

Every Wednesday Morning, AT \$6.00 PER ANNUM. Mailed to Foreign Subscribers at \$7.00.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

VOL. IV--NO. 29.3 HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. \$6.00 PER YEAR.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT! THIS "GAZETTE" OFFICE. It is now prepared to execute all orders for PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER. OFFICE IN FISH-POND BUILDING. 20 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS, FORT STREET, HONOLULU. Opposite T. C. Hirsch's.

EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER. Lahaina, Maui. Money and Receipts furnished to ships on favorable terms.

THEO. H. DAVIES, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT AGENT FOR Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters.

HYMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

E. W. ANDREWS, MACHINIST. Fact Street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall. Great particular attention to the repair of Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, & Locks.

LEWERS & DICKSON, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

WALKER & ALLEN, SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HONOLULU, H. I.

L. L. TORBERT, DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL. Office—Corner Queen and Fort Streets.

BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Queen Street, Honolulu.

George G. Howe, Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Sills, Planks, etc.

MRS. J. H. BLACK, Fancy Milliner, FORT ST., BETWEEN KING & HOTEL. Bonnets made up and trimmed in the latest styles.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Ed. Hoffschlager & Co., IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

A. S. CLEGG, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Five-foot Store, corner of Queen and Kaimuki Streets.

Theodore C. Beck, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT. Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN, BY J. O'NEILL. Corner of King & Fish Streets.

J. D. WICKE, Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters. All claims against and Collections, contracts in or about the Kingdom, will have to be certified before me.

CHUNG HOON, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT. Pianos and American Sugar Plantations.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. S. FLAGG, CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR. Lahaina, Maui.

ADAMS & WILDER, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Queen Street, Honolulu.

H. RAIPLEE, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT. Office with E. P. Adams, Esq., Queen Street, Honolulu.

C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER. Sales Room, Queen Street, one door from Kaimuki Street.

JOHN H. PATTY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner of Deeds FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

WM. RYAN, VARIETY STORE No. 2. Manakoa Street. All kinds of Merchandise and Groceries.

J. MONTGOMERY, CONTINUES TO PRACTICE AS A Solicitor, Attorney, and Prosecutor in the Supreme Court, in Law, Equity, Admiralty, Probate and Divorce.

H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE AT THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

C. BREWER & CO., COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS. Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

G. W. NORTON & CO., COOPERS AND GAUGERS, AT THE NEW STAND, ON THE ESPLANADE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK IN OUR LINE AT THE SHIP NEXT TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE, where we can be found at all working hours.

J. P. HUGHES, Importer and Manufacturer OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY.

NEVILLE & BARRETT, Planters & General Store Keepers. KONA, HAWAII.

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, Dealer in Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, etc.

M. S. CRINBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fashionable Clothing.

E. C. ADERLEY, Importer and Maker of all kinds of SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

ROBT WYCKOFF, PLUMBER. HAS OPENED HIS SHOP ON KING Street, next door to Store's Collectionary Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to receive orders for the same.

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J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH. HONOLULU, H. I.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale, a good assortment of BEST REFINED BAR IRON.

Best Blacksmith's Coal, At the Lowest Market Prices.

John Nott & Co., COPPER & TIN SMITHS, TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER MR. J. COSTA is now prepared to execute with promptness all work in his line of business.

JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER, AT THE OLD STAND, Corner of King and Bethel Sts.

COOPERING MATERIALS! CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS! Horses Grazed and Stabled if Desired.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT, CONTINUES THE BUSINESS ON his old plan of settling with officers and crews immediately on their shipping at his office.

PIANOS TUNED. PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired.

HAWAIIAN LEATHER, SOLE AND SADDLE LEATHER, S. S. CLEGG, Agent Waimea Tavern.

INSURANCE NOTICES. SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, representing the California Insurance Company.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to receive orders for the same.

Merchants' Mutual MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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"The Gentleman of the Old School."

Of people looking for the millennium there are some who, if we may say so, shut their eyes and look; and these look forward. But many another, with a more practical view of life, is to be discovered, and with a pathetic faith, a faith which is not the substance of things hoped for, to turn our eyes backward.

It is the old school, as such, never knew or did the things of the present, and the present is the time which gentlemen, as others, have to know, and all the time in which they have to live.

But there never was any gentleman of the old school. The old school there has been, the old school of law, of religion, of every kind, but not of the gentleman.

A SCULPTOR'S "FINISHING" PROCESS.—A letter from Florence, published in the Boston Advertiser, describes the studios of the artists in that city, and gives the following account of Hiram Powers' process:

Mr. Powers now models all his statues in plaster; for his busts, he still uses cinnabar-colored American clay. As the greater part of the latter are ordered to be steadily worked upon until finished and cast, there are not the same difficulties to encounter as in modeling a statue.

As joining his studio he has a little machine shop, in which, when weary with studio labor, he may make some of his own tools.

A NARRATIVE RESUME.—One evening, as I was returning home, I was struck by a long and narrow flag, during which I was struck by a long and narrow flag.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Advertiser is shocked at the mention of that journal, of a "six-foot man." He asks whether we would speak of a four-horse coach, or a two-horse cart, or a four-horse engine.

LORD MACALAY, passing one day through the Seven Dials, thought himself beholden to some of the boys, who were laughing at their contents to a gaping audience.

SCOTT'S EMERALD.—Holmes, of Gloucester, brought in on her last trip an eagle which measured 26 1/2 inches. It was caught by one of the crew, and weighed 24 pounds.

WHEAT RUST.—We clip from the Sydney Herald some interesting observations on the causes of rust in wheat.

It is the old school, as such, never knew or did the things of the present, and the present is the time which gentlemen, as others, have to know, and all the time in which they have to live.

While this scientific body of investigators has been at work to solve this complex question, an English farmer has been busy with his microscope. He has been reading what has been written on the subject, especially we suppose, the well-known paper by Sir Joseph Banks, accompanied by the celebrated microscopical drawings of Bauer, who were the first to assert the fungoid character of wheat rust.

During the time that Mr. Scudder's attention has been directed to this subject, he has observed that the winters which have preceded an attack of rust, have been unusually dry, followed by a mild, wet, forcing spring.

A ROMANCE.—Death laid his irresistible hand upon a young workman, during the year 1857, and the workman of course "pugged out," as is said in the cheerful language of old folks.

THE BELGIAN FAMILIES OF EUROPE.—During the past year the ruling families of Europe have been increased by eleven births.

WHEN I WAS a Student of Arts at Trinity, Dublin, says Cornelius O'Dowd, in a day of more light-heartedness than I am like to know of again, I chanced to have for my "class" a man of considerable ability.

THE FOLLOWING is a story told by the Bishop of Tennessee of the recent Church Convention as showing the education of a plantation preacher.

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Miscellaneous Items.

A HEN has the capacity of laying six hundred eggs in an ordinary season. It lays a few the first year; from three hundred and twenty to three hundred and seventy in the next three years; and the rest from the fifth to the ninth year.

CHUCKER, former English secretary of the Admiralty, was the first of the "upstart Irishmen." He would pertinaciously insist on settling the Duke of Wellington right as to the battle of Waterloo.

A CHALLENGE.—A Berlin Journal relates that the famous and challenging doctor, Dr. Virchow for offensive language used in parliamentary debate.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL related an anecdote, which shows how little wisdom are sometimes belittled; but this by no means excels the larger ones from the same propensity.

AN ENTERTAINING AMERICAN publisher is about to bring out a volume of nursery literature, in which the "olden times" will be adapted to the tastes and understandings of young America.

PARTYNOTION.—"There is one thing sure," said Mrs. Patterson; "the female sex is the most ungrateful and ungrateful independent than they need be.

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PURSUANT to the provisions of the Act to regulate contracts between masters and servants...

THE agreement, made and entered into, this day of August, A. D. 1888, by and between...

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint James W. Austin Esq., to be the Second Associate Judge of the Supreme Court...

Notice is hereby given, that Dr. David J. Lee has this day been appointed Medical Officer to the Board of Health...

Notice is hereby given, that Thos. Brown, Registrar of Conveyances, has this day been appointed Keeper of the Public Stamp...

Under the provisions of the Act approved June 23d, 1888, I have this day appointed David Dayton to be Deputy Marshal...

It has pleased His Majesty the King to commission His Excellency C. de Varigny as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Europe...

The Minister of the Interior will act as Minister of Finance until the return of His Excellency C. C. Harris...

In pursuance of the Act of the Legislature approved June 22, 1888, the following gentlemen have been appointed Inspectors of Stations for the several districts named...

- HOONOLULU: J. O. Dominis, J. W. Makahala, W. C. Lane, G. R. Kamehaha, L. Severance, R. W. Meyer, E. Jones, Parker Makea, I. Harbottle, G. Mier, D. McByrde, J. P. Parker

List of Tax Assessors for 1888.

- HOONOLULU: S. N. Castle, S. W. Mahaloa, J. W. Kamehaha, J. L. Nali, D. Kahaloa, Thos. C. Foyath, Thos. W. Everett, C. E. Kahala, J. A. Nahaka, J. F. Lyman, W. C. Hale, J. G. Hart, C. F. Hoag, J. K. Kamehaha, C. K. Hapai, Akono Akua, H. J. Wana, G. W. H. Wood, G. W. Liliha, D. Kaitaka, J. H. Kaka

Economy and a judicious application of the funds to the work proposed, require time more than wasteful haste. During the last biennial period, \$115,847 72 was spent on Internal Improvements...

For the present biennial period, the improvements laid out for this locality are already commenced. Foremost in necessity for dispatch are the wharves and water front of the town, and dredging of the harbor along its northwestern limit...

The piles of the old Custom House wharf are so rotten and decayed that they must be nearly all taken up and the wharf built over again. This wharf, number two, will be extended out thirty feet beyond its present limit...

On the Esplanade, the new wharf for the steamers of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Co. will be commenced immediately on the arrival of the piles from Burrows Inlet—they are already on the way...

These various wharf improvements will give to the larger shipping visiting our port, ample accommodation, and enlarge the present wharves, which sometimes in the whaling season is found to be none too much. The receipts from wharfage form no inconsiderable item of the general revenue...

THE PUBLIC STAMP.

The law transferring the custody of the public stamp from the government printing office to that of the Minister of the Interior will result in closing a big leak in the ship of state. In times past government has lost thousands and tens of thousands of dollars under the old system...

Had the Advertiser called attention, to the fact, that the public stamp was removed from the Printing Office, as long ago as during Judge Robertson's occupancy of the Interior office, and that the change in the stamp some three years since, by the present Minister of the Interior, rendered it impossible, for any of the old stamps to be used on private documents...

A Visit to the Leper Hospital.

Thirty hours beating against head-wind and heavy sea, in the excellent schooner Warwick, brought us late on Thursday evening to Kalaupapa, the landing from which access is had to the Leper Hospital on Moloakai. A safe sheltered little harbor affords anchorage for vessels authorized to land. The conveniences for so doing, could be greatly increased at small cost, if this part of the peninsula belonged to the Board of Health...

After a night's rest from sea sickness, a ride of two and a half miles across the peninsula brought us to the house of the assistant superintendent, where we found the different classes of lepers receiving their semi-weekly rations of meat. The best of mutton was being divided among them, at the rate of five pounds per patient, for each week, with ten pounds of poi for the same time on each patient, in its regular allowance...

Existing New England sentiment, even in matters of belief, sympathizes largely with Mr. Pynchon. One of Mr. Norton's own family, in the fifth generation, has recently closed a life of exhausting study, and has identified his name and great learning with the advocacy of doctrines, which the earlier Norton was put forward to refute. Upon the spot where Mr. Pynchon was persecuted, a liberal Christianity protects religious independence and intellectual freedom...

It appears from the documents ordered to be produced by the Hon. Secy. of the Interior, that on the 25th of May Secretary Seward wrote to Mr. Van Valkenburg, referring to the fact that the latter had informed him that he had taken possession of the ran. Seward's reply was that he had drawn on Baring Brothers & Co. for \$4,416 sterling, to pay her expenses until the end of July...

THE JAPANESE RAN "STONEWALL" - A

Washington dispatch to the New York Herald, June 10th, says: It appears from the documents ordered to be produced by the Hon. Secy. of the Interior, that on the 25th of May Secretary Seward wrote to Mr. Van Valkenburg, referring to the fact that the latter had informed him that he had taken possession of the ran. Seward's reply was that he had drawn on Baring Brothers & Co. for \$4,416 sterling, to pay her expenses until the end of July...

Church and State—Establishments.

[Believing in free discussion and inquiry, but not in libelous abuse, we print the following communication. It examines an interesting question from a new point of view, but not in a censorious spirit. The liberal Christians among us, though numerous, rarely speak to be heard.]

Mr. Editor: The last GAZETTE calls attention to an opposition manifested by the Established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), to the "dis-establishment" of the Irish Church. I fancy, that, in this connection, it will amuse many to learn how the old New England Puritans regarded "dis-establishment."

In 1630, William Pynchon, an intellectual and cultivated gentleman, a magistrate of Springfield, Massachusetts, whose name has been rescued from oblivion by the genius of Hawthorne, published a cleverly written tract, attacking the doctrine of the Attonment, as then professed by Puritans—expressing, in fact, the views now entertained by Unitarians in Boston, and elsewhere. The General Court, when the book was received from England, where it had been printed, arraigned Mr. Pynchon for heresy, deposed him from the magistracy, commanded his book to be publicly burned in Boston Market, and appointed three elders to labor with him, and compel an acknowledgment of error. They also chose Rev. John Norton, of Ipswich, to answer the book, all copies of which had been condemned to the flames. Mr. Norton preached to his answer an "Epistle Dedicatory," containing the following rather energetic sentences:

"That licentious and pestilent proposition, 'the care of souls belongs not to the magistrate, is a stratagem of the Old Serpent and Father of Lies, to make free passage for the doctrine of devils; an invention not unlike Satan's oath, the curule of Israel and escape of the enemy, a Satanical device tending to undermine the policy of God; attempting to charm that sword with a falcy, to show darkness and victory for the impostor, to put away evil from Israel, and turneth every way in its manner, to keep the faith of the free of life. The raising of the sword of Divine execution in Scotland, hath been more destructive unto truth than the drawing of the sword of persecution."

Existing New England sentiment, even in matters of belief, sympathizes largely with Mr. Pynchon. One of Mr. Norton's own family, in the fifth generation, has recently closed a life of exhausting study, and has identified his name and great learning with the advocacy of doctrines, which the earlier Norton was put forward to refute. Upon the spot where Mr. Pynchon was persecuted, a liberal Christianity protects religious independence and intellectual freedom. But does not the stern Calvinism, which sends Missionaries to these Islands, feel bound, in religious duty, to re-assert, wherever it has power, the doctrines of Church and State, which controlled Boston two centuries ago?

It is true that these suggestions will not be thought unkind; least of all, to the influential domination of Christians whose Missionaries have contributed so largely to the civilization of these Islands. But is not this a fair method of testing the force and direction of public feeling in regard to the interference of the civil power in behalf of religion? The action of the Kirk of Scotland is one response to the ardent appeals of the Conservative statesmen and Press, and the Protestantism of the United Kingdom, who, besides the friends of the Establishment, wish to see protected by authority. There are some strong indications that, in the event of a general election, these appeals will be successful. NEW ENGLAND.

THE JAPANESE RAN "STONEWALL" - A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald, June 10th, says: It appears from the documents ordered to be produced by the Hon. Secy. of the Interior, that on the 25th of May Secretary Seward wrote to Mr. Van Valkenburg, referring to the fact that the latter had informed him that he had taken possession of the ran. Seward's reply was that he had drawn on Baring Brothers & Co. for \$4,416 sterling, to pay her expenses until the end of July...

From the British Colonist, of July 4th, received yesterday by the Monsoon, we take the following item: H. M.'s S. SPARROWHAWK - We understand that orders have been received to re-commission H. M.'s ship Sparrowhawk at this port. She will be paid off at Esquimaux, and all the men who have been two years connected with the vessel will leave for England shortly. The only one we know at present who will be attached to her is Mr. Belcher, Commander M. H. already known to persons on this coast, he having served on one of H. M.'s ships on this station some years since.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. VESSELS OF WAR - The U. S. vessels Sparrowhawk and Swallow have arrived from San Francisco, on the way to Niha. The former, with the Admiral on board, has come up the sound to be present at Fort Townsend on the fourth of July, and will visit this port in a few weeks. The Swallow entered our harbor yesterday and it may be remembered, visited this place during the latter part of the American civil war, being the first of the American civil war, being the first of the American civil war, being the first of the American civil war...

INDUSTRY - Man must have occupation, or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The whole world does not contain a bribe or a throne which divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and abundant provision. The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Re-employment is peculiar. No wealth can purchase them, no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

RAIN.

From the Meteorological Tables of Capt. Daniel Smith, which we have published from month to month, we summarize the rain-fall for each month, for the year past. The rain-gauge of Capt. Smith is at his residence on Waikiki Plains, near the sea, where, as our readers know, less rain falls than in the Nuuanu Valley, where the rain-gauge of Dr. G. P. Judd is kept, whose figures for eight months of the year we also give from the tables. The total fall at Waikiki from March to March, is 51.85 inches.

From the observations of Dr. Judd we learn that the rain for 1866 was 55.25 inches, and for 1865, 37.97 inches. The rains for the last two years have been more abundant than in 1865. The rainiest months of the year have been December, 13.80 inches, and May, 10.43 inches. The average rain-fall in New York City, for the past thirteen years, has been 48.11 inches.

In some parts of the Islands, there has been much less rain than in Honolulu. Especially has this been the case in Kona and Kan, on the Island of Hawaii, where, for nearly six months, a severe drought prevailed. By Capt. Smith's observations we also learn that the average height of the barometer, through the past year, has been 30. The mean minimum and maximum temperature has been:

From January to April, 70 to 82, wind N.E. moderate. From April to July, 70 to 84, wind N.E. strong. From July to October, 73 to 84, wind N.E. moderate. From October to January, 72 to 84, wind S.W. variable.

These averages of temperature are from three daily observations—those before sunrise and at sunset being taken at Waikiki; the noon observation, in the town. The Trades for the last three months, have been moderate, blowing with a force of only 2 1/2—the average being 4 to 5. Although the observations do not show any marked difference in the temperature from former years, yet we believe, to most people the present summer has appeared cooler than usual. Up to the last week in June, the weather was decidedly cool, when the summer heat seemed at once to assert itself—the sun being directly overhead. The Trades seem to have had a little more northing than usual, which has made them cooler.

We notice that the San Francisco papers speak of their summer having been remarkably backward, and the weather so cool, that the oldest inhabitant was appealed to, to decide whether it was summer or winter which ruled the year. They attribute their cool weather to the north-easterly winds sweeping along the Sierras, instead of from the sea. The year 1867 seems, abroad, to have been remarkable for its abundant rains, as well as volcanic and other disturbances.

TABLE. Rain-fall on Waikiki, Honolulu, from 1867 to 1887. Includes columns for Month, Rain-fall, and Grand Total.

Total for the 12 months ending June, 1888, 66.99. By Rain-gauge of Dr. Judd, for the year, July 1st, 1887, to June 30th, 1888, 51.85. By the same, for the year from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1889, 51.85.

We give, for comparison, the average rain for the following localities: St. Helena, (average in situation with these Islands), very irregular, 45.33. Singapore, close to sea, 67.20. Havana, 67.20. Washington, 41.29. London, Greenwich Observatory, 24.43. Isle of Man, 24.43. Edinburgh, 24.43. Rio Janeiro, 24.43.

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HENRY MAY, GROCER, Provision Dealer, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN, BEGS RESPECTFULLY to inform the Inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, that he has opened the Stone Store on Fort Street, WITH A LARGE AND Varied Assortment of Groceries...

English Hams, Westphalia Hams, California Hams, California Bacon, California Cheese, Clear Family Pork, Pickled Salmon, Fresh Lard in tins, Preserved Meats, Roast Beef, in 2 1/2 tins, Roast Mutton, in 2 1/2 tins, Beefsteak, in 2 1/2 tins, Turkey, in 2 1/2 tins, Chicken, in 2 1/2 tins, Sausage, in 2 1/2 tins, (Or Tail Soup, do, Veg. Soup, do)

McMurray's Oysters, Spiced Oysters, 2 1/2 tins, Oysters, in 1 1/2 tins, Handled & Baker's Oysters, 1 1/2 tins, Lewis' Salmon, 2 1/2 tins, Columbia Ridge do, 1 1/2 tins, Fresh Lobsters, Fresh Quahaugs, Fresh Clams, Assorted English Pie Fruits, English Pickles, assorted, Boston Pickles, 1 gal. jars, Boston Pickles, half-gal. jars, Cakes, Pickles, do, Sardines, 1 tin, English Jams, Assorted, in 1 and 2 1/2 tins, Fresh Apples, 2 1/2 tins, Fresh Peaches, do, Fresh Egg Plums, do, Green Peas, do, Fresh Corn, do, French Peas, Mushrooms, and Asparagus, Crushed Sugar, half barrels, No. 1 Brown Sugar, No. 2 brown sugar, Golden Gate Flour, qr. and 1/2 barrels, Fresh Wheat Meal, Fresh Corn Meal, Fresh Wine Crackers, in tins, Fresh Wafer Crackers, in tins, Fresh Plinic Crackers, in tins, Fresh Water Crackers, in tins, Fresh Jenny Lind Cakes, NEW YORK WATER CRACKERS, Fresh Spill Peas, Fresh Tapioca, Fresh Pearl Sage, Fresh Arrowroot, Fresh Pearl Barley, Fresh Mahua, Fresh Caraway Seed, Fresh Cannon Seed, Fresh Rape Seed, No. 1 Hawaiian Rice, Fresh Corn Starch, Fresh Macaroni, Fresh Vermicelli, Fresh Dried Apples, Fresh Dried Syrup, Card Malcher, Candies, Cigars and Tobacco, Bath Bricks, English Starch, Indigo Blue, Honey in 2 Lb. tins, California Hops, Kerosene Oil, Downer's, Vine Table Salt in glass jars, Fine Table Salt in boxes, Lea & Perrin's Sauce, plin & half pint, Chutney Sauce, East India Chutney, East India Curry, Tomato Curry, Mrs. Morris' Catsup, French Capers, English Mustard in glass, California Mustard in glass, California Pepper in glass, Fresh Ground Pepper, Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper, White Wine Vinegar, Malt Vinegar, Assorted English Herbs, Assorted Spices, Burnett's Extracts, Salad Oil, Preston's Chocolate, Galesine, Cayenne, Malignitary Paste, Curry Paste, Saleratus in glass, Saleratus in 10 lb. jars, Carb. Soda, in glass, Carb. Soda, in 10 lb. jars, Cream Tartar in glass, Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder, Fine Currants in 10 lb. jars, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Citrus Peel, Nutmeg, Maca, Cinnamon, Ground Cloves, Ground Allspice, Ground Ginger, FRESH ISLAND BUTTER, CALIFORNIA OATS, extra quality, CALIFORNIA BARLEY, CALIFORNIA BRAN, CRACKED CORN, WHOLE CORN, New Cala. Potatoes, New California Onions, COFFEE, Roasted on the latest improved principle, H. M. having paid especial attention to this department, would suggest a trial of his MIXED TEAS, The choicest growth of China and Japan, producing a combination of strength, flavor and richness, that no untried quality can compare with.

PACKET LINES. CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND KILLDO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line. The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamships, IDAHO, MONTANA, F. CONNOR, Commander, Will run between Honolulu and San Francisco by the following Time Table: DEPARTURE FROM HONOLULU: May 10, San Francisco, May 22; May 20, San Francisco, May 30; June 10, San Francisco, June 18; June 20, San Francisco, June 28; July 10, San Francisco, July 18; July 20, San Francisco, July 28; August 10, San Francisco, August 18; August 20, San Francisco, August 28.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. THE FINE CLIPPER BARK, CLARA R. SUTIL, N. C. BROOKS, Master, Will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For San Francisco. The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY, CAMBRIDGE, CELESTIA. For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

THE STEAMER KILAUEA, Will run during the present quarter as follows LEAVING HONOLULU: Monday, June 29, Monday, July 29; Monday, July 6, Monday, August 5; Monday, July 13, Monday, August 1. Laying up the week commencing Aug. 10. Monday, August 17, Monday, September 14; Monday, August 24, Monday, September 21; Monday, August 31, Monday, September 28. At 4 P. M., precisely, touching at Lahaina, Kalaupapa, Makalea Landing, Kalaupapa, Kailua, Kailua, and Mahukoua, and returning to Honolulu, Wednesday, about noon, Kailua, Wednesday evenings, Kailua & Mahukoua Thursday evenings, Arriving back at Honolulu Saturday mornings, At 4 P. M., precisely, touching at Lahaina, Kalaupapa, Makalea Landing, Kalaupapa, Kailua, Kailua, and Mahukoua, and returning to Honolulu, Wednesday, about noon, Kailua, Wednesday evenings, Kailua & Mahukoua Thursday evenings, Arriving back at Honolulu Saturday mornings, At 4 P. 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COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 4, 1888.

We have no transactions to note this week, worthy of attention. The arrival of some of the many vessels on the full day, will revise trade a little, but we do not expect to see business very brisk before the 1st of October.

The premium owned by Mr. Samuel Swidge were sold at auction on the 1st inst., and brought the sum of \$4,000. J. B. Pratt, Esq., being the purchaser.

The back of the 1st inst. is now 40 days away from here, and may be looked for in about a week.

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LOCAL NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL WHITE, HONOLULU.

For the month of July.

Table with columns: Day, Wind, Bar. (Mm.), Ther. (Mm.), Rain (Mm.). Rows for days 1 through 31.

Phases of the Moon for the month of August.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL WHITE.

1st, Full Moon, 1.20 A. M.

12th, Last Quarter, 1.27 A. M.

21st, New Moon, 1.34 A. M.

30th, First Quarter, 1.41 A. M.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

1st, Sun Rises, 5.27 A. M. Sun Sets, 6.30 P. M.

15th, Sun Rises, 5.42 A. M. Sun Sets, 6.25 P. M.

31st, Sun Rises, 5.43 A. M. Sun Sets, 6.25 P. M.

31st, Sun Rises, 5.47 A. M. Sun Sets, 6.23 P. M.

\* Rain gauge kept by Dr. Judd.

The steamer Kilauea will lay up next Monday for repairs, and will resume her trips for windward ports on the 17th inst.

The Honolulu is expected to arrive at Makalei's Landing, on her passage down from Hawaii, on Saturday next, and will remain there a few days.

PERSONAL.—By the Hattie, last Saturday, His Excellency, Governor of Kauai, took passage for that island. The Attorney General and Mr. F. Harris also went in the vessel to attend the Court which opened yesterday at the Court House in Nawiliwili. By the Kilauea, Governor Donnell returned on Sunday morning from Maui.

THE CAVALRY.—The Hawaiian Cavalry turned out on Friday last, and spent the day on Waikiki Plains in drill and practice. Refreshments were provided in tents, which had been pitched near the parade ground. The day passed without any accident beyond a fall or two from horses, while leaping the ditch. In the afternoon, they paraded through the town. The Cavalry make a very good show in their turn-outs, and both officers and men take pride in their organization, and in their drill.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—The Assessor requests us to say that the notice of last week, deferring the return of blanks to the first of September, had no reference to the returns by Kona of horses and cattle upon the lands under charge, or to the returns to be made by the officers of military or fire companies. These returns are needed now, and the parties required by the law to make them are requested to do so without delay. All persons returning blanks will please deposit them in a box prepared for their reception, in the hall on the lower floor of the Court-house.

HONOLULU RULES.—This Company, the oldest volunteer military organization in the city, was out on Monday evening for a march-drill through the streets. The fine moonlight, and the cool air, make the evenings, at this season of the year, the most comfortable time for out-of-door drill. The Rules, for a year or two past, had not put in an appearance on public occasions, but we hear, are now re-organizing, and have fifty-officers and men—already in the Company. At the last election, the officers chosen were: Chas. T. Gulick, Captain; W. Bennett, A. H. Wood and Wm. Aldin, Lieutenants. Friday is the regular drill evening at the Armory.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is at hand, and our readers will perceive that the Secretary gives notice of the fact. During the past year, a garden spot has been purchased on Emma Street, which is being rapidly laid out and prepared as a nursery for imported plants, trees and shrubs. The Society must depend, for efficiency and supply of means, upon its friends, and all ought to take enough interest in its operations, and have public spirit enough to sustain its continuance by prompt payment of its annual call for subscriptions.

THE NEW LOCK-UP.—A new Lock-up is being built at the Station-house, which will be ready in about a fortnight. The old wooden one has been removed to give place to the new one, which will be built of coral, and have four cells, sixteen by eight feet each, with brick floors, cemented. The new Lock-up will be a strong and secure building, which, when the key is turned upon its inmates, will need no constable without, to insure the safety of the prisoners. The old Lock-up, of wood, was often in need of repair, through the use of water to keep the cells clean, the flooring and sills becoming waddy decay. The greatest weakness of prisoners, especially cases of drunkenness, is during the first hours of their detention, and a cell needs to be strong to resist their efforts. The building for the prisoners who are deserts is being used for the prisoners while the new Lock-up is being built. The substitution of stone for wood, will save its economical expenditure, both as regards future repairs and the security of the prisoners.

THE CASES OF ARREST, for some time past, have been very few in number, so that the morning sessions of the Police Court is soon discontinued, but we can hardly view it as an indication that the vicious and law-breakers are reforming their lives, and breaking off their evil habits, but rather that the dull summer has an effect upon the frequency of the minor offenses. By far the larger number of night arrests are for drunkenness, or breaches of the peace consequent upon inebriation; and the fall season, with its large influx of sailors, very largely increases the delinquency and work of the Police, and the numbers of those who must put in an appearance at the Court after a night spent in the Lock-up. The old material has been staid for a smaller one to be built at Kaneohe.

The Chinese Yam.

[DIOSCOREA BATATAES.]

A Long Island Nurseryman thinks he has discovered in the Chinese Yam a cheap and wonderful food product, which only requires to be known to supplant all other crops. He says it:

"This Yam is a native of the northern limits of the Temperate Zone, and will flourish in the coldest regions of the United States, and of the British Territories, and will endure, everywhere, the winters in the open ground. Its produce is more than double the crop of any Potato, and it never rots. It does not require replanting annually, but produces abundant crops from the fragments and small tubers which are left in the earth. There can be no fragment, however diminutive, that will not vegetate. From tubers, the roots attain ten to twelve inches in length, and weigh from six ounces. From sections of the roots, as used for the regular crop, the roots attain eighteen to twenty-four inches in length, and weigh from half a pound to one and a half pounds, and often more. A plantation of this Yam in China termed "A permanent Magazine of Food," and the roots may be dug fresh for use daily, from early spring to winter, thus furnishing new Yams continuously. It is more palatable than the best Potato; its taste and flavor are intermediate between the Sweet Potato and Arrowroot, of an exceedingly delicate farinaceous character, and like to the Potato, it is devoid of all insipid sweetness. It is free from any ligneous or fibrous substance, and possesses the peculiar property of not being subject to rot or decay, but will remain perfectly sound and excellent in a dry state for nearly a year, thus rendering it exceedingly valuable for long sea voyages, and for the prevention of scurvy. It is much more nutritious than any other edible vegetable used by man, and more so than wheat or any other grain. It is the only vegetable of all the earth which combines an ample portion of Azote, the grand constituent of animal substances, which impart vigor to the muscular power of man and beast; and it is by the possession of this essential equivalent in this vegetable, that the use of animal food is rendered unnecessary by the Chinese and Japanese nations, whose numerous populations are well and healthy, and whose people are nearly one-half of the inhabitants of the globe."

"This Yam, some ten years since, was observed in North China by the French Consul at Shanghai, and by him introduced, with many other plants into France. The Consul had similar ideas of its qualities as to productiveness and adaptability to become a chief article of food for the common and poorer people; but it has not made its way in France equal to the hopes of those at that time interested in its production."

It has since found its way into the United States, and we have observed notices of its cultivation in California. It would grow well on our islands, but can hardly displace our Kaho plant for cheapness as a food product for the Hawaiians, though it might be of value on some of the plantations for supplying the Chinese laborers."

HAWAII.—From a private letter from Hilo, under date of July 31, we learn that slight earthquakes are still of almost daily occurrence there. There is great activity in the crater of Kilauea. The subsidence of the coast of Puna is very manifest. It will be seen from these facts that volcanic action, though abated in force, is still at work in the island, giving an interesting field for observation. Many parties have been attracted to the island, this summer, to have a look at the results of the convulsions of last April. An observer writes from Kona: "There is no mistake that the people of Kona were great sufferers. We rode over the sites of the two villages where the earthquake wave swept everything. It is sad to witness the utter desolation which now reigns in those spots. We met there a Hawaiian who was toiling to rebuild his broken walls, who said he lost both father and mother by the wave, while he ran with a child under each arm, and barely escaped. I am glad the people of Honolulu sent relief to those people: it was well-timed and well-bestowed." The funds collected by Her Majesty Queen Emma have been all invested in house-furnishings, clothing, and other needed articles, and dispatched to their destination. But although the personal needs of the people have been relieved, there can be no restoring of the lands and other property, overwhelmed by the earthquake shock, the lava flow, and the remorseless wave of the sea. The Kona district has suffered a irreparable injury.

In Kona, during the past week, frequent earthquakes have occurred—very perceptible reminders of the former shaking season. One shake, which happened at night, was so prolonged, that every body was awakened. The great activity of Kilauea gives good reason to believe that the volcanic fire will expend their power there, and that these slight tremblings of the earth, throughout the island, will not increase in violence.

MASTERS' AND SERVANTS' CONTRACTS.—The law passed at the last session of the Assembly, regulating the forms of contracts between masters and servants, provides that they shall be in both Hawaiian and English, and in such form as the Minister of the Interior shall authorize. The form will be found in to-day's issue, as prepared at the Home Office. It does not differ from ordinary contracts. The servant agrees to obey all lawful commands, and render faithful service, and the master to pay the monthly wages in cash. The last clause contains a provision that the servant may not enter into a new contract until the old one has fully expired. A conformity in all contracts of this nature, made on the Islands, will tend to a mutual understanding of the relations and rights, under the law, of both parties, and tend to render less objectionable, some of the features of our labor system.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL.—The term of this school, which was to have commenced last Monday, is deferred to next Monday, when the school will be opened as usual, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Principal, Mr. Kinney, whose testimony, in the poisoning case to be tried this week at Nawiliwili, is necessary, has been required by the Court to be in attendance at the trial. One of the other teachers, we hear, by reason of an accident, will not be able to resume her post for some weeks. At a meeting of the Board of Education, during the vacation of the school, Miss Theo. Paly received the appointment of Assistant Teacher, in place of Miss Emma L. Smith, who has accepted a post at Teacher in Punaohu, for the current year.

THE KATE LEE arrived on Sunday last from her trip to Hawaii. Capt. Makoe and party joined the vessel at Honolulu, and were landed at Kealahou, whence they proceeded over land to Hilo, passing over the scenes of the late eruption in the Kona district, and making a visit to the crater of Kilauea. The vessel left Hilo on Friday last, leaving the tourists at Uluupalua on her way down. She left Honolulu on Saturday, the 18th of July, so that only two weeks have been used to make the circuit of Hawaii and return to this port. This dispatch shows the Kato Lee to be an A. I. clipper, and her Captain to be one of the most competent in the coasting fleet.

BIRTH.

At Pohna, Honolulu, August 4, to the wife of Captain John M. Kepone, a daughter.

At Kalahe, the wife of Haku, of twin-boys.

A New, Complete, AND—

EFFICIENT PLAN

FOR TAKING OFF

ONE TON OF SUGAR PER DAY!

OF TEN WORKING HOURS—

Consisting of

ONE IRON MILL and horse-power,

ONE CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE and horse-power (or turbine-wheel, when there is a good head of water) Clarifier,

SORGHUM PAN, forty feet long,

UPPER A LOWER FURNACE Mouths and grate-bars,

IRON CHIMNEY, twenty-five feet by twenty-four inches,

TWELVE IRON COOLERS, to hold one ton each.

All of the Latest and Most Approved Make,

and may be had—by giving a few weeks notice to the undersigned—for \$3,500.

A LARGER MILL, Pans and Chimney and Boiler to drain them, and

TWO CENTRIFUGALS, with Engine and Boiler to drain them, and

TWENTY COOLERS, all complete a, above, and capable of taking off from two to three tons per day—for \$5,500.

Time allowed on approved paper, or a liberal discount for Cash. Modifications made in the above Machinery to suit circumstances as required.

The undersigned, having had considerable experience in the above style of Sugar Machinery, will guarantee its doing efficiently and satisfactorily the work specified, with ordinary good Cane and Juice, and is prepared to supply Plans and Specifications of what Machinery is requisite to make up the above principle any specified amount of Sugar up to four tons per day, and he is satisfied that no larger quantity of Sugar from the same Juice, and no better Raw Sugar can be made by any Machinery whatever, (not excepting the Vacuum or other Steam Fans) than by a properly arranged Sorghum Pan Apparatus, with Clarifiers, Cooling Surfaces, Furnaces, Flues and Chimney in proper proportion to each other, while the above Machinery is managed with such care as to produce the best quality of Sugar with any other Apparatus.

For further particulars, apply to

W. L. GREEN.

Daily Expected

Per Brig "Robert Cowan,"

FROM VICTORIA.

Liverpool Rock Salt,

Yellow Nappie,

Fancy Biscuits,

Windsor & Honey Soap,

Perfumes,

Yellow Soap,

Vancover Island Bricks,

White Lead,

Boiled Oil,

&c., &c., &c.

THEO. H. DAVIES.

LABORERS!

IF THOSE PLANTERS AND OTHERS, in want of

Imported Labor,

will address a line to the undersigned, stating what kind of men, and how many they will be likely to want, he will endeavor to have their requirements met, as far as practicable.

There being at the present moment so many different views as to

What Class of Labor is Best,

or what Laborers will be permitted to be imported, that the united action which is necessary to obtain any adequate amount of Imported Labor is wanting. By getting the views of the majority, something may be effected, or a sufficient number of various classes of Laborers may be asked for to make it worth while to organize (with the sanction of the Board of Immigration) expeditions in different quarters.

WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Court House, July 29, 1888.—29-1m

JUST RECEIVED

Per Steamer Montana!

CASES AND BALES of Grey and Blue Flannel Shirts,

Merino-Finished Underhirts,

Fancy Cotton Pants,

Drab Molekin Pants,

Corduroy Pants,

Wool Shawls,

White and Colored Coburgs,

Fine Black Barathas,

An Assortment of White and Colored Shirts,

Cotton Drills,

Electoral Cloth,

Men's Calf-Skin Boots,

Assorted Gaiters,

Felt Hats,

Playing Cards,

Seissors,

Knives,

&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES BY

THEO. C. HEUCK,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

WANTED!

FULL FILES OF THE FOLLOWING Publications:

Hawaiian Spectator, 1828-9.

S. I. Mirror and Commercial Gazette, 1829.

S. I. Mirror of the Polynesian.

Hawaiian Gazette and Mercantile, 1844-45.

The Monitor, (monthly) 1845.

Oahu Fountain, 1847.

Transactions H. H. Agricultural Society, 1854-56.

The Amateur, 1852.

New Era and Argus, 1853-55.

S. I. Monthly Magazine, 1856.

Vol. 7 of the P. O. Advertiser.

Daily Legislative Bulletin.

HAWAIIAN: Lama Hawaii, 1854.

Kumu Hawaii, 1854.

Nonanoa, 1841-45.

Edele Hawaii, 1845-53.

Nuhou, 1855.

Has Hawaii, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Hoku Loa, 1859.

Has Kirirano, 1859.

Any persons having in their possession full files of the foregoing publications, can dispose of them at a fair price by applying at the Interior Department, Office of the Minister of Interior, January 25th, 1868. 24-f

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

Offer for Sale

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

EXPECTED

To Arrive Here the Coming Fall,

—PER BARKS—

R. C. WULF, from Hamburg.

WILHELM I, from Bremen.

A. J. POPE, from New Bedford

EUROPEAN GOODS.

ENGLISH & FRENCH FANCY PRINTS,

Victoria Laws,

Brown, White, Blue & Turkey Red Cottons

Brown and Blue Cotton Drills,

Hickory Stripes, Tickings,

Blue Denims, Blankets,

Flannels, Molekins.

COUBOURGS, ALPACAS,

Lastings, Gingham, Sheatings,

Linon, Imperial, Handkerchiefs,

Flower Oil Cloths, Washkerchiefs,

Twelve, Ponchos, Woollen Brains,

Rough Linnen Towel & Sewing Cotton,

Picture Cards, Clothing, Shirts, Hosiery,

Ladies' and Gents' Hats and Caps,

Silk & Merino Dress Goods,

Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,

Combs and Hair Brushes.

HARDWARE,

Bright Fencing Wire, Nos. 5 & 6, Sheet Zinc,

Sailors' Pocket & Sheath Knives,

Knives and Forks,

Shot, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8,

Yellow Metal Sheathing,

Composition Nails.

GROCERIES,

Roofing Slates,

Blacksmiths' Coal,

Fire and Pipe Clay.

Hemp Canvas,

Cordage and Sail Twine,

BLACKED CALFSKINS.

AMERICAN GOODS.

Invoices of Provisions and Groceries,

Invoices of Wooden Ware,

Invoices of Hardware.

WHALE LINE,

Cotton Canvas and Sail Twine,

—ALL OF WHICH—

Is Offered for Sale, Before or on Arrival,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, AND ON

FAVORABLE TERMS. [2m

Supreme Court—In Prob

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO. HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

MAKKE PLANTATION. NEW CROP OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES NOW COMING IN.

R. R. R. 1 BETTER THAN 10 SARSAPARILLIAN. The Curative Principle of Sarsaparilla enters largely into the composition of R. R. R. RESOLVENT.

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla. One Bottle Will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body!

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla, than ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Bothers, Sores and Eruptions of the Skin, Humors in the Blood, etc.

Skin Diseases, Cures of the Bores, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald Head, Scrofulous, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constipation, Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blisters, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsical Swellings of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uterus, Strictures, Difficulty of Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY AND CALCULOUS DISEASES. The annual reports of the Health Commissioners of different cities, show a great increase of disease of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has been discovered.

For Sale by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco; Justin Oates & Co., Sacramento; And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

Vesuvius.

An eruption of Vesuvius is seen to day; but at night it is very difficult to induce the guides to ascend the higher cone, and though the chief phenomena may be thoroughly seen by the side of the lava stream as they descend the side, the sight of these rather stimulates the curiosity than satisfies it, and he is a fortunate explorer who can manage to place himself at the very summit, either during the night itself, or when the evening is sufficiently advanced to allow the glare of the volcano to be seen in all its glory.

The lava stream, which is a combination of the two principal streams of lava which are making their way down the face of the central cone, right toward us, as we ascend; but they meet when they reach the half-way plateau which we mentioned before, and separate again into two branches, the size and length of which varies from day to day.

One of the lava streams is silencing the bay of Naples, and on the other, the wind is hurrying over the glowing crater, which light up and reddens them with a lurid ferocity as they pass. We move on, climbing over stones, and soon bear off to the left across fields of cold lava. Here it lies black and dead, the fruits of old eruptions; mile after mile one may follow it through plains and almost across the whole of the island.

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Coffee—How it is Grown and Gathered.

The next day was that of our departure. Before leaving, we rode with Mr. Lago through the plantation, that we might get a general idea of the process of coffee culture in Brazil. I am not sure that, in giving an account of this model fazenda, we give a just idea of fazendas in general. Its owner carries the same large and comprehensive spirit, the same energy and force of will into all his undertakings, and has introduced extensive reforms in his plantations.

The drying of coffee in the immediate vicinity of the house, though it seems a very general custom, must be an inconvenient one for the drying, lots are laid down in a dazzling white cement, from the glare of which, in this hot climate, the eye turns wearily away, longing for a green spot on which to rest. Just behind the house, on the slope of the hill, is the orange grove. I am never tired of these golden orchards, and this was one of especial beauty. The small, deep colored oranges, sometimes twenty or thirty in one cluster, the large, choice orange, "Laranja seleta," as it is called, often ten or twelve together in a single bunch, and bearing the branches to the ground with their weight; the paler, "Lima doce," or sweet lemon, rather insipid, but esteemed here for its cool, refreshing properties—all these, with many others—for the variety of oranges is far greater than of the temperate zone conceive it to be—make a mass of color, in which gold, deep orange and pale yellow are blended wonderfully with the background of green.

Beyond the house enclosure, on the opposite side of the road, are the gardens, with aviary, and fish ponds in the center. With these exceptions, all of the property which is not forest is devoted to coffee, covering all the hillside for miles around. The seed is planted in nurseries especially prepared, where it undergoes its first year's growth. It is then transplanted to its permanent home, and now here we are, about three years, the first crop being of course, a very light one. From that time forward, under good care and with favorable soil, it will continue to bear, and even to yield two crops or more, annually, for thirty years in succession. At that time, the shrubs and soil are alike exhausted, and according to the custom of the country, the fazendario cuts down a new forest, and begins a new plantation, completely abandoning his old one, without a thought of rearing or fertilizing the exhausted land.

One of the long-sighted reforms undertaken by our host is the manuring of all the coffee grounds, and the coffee grounds, and he has already planted a number of orange young plantations, which promise to be as good as if a virgin forest had been sacrificed to produce them. He wishes not only to preserve the wood on his own estate, and to show that agriculture need not be cultivated at the expense of taste and beauty, but to render his countrymen also that he may be able to do so. He has already planted a number of orange young plantations, which promise to be as good as if a virgin forest had been sacrificed to produce them.

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Influence of Civilization on the Brain.

Little is heard or read now of Gall and Spurzheim, and their systems of craniology and phrenology, at least, in the form in which they were presented. But it can not be denied that much of what they taught of the immaterial and divisions of the mental faculties, and of the bearing of this belief on education and criminal jurisprudence, has insinuated itself into the metaphysical and ethical teachings of other and received schools of philosophy. It crops out under a different language in the literature, novels, essays, descriptions, and in the popular mind, and in the criticisms of the drama. They who have dismissed the entire subject from their minds, and who, if they bring it up at all, ridicule the skull-groping and bump-finding of craniology as a means of ascertaining the size and relative proportions of the different parts of the brain within, and of the influence of the mind deduced from such size, may learn that the main positions laid down by Gall and Spurzheim still have able advocates, as we now proceed to show.

Mr. Dunn, of the Royal College of Surgeons, presented a paper to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the "Influence of Civilization on the Development of the Brain in the Different Races of Man," which he prefaced by the following propositions as being taken for granted: 1. That the brain is the material organ of the mind.

2. That there exists a close correspondence in form and size between the cerebrum, or brain proper, and its outward, bony covering, the skull, so that the varying forms of the human cranium, or skull, indicate by outward and visible signs, with certain well understood qualifications, corresponding differences in shape and size of the cerebral or brain substance within.

3. That the man is one and that of the races of the great family of man are endowed with the same intuitions, sensations, perceptive and intellectual, the same mental activities, however they may differ in degree, and that they all have the essential constituent elements in common of a moral, religious and intellectual nature.

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THE MANNER IN WHICH LACE IS MADE.

The cushion, over which the pattern to be made is spread, is made of linen, filled with straw or hair, and in shape not very unlike a forest of pins, perpendicularly placed—to which the threads are attached—the other ends of the threads being fastened to the kloppeis—which are made of wood from the cherry tree. The kloppeis have the appearance of a miniature "nine pin." When it is well wound with the silk, or thread, to be used, a closely fitting cylinder is placed over it—to prevent moisture from the hands having an action on the threads.

A night's work of a woman is placed before the cushion, behind which is a lamp. The water is used to cast an equal light on the work. The young girl whom we saw used six thousand pins and six hundred threads. She worked so fast it was impossible to enumerate the kloppeis, it is astonishing with what rapidity they execute their tasks. These poor creatures work from daylight until 10 p. m., and can earn but about five cents per day. Let us now look how these poor creatures live. The houses are built principally of a mixture of clay and straw, over which is a coating of lime. There are seldom more than two rooms, and are occupied by so many as eight or ten persons, who share the accommodations equally. The floor is chalked out in squares, which is the sleeping as well as the working quarter of the occupant. The lace makers seldom do any other work, for their hands must be kept smooth and clean, consequently their hands are small and beautifully white. It is true they have their three meals per day, if we might so call them. The meals consist almost entirely of potatoes and milk, together with a drink of corn and chivalry mixed to drink, which give the name of coffee. In the spring and autumn, as the fields are ploughed, there is a root unearthed known as Erdmandel; this they gather and make of it Erdmandel coffee. Meat or eggs they scarcely know, excepting in name. These unfortunate beings begin their trade at the age of five years, but are seldom able to earn a living at it until the age of seventeen years. How little do the wearers of the sufferings of the maker. From morn till night, day after day, year to year, these poor creatures toil, earning scarcely an existence. The lowest beggar in our land leads a more luxurious life than do these children of labor—who are pale, thin, half starved, scantily clothed, shadows of creation. If there is the least mistake in the work, or it is any way soiled, they, and not the employers, are the losers. Since my visit to this place, situated among some of the most beautiful of Saxon scenery, and whenever I look at a piece of lace, my mind is filled with the thoughts of the misery of the Splitzklopplerin.

St. George with the Gilt Off.—This pink of chivalry was born about the beginning of the fourteenth century, in or shortly before the reign of the Great Constantine. His parents, who had emigrated from Cappadocia to Epiphania, in Cilicia, were employed in a humble branch of the cloth trade, and George himself was born, not in an enchanted castle, but in a fuller's shop in that town—a pleasant bower of half-cleared logs and small-children of those days. Arrived at man's estate, George obtained an important contract to supply the imperial army with provisions. So far as we can make out, this was the gallant George's only connection with the profession of arms. Instead of riding about on fiery steeds, performing marvellous feats of arms, slaying dragons, and delivering damsels, the father's son was employed in delivering bacon to the imperial commissary, and very badly he performed that duty. His bacon was generally rancid and the subject of a quarrel; he was a true member of the army-contractor race, one of the sort that Wellington would have liked to encourage the others. He made a deal of money in this business. For a long time the powerful friends whom his gift of fattery kept around him, protected him from the anger of the authorities and the fury of the soldiers. The former had to wink at short weight delivered by the favorite of the ministers, and the latter had to chew their rancid bacon and curse the rascally contractor beneath their breath. At length, however, there arrived a time when this sort of thing could endure no longer. George had to flee; he narrowly escaped death at the hands of the soldiers, whose commons he had so shamefully robbed, and he was sought after, perhaps not very diligently, by the imperial officers of justice. He managed to conceal both himself and his money, and so reappear at the proper time in a more distinguished and lucrative sphere. Thus the great George of England, the greatest knight of Christendom, the peerless champion of virtue and valor, retired from the military service of his country. What would those thousands of stout knights who clove Moslem crowns to the inspiring music of his name, and who sought death on the fields of Scotland in his honor, have said if you had told them they were shouting themselves hoarse in the worship of a rascally bacon factor?—Chambers' Journal.

"Who made the world?" asked a teacher of a little boy who had not been long in school. The boy shook his head and said nothing. The teacher threatened to whip him unless he answered. The boy, compelled to do so, said, "The world was made by God, and I made it, but I'll never do it again."

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Supreme Court—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Jonathan Rogers, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. In re (w) vs. Levi Moore, (k).

Administrators Notice. ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Clinton Jackson, of Honolulu, are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make prompt payment to the same.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR OF THE WILL of John P. Parker, late of Honolulu, Island of Hawaii, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate of the said John P. Parker, to present the same, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

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