

STANLEY & CO.

THIS DAY

FOR'S SALE

REGULATOR'S SALE
Balance of Stock of
COLLES & COMPANY
 Order of the Executors of the Estate of H. F. Colles, deceased.
 We will sell at Public Auction, at the Warehouse, on Kewmans Street.
Wednesday, Sept. 10
 At 10 A.M., the Balance of Stock, consisting of

TEMP ROPE & CANV

s. Tongue, &
Sole Position in the Business.
K. F. FLEMING & CO., Ass
Valuable Real Est
AT WAIKIKI.

HOUSE AND LOT

ON THE WALKING WAGON.
beyond the Avery Smith, and directly on
by C. N. Duffie.
is, Lot 12, 20 feet deep, and 24 feet front
ground.
House is almost new, has six rooms, an
bath, a bathroom, kitchen and shower
and is well equipped. There is a large
cistern and various house and a chicken
pen.
TERMS—One third cash, balance by Fall

C. P. ADAMS & Co., AUCTIONEERS
GRAND
Auction Sale

Building Lot
—ST—
SEA VIEW

under the direction of H. F. HILLINGHAM, Esq., as with
Public Auction,
on **Saturday, Sept.**
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
near Baltimore, and also previously dispo-
sition sales there certain VALUABLE

SEA VIEW ESTATES

The property is bounded on the south side by a street and on the west by Rock with adjacent lots to these approaches. There have been 14 lots and three roads, each 32 feet wide by lot commencing two approaches.

There is positively few Chinese tea plantations in this part of the Kumaon hills. The tea bushes are in fact in the form of *Horseshoe*, and as to that and they, there are always cooling spring waters, surrounded by beautiful scenery from the Kumaon Valley, which undoubtedly attracts as a health resort.

**Mortgagee's
Notice of Sale**

Saturday, Sept. 1
1963, at 11:35, at age 54, deceased in. Died
all that Certain Five or

PARCEL OF LA

[illegible]

L. P. WILSON & Co., Inc.
10460 Deerpark, Atkinson, Wis. 53001

LEASE OF LAND
—AT—
NIU, OAHU.
We are instructed to Sell at Public Auction

ON SATURDAY, SEPT
AT 12 o'clock noon, at Waterhouse, the
of that Captain
Fract of La
AT 12, NAME.

At \$200 per Year

Furniture Sale
At the Residence of MR. DAVID O'LEY, 38
(C.P. Ward premises)
On Wednesday, Sept.
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon

HOUSEHOLD FURNI
Consisting of B.W. Marble, Bedsteads, Coffins, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Beds, Spring and Hair Mattresses, R. Nets, Blankets, Corsets, Pillows,
Hair Cloth Lounge, [War
Iron Bedsteads, Single Bedsteads, Pillows, Bureaus, New Bedsteads, Lamps, Bedding, Chairs, Parlor Furniture, Cases

Horse, Harness &
Also, ad 12 H with harness, the
LEASE of the PREM
For the balance of term, 4 years and 3 mo
Jan 1, 1907, at a rental of \$20 per mo

FOR JOB WORK EXACT
the most exp. car at maintenance

A New Torpedo

Mr. Brennan has at last convinced the Admiralty that a serviceable torpedo can emanate even from the colonies, remarks our (Athena) London correspondent, writing on 29th May. He has had a very uphill fight for years. The torpedo on the Australian station, years ago, was not too ready to listen to him; on his arrival in England he met with discouragement, especially from the military experts, but the Admiralty at last allowed him an opportunity of perfecting his invention, and its extraordinary powers appear now to be considered demonstrated. All the metropolitan papers yesterday published descriptions of this powerful weapon. The subjoined account embodies all that appears to be known respecting this novel and dangerous addition to the armory of modern warfare. The Admiralty granted to the inventor the use of a casemate on the upper tier of Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, and a torpedo factory was erected outside the fort, with a tramway running down to the sea beach. With these advantages and ample room in front, the preliminary trials have taken place, and the mechanism has been so far perfected as to admit of an official inspection. This has proved so satisfactory that the Admiralty have already agreed to adopt the torpedo as a part of the national armament. According to reports the inventor is to have a very handsome reward, and various sums, ranging from £40,000 to £100,000 are mentioned, while it is positively asserted he has been paid £10,000 on account. The new torpedo, which is of the aggressive class, is altogether distinct in principle from the Whitehead, the Harvey, or any other system known in the service. In the many trials which have taken place in public, a machine, something like the section of a boat, has been seen to descend to the water's edge by means of a carriage on the tramway, and plunge into the sea, through which it has shot at a marvellous speed, estimate by some observers at fifty miles an hour. Its principles have now, however been explained without reserve to many officials and others, and will shortly be taught generally throughout the navy. There will consequently be no longer any attempt to keep the secret, and it may be explained that the torpedo is impelled by a steam engine, which is stationed within the fort, and acts upon it by winding in very rapidly two wires coiled round wheels within the machine. As the wires are independent of each other, and actuate different propellers, the torpedo can be steered from the engine with great accuracy. It is even practicable to stop the messenger in full flight and send it on again, but this is thought to try severely the endurance of the wires, which are as thin as those of a bird's leg. Jets of light are produced by some chemical agency, and are simply to indicate the position of the torpedo at night, but being screened in front they are visible only to the observers in rear. Travelling with very little of its body above water, it would scarcely be seen by an enemy until too late for resistance or escape, and as its speed increases the harder it is pulled, the last part of the journey can always be the fastest.

Misalliances.

The marriage concluded between Princess Beatrice of England and Prince Henry of Battenberg was regarded by some of the relatives of the bride as a "misalliance." The groom was not a personage of royal or semi-royal rank, as he was not a member of a reigning family entitled to all the privileges and prerogatives of such a one, including a possible, however remote, right of succession. The prejudices or customs of the European dynasties do not impose upon their members intermarriage with persons of equal rank. Neither the Queen herself nor any of her daughters, excepting the oldest one, contracted such a marriage. With this one exception, they all bestowed their hands upon persons inferior in station and title to themselves. But the requirement the unwritten law of royal families is that a person eligible for a union with a Prince or Princess must be a member in full standing of a sovereign or formerly sovereign family.

The custom is not sanctioned, nor in any way recognized, by the laws of England. During the reign of George III two Princes of the royal blood contracted so-called misalliances, which were entirely valid in the eyes of the law. Thereupon Parliament was induced to enact a statute since known as the Royal Marriage Act. It virtually required the consent of the British sovereign to a marriage to be contracted by any member of the royal family, no matter of what age or of what relationship toward the King or Queen. But further than this the law does not go. A King of England may, if he chooses, marry a poor and humble girl, who would become Queen and whose children would then be entitled to the succession of the Crown. Different are the laws of some of the Continental States.

Of these, the laws of Russia are the most exacting and rigorous, in spite of the fact that the present Imperial House has obtained its title to the throne of Russia through its descent from a daughter of Peter the Great, born to him as an illegitimate child by a former Swedish peasant woman, whom he subsequently married. Yet there is not a single royal family in Europe which can point to a long line of ancestors no one of whom ever contracted a misalliance. — Buffalo Courier.

Popular Mixed Drinks.

"It may be a freak of fashion or the result of the T. A. B. movement, but family temperance drinks are getting very popular." The speaker was a manufacturer of the articles named, and the place a wilderness of bottles and machinery. "Ten years ago I did a large business, but my customers were exclusively saloons. Now my trade is five times larger, but nine tenths of it are groceries and private families. What is used? Root beer, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, raspberry, pop, and soda plain beer. This is the order of their popularity. They are all made on the same basis—flavoring, sugar, carbonic acid gas, and water. Root beer flavoring is the extract of several roots, and is made by chemists and also by the Shakers. Sarsaparilla is its chief element. Sarsaparilla, as we make it, contains no sarsaparilla. The best is flavored with the extracts of sassafras, birch and wintergreen. Ginger ale is not an ale at all, but a very dilute extract of ginger. Raspberry is not made from the fruit, but from some strong flavored aromatic ethers. These are far cheaper and more convenient than the juice of the berry. Pop is soda water with a few drops of vanilla in it. To give it extra gas we usually put in a little bi-carbonate of soda. Mead is a root beer, to which we give a heavy head. Each manufacturer has his own way of doing this. Some use a little glycerine, some glucose, others gum, and others preparations of their own.

There is a great deal of competition in our business. It affects us in two ways. We have to cut down our prices on the one side, and increase the size of our bottles on the other. The latter have grown from pints until they now hold more than an imperial quart. That last lot of bottles being filled there hold five gallons each. Then the price has been forced down until we retail a bottle for ten cents and give back two cents when the bottle is returned. As bottles cost us only a little more than a cent each, we'd rather not have them returned. We supply families which are regular customers at seventy cents a dozen, and to groceries we sell at much lower figures. This makes pretty cheap drinking, just about a cent a glass.

We have our troubles, however. Occasionally our chemical extracts undergo some funny change, and taste horrible. If we find it out in time, we throw them away. If we don't it spoils a lot of cases and loses us customers. Sometimes, too, grocers will let the bottles stand a long time in the sunlight. Raspberry and pop are affected by sunlight, and their flavor changes to that of turpentine. These two drinks should always be kept in the dark. Then we have on hand a quiet fight with the bottled beer and ale men. Their trade is what we cut into chiefly. They try to hurt us by dropping kerosene on our corks or in our return bottles. It is very hard to remove kerosene from the bottles, and the slightest film leaves a perceptible smell and taste that lasts for days and even weeks. We get around the returned bottles by plunging first into hot lye and then washing them. Kerosene on corks, though, we can't get around except by keeping a sharp eye on the bottles until they are delivered.

Do temperance folks use our goods much? Strange to say they don't. I guess they make their own drinks. Our customers are seldom T. A. B. I know this from the fact that they are always returning beer bottles in our cases. That's about all there is to our biz, except this: When you drink our stuff, take raspberry last of all, and mead take next to last." — N. F. Suss.

Hints For the Housewife.

To remove ink stains soak in sour milk over night.
To brighten carpets sprinkle with salt before sweeping.
To polish a stove rub with a newspaper instead of a brush.
To remove tea stains from cups and saucers scour with ashes.
To remove mildew soak in buttermilk and spread on the grass in the sun.
If the oven is too hot when baking, place a small dish of cold water in it.
To prevent flat-irons from scorching, wipe them on a cloth wet with kerosene.
To brighten or clean silver or nickel-plated ware, rub with a woollen cloth and flour.
When there is a crack in the stove it can be mended by mixing ashes with salt and water. Fruit or rust stains on table linen or other white clothes may be removed by soaking in a weak solution of oxalic acid.
The most effectual remedy for slimy and greasy drain pipes is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipe.
To brighten the inside of a tea or coffee pot, fill with water, add a small piece of soap and let it boil about twenty-five minutes.
To remove grease from wall paper lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.
By putting old feather beds on a clean grass plot during a heavy shower, permitting them to be thoroughly wet through and then dried

to be thoroughly wet through and then dried and beaten with light rods, will freshen and enliven the feathers.

General Advertisements.

BISHOP & CO.'S Savings Bank

The Undersigned will Receive Money at their Savings Bank upon the Following Terms:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from one person, they will pay interest at the rate of Five per cent, per annum, from date of receipt, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of Dollars or on fractions of a month.
No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposit.
Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time.
No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book.
On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be made up, and interest on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more and unpaid, will be credited to the depositors, and from that date form part of the principal.
Sums of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be received, subject to special agreement.
The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.
1903 2m BISHOP & CO.

Yosemite SKATING RINK!



WILL BE OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON & EVENING AS FOLLOWS:

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
Tuesday & Friday Evenings, and Wednesday & Saturday Afternoons FOR LADIES AND THEIR ESCORTS.

AMUSEMENTS to COME:

Fancy Skaters must look out for the month of September. Dancing every Friday Evening from 9 to 10.
MUSIC by the BAND, every TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING; also at the WEDNESDAY MATINEE!
T. E. WALL, Manager.

Thistle Dew Whiskey

We respectfully announce to our patrons and the public generally that we have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

For the above Celebrated Brand of Whiskey by

Henry W. Smith & Co.,

OF KENTON CO., KENTUCKY.

We can confidently offer this Whiskey as a

A Pure and Unadulterated Article,

And equal if not superior to any Whiskey ever offered for sale in this Kingdom.

PRICE MODERATE! TRY IT!

FREETH & PEACOCK,

1903 2m Sole Agents Hawaiian Islands.

H. GRIESELICH & CO.,

WEAVERS' HALL, WOOL EXCHANGE LONDON.

Shipping & Commission Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Ship to order any description of British and Continental Goods upon 2 1/2 per cent. Commission, selected by buyers with Colonial experience, and attend to the prompt realization of Produce at highest prices upon 1 per cent. Commission. Orders to be accompanied by Letters of Credit or participation in Bank Drafts or Produce. Open Policies of Insurance for floating cargoes to cover risks.

REFERENCES:—AGRA BANK, LONDON, and most of the Colonial Banks.

Current Price Lists, Produce Reports, and any necessary samples of information on application. [1903 1y]

General Advertisements.

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the want of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not retain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliancy of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, Flatonia, Texas, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is not a dye, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEANER, Point of Rocks, Md., had her hair suddenly bleached by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. Cured HERBERT ROYD, Minneapolis, Minn., of intolerable itching of the scalp; J. N. CARTER, JR., Ocoquan, Va., of Scald Head; Mrs. D. V. S. LOVELACE, Louisville, Ky., of Tetter Sores; Miss BESSIE H. BELLOR, Burlington, Vt., of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Cor. Merchant and Fort Sts., Honolulu,
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PETER DALTON,

Saddle & Harness

MANUFACTURER.

92 King Street, Honolulu

Best to remind his old friends and patrons in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, that notwithstanding the depression of Trade and all the annoyances that the consumer has to submit to, by the introduction of CHEAP IMPORTED HARNESSES, and Machine-made Work, he is still able to supply to his customers as heretofore.

First-Class Hand made

Harness,

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction at a Fair remunerative Price. He uses only the Best Materials in

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Rubber Mountings

And Every Article is Made by Experienced Workmen, under his Personal Supervision.

In ordering the above Harness the measure of the horse about the neck and girth should be sent to insure entire satisfaction as to fit and durability.

If any article does not please the buyer it shall be replaced by new goods or the cash returned.

HE IMPORTS DIRECT

Sydney Saddles!

Especially made to suit the Islands.

Double Plate, Spring Bars, and every improvement, and all Saddles purchased of him will be returned within six months free of charge. He desires to inform Planters, Teamsters and others that

Cart, Wagon and Plow Harness

Can be supplied here with better Workmanship and Material, and guaranteed to give greater satisfaction than anything that can be imported from the Coast.

In ordering to secure a good fit, send size of animal.

A FULL LINE OF

Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamios, Combs

Brushes and every necessary for Stable use always on hand.

What he sells he will warrant a representative, and would sooner lose a Sale than misrepresent an article. [1903 1y]

CIRCULAR!

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the Planters, and the public in general, that he intends to establish a Chemical Laboratory in Honolulu, for the purpose of analyzing Soils, Sugar, Fertilizers, Mineral and Vegetable substances of any kind, and that he is willing to analyze the soil gratis for such plantations as will pay him a royalty on the product for transforming molasses into a soil fertilizer by means of lime, and will, besides, give all instruction as to which kind of fertilizer has to be supplemented. The undersigned will visit the plantations personally and take the samples from the fields.

HONOLULU, AUGUST, 1895.

DR. GEORGE MARTIN

ADDRESS AND BUSINESS CARDS SENT by close attire Gasette Office.

patient's recovery." Absolute quietude, or "sedation," and the use of the Turkish bath are the measures chiefly recom-

[LATE JAMES, GREEN & CO.]
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR
THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1y 1008
Corner Fort and King Sts.
THOS. G. THURM.

Celebrated Billiard Tables

MARBLE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Gazette Supplement, Sept. 16th, 1885.

Printed at the English Court.

Do you think you can go to a drawing-room without learning the proper reverence? No, indeed. You must go to a cosy little house in the West End, where a very elegant and quaint little old French lady will show you what you have to do, for a guinea a lesson, and then on the afternoon of the great day you go to see the lady who is to present you, to get the important tickets and to receive explicit instructions as to your line of conduct; for, as the lady belongs to the diplomatic circles she will be in the room with her Royal Highness, and you must enter alone. At her house you meet some gentlemen and one tells you that when he was presented was the only moment in his life that he has known what fear was, and he was in agony lest he should trip over his sword, and you think of your three or four yards of train, and you are sure that will be much worse than a sword. And another tells you that the young ladies usually are white and trembling with fear, and that often they make a terrible fiasco; they will tell you of the poor unfortunate, who, instead of kissing the Queen's hand when it was extended to her, shook it vigorously, and realizing what she had done, lost her head completely, and forgetting all the great line of personages, turned her back and incontinently fled.

By the time you leave your instructress' house you are trembling in every limb, and you spend the rest of the evening making courtesies to the chair and sofas, and fervently hoping that you may not disgrace your country on the morrow.

Your landlord's daughter devotes herself to you for the next day, and makes the most helpful and obliging of little dressing-maids, and at last you are ready, all pearls, lace and shining silk. It is quite a long drive to the park, but suddenly you see the Horse Guards, and then you know you have arrived, and inside the gates you find hundreds and hundreds of people waiting to see the carriages pass, and standing on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of you. All the way up the long drive the Horse Guards, in their long plumes and brilliant scarlet, are stationed at right and left, and inside the palace gates is a long row of horsemen standing close together, and you alight to the sound of martial music. When you have left your wrap in a room near the entrance you go up a very grand stairway, past men with spears, called "beef eaters," dressed in red and yellow; you hand one of your tickets to the Queen's page; and are ushered with a great many ladies into a huge room, all red and gold, and there you sit for quite a long time, gazing at the lovely views of the park through the wide windows and studying the dresses.

As you pass the door to the presence chamber you drop your train from your arm and the two chamberlains—or whatever they are—quickly and deftly straighten it to its full length as you walk slowly forward; at the door of the throne-room some one takes your second card, and then you hear the Lord Chamberlain pronounce your name in a very loud voice, and now you are bowing to the Princess; you wish the ladies behind you would not come quite so fast, for you feel hurried and are conscious you are not making your reverence the way you were taught; you courtesy to the ladies next to the Princess, but how many there are, or what they look like, you haven't the least idea, you see the Prince quite distinctly, and you walk sideways and make a series of little diminishing bows to the row of Dukes or Princes or whatever they may be; but of them you retain not the faintest impression. Suddenly you feel your train hustled on to your arm, for in your confusion you have forgotten to hold your arm out properly, and the great deed is done. It has lasted in all about fifteen seconds; you haven't seen anything very distinctly, and you retain only one idea that her Royal Highness was dressed in light yellow—but you have been presented at Court, and surely ought to be satisfied. The next day your name appears in the Court Circular.—*Christian Union*.

Sneezing.

On the subject of sneezing, regarded as an omen, there is much to be said. Speaking generally, it may be regarded as of favorable augury. "Two or three sneezes be wholesome," says an old author; "and he that hath sneezed thrice turn him out of the hospital," says the proverb. Of sneezing, however, as of other good things, it is possible to have too much. Famianus Strada, the author of a grave historical work, has a learned digression on the subject of sneezing, and mentions one Pistor Saburamus, who died of a fit of it, expiring at the twenty-fourth sneeze. In Aristotle's time men generally sneezed twice, but since then the art of sneezing,

like other arts, appears to have advanced, and a triple sneeze is now, we believe, considered the correct thing. The virtue of sneezing, however, depends much upon circumstances of time and place. Sneezing from noon to midnight is good, according to Aristotle, and from night to noon the reverse, and we learn from another source that "if any one sneeze for three nights in succession it may be taken as a sign that some one will die in the house," or that some other calamity will occur. According to Lancaster folklore a good deal depends upon the day of the week in the matter of sneezing:

Sneeze on a Monday you savor for danger;
Sneeze on a Tuesday, you kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on a Wednesday, you sneeze for a letter;
Sneeze on a Thursday, for something better;
Sneeze on a Friday, you'll sneeze for sorrow;
Sneeze on a Saturday, your sweetheart to-morrow;
Sneeze on a Sunday, your safety seek.
The devil will have you the rest of the week!

Sneezing as observed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, is considered by Homer a good sign. In the Odyssey Telemachus is represented as sneezing when his mother is denouncing the suitors, and this was taken as a happy confirmation of her words. "Thus she spoke, and Telemachus sneezed loudly and the house resounded, and Penelope laughed and said: Do you not see that my son has sneezed at my words? Therefore shall death come upon the suitors," etc. Xenophon tells of a sneeze which may be said to have decided his own fate and that of the whole Greek army. While delivering the address in which he exhorted his companions to firmness and resolution, and while their minds wavered between resistance and surrender to the enemy, a soldier sneezed. The whole army accepted the omen, turned their camp and tents, and determined to face the dangers of the celebrated return.

Women Workers in England.

Female employment now plays a very important part in English industry, and it is interesting to note the number of persons thus engaged, and the variety of their occupations. But lest the figures connected with this subject, and appearing in the census returns for 1871 and 1881, should appear to be misleading, we must indicate the differences which have been made in enumeration. For example, in 1871 there were 7,642,000 females assigned to various classified occupations, whereas in 1881, with a greatly increased population, the whole number given was only 3,304,000. This is due to the fact that in the former year there were included, under various heads, no fewer than 4,634,000 females who no longer appear as being engaged in labor on their own account. There were in England and Wales 1,883,000 wives and others engaged in household duties; 388,000 wives in divers occupations, and 32,000 wives, daughters and nieces of farmers who figured in the agricultural class. After deducting these, there has been a great increase in the past ten years in the number of females engaged in various industries, while some entirely new classes of female labor have been created. In the civil service there are 3216 female officers and clerks, while the municipal and other local authorities furnish employment for 3017. There are 1660 women engaged as missionaries, Scripture readers and itinerant preachers, and 3795 appear as nuns and sisters of charity. There are 100 law clerks, 2646 midwives and 35,175 engaged in subordinate medical service, nurses, assistants, etc. In the profession of teacher, females have increased enormously, the schoolmistresses numbering 94,221, and teachers, professors and lecturers, 28,905. There is thus an army of 122,846 women engaged in educational work. Female musicians and music mistresses number 11,376; inn or hotel servants, 26,487, and domestic servants, 1,230,406. In hospitals and institutions there were, by the last return, 11,528 females engaged in wash-houses and baths, 176,679, and as clair-women, 92,474. Some items will cause considerable astonishment. For instance, there were no fewer than 5989 females engaged as commercial clerks; 171 as "pointsmen" at level crossings, and 4179 as "warehousemen." There were 2228 females employed in the telegraph and telephone services; 20,614 farmers and graziers, and 40,346 engaged in agricultural employment. Female book-binders numbered 10,592, exceeding the men. There were 1233 toymakers and dealers, 2074 needle-makers and 2503 steel pen manufacturers. It is not a little curious that there were 1388 women engaged in various ramifications of the building trade, while 2095 were engaged as harness and whip-makers. In the artificial flower business there were 4461 females; 1887 were in the match and firework trade and 8578 in the tobacco trade. There were 32,839 female lodging-house keepers, 12,728 in hotel and public-house service, and 3728 in the beer and cider manufacture.

There were also 7633 female bakers, 13,051 pastry-cooks, 6855 greengrocers and 26,422 ordinary grocers. In the woolen cloth manufacture the females numbered 8501; in the making of worsted stuffs, 63,801; in the silk goods manufacture, 39,894, and in the cotton goods manufacture, 302,397—in the three last-named industries greatly exceeding the males employed. A considerable number of women were employed in connection with the flax lace and fasten manufactures. Of workers and dealers in dress there were no fewer than 616,425. Female furriers numbered 3645; brush and broom makers, 4185; japanners, 1539; cane workers, etc., 2525; wood turners and box-makers, 2596; paper makers, 8277; paper-box makers, etc., 8718; coal miners, 3609; lead miners, 1903; brick and tile makers, 2738; earthenware and glass manufacturers, 21,490. There were 25,722 women shop-keepers, 17,060 costermongers, etc., 1728 pawn-brokers and 1403 rag gatherers and dealers. Engaged as mechanics or laborers, but not further specified, there were 17,759 women, while considerable numbers were employed in the apparently unfeminine occupations of nail and tin making, metal burnishing, bolt, nut, rivet and screw making. Altogether a large percentage of the female population of the country were engaged in some kind of active employment.—*London Times*.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, who married Princess Beatrice, has been enjoying the munificent income of \$650 a year, \$400 military pay and \$250 as an allowance from his father. The Crown Prince of Germany strongly objected to becoming brother-in-law of this inferior German princeling. The match is said to be one of love, and Prince Henry is described as the handsomest man in Europe. Princess Beatrice is 29 years old.

Beer is more dangerous than whisky. That is the verdict of the *Scientific American*, which sets forth that the use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organs; profound and deceptive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activities, local inflammations of both the liver and kidneys, are constantly present. A slight injury, a severe cold, or a shock to the body or mind, will commonly provoke acute disease ending fatally in a beer-drinker.

General Advertisements.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1849.)

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NON-FORFEITABLE AND INDISPUTABLE

Assets, Dec. 31, 1884	\$5,361,325 64
Liabilities " "	47,079,266 44
Surplus	10,488,617 19
Surplus, New York Standard of 40 per cent. interest (larger than that of any other Ins. Co.)	10,730,002 74
New Assurance, written in 1884, (larger than that of any other company)	11,571,607 01
Total Outstanding Assurance	222,469,171 09
Increase of Premium Income	1,077,782 26
Increase of Surplus—Legal Standard	1,029,253 94
Increase of Assets	2,107,037 54
Total amount paid Policy Holders since the organization of the Society	81,002,490 39

Contested Claims—None

The Society issues a plain and simple contract of Assurance, free from business and technical conditions. NON-FORFEITABLE and INCONTINGENT after three years.

All Policies as soon as they become incontestable are Payable IMMEDIATELY upon the receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, and without the delay of sixty or ninety days, usual with other companies.

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