



VOL. VIII--NO. 47.

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1872.

\$6.00 PER YEAR.

Supreme Court--In Banco.

OCTOBER TERM, 1872.

ALEX. C. J., HARTWELL and WIDEMANN, J. J. The King vs. Waahia (w) and Hana Kaiaha (w). Motion for new trial on exception to the verdict, as unsupported by and contrary to evidence.

The defendants were complained of for practicing medicine without license. The evidence was, that Hana went after Aloha with the intention of having Waahia as his physician, and took him to her (Hana's) place, February 6, 1872. Waahia directed Hana how to prescribe (prepare) the medicine for Aloha. First, the medicine was given to the patient to drink and some of it he was bathed with. Second, there were 11 leaves tied into knots and applied to the affected parts. Third, there was a stone scraped into a bowl and the patient made to drink a quantity of the mixture, and some of it was applied externally. This last process was February 16. We stopped with Waahia one week and then Aloha died. The first week we stopped at Hana's house Waahia was not stopping there. I paid Hana \$30.63 for Waahia. I did not see Waahia doctoring Aloha. Hana gave him the potions first, for Waahia was not present. Hana prepared the mixtures. The money was given to Hana, who said it was for Waahia. Aloha's wife also testified that he was doctoring by Waahia. Hana came for him. Hana told her to go away or her husband would die, so did Waahia. Did not see Waahia doctor her husband. In Waahia's separate trial Hana denied everything that would implicate either of them.

W. C. Jones for the exceptions; S. H. Phillips, Attorney General (L. McCully with him), contra. Opinion of the Court by HARTWELL, J.: The motion for new trial is denied, as the record shows evidence in each case tending to support the verdict. To prepare and administer poisons and receive compensation therefor, even although at the bidding of another, is sufficient to constitute the offence charged. Whether Hana acted as Waahia's agent or partner is immaterial. The law recognizes no partners in criminal business, nor can agent or principal shift criminal responsibility on each other. To send for a patient, direct his treatment, order prescriptions, and through another to receive fees therefor, is also sufficient to constitute the offence. Affirmative evidence of such acts is not to be set aside by this Court by reason of evidence that the defendant Waahia was not "stopping" at the house of the defendant Hana while the patient was suffering at the hands of one by the direction of the other. Waahia seems from the evidence to have been the moving spirit of the transaction. Her personal presence over the patient while her drugs were taking effect was not required in order to make out a case of practicing medicine without a license.

The negative and the contradictory evidence in such cases was for the jury to consider, and is not ground for the Courts to set upon.

Exceptions overruled.

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1872.

Before ALEX. C. J., HARTWELL and WIDEMANN, J. J. John Montgomery vs. J. C. Pfleger--Bill of Exceptions.

This was an action of contract to recover \$47.18, for hay sold and delivered to the defendant. The plaintiff offered in evidence his bill rendered with the following endorsement thereon by the defendant, viz.: "J. C. Pfleger, Esq., Dear Sir--I am not aware that I have ordered or purchased any hay from you, costing over \$4 per week, when I am supplied regularly from another source at \$1.50 per week. I was under the impression that you would send hay in exchange for manure, and up to the moment of receiving this bill I had no idea that I was to pay for hay which I did not require, and which I had neither ordered nor purchased. If you will accept one half of the amount of the bill, viz.: \$22.25, you are welcome to it.

Yours very respectfully, C. F. FLETCHER." This evidence was admitted as tending to show that some hay was delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant within the alleged dates, although not tending to show the accuracy of the charges; to which admission exception was taken and allowed.

The evidence was that the plaintiff is an attorney at law and Police Justice, that he sells hay, keeping no clerk and entering in a day-book the names of the persons to whom he delivers hay, with date and amount. The entries are loosely made, the account against the defendant appearing on the last fly-leaf, and entries at subsequent dates, against other persons, appearing in earlier pages of the book. The plaintiff's servant testified that he had taken hay to the defendant from the plaintiff between March and June, within which months the charges were made, but that he could not give the exact dates; that the plaintiff weighed the hay and entered the amount in the book aforesaid; that the defendant's groom had once come to ask for the hay. Under this evidence, the book was admitted with the plaintiff's supplementary oath, and exception to its admission was taken and allowed.

The defendant's counsel also excepted to the finding of the Court that "he was delivered to the defendant by the plaintiff at the alleged dates." The defendant's groom had testified that he did not go to the plaintiff for hay, that the defendant's servant always took away manure when he brought hay, that both the plaintiff and the defendant had told him that the servant was to take away manure whenever he brought hay. The servant however testified that he continued to deliver hay after the defendant's wife and groom had told him to take no more manure. This exception was allowed. Exceptions were also taken and allowed to the findings of the Court that hay was delivered by the plaintiff, when if delivered at all, it was by the plaintiff's servant, and to the failure of the Court expressly to find that the defendant did not personally order hay, and that he was otherwise supplied with hay. E. Preston for Plaintiff. R. H. Stanley and W. C. Jones for Defendant.

OPINION OF THE COURT: The defendant's endorsement on the plaintiff's bill denies the agreement, but tends to show the receipt of hay, and was therefore correctly admitted. The plaintiff's book of original entries was properly admitted, considering the small amount of the claim, that he had no clerk, that delivery of some hay was otherwise shown, and that the

The use of Wire Rope in Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

The wire-rope transport system may be described as consisting of an endless wire rope running over a series of pulleys carried by substantial posts which are ordinarily about 200 feet apart. This rope passes at one end of the line round a drum, driven by either steam, water, or even horse power in small farming operations, at a speed of from 4 to 8 miles per hour. The boxes in which the load is carried are hung on the rope at the leading end by a wooden V-shaped saddle, about 14 inches long, lined with leather, and having 4 small wheels, with a curved pendant, which maintains the box in perfect equilibrium while traveling, and most ingeniously, but simply, enables it to pass the supporting posts and pulleys. By a sliding-ring arrangement the boxes or buckets are easily emptied by tilting, without unshipping the saddle from the rope. The boxes can be made to carry from 1 cwt. to 10 cwt., and the proportions of the line and the loading and discharging arrangements can be varied to suit any particular requirement ranging from 10 tons to 1000 tons per diem. At each end of the line are rails placed to catch the small wheels attached to the saddles of the boxes, by which means the weight, having acquired momentum, is lifted from the rope, and thus suspended from a fixed rail or platform, can be run to any point for loading or emptying, and again run on to the rope for transport, the succession being continuous, and the rope never requiring to be stopped for loading or unloading.

Curves of sharp radius are easily passed, as well as steep inclines, and its applicability to cross rivers, streams, and mountains, or hilly districts, will be apparent at a glance, as the cost of construction increases but little under such circumstances, whilst that of a road or railroad is perhaps increased tenfold, and the daily working cost doubled or trebled. The rope being continuous, no power is lost on undulating ground, as the descending loads helps those ascending. In the case of lines for heavy traffic, where a series of loads, necessarily not less than 5 cwt. to 10 cwt. each, must be carried, a pair of stationary supporting ropes, with an endless running rope for a motive power, will be employed, but the method of supporting, and the peculiar advantage of crossing almost any nature of country with a goods line without much more engineering work or space than is necessary for fixing an electric telegraph, without bridges, without embankments, and without masonry, exists equally in both branches of the system. In the minor applications, such as short transport from mines to railways, the landing or shipping of goods in harbors or roadsteads, and the carriage of agricultural produce on farms, some peculiar features of the system render it specially advantageous. Among these are the facility with which power can be transmitted by the rope and taken off at any point for mining or other purposes. In lines terminating on the seaboard, or on great rivers, a manifest advantage is secured in the facility for taking goods direct to or from ships in harbor or roadstead without transshipment into lighters. Seen from a distance the posts which carry the tramway wires at Brighton might be mistaken for telegraph poles; but a nearer inspection reveals a second line of wires on the same level, and upon these two wire-rope lines, supported on standards at intervals varying from 300 to 1000 feet apart, according to the requirements of the ground, are suspended iron boxes for the carriage of goods, which boxes pass on noiselessly and steadily, carried forward by the rope at the uniform rate of 5 miles an hour--the time required for performing the entire circuit of the line.

In laying out these 5 miles at Brighton, the opportunity has been taken of exemplifying the working of the system under every variety of difficulty that could possibly present itself; thus we have at one part an incline of 1 in 6, up and down which the rope and boxes work with perfect facility, the descending weights assisting those which are ascending; and then there are, besides several bends less acute, two instances of absolutely right angles which are passed with the greatest ease. In some instances the standards are carried to a height of 70 feet, to meet inequalities of the ground, undulating and hilly country being more trying to this system than craggy and mountainous--such as that for which this plant is designed, and where, from the long reaches taken, fewer posts will be required.

The line is rather over 5 miles long; there are 112 posts or standards in the whole length. These standards can either be made of light angle and land iron neatly put together, as in the present case, or of wood. The rope is made of charcoal iron, is two inches in circumference, each strand, as well as the centre of the rope, having a hempen core to secure ductility. The power employed to drive the rope is a portable 16 horse-power engine. Some of the spans are 600 feet and 900 feet in length, and ingeniously has been shown in devising every possible mode of testing the merits of this system of transport; and we are bound to record that all difficulties have been overcome with complete success. The line is capable of delivering 240 tons per day of 10 hours, that is, 120 tons in each direction.

This tramway has been erected by Mr. Hodgson, the inventor, at the request of some gentlemen with whom he was in negotiation for the supply of materials for a line 60 miles in length in Ceylon. It is intended to divide the proposed Ceylon line of 60 miles, into 5-mile sections, each of one described--1 engine working every 2 sections, and the boxes passing each section by shunting arrangements similar to those used at the termini, from one section to another. The line will work by open daily to public inspection during the month of April, and is well worth a visit. It is hardly likely that so efficient and economical a means of transport will be for long exclusively confined, as at present, to the conveyance of goods. For ourselves, we venture to confidently predict an early adaptation of the principle of this ingenious system to passenger traffic. Scientific Opinion.

Gas is furnished to consumers in London at the rate of 3s. 9d. per 1000 feet. Several railways, however, obtain it at 2s. 3d. The engineer of the Gas Consumers' Association, in a recent meeting to break up the monopoly, said the quality of the gas was so bad that the lamp-posts had to be painted white to keep the people from running against them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAUNDERS & BROOKS, SURGONS AND PHYSICIANS, WAILUKU, MAUI.

DR. OLIVER, (Late of the English Army Medical Staff), Corner of Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

DR. MOTT SMITH, DENTIST, Having resumed practice, can be found at his rooms over E. Straub & Co's Drug Store, corner of Fort and Hotel Sts.

C. BREWER & CO., (R. A. F. CARTER, JR., F. C. JENKS, JR.), SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

BISHOP & CO., BANKERS, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, New York, Boston, Paris.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON, HONG KONG, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

CASTLE & COKE, Dealers in General Merchandise, Shipping and Commission Merchants.

A. W. PEIRCE & CO., (Successors by C. L. RICHARDS & Co.), Ship Chandlers and General Commission Merchants.

WALKER & ALLEN, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Hawaiian Packet Line.

THEO. H. DAVIES, (Late JAMES GREEN & Co.), IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

A. S. CLEGGHORN & Co., Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise.

BOLLES & Co., Ship Chandlers and General Commission Merchants.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Importers and Commission Merchants.

WILDER & Co., Successors to DOWSETT & Co., Currier, Felt and Bookbinders.

C. E. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER.

ED. HOPFSCHLAGER & Co., Importers and Commission Merchants.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER.

THEO. C. HEUCK, IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

H. HACKFELD & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

F. H. HARRIS, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Master in Chancery.

JOHN H. PATY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

BELINGHAM & Co., Importers and Dealers in Hardware.

AFONG & ACHUCK, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise.

HYMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

C. N. LEWIS, Importers and Dealers in Lumber.

C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

M. S. GRINBAUM & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

A. E. JUDD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH, KAWAIIHA, HAWAII.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS.

G. TROUSSEAU, M. D., Physician of the Faculty of Paris.

THOS. G. THRUMS, Stationery, Cutlery and News Depot.

H. V. OSS, UPHOLSTERER.

J. W. QIBBS, PAINTING IN ALL BRANCHES.

KEALOHA & PANEE, House, Shop and Sign Painting.

D. H. HITCHCOCK, NOTARY PUBLIC.

A. D. BOLSTER, SHIP, SIGN, CARriage & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS Co., STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS.

W. W. WHITMAN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER.

WASHINGTON MEAT MARKET, Beef, Mutton and Veal of the Best Quality.

HAWAIIAN HOTEL, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

VOLCANO HOUSE, Crater of Kilauoa, Hawaii.

M. BENFIELD, Wagon and Carriage Builder.

G. SEGELIN & Co., TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS.

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

BARTLETT SALOON, WILLIAM HUGHES, Corner of Hotel and Fort Streets.

Cement! Best English Portland Cement.

10,000 SWISS CIGARS, Manila Cigars, German Cigars.

YORK HAMs, A Few of the Best Article, just received.

Crushed Sugar, A Few Half Barrels left.

AMERICAN MESS BEEF, Prime Mess Oregon Pork.

YORK HAMs, A Few of the Best Article, just received.

Crushed Sugar, A Few Half Barrels left.

AMERICAN MESS BEEF, Prime Mess Oregon Pork.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

M. S. GRINBAUM & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

A. E. JUDD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH, KAWAIIHA, HAWAII.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS.

G. TROUSSEAU, M. D., Physician of the Faculty of Paris.

THOS. G. THRUMS, Stationery, Cutlery and News Depot.

H. V. OSS, UPHOLSTERER.

J. W. QIBBS, PAINTING IN ALL BRANCHES.

KEALOHA & PANEE, House, Shop and Sign Painting.

D. H. HITCHCOCK, NOTARY PUBLIC.

A. D. BOLSTER, SHIP, SIGN, CARriage & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS Co., STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS.

W. W. WHITMAN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER.

WASHINGTON MEAT MARKET, Beef, Mutton and Veal of the Best Quality.

HAWAIIAN HOTEL, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

VOLCANO HOUSE, Crater of Kilauoa, Hawaii.

M. BENFIELD, Wagon and Carriage Builder.

G. SEGELIN & Co., TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS.

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

BARTLETT SALOON, WILLIAM HUGHES, Corner of Hotel and Fort Streets.

Cement! Best English Portland Cement.

10,000 SWISS CIGARS, Manila Cigars, German Cigars.

YORK HAMs, A Few of the Best Article, just received.

Crushed Sugar, A Few Half Barrels left.

AMERICAN MESS BEEF, Prime Mess Oregon Pork.

YORK HAMs, A Few of the Best Article, just received.

Crushed Sugar, A Few Half Barrels left.

AMERICAN MESS BEEF, Prime Mess Oregon Pork.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

Boston Board of Underwriters, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Philadelphia Board of Underwriters, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

F. A. SCHAEFER, Agent of Bremen Board of Underwriters.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH Foreign Marine Insurance Company.

INSURANCE COMPANY, THE UNDERIGNED AGENTS OF THE above Company.

SUGAR & MASSES, WEST MAUI SUGAR ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION, Sugar and Molasses.

KAUPAKUE PLANTATION, SUGAR NOW COMING IN.

Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, CAMPBELL & TURTON, Proprietors.

ONOMEA PLANTATION, Sugar and Molasses--CROP 1871.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION, Sugar and Molasses--CROP 1871.

WAILUKU PLANTATION, NEW CROP NOW COMING IN.

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

BOSTON AND HONOLULU PACKET LINE!

For Kohala, Hawaii, Schr. Active.

Regular Packet for Molokai, H. REYNOLDS.

Schr. Pauahi, Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai.

Ship Chandlery and Ship Stores!

BREAD, BREAD, BEST NEW Bedford Pilot.

Paint Oil and Paints! HUBBUCK'S BEST PALE BOILED PAINT.

Sperm Candles, THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

York Hams, A Few of the Best Article.

Crushed Sugar, A Few Half Barrels left.

AMERICAN MESS BEEF, Prime Mess Oregon Pork.

YORK HAMs, A Few of the Best Article.

Crushed Sugar, A Few Half Barrels left.

AMERICAN MESS BEEF, Prime Mess Oregon Pork.

YORK HAMs, A Few of the Best Article.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

W. D. STEWART, A. G. GARRETT, JOHN CARROLL, STEWART, GARRETT & CO. MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & Co., Shipping and Commission Merchants.

FLINT, PEABODY & Co., SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Pacific Barrel and Keg Company, Are prepared to furnish KEEL and BARREL SHOOKS.

Books & Stationery, The Basis of Our Business.

General Shipping & Commission Merchants.

RIMMEL'S Choice PERFUMERY!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!

Manila Cordage!



The following Anniversaries being National Holidays, will be observed on the several days mentioned below...

Wednesday, December 11th.—Birth-day of His Majesty the King.

Wednesday, December 25th.—Christmas Day.

Wednesday, January 1st, 1873.—New Year's Day.

LEVEE OFFICE, Nov. 12th, 1872.

Messrs. CHARLES TITCHEL, A. S. WILCOX, and Z. SOKA have this day been appointed Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Privileges for the District of Honolulu, Island of Kauai.

FRAN. W. HENDERSON, Minister of Interior.

LEVEE OFFICE, Dec. 2nd, 1872.

The Christmas vacation of the Government English Day Schools in Honolulu, will extend from the 22d inst. to the 8th proximo, commencing the first term of the new year on Wednesday, January 8th, 1873.

By order of the Board of Education. W. JAS. SEXTON, Secretary.

Honolulu, Dec. 2d, 1872.

The following persons have been commissioned as members of Tax Appeal Boards:

OAHU.—Honolulu.—J. L. Dowsett, W. L. Meehan.

PERU.—Honolulu.—J. H. Conroy, J. Kabaonon.

MAUI.—Honolulu.—D. M. Kameh, J. W. Kameh.

KAUAI.—Honolulu.—J. Kameh, J. Kameh.

HAWAII.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

KAHOLA.—Honolulu.—F. S. Lyman, W. H. Reed, S. Kipi.

containers, which we believe were originally brought from Mauritius, from whence all their sugars are exported in mats.

It is not our intention, nor is it necessary, to advise those interested to use mat bags on every occasion when possible, as sugar containers, at the rate of over 3/4 of a cent per pound in containers and freight on sugar exported is sufficient inducement for them to use, when possible, mats instead of kegs.

It has been heretofore, and still is, difficult to procure the desired number of mats; sometimes even, they are not to be obtained in the markets of the Colonies in sufficient numbers to make it an object to import them for use here.

There is no doubt that if a gentleman like Mr. Charles Francis Adams had been nominated, he would be elected next week. But he was sent to Geneva to be kept out of the way of General Grant's relations.

The following named persons have been appointed by the Board of Education Agents for taking the Census of the 27th of December, this A. D. 1872:

The following named persons have been appointed by the Board of Education Agents for taking the Census of the 27th of December, this A. D. 1872:

The attention of the public has been from time to time called, through the columns of this paper, to the preference shown by our Australian and New Zealand customers for sugars packed in mat bags instead of kegs, which have always been used for containers for the San Francisco market.

Letter from New York. [SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.] NEW YORK, October 28, 1872. Long before this letter reaches you our Presidential election will be over, and General Grant will be chosen for another term.

It is a choice of evils; it is General Grant or nobody; for the opposing candidate has no merits, in the public estimation, which entitles him to the favor. Mr. Greeley has been notorious too long. For twenty odd years he has been making himself known in a diversity of ways, that to many people the idea of his fitness for a public office is an absurdity.

There is no doubt that if a gentleman like Mr. Charles Francis Adams had been nominated, he would be elected next week. But he was sent to Geneva to be kept out of the way of General Grant's relations.

The following named persons have been appointed by the Board of Education Agents for taking the Census of the 27th of December, this A. D. 1872:

The following named persons have been appointed by the Board of Education Agents for taking the Census of the 27th of December, this A. D. 1872:

The following named persons have been appointed by the Board of Education Agents for taking the Census of the 27th of December, this A. D. 1872:

The following named persons have been appointed by the Board of Education Agents for taking the Census of the 27th of December, this A. D. 1872:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. EUROPEAN GROCERIES! HENRY MAY, 59 Fort Street, HAS RECEIVED, PER BARK EXCELSIOR, 120 DAYS FROM LIVERPOOL!

ENGLISH YORK HAMS, small size. English Leaf Cheese in tins, Oxford Sausage in tins, Pate de Foie Gras in tins and half tins, Pate de Partridge in half tin.

Huntley & Palmers' CRACKNEL BISCUITS. French Mustards, French Imperial Mustard, French Mustard, French Chocolate.

Fine Muscatel Raisins! Quarter Boxes. Fine Muscatel Raisins—Half Boxes. Cases Salad Oil, half pint, Cases Table Vinegar.

Sultana Raisins! In 4 lb tins and 7 lb jars. Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel, Casks Canary Seeds, Caraway Seeds.

FRENCH GROCERIES! HENRY MAY HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING Goods selected by one of the First Houses in Paris:

THE GENUINE CALCUTTA CHUTNEY! FOR SALE BY HENRY MAY. PER AJAX!

CALIFORNIA PROVISIONS! JUST RECEIVED And for Sale by HENRY MAY. Cases Chicago Hams, Cases Chicago Bacon.

Wine, Ginger, Milk and Soda CRACKERS! Cases Walnuts, Sacks Almonds, Cases Green Peas.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON In 1 and 2 pound tins. Cases Cuttings' Peas, Apples and Peaches, Cases Boston's Milk.

JAPAN TEA! In 3 and 5 pound lacquered boxes. Bix Japan Tea, 3 and 4 papers, 30lbs each.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! 1872. CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW-WARE! Viz: Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots and Furnace Boilers.

Seine Twine and Wrapping Twine, Fish Hooks and Fish Lines, KEROSENE LAMPS and CHANDELIERS!

Downer's and Devoe's best Kerosene Oil, DIRECT FROM THEIR FACTORIES, EXPECTED SOON TO ARRIVE.

We would also call the attention of Local and Country Dealers to our fresh stock of HUBBUCK'S BEST PAINTS AND OILS!

Concrete Block, Nos. 95 and 97 King Street, Honolulu. DILLINGHAM & CO.

PACKET LINES. Time-Table of the Steamer "Kilauea." SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

For San Francisco. THE STEAMER NEBRASKA. Will leave on or about December 13th.

For Auckland. THE STEAMSHIP DAKOTA. Will leave on or about Friday, December 13th.

FOR HONGKONG. THE NORTH GERMAN SHIP GEORGES. Will have despatch for the above port.

TO LET! THE STORE Under the Odd Fellows' Hall, At present occupied by Dillingham & Co. as a Hardware Store.

The Wages of Royalty.

A glance at the comparative resources of the leading rulers of the old world, by which an exhibit is furnished touching the immense sums which flow into the coffers of the crowned heads of Europe, and those of less rank at the present day will be found interesting.

Russia, enjoys an income of \$25,000 a day, or \$8,250,000 per year; and his neighbor, upon whom he is casting envious glances, is not far behind him in pay.

The Emperor of Germany, owing to recent successes, has probably secured for himself and numerous family an enlarged income. As King of Prussia he is down in the list as entitled on the list, at an income of \$14,000 per day, or \$5,000,000 per year.

The Prince of Wales has the net revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, and a salary of \$16,000 as general in the army, which, with his royal allowances, make his income \$655,000 per annum.

The salary of Count Bismarck is said to have been only \$9,000 per annum. As Prince he will probably enjoy a sum more in keeping with the valuable services he has afforded in the recent war.

King Amadeus of Spain, is paid \$125,000 a month, which will hardly mitigate the discomfort attendant upon wearing a crown bestowed in opposition to the will of his subjects.

The Belgian King, Leopold, received a salary of only \$250,000 per annum. At his death, he nevertheless left a snug little fortune of \$1,000,000, which shows that monarchs can be economical at times.

It must be borne in mind, that, aside from the stipulated incomes of these rulers, they enjoy also many perquisites in the way of rental of estates, inheritances, etc.

Some little time ago a man named Neeld passing by all of his relations, bequeathed to Queen Victoria \$750,000 which was accepted by her. Such instances of extreme devotion to the "Crown" are not rare.

The members of the English Parliament receive no pay; and the acceptance of such a post by a poor man is out of the question. And yet it is said that the cost of a seat in Parliament ranges from \$5,000 to \$60,000, which expense is shared by the candidate and his constituents.

The English Judges are liberally paid. The Lord Justice of Appeal, as well as Masters of the Rolls have equal to \$30,000, and the Vice Chancellors each \$25,000; the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has \$40,000 and the other Judges \$25,000; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas \$35,000, and the other Judges \$25,000.

When William VI. of Nassau-Orange, was called in 1815 to the throne of the Netherlands, which he afterwards filled as William I, he was possessed of but a moderate private fortune, which he increased enormously by investing in common undertakings patronized by the Government.

Many of the German sovereigns have traded for the last half century in like manner, and with results largely profitable. Some ruling princes to this day are stock jobbers, some cattle dealers, some are farmers, and others mining adventurers.

LONGEVITY IN ENGLAND.—From the English mortality returns of 1870, which have just been published, it appears that during the year the deaths of 18 men and 63 of women, whose ages were stated to be upwards of 100 years, were registered; in all, 81 persons, against 63 and 79 respectively in 1869.

The Chinese Government has given orders that all the forms of the religion of Confucius shall be rigidly enforced among the students recently sent to the United States, and that the four books of the five kings, and the sacred edicts of Emperor Kanghi, shall form part of their regular lessons.

The late Bishop Eastburn gave of his income during the years more than twenty thousand dollars in aid of religious objects within his diocese, and bequeathed his whole property, on the expiration of a trust in favor of his widow, to charities and organizations which in life he loved and fostered.

Weights and Measures.

An International Congress is now in session in Paris, for the purpose of reducing the conflicting systems of weights and measures to one general standard. Very little has been said or heard of the Conference, and yet it embraces in its organization some of the most noted scientific men in the world.

Mr. J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, who has charge of the standard weights and measures at Washington, represents this country. England is represented by Prof. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, and Mr. Chisholm, Custodian of Weights and Measures; Germany, by Dr. Forster, Director of the Observatory, and General Bayer, President of the Geodetic Institute of Berlin; Russia, by M. Jacobi, of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, Prof. Struve, Director of the Observatory at Pultowa, and Prof. Wildt, Director of the Central Observatory at St. Petersburg; France, by M. de Bort, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Gen. Morin, and M. Tresca, of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades, and various members of the Institute; and the Holy See by the renowned astronomer, Father Zecchi. It is a proof of the general interest which is centered in this matter that Austria, Bavaria, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, the Argentine Republic, Peru, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Turkey, and Venezuela have all sent their most eminent men to this Conference.

Of the desirability of reducing weights and measures to a common standard, the world over, there is no doubt; of the possibility of accomplishing it, there is every doubt. The universal element of habit, and the feeling of each nationality that its own system is the best, will undoubtedly operate to prevent any practical results being reached. We shall probably have any amount of learned disquisitions on this topic, and profound mathematical and astronomical essays, covering a wide range of scientific investigation, and then the Conference will adjourn without taking any definite action. It will be very difficult, for instance, to convince an American that there is any better system than the good old rule of measuring twelve inches to the foot and twelve ounces to the pound; the gentlemen from Venezuela and the Isles of the Sea will cling to their systems with persistent tenacity, and the profound astronomer Zecchi will undoubtedly bring proofs from the stars and meteors, on behalf of the Holy See, that all the systems ought to go with the *Index Expurgatorius*, and that a new one should be constructed. The French have the preponderating influence in the Conference; it is the French metric system which has inspired this meeting, and they have hopes to reduce all other systems to their official standard of the "metre," the "litre," and "gramme." And yet, according to the statement of French papers, the official system has not been adopted to any appreciable extent by the people at large. The shopkeepers still retain the old weights and measures, and do business as their fathers did before them. The prospect, therefore, that the French authorities can induce the foreign members of the Conference to accept a system which their own people are not willing to adopt, is not a very brilliant one, nor does it seem at all probable that any result will ensue from the meeting except some very learned and very tedious disquisitions of an exasperatingly technical description. The world will, undoubtedly, go on weighing and measuring as it has done since the flood; and, as it has got along very comfortably, and without conflict, for thousands of years past, it will probably continue to do so for thousands of years to come, content to have metres, litres and grammes, yards, feet and pounds as they are.

WILLIAM TELL AT HOME.—HE IS PROVED TO BE A MYTH.—The Cologne Gazette in reporting the proceedings at the recent meeting at Zurich of the Historical Society of the Old Swiss Cantons, makes the following remarks on the inquires which have shown the story of William Tell to be purely mythical: "It is painful to every mind susceptible of poetic feeling to be forced by the incontestable evidence of historical records to abandon belief in cherished traditions long accepted as literal truth, and to exchange for their dry narratives around the moral foundations of which there is no garment of romance. The Historical Society of the old cantons—that is, of Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden and Zurich which was founded thirty years ago, and which has conducted its inquiries in the most cautious spirit for the last twenty-seven years, under the presidency of the historiographer of Lucerne, Joseph Schneller, has rendered pre-eminent services in investigating the early history of Switzerland. The honor of having first penetrated into this field of research and of having torn off the legendary veil which hid the true history of the liberation of the forest cantons is undoubtedly due to the lamented Professor Entychias Kopp of Lucerne. No doubt about 100 years before him the Genevese preacher, Uriel Freudenberger, made an attempt, in an essay devoted to the subject, to shake the historical foundations on which the story of Tell rested. He was not, however, in a position to convince historical students that the details of the Swiss revolution were mythical. This book, however, did attract attention, for it was publicly burned under the gallews in Altorf. Kopp was more successful. He brought forward positive evidence to show that the received version of the events which lead to the foundation of the Swiss Confederation were at variance with historical fact. His conclusions were these: There never was a Landvogt Gessler nor a William Tell. Tell never refused to lift his hat, never fired at an apple placed on his son's head, although the very cross-bow with which the deed was done is exhibited at Zurich; he never crossed the Lake of Lucerne in a tempest of wind and rain; he never boldly jumped upon the Tell-platte, never spoke his speech in the defile at Kusnacht, and never shot the Landvogt. What is more, the inhabitants of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden never met by night on the Rauh. Johannes von Muller, the great historian adopts the mythical story and tells it in his *History of Switzerland* as absolutely true; but, the chroniclers of the period know nothing of William Tell, and the story appears for the first time a century and a half later. Kopp skillfully separates the legendary matter from the historical facts, and with the records in his hand estimated at their true value the fables which were first dressed up as historical narratives by Tschudi. Those who know with what affection the Swiss cling to the story of Tell and all the romantic incidents which belong to it will not deny that much personal courage was required to say plainly to them that there was no truth in traditions so intimately interwoven with all their thoughts and feelings, and with all their political institutions. Prof. Kopp displayed this courage, and the Historical Society has based its inquiries on his labors.

A YOUNG LADY at Council Bluffs, being informed by her "fellow" that he intended to cease his attentions, coiled him around the room, and, as he sprang through the open window, told him, with a parting kick, that that would teach him to be more careful in the future not to trifle with a gentle and loving heart.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living. The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair-Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

REVENUE OF A BALLOON.—Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the deflation in the airship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry canonic and its covering began to burn, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a proclamation by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldy thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer, assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet! Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, near in a standing position, from 300 feet in mid-air, until, when near *terra firma*, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from