either to encroach upon the gold reserve or pay out silver certificates. It will be interesting to see how this gold-standard executive and Cabinet will get along with a silver-inclined party behind it.

SILK CULTURE FEASIBLE.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS.—Having been born, so to speak, in a cotton and silk mill, it is only natural that I should take a deep interest in these two staple articles of commerce; and when I say "great," it is scarcely possible for a disinterested person to say how great. Some two years ago I paid a visit to these islands, and on that occasion I remarked to several friends, what a grand place it would be to raise silk, and I am glad to find that, on my second visit, the subject of silk growing seems to have awakened the aid of your local press. I have watched for several years with considerable anxiety the numerous attempts which have been made in California to create an interest in this enormous industry; but unfortunately the over sanguine expectations of every one who has embarked in it have proved disastrous to its taking any decidedly profitable shape. So long ago as 1879 the question of silk raising in California was settled without a doubt; and I remember very well, while at the silk sales in London in 1876, of hearing that a large flag made of California silk was on exhibition at the Philadelphia exposition. Rumors were then rife that we would soon be able to supply silk from California instead of from China; but alas for the silk industry of California the sanguine producer had gone too far, and to the disappointment of every one who watched with increasing interest his enterprise, he was almost ruined—no because silk could not be raised, but because he had attempted too much. Like in every other industry, a reasonable amount of capital is required in order to make it a success; but the very instant that over sanguine results are expected and not realized, capital will become afraid and let it severely alone.

Another attempt was made at San Francisco some years ago by a party who managed to form a company to spin and weave silk. Some two hundred thousand dollars were sunk, with no results other than loss all around, while the factory stands to-day a monument to the failure of the silk industry of California. The Ladies' Silk Association of California is doing a good work, but like its predecessors I am seriously afraid it is going too far. Now to explain what I mean by going too far: Silk culture and manufacture is probably one of those industries requiring more patience in its manipulation than any other. Its given amount of results for a given amount of labor is certainly less than any other staple article, hence its apparently high price. Take the Chinese who have been accustomed from childhood to the handling of cocoons. Their sisters and their cousins and their aunts have each had a hand at it and around their little spindly homes they tend their worms, and reel their silk; and by and by have gotten a few pounds together which is sold to a sort of small dealer, who, having collected in this way a fair quantity, takes it to another merchant who sorts and grades it, and having marked it with a "fancing brand," "blue de plant," or "golden lion," we have a marketable raw silk valued at from \$4. to \$5.50 per pound. Now right here is where the difficulty confronts the California silk grower, and as I shall presently show will affect the Hawaiian silk grower.

It will be many years before the class of labor necessary for reeling silk will exist either in California or in the Hawaiian Islands; because no one will pay \$8. a pound for what he can buy for \$5; that this great difference is sure to exist is sufficiently explained by my remark as to how the Chinese work.

Now as to the chances of growing silk in these islands, it is positively beyond all doubt that the mulberry will grow here indubitably; therefore there is nothing in the way of an enormously paying industry being fostered here. The advantages of climate are infinitely better than those of either France, Italy or China. France produces the finest silk in the world; but such is their difficulty as to climate that in 1876 particularly, more than half their crop was destroyed in one night by frost! Again, these two countries can only produce one crop a year because they have only one summer, while here on these beautiful islands you have perpetual summer, so to speak, and therefore at least two crops may be realized every year. At this point a very natural question arises, and that is, what will we do with this silk in the face of Chinese competition? I have shown that to go beyond a certain limit is to make a loss while up to this limit is gain. To begin at the very foundation of silk culture, mulberry trees are required and these will easily grow in any part of Oahu where there is a fair rainfall; proper districts would have to be selected on the other islands. Next are required eggs which on exposure to warmth will soon hatch; then the business of feeding begins. This must be regularly attended to twice every day, so like everything else, the silk worms need fresh nutritious food and cleanliness all the time. After passing through its nine stages of life the worm begins to spin itself into its cocoon and becomes a chrysalis. This is the end of the process so far as any actual profit can be made under the present existing circumstances on these islands. Unless the chrysalis is killed it will soon eat its way through the cocoon in the shape of a moth—the female will, after a few days, commence laying an enormous number of eggs worth from \$3.50 to \$4.50 an ounce. The cocoons they have eaten out of are worth about 20 to 75 cents per pound; while, on the other hand, the cocoons wherein the chrysalis has been killed are worth as high as \$1.50 per pound and even higher. I may safely say beyond fear of contradiction that a market can be produced not only in America but in England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. As time goes on the business of silk reeling might be indulged in, but I am speaking as to the point at which it would be a source of enormous revenue without any possible shadow of doubt.

There are many other points of discussion in this truly beautiful and interesting industry that I might enlarge upon but I fear to trespass too much on your space; I shall however be happy to talk with any member of the government or others of your readers and I will gladly give them such information on this important subject as I may possess.

Yours obligingly, W. F. REYNOLDS.

Honolulu, March 20, 1885.

Attention is called to articles on the first, and President Cleveland's address on the fourth page.

Accident or Conspiracy?

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS.—Sir: I read a few days since in one of our papers that Mr. John Sheldon and some other members of his family were nearly poisoned by eating some tainted meat. I have investigated the matter somewhat, and am convinced that the facts are such as to dispel all suspicion of tinned meats in general. If properly weighed, perhaps some of your readers have forgotten, but it was noted in the Advertiser and Elele about three years since that "a threatening letter" had been sent to Mr. John Sheldon. The Advertiser did not explain what the threat was that the letter contained, but left its readers to infer that terrible consequences were in store for him if he didn't forsake the stand of the Lanai Shepherd and fly into line with what were then called "sore heads" (now "missionary party"). This he has persistently refused to do. The article in the Elele referred to concluded somewhat as follows: "This is not the work of a native, but of a foreigner." So soon as I heard of the narrow escape from poisoning referred to, these facts were again immediately brought to mind, and the possibility of foul play crossed my mind, which was strengthened by an interview with the printer's devil who held office on the Elele's staff about that time. He was very serious and non-committal, but was evidently laboring under the impression that something was wrong, and that "politics" were at the bottom of everything these days. He said he had not yet had a chance to consult the kahuna that had diagnosed the former threatening letter as of foreign origin, but intended to do so as soon as an opportunity offered; and that then the guilty parties, if any, would be "spotted." Awaiting further developments I sincerely hope, for the name of the "missionary party," that it will be able to clear its skirts of any complicity that may be alleged in the matter. It is terrible to think that that party should have to resort to means which would put Holston in the shade, and the circumstantial evidence against it certainly looks very strong. But men that would endorse such wicked things as have been done lately by the emissaries of that party would scarcely stop at anything.

The manipulation of the gold law is but one instance. They first fool the ministry into endorsing it, and the legislature into passing it. Then, when it is passed, they hire people to prevent the government from getting gold to redeem the certificates, and when the government does, by accident, get a little gold into the treasury for its own use, they make a rush and a grab. But they are not even then satisfied, but hire Chinamen to buy up the gold and send it out of the country just as so to make exchange high, and then try to fool poor innocent people with the idea that the whole trouble lies with the Speckels & Co., (limited) it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation granted to the said Speckels & Co., (limited) on the 31st day of January, 1884, and that said Corporation, under said Charter, thereupon organized itself and elected the following officers: President and Manager, J. W. McDONALD, R. S. SMITH, Treasurer and Secretary, J. W. McDONALD, R. S. SMITH, and J. W. McDONALD, R. S. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting held in Honolulu, on the 28th day of February, 1885, of the subscribers to the stock of THE PRESS PUBLISHING CO., (limited) it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation granted to the said Speckels & Co., (limited) on the 31st day of January, 1884, and that said Corporation, under said Charter, thereupon organized itself and elected the following officers: President and Manager, J. W. McDONALD, R. S. SMITH, Treasurer and Secretary, J. W. McDONALD, R. S. SMITH, and J. W. McDONALD, R. S. SMITH, Secretary.

A Fulsome Party.

A party of tourists consisting of William Scribner and wife, E. M. Preston, Master Myers A. Preston, M. L. Marsh, Miss Mary Allen, Miss Jane L. Redfield, and Doctor Frank Cowen, left Honolulu by the steamer Kinau, on the 24th ultimo, for a tour of the windward islands and have just returned. They first landed at Hilo, visiting the volcano of Kilauea, the sugar plantations and mills, the lava flow and other scenes on the windward side of the island; then returning to Mahukona by steamer, they again landed and spent a day in visiting the ancient temple, thence per steamship to the Kona district on the north of Hawaii. The following week was passed on the island of Maui among the wonders of Haleakala, the Iao or Waialeale Valley, the mills and plantation of Speckelsville, and other scenery of interest to the traveler. The members of the party are all delighted with their trip and speak in high praise of the courtesies which were everywhere extended them, especially by the officers and employees of the Wilder Steamship and Railway Companies. In addition to the usual privileges which their excursion tickets entitled them to, they were pleased to learn that arrangements had been made in advance at Hilo, Mahukona, and at Waialeale for their entertainment—the services of guides, horses and other supplies needed being ready.

BY AUTHORITY.

WATER NOTICE!

OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF WATER, the hours for irrigation will be limited to 4 hours per day, from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M., and from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M., until further notice.

Approved, CHAS. E. LELAND, Mayor.

Honolulu, January 30, 1885.

RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Numbness, Stiffness and Pain in the Joints cured by "GALVANISM." No shock is experienced, nothing but a pleasant tingling sensation.

MRS. CUTHBERT, Galvanist.

31 Alaia street, between Hotel and King Sts.

Honolulu, March 10, 1885.

ENTERPRISE

PLANING MILL.

Alaheia, near Queen St.

C. J. HANLEY, Contractor and Builder, is Proprietor.

Mouldings and Finish always on hand. The mill keeps for sale hand saws, wood cut and split.

Telephone No. 10.

NOTICE.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the INTER-Island STEAM NAVIGATION CO., held at the office of the Proprietor, on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Wm. B. Gaudin, President; J. W. McDONALD, Vice President; R. S. SMITH, Secretary; J. W. McDONALD, Treasurer.

G. N. Wilson, Auditor.

Honolulu, March 1, 1885.

New Advertisements.

LAINE & CO.

No. 34 Fort St., Clock Building.

Have received a consignment of the most Economical and Valuable Feed for all kinds of stock, viz: **COOKED LINED MEAL.**

It is the greatest, Fresh, tender, Mild and Butter producing in use.

Oil Cake Meal shows about 75 per cent. of nutritive matter, this nearly 30 per cent.

One lb. of this meal is equal to 2 lbs. of oats, or 1 lb. of corn, or 1 lb. of wheat bran.

Also, our Uncooked MEAL FEED, as well as our usual supply of the best kinds of

Hay, Oats, Wheat, Corn, Etc., Etc.

Which is offered at the Lowest Market Rates, and delivered free to any part of the city.

Agents for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California.

Agents for the HOOPER TELEPHONE.

Commissioners of Deeds for the State of California.

TELEPHONE No. 147.

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