THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY
T. CRAWFORD MACDOWELL,
Every Wednesday Morning,
AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Foreign Subscribers, $7.00 to $10.00.
Communications, postage prepaid.
Office—In the new Post Office Building
Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

VOL. XV.—No. 26. HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879. WHOLE No. 754.

Papa's Letter.

I was sitting in my study
Writing letters, when I heard,
"Papa, dear papa," Mary said she
Wanted home to be educated.

"Do I spell it with a letter
"Would some other Child do do,
Writing letters, is "in," Alabama,
"That I write a letter to?"

Then arm darling, mamma's baby;
Must not play with kitty now."
"Yes, my precious, you write letters—
"Papa, I will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait,
As she stood in snowdrift by Infant
Rose on pure and eyes of azure,
Form of slender stalking grace.

But the finger how was crooked,
And I never could my head,
Till I said, "I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead."

Then I said, "Now, little letter,
Mary and good girl, are;"
And I stood as I drew the letter
Carefully over the letter.

Letter, see, the falling horizon
Home to Mary in her grace;
Mamma's darling pet of children—
"Five letter, Mary's—see."

Then I heard the little prattler
As came more to unbend the chair,
Down to me, her own and tipped,
Standing on the entry chair.

Then I heard the front door open,
Then the golden hair
Then the form I love so absolute
As I stood over the letter.

Then I felt the little prattler
Put her arms around my knee,
Then I felt her head a-climbing
Till it touched my letter P.

Then I felt her sweet breath upon me,
Then I felt her golden hair
Drooping over my shoulder,
While she whispered, "Papa dear,

"Did you think I could not love you
Unless you would give me toys?
Papa, I love you dearly, dearly,
Dearer than my little joys.

"Papa, I am sorry sometimes
When you look so sad at me,
Papa, I love you when you're angry,
Papa, dear papa, can't you see?

"Papa, kiss me and forgive me,
Papa, dear papa, forgive your child;
Papa, I will be a better girl,
Papa, I will be more mild."

Then I turned and looked upon her,
Folded her fair head to my breast,
Told her how I loved her dearly,
Kissed her, and forgave the rest.

Then I turned unto my letter,
Thought of all the joy it gave,
Thought how fair my life would be
Could I always be as brave

As that little child, so fearless
Of a parent's just control,
Sweet and lovely in her fearless
Faith in love that fills the soul.

Then I thought how sweet a picture
Mary, as she stood in snow,
Would have made, with golden ringlets
Waving, as the breezes blow.

Then I thought, mamma's baby;
Must not play with kitty now."
"No, no,

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Papa's Letter.

I was sitting in my study
Writing letters, when I heard,
"Please, those pennies, Mary had me
Mention mine to be inserted.

"But I'm tired of the kitty;
Would some other friend try do,
Writing letters, or be, mistress,
That I write a letter to?"

"Her new darling, mamma's boy;
Does not play with kitty now."
"Do, sir, manners, my little lassie—
Then I'll see what we can do."

I would paint my darling's portrait,
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Blue as gush and eyes of azure,
Eyes of childish whirling grace.

But his eager face was clouded,
As I slowly took my book,
Till I said, "I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead."

So I gazed back the dream
From the forehead, high and white
And a cloud of spun I parted
Into waves of golden light.

Then I said, "Now, little letter,
Go away and love good news;"
And I sealed it with the curl-tress
Gathered from the little shoes.

Kissed me, the darling hastened
Down to Mary in his grief;
Hastened writing, lots of letters—
Five letter, black—yes!"

So we heard the little prattler
As gone down to chastise the cook,
Scented the blue-eyed and tipped,
Standing on the entry chair.

So we heard the front door open,
So we knew the golden hair
Was in flames for his messenger
By the long street carried.

Down the street the baby hastened
Into the basket the office door;
"I've a letter, Mr. Postman,
Do look—quick for my mother!

"Guess the letter's fitted to pape;
Papa lives with God, 'cos know,
Because sent for a letter;
Some on him 'at I has go!"

But the clerk in wonder scattered
"Did you say, my little man?"
"Yes, I've fitted another office,
'Cause I wrote go if I can."

Then the clerk would have detained him
But the pressing face was gone,
And the little feet were tapering
By the busy crowd completed.

Reckoning the street was paved,
Straight feet to left and right,
Sure past all unnoticed horses
Or that crowded darted in sight.

So she saw the baby figure—
No one saw the golden hair,
Till a basket of frightened sweethearts
Rang out on the autumn air.

Then he saw—a moment only
Recall the sometimes vision there;
Then the little face no children,
Clustered o'er with golden hair.

Hastened by they raised my darling,
Answered never the voice of gold;
But the weeping upon the forehead,
Kissing now to cry cold.

Then a sweet the Two Godguided,
Kissing where a God had trod;
And the little life was ended—
"Papa's letter was with God."

VARIETY.

Anonymous articles will receive no attention," the editor remarked when a baby was left on the front doorstep.

The ladies are all opposed to the telephone. They don't care to have a young fellow whispering in their ears with his mouth twenty miles away.

An Iowa editor, who was impelled to give up his seat in a street car, described it as being "crowded out to make room for more interesting matter."

Soliloquy to Arasmita on their way to church: "How I would I were the prayer-book you clasp so lovingly!" Reply—"How I would you were, for then I could shut you up!"

When President Lincoln was taken down with the small-pox he wrote to Colfax that he might let the army of office-seekers approach, as he had now something that he would give them.

"It's a shame, John, that I have to sit here mending your old clothes!" exclaimed a wife the other day. "Don't say a word about it, my dear," rejoined the husband, "the least said the soonest mended."

A country girl wrote to her lover, "Now, George, don't you fail to be at the singing-school to-night." George wrote back that "in the bright lexicon of youth 'fail' cannot be found," and he was there.

"My dearest Maria," wrote a recently married husband to his wife. She wrote back: "Dearest, let me correct either your grammar or your morals. You address me, 'My dearest Maria.' Am I to suppose you have other dear Marias?"

"Will you have your necktie in a single or double bow-knot?" enquired the hangman as he adjusted the noose about the neck of a fellow who was about to execute a double shuffle in mid air. "Knot either, sir; am to have any choice," was the solemn response.

This is the way in which the editor of the Ceylon Observer speaks of people who do not agree with him regarding grain taxes:—"But we owe an apology to the great canine we have quoted for associating them even by way of contrast with writers whose chief characteristics are those of owls, while their business are those of skunks."

A certain choleric commanding officer was much annoyed the other day (writes "Atlas") in the Weald, by the clumsiness of his battalion on parade. He gave vent to his wrath by exclaiming to his adjutant, "Damn them, Mr. Smith, d—n them!" The adjutant galloped away to a distant flank, and presently returning, coolly said, "I have, sir."

There have been paragraphs published lately in the London papers upon the subject of the dress enforced by the various London banks upon their clerks. The restrictions are—1. Messrs. Coutts and Co. do not allow their clerks to cultivate beards. 2. Messrs. Rosers and Co. require the clerks to wear white neckties. 3. The "countermen" in the Bank of England wear black coats.

From the Globe we learn that it is contemplated to cover the whole of Regent-street with a glass roof something above the eaves of the houses on either side, thus affording complete protection from rain, while at the same time insuring good ventilation. After dark the huge arcade would be illuminated by electric sunlights placed at regular intervals along the centre of the arch, thereby diffusing a more pleasant and equal light than under ordinary circumstances.

Great misapprehension prevails concerning the origin of Wellington's sobriquet of the Iron Duke. The fact is that it arose out of the building of an iron steamboat which plied between Liverpool and Dublin, and which its owners called the Duke of Wellington. The term Iron Duke was first applied to the vessel, and later, rather in jest than in earnest, it was transferred to the Duke himself. It certainly had no reference whatever at the outset to any peculiarities, or supposed peculiarities, in the Duke's disposition.

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Space Measured in Nonpareil Type.	1 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	12 m
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24 Lines—2 inches	2 00	4 00	6 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
36 Lines—3 inches	3 00	5 00	7 50	10 00	14 00	18 00
48 Lines—4 inches	4 00	6 00	10 00	14 00	20 00	25 00
Quarter of Column	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
Third of Column	8 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	33 00	50 00
Half of Column	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	45 00	70 00
Two-Third Column	15 00	22 00	30 00	38 00	70 00	90 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	45 00	60 00	100 00	150 00

☞ Business Cards when prepaid for one year, are allowed a discount from these rates, which are for transient advertisements, when paid or charged quarterly.

N. B.—All foreign advertisements must be accompanied with the pay when ordered in, or no notice will be taken of them. The rates of charges are given in the above scale, and remittances for Eastern American advertisements, or subscriptions may be made by bank bills, coin or ten cent postage stamps.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.
Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu Street. 759 1y

E. P. ADAMS,
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Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [704-1y]

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [749-1y]

E. O. HALL & SON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE
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DR. F. LESLIE MINER,
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Office at Dr. Hoffmann's Drug Store, Merchant Street, Honolulu. 718 1y

O. S. CUMMINGS, M. D.,
SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office—Corner Fort and Beretania Sts, Honolulu. 725

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers & Commission Merchants
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JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
719 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. 1y

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☞ Special attention paid to the investment of monies on good securities. "☜

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{H. A. P. CARTER,
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Choice Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff.
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands for
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Manufacturers of Mineral Waters, &c.
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Hilea Plantation, "	Waihee Plantation, "
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And Agent for taking Acknowledgments of Instruments for the Island of Oahu.
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Send on your Carriages and have them made to look like new.
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He will give special attention to cleaning, repairing and regulating Sewing Machines, and all other kinds of Light Machinery and Metal Work of every description. Blacksmithing, etc.
Also, on hand and for sale cheap,
A Variety of Sewing Machines
Guns, Pistols, Shot, Ammunition,
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June 4th, 1878. 738 3m

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Any one wanting work done in that line will do well to forward their carriages to my shop next the Custom House, where they will be promptly attended to by Mr. Harrison, who has had many years experience in painting in this climate, and will warrant his work not to crack or blister, but look well with ordinary care for a reasonable length of time.
Send on your Carriages and have them made to look like new.
743 3m J. T. CHAYTER, Carriage and Wagon Builder.

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Also, on hand and for sale cheap,
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Sewing Machine Tuckers, Binders, and all other extra and duplicate parts of machines supplied on short notice.
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June 4th, 1878. 738 3m

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Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods of every description.
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The Spencer Plantation, Hilo,
Hakalau Plantation, Hilo.
Mirrlees, Talt & Watson, Sugar Machinery.
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Carriage work, &c.
1y KING STREET, NEAR FORT. 730

J. H. WICKE,
CABINET MAKER,
Aiakea Street,
One door below Hotel Street.
Furniture of all descriptions made and repaired at reasonable rates. Best workmanship guaranteed. o745 1y

C. E. WILLIAMS,
IMPORTER. MANUFACTURER, UPHOLTERER, AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Furniture Ware-Rooms No. 64 Fort Street. Work shop at the old stand on Hotel Street,
706] Orders from the other islands promptly attended to. 1y

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS
Boilers, Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Castings,
Machinery of Every Description,
☞ Made to Order. "☜
Particular attention paid to Ship's Blacksmithing
☞ JOB WORK executed on the shortest notice. [o712 1y

"Ko Hawaii Pae Aina,"
THE NEW HAWAIIAN JOURNAL, under the management of the undersigned, who for the past twelve years has had the charge of the "Kuokoa," has a
Weekly Circulation of 3,750 Copies,
And is steadily increasing. As an advertising medium, it has no equal on the Hawaiian Islands.
JOSEPH U. KAWAINUI.
883 Proprietor and Editor.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Pioneer Mill, Lahaina.
H. TURTON, PROPRIETOR. Crops of Sugar of superior quality, now coming in and for sale in quantities to suit by
738 1y H. HACKFELD & CO.

KAUPAKUEA PLANTATION
SUGAR NOW COMING IN and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers of
735 1y C. AFONG.

HAWAIIAN SOAP WORKS!
GREY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
ALL KINDS OF SOAPS,
Leleo, King Street, Honolulu.
Beef, Mutton and Goat Tallow wanted. Orders left at Bolles & Co.'s, Queen Street, will meet with prompt attention 733 1y

SOLE & SADDLE LEATHER,
Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, from the well known
Waimea Tannery, J. P. Parker, Prop'r.
Hilo Tannery, F. S. Lyman, Proprietor.
731 1y A. S. CLEGHORN & CO., Agents.

METROPOLITAN MARKET.
C. WALLER, Proprietor.
King Street. [736 1y] Honolulu.

FAMILY MARKET,
Junction of Hotel and Union Streets.
G. WALLER, - - - - PROPRIETOR.
Choicest Meats from the Finest Herds. Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, etc., furnished to order. Extras—Tuesdays and Thursdays, Veal; Fridays, Fish; Sundays, Lamb, unless otherwise ordered. The Proprietor having leased the meat and commodious Vegetable, Fruit and Poultry Market, adjoining the Family Meat Market, will be prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill orders for everything requisite to furnish the tables with all the Substantials and Delicacies the country affords. ☞ Shipping supplied on short notice. Meats, &c., delivered to all parts of the city without extra charge. 730 1y

INSURANCE NOTICES.

Boston Board of Underwriters.
AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands,
732-1y C. BREWER & CO.

Philadelphia Board of Underwriters.
AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands,
732-1y C. BREWER & CO.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on **Cargo, Freight** and **Treasure,** from Honolulu to all parts of the world, and vice versa.
739 1y H. HACKFELD & CO.

F. A. SCHAEFER,
AGENT of Bremen Board of Underwriters, Agent of Dresden Board of Underwriters, Agent of Vienna Board of Underwriters.
Claims against Insurance Companies within the jurisdiction of the above Boards of Underwriters, will have to be certified to by the above agent to make them valid. [729 1y

HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire, on **Stone** and **Brick Buildings,** and on **Merchandise** stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
738 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HAMBURG.
RISKS INSURED ON BUILDINGS, MERchandise and Furniture, on liberal terms, by
o740 1y H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.
BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.
A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.
739 1y

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Marine.
INCORPORATED, 1865.
CASTLE & COOKE, AGENTS
715 For the Hawaiian Islands. 1y

Insurance Notice.
THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited), has received instructions to **reduce the rates** of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight per steamers.
THEO. H. DAVIES,
1y 727 Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co., Limited

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £1,097,248
Accumulated and Invested Fund. £838,118
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APpointed AGENTS for the Sandwich Islands, and are authorized to insure against Fire upon favorable terms.
Risks taken in any part of the Islands on Stone and Wooden Buildings and merchandise stored therein, Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Timber, Coals, Ships in harbor with or with out cargoes, or under repair.
702 1y RD. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

UNION Fire and Marine Insurance Company OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL : : : : $10.000,000
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire in dwellings, stores, warehouses, and merchandise, on favorable terms.
Marine Risks on cargo, freights, bottomary, profits and commissions.
Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.
739 1y WM. G. IRWIN & Co.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Fire and Marine,
Cash Capital, Gold. $500,000.
Dwelling Risks a Speciality. Detached dwellings and contents insured for a period of three years, for two premiums in advance.
By writing small lines on carefully selected risks well distributed, offers
INDEMNITY SECOND TO NONE.
Losses Promptly Adjusted.
BISHOP & CO.,
726 1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE Swiss Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF WINTERTHUR.
THE UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to insure
On Cargo, Freight and Treasure
From Honolulu to all parts of the world, and upon
Coasters, by Special Permission!
On the most favorable terms.
726-1y W. G. IRWIN & CO, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Rhenish Westphalian Lloyd INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF M. GLADBACH, Rhenish Prussia.
Aachen and Leipzig Insurance Co.,
Limited,
OF AACHEN. (AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.)
ALL CLAIMS FOR PARTICULAR AVERage sustained by Goods arriving here, and insured in the above Companies, have to be made with the cognizance of and certified to by the undersigned, in order to be valid. (739 1y) J. C. GLADE, Agent.

WILDER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands,
—OF THE—
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK,
Largest, Safest and Most
ECONOMICAL LIFE INS. CO.
IN THE WORLD!
Assets...(1876)...$80,000,000
ALL CASH.
Now is a Good Time to Insure
None but First-Class Risks Taken.
742-3m

THE
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON, MASS
INCORPORATED, 1835.
The Oldest Purely Mutual Life Insurance Co. in the United States.
Policies Issued on the most favorable Terms.
Example of Non-Forfeiture Plan.
INSURED AGE, 35 YEARS-ORDINARY LIFE PLAN
1 Annual premium continues Policy 2 years 3 days
2 Annual premium continues Policy 4 years 12 days
3 Annual premium continues Policy 6 years 27 days
4 Annual premium continues Policy 8 years 46 days
5 Annual premium continues Policy 10 years 56 days
Assets. : : $18,500,000!
Losses Paid through Honolulu Agency, $49,000!
CASTLE & COOKE, AGENTS
715 FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. 1y

FOREIGN NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants
738 218 California Street, San Francisco. 1y

ARTEMAS WARD. LEWIS A. LIPMAN.
WARD & LIPMAN,
Export Commission Merchants.
Orders for American Manufactures a Specialty. Foreign Goods purchased on Commission.
123 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
738

W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 Chamber Street, New York.
Reference—Castle & Cooke, and J. T. Waterhouse.
733 1y

H. W. SEVERANCE,
HAWAIIAN CONSUL, 316 California St., San Francisco.
Purchasing and Commission Agent
—FOR—
710 SANDWICH ISLAND AND OTHER PRODUCTS. 1y

CORBITT & MACLEAY,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
13 and 15 Front St.; 10 and 12 First St., Portland, O.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, 202 SACRAMENTO STREET
—REFER TO—
Bank of British Columbia.....Portland, Oregon
First National Gold Bank.....San Francisco
Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.....Honolulu
Messrs. Bishop & Co., Bankers.....Honolulu
Messrs. Green, Macfarlane & Co.....Honolulu
☞ Consignments of Island Produce solicited, on which CASH ADVANCES WILL BE MADE. o740 1y

PACIFIC IRON WORKS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Established in 1852.
RANKIN, BRAYTON & CO., Manufacture
Engines, Boilers, and Machinery of every Description.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SUGAR MILLS, VACUUM PANS, &c.
Reference in Honolulu—E. P. ADAMS, ESQ.
710 1y.

[ESTABLISHED, 1862.]
INDIA RICE MILL,
—CORNER OF—
Mission and Fremont Sts., San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.
THE INDIA RICE MILL, after 16 years of practical experience and improvement, is now the nearest to perfection of any of the Rice Mills of the world. In thoroughness of
Cleansing and Polishing
It stands unrivalled; and in yield of cleaned merchantable Rice, from the Paddy,
Produces from 5 to 8 per cent. More
than the Celebrated Mills of Amsterdam.
THE INDIA RICE MILL IS NOW IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER FOR THE
Hulling and Dressing of Paddy
—AND—
UNCLEANED RICE
From the Hawaiian Islands, to which it is specially adapted.
Consignments of Paddy and Hulled Rice
Will receive prompt and careful attention.
WM. M. GREENWOOD,
General Commission Merchant and Proprietor of India Rice Mill. 739 6m

CALIFORNIA ELASTIC TRUSS
SINGLE.
RUPTURE CURED
CALIFORNIA ELASTIC TRUSS has proved a *godsend to me,* for it entirely cured my painful rupture in nine weeks, from which I had suffered for five years. I took your advice and wore it day and night. *You have conferred a lasting favor on me, for which accept my gratitude.*—MRS. H. E. S. LATHROP, San Jose, California.
CALIFORNIA ELASTIC TRUSS has **substantially cured** me of a bad case of rupture of 30 years standing. I have tried all kinds of trusses, both steel and elastic, and never received any permanent relief until I tried yours. I feel that I am perfectly **cured.**—ALFRED J. BURKE, chief mail clerk S. F. *Daily Evening Post.* Send for catalogue.
California Elastic Truss Co
Removed from Sacramento Street to
720 Market Street, San Francisco.
742 1y

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases:

BY AUTHORITY.

BE IT KNOWN to all whom it may concern, that John M. Morton, Esquire, having this day presented to this Department his Commission from His Excellency R. B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, he, the said John M. Morton, Esquire, is hereby acknowledged, by order of the King, as Consul of the United States at Honolulu, Oahu, and adjacent ports within the same allegiance, and all his official acts as such are ordered by His Majesty to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Government.

Given under my hand, and with the Seal of the Hawaiian Kingdom, at the Foreign Office, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1879.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

744

MR. J. LIMA has this day been appointed Road Supervisor for the Island of Molokai, vice J. Kalauphaole, resigned.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 24, 1879. 744

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen members of his Privy Council of State: Wm. F. Allen, David Kalauni, C. Afong, M. Kuaea, E. P. Adams.

Iolani Palace, June 5, 1879. 732

Lease of Government Land

On Saturday, July 5, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, the Lease for five years of Government Land, as follows:

That portion of Keanepunee, near Mr. Morris' premises in Kalihi Valley, adjoining the Kaleana of Kamaia (now Mitchell), containing about 20 acres, a portion of which is well suited for bananas. Upset price $30 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 30, 1879. 731

Lease of Government Land.

The lease for five years of one lot on the Esplanade, 200x200 feet, will be sold by Public Auction at the Aliiolani Hale, on the 28th day of June, 1879, at 12 M. Upset price 150 dollars per annum.

The location and all other information can be obtained at the office of the Interior Department.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

736

Bonds of the Hawaiian Government, of the denominations of $100, $200, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, can be had upon application at the Hawaiian Treasury.

SIMON K. KAAI,
Minister of Finance.

742 3m

List of Licenses Expiring in June, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that all Licenses must be applied for direct to the Interior Office, and all parties are cautioned about failing to renew expiring Licenses, and all Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs have instructions to prosecute without discretion, any and all parties doing business without the proper License.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 30, 1879.

Oahu.—RETAIL.

1 Sam Ki, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
1 Wing Shee & Ah Dow, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
1 Chee Lock, Fort Street Honolulu.
1 Mrs Hatch, Fort Street Honolulu.
2 Castle & Cooke, King Street, Honolulu.
4 J W Crowell, Hotel Street, Honolulu.
4 Manner Joseph, Liliha Street, Honolulu.
4 Mrs Horres, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
10 G J Kimpes, Fish Market, Honolulu.
14 J H Reune, Esplanade, Honolulu.
21 G W Macfarlane & Co, Queen Street, Honolulu.
22 Abilene Marshal, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

Hawaii.

1 L Tucker, Kalapih, Kohala.
10 Jas Richardson, North Kohala.
" " " "
11 E Cooper, Keopuka.
8 " Stalens, North Kohala.
25 Chung Fen & Co, Waiohinu, Kau.
20 Allen & Hackpole, Kawaihae.

Maui.

1 Wong Kong, Wailuku.
28 Kauil, Hana.
25 Aki, Lahaina.

Kauai.

4 Ahana, Hanapepe.

Molokai.

3 J Lima, Honououli.

VICTUALING.

1 Wong Hee & Co, Wailuku, Maui.
7 Wong Kong, Wailuku, Maui.
9 Wing Sing & Ah Dan, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
22 A C Con Chee, Kapaa, Kauai

RETAIL SPIRIT.

4 E S Cunha, Union Saloon, Honolulu.

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

21 G W Macfarlane & Co, Queen Street, Honolulu.

WHOLESALE.

2 Castle & Cooke, King Street, Honolulu.
2 F A schaefer & Co, corner Kaahumanu and Merchant Streets, Honolulu.
19 E Hoffschlaeger & Co, Merchant Street, Honolulu.
20 M o Grinbaum & Co, Queen Street, Honolulu.
22 G W Macfarlane & Co, Queen Street, Honolulu.
23 Lewers & Dickson, Fort Street, Honolulu.

BUTCHER.

1 J P Kanwahi, Waialua, Oahu.
1 Young Hee & Co, Wailuku, Maui.'

BILLIARD.

1 Joaquin Garcia, Wailuku, Maui.
4 Mrs Horres (3 Tables), Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

CAKE PEDDLING.

23 Alae. 17 Akin. 22 Atoi.

Oahu College.

The following is the Report of the Committee appointed to attend the Annual Examination of Oahu College, held June 12th, 13th and 16th, 1879:

GENTLEMEN OF THE TRUSTEES:—All of your Committee were present at nearly all the exercises of the examination. Our general impression is that the school has been in excellent hands during the past year. With an entire change of teachers at the opening of the school year, it might well have been feared that the school would appear at a disadvantage and show signs of loss in scholarly tone and efficiency. But we can report that the attendance has increased, the number of pupils during the last term being 93, though some of them are somewhat lower in grade than those who have ordinarily been received into the school. But there seems to have been at least no letting down in scholarship. We can say that there has been a marked improvement in the government of the school.

We saw with pleasure the military muster of all the scholars for roll call and entry into the school rooms, and the like precise order in dismissing them. This system contributes to discipline and punctual habits.

The school is orderly, well behaved and attentive to duties, with little restlessness or disposition to make annoyance on the part of the pupils. We can also commend in unqualified terms, the great improvement in penmanship. Penmanship, which has often been complained of as neglected, has this year been successfully taught. We are also gratified that vocal music has received a more thorough attention than it has of late years. In drawing there has been as much improvement as could be expected, from the general character of the exercise.

In Latin and Greek the classes showed very satisfactory progress. The instruction has been thorough. There were examinations in Latin Reader, Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil and the Anabasis.

In some of the classes in mathematics there were more clearness and precision and readiness of statement than in others, but all of the four or five classes in Arithmetic, and the two in Algebra, and the one in Geometry, and the one in Conic Sections gave evidence of good teaching.

The declamations and compositions and music that occupied the hours of the last day, gave general satisfaction.

We were gratified to have the attainments of the pupils in Instrumental Music so fully exhibited.

Your Committee would urge that careful attention be given to preserve and perfect the grading of the school, as far as possible, and to carrying the pupils along over a systematic and defined course of studies. There appears to be some danger that scholars will hardly know just where they are in the different years of the Preparatory and of the Academical Courses. There may be a liability that classes in Arithmetic will be multiplied too much, as younger scholars are admitted.

Book-keeping has been thoroughly taught, and the examination of the two large classes in that study was gratifying.

The examination in Natural Philosophy was conducted by the students, performing and explaining their own experiments.

English Grammar has been taught in three classes, and there has been a class of the younger scholars in United States History, all of which passed fair examinations.

No advanced classes in History, or Rhetoric, or Literature, or Mental Philosophy, have been taught the past year. Classes in Astronomy, Physical Geography and some other studies had been previously examined.

There is no graduating class, but it is hoped that there will be one a year from this time. Spelling and Reading have been regularly taught, though no examination was held in these branches.

We hope also that the same drill will be extended to declamation and composition by the whole school that is apparent in the singing and writing. In the Rhetorical Exercises of Monday, no composition from the boys appeared. In a few classes also, there was need of a little more animation in the recitation, and of a more distinct enunciation.

It is gratifying to notice so many Hawaiians taking advantage of the privileges of this school, and the Committee hope to see this number increased.

With these suggestions, and with our congratulations that the school is so ably and successfully conducted, we submit to you this Report.

WALTER FREAR,
A. FRANCIS JUDD,
LAWRENCE MCCULLY. } Examining Com.

Honolulu, June 20th, 1879.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

We respectfully but earnestly call upon those of our subscribers who have neglected to pay their subscription for the year 1879 to make payment. We are now far into the second quarter of the year, and regret to say, a number of our subscribers have not paid up. Those in arrears will please make payment before the first of July next. All who neglect this notice after that date will be charged $6 for the year's subscription.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
T. CRAWFORD MACDOWELL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

WE had the pleasure of a visit from the Hon. J. M. Morton, United States Consul for the Hawaiian Islands, who, with his wife and children, arrived on board the P. M. S. S. City of New York, on the 17th inst. We cordially welcome Mr. Morton and family to these Islands and trust they will find their residence here as pleasant as they could desire. It was our good fortune, in days gone by, to have known the late Oliver P. Morton, one of the ablest statesmen of his day, and Senator from Indiana, father of our present Consul, and we will add, that if the son is like the sire, he will be a credit to his country and an acquisition to the society of Honolulu.

COL. JAMES G. FAIR, of Nevada, is now with us on a tour of pleasure, and inspection of the Islands. This gentleman has a world-wide reputation as one of the owners and the active manager for many years, of the great Bonanza mines, and is the reputed owner of large wealth. He is a large-hearted, whole-souled gentleman, upon whom the possession of colossal wealth has made no other impression than to develope his natural good genial qualities. He is as modest and unassuming as if he were in the most humble circumstances; a fact which argues in favor of his good native sense and real worth. Place, power, wealth and a little brief authority, cause small minds to arrogate to their possessors something of consequence, but to the man of real worth, gifted with good common sense, sometimes aptly called mother wit, these adventitious circumstances make not the slightest impression, and the latter always secures the esteem and respect of those who enjoy his acquaintance, whilst the weaker man, who seeks notoriety and expects to have homage paid him because he happens to have wealth or place, is an object of contempt and ridicule.

Col. Fair and party left on board the Likelike, last evening in company with His Excellency, S. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior, *en route* for the Windward Islands, to see the sights and admire the beauties of nature as we have them on Hawaii nei.

An Important Work

The newspapers by the late steamer from the East bring the intelligence that the International Congress of representatives from England, France and America, have finally determined upon the route and location of the projected canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Congress met at Paris, and among the representatives was the celebrated French Engineer, M. Lessepes, the man who carried to completion the Suez Ship Canal, that has revolutioned the commerce of the East and we may say of the world.

The completion of the ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien will have the effect of shortening the route between Europe and the western coast range so much that the commerce of the world will pass through that canal in preference to taking the round-about and perilous route via Cape Horn. This project of constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien has occupied the thoughts of the best minds in Europe and America for many years, and now that it has been made the subject of discussion by an International Congress, and the route has been definitely determined upon by that Congress, the next step is to procure the means to commence and complete this important project.

The cost of constructing the canal has been a matter of prime importance as the great factor and motive power to complete this great work. The estimates of the comparative cost of the several routes proposed for the ship canal across the isthmus are as follows:

The sub-committee on the cost of the work reported to the Congress that the Tehuantepec project would cost £46,000,000, without including the cost of terminal ports; the Nicaragua £28,500,000; the Panama £43,000,000, exclusive of indemnity to the railway company; the San Blas £52,000,000, and the Atrato Nipipi route £44,000,000. The Panama route is the one determined on by the Congress as the most practicable of all the rest, and the estimated cost is set down at £96,-000,000. The Committee of Ways and Means of the Darien Canal Company, at Paris on the 27th of May, reported to the Congress a transit duty of 15 francs per ton, at which rate it is estimated that the gross receipts of the canal will reach £3,600,000 per annum. The committee is opposed to Government aid to the enterprise. The Commercial Committee of the Congress considers the transit duty too high.

In the year 1870 Captains Selfredge and Lull made the survey of the isthmus, and we believe Capt. Selfredge made a second survey in 1871 under the directions of the United States Navy Department. Reports of the work under the above officers were made, but we are not aware whether any farther steps were taken by the United States, up to the meeting of the International Congress at Paris during the past month. The question now arises, where is the money to come from to build this stupendous work which, according to the United States naval officers above named will be $300,000,000? We are inclined to think that this latter sum is the correct estimate, and indeed it may exceed that. The Americans have generally favored the Panama route next to that of Nicaragua. In 1850, when the Nicaragua route was the favorite with the people of the United States, as well as of England and France, a treaty was entered into between Great Britain and the United States, giving an international guarantee of the project. Both nations then agreed to protect the property of any company who would undertake the construction of the canal "from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure or any violence whatever," and agreed that in case of war vessels should be exempt from blockade or capture within a reasonable distance of the entrance of the canal on both oceans. The Panama Canal will pass through the United States of Colombia. It is well known hat the latter country has been subject to frequent outbreaks, revolutions and petty pronunciamentos of almost annual occurrence. The United States is obliged to keep a ship of war constantly stationed at the isthmus for protection to American passengers and merchandise across the Panama railroad. Indeed, it has been necessary within a very few years to land an armed force to control the line of railroad from the marauding parties under their petty military chiefs. This state of things will necessitate, as one of the first requisities before work is commenced on the canal, a treaty declaring it as a public highway to all nations for commercial purposes under all circumstances. If ever the canal is completed, it must be through the agency of the combined capital of England, France and America. American interests are more concerned in this work than any other nation, and therefore the United States will be apt to guard those interests with due caution in the first instance.

The South American republics will reap a large direct advantage from the construction of the canal, and yet they are not in a condition to contribute very largely to the funds necessary for its completion, and therefore those nations whose people will contribute to this great work will take good care that the most ample guarantees shall be first given, that there shall be no possibility of interruption in the use of the international thoroughfare. It is fair to presume that this work will be commenced at no distant day and completed within a comparatively short time, and with this great work completed together with the Pacific telegraph, what may not the future of these Islands be? We rejoice therefore at the prospect of the completion of both these projects in the near future as being very bright, and also to contemplate the great advantages which Hawaii nei must gain by the completion of both enterprises, which in their very nature must be of transcendent importance to the future welfare and commercial prosperity of this little Island kingdom.

OUR CALIFORNIA LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Gazette.]

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 7, 1879.

Even the—generally supposed simple—writing of a newspaper letter becomes a formidable effort at this time and season. The air we breathe is quivering with heat and thick with dust. Every verbal sentence is prefaced with the familiar interjections "Oh or Ah!" and between each written one, is necessitated a period long enough to wipe one's dripping face and to summon the muscular energy requisite for inditing the next. A Chinaman, swelter ing over his ironing table yesterday, said to his mistress, as he wiped from his forehead the "dew" of honest toil," Whatee you rightee call him? Some man he say 'I pul-spi la-tion,' oder man say 'I sweat,' I say, be all the same as led hot lain." Like "oder man," I too prefer the good old Saxon, sweat; and the active verb is what we passively do according to our several capacities.

The past two weeks have been an intellectual carnival throughout the State, particularly in our Garden City, where every tenth man or woman you meet is a professed educator and school houses are far more abundant than blackberries. "The Athens of the Pacific Coast," "The Educational Center of the State," "The Cradle of Art and Science in California," are terms uttered so constantly and applied so glibly to our beautiful city, we feel in duty bound as a faithful chronicler to see whether by might or right or the union of both she wears this triple crown.

Here is the Normal School, endowed by the State with thousands per annum and possessing a large corps of experienced teachers, second to none in efficiency. Every year, a graduating class of future teachers, numbering twenty-five or thirty, leaves its halls primed and eager for the suffrages of puzzled school-boards and eight hundred a year.

Midway between San Jose and Santa Clara, accessible from both places by the street cars, and sandwiched between the willow-fringed Alameda and the chameleon-hued hills of the eastern coast range, stands the clean-looking, compact and taut building known as the University of the Pacific. No classical cobwebs hang from its white walls nor mosses of centuries embroider its eaves. No mould of effete energies has gathered upon its desks nor that mythical microcosm we call "the past" flung over it a glamour. Full of youthful health and vigor and controlled by a Faculty who are able to meet the requirements of the age, it invites to its halls the youth of either sex who desire liberal christian culture, sound mental discipline and advanced scientific study.

The elegantly compiled descriptive catalogue of Santa Clara College, established in 1851 and conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and as a representative of that Institution where annually one hundred and fifty young men are put in highest training, it literally speaks for itself.

The college of Notre Dame conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame and devoted to the education and spiritual elevation of young girls, covers, with its off-shoots, St. Joseph and the Day School, an area of twelve acres in the heart of our city. Of course, all here is walled in, grounds, teachers, pupils—for the nonce—and things taught. The Commencement exercises are "heavy with the odor of sanctity" and light when weighed in the balances of solid attainments, yet no school-roll numbers more names. In addition to these four justly conspicuous specialties, are the Home Seminary, the Young Ladies Athenæum, the San Jose Institute, the Garden City Commercial College, the Otterson Institute, the Chinese Mission School, and twelve Common Schools, of the respective grades known as High, Grammar and Primary Schools, with a population in them of five thousand boys and girls. What may not unreasonably be expected of a generation, the victims of such varied and extraordinary opportunities. We may justly expect and fear that the following longing of a youthful New England *Savant* will be realized in them:

"Oh to be something, something,
Each one to sit on a throne;
A cultured and lofty being,
With an exquisite Boston tone."

The close of the summer term of all these schools has resulted in an avalanche of Essays and Orations; a tidal-wave of class songs and musical medleys; a social convulsion of literary "receptions" and Alumni re-unions; a holocaust of flowers plucked from their parent stems and kindred to soon lie "scentless and dead" and a deluge of newspaper superfluous comments and superlative commendations. For the bard-worked teachers and pupils we devoutly pray, *Requiescat in pace* for the next ten weeks.

Memorial Day, that saddest, sweetest, tenderest, most hallowed day—to the true American heart—of all the year, came in with breath of roses and song of birds and went out laden with sighs, tears and the vivid glow of undying memories.

Bring flowers for the graves of the patriot dead,
Whose blood for the land they loved, was shed.
"For this in the vale was the violet nursed,
For this on the hill has the wild rose burst,
Though they smile in vain for what once was ours,
They are love's last gift, bring ye flowers pale flowers."

And they were brought from near and far, the rarest, the choicest, the best. The outlines of the bearse used in the procession here, were lost in the garlands and other floral emblems which covered it, and a banner in the rear, was literally, one of roses.

With the South again in possession of the Capitol, and men, false to their oath of allegiance, seemingly ready to lay traitor hands upon our national flag, we might have felt the solemn and impressive scenes of that day, a mockery; but for the fact, that the participants in them were comrades of the honored dead, with courage as unflinching and hearts as warm and true as had those whose untimely fate they were deploring; ready again, if needs be, to "Rally round the Flag" at the call of country and die in the cause of Liberty.

One little incident in this connection I must yet record, in proof of the assurance we are always glad to have made "doubly sure," that though distance may sunder bodies it cannot touch loving hearts. Some months ago a soldier and former member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, H. O'Neil, died in this city of consumption and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. The overland train of the evening of Memorial Day, brought by express a magnificent wreath of *immortelle* directed to Phil Sheridan Post, No. 7 (San Jose) with directions to place it upon the grave of Mr. O'Neil, in the name of Philadelphia Post, No. 2, of which in life he was a member. Although it was night, the ceremonies all over when it arrived, and the lonely grave of the stranger miles away, yet the Post Commander, with several members, drove out to Oak Hill and in the starlight and silence of the time and locality, placed the tribute of his far away friends upon the brave soldier's grave.

Among the pleasant episodes in the social life of the Californians of to-day, are the meetings or gatherings known as "Informals;" their object is to kill off (for those concerned at least) the old-fashioned stand up parties on the one side and to prevent social stagnation on the other. They originated with the joint owners of a certain pair of cosy parlors, who rent a note to families embracing thirty or forty of their friends, stating that they would be "at home Friday evenings of every week from 7 to 11 and should be glad to have them come when they pleased, do as they pleased and go as they pleased." They were requested to come in without ringing, and soon learned to dispose of themselves and their wrappings without disturbing any one. There were tables in the brightly lighted rooms for those who wished to play games, an open piano and music for the musically inclined, books, magazines and papers strewn about, and easy chairs around the hearth for story-tellers or visitors. No "refreshments" were served, but in one corner was a table with fruit, nuts, doughnuts and sometimes an urn of coffee, to which all were invited to help themselves or others, as they wanted. Husbands, wives, or young people came together or alone, as convenient; stayed according to their pleasure, did as they wished, and went as they came without more ceremony than a cheery "good night." The "Informals" are a success and their characteristic charm is that everybody can afford to be natural. The absence of the necessity and the expense of "dressing" for the occasion, the rivalries that follow in the train of such artifices, and the petty gossip—so unworthy a man or woman's good nature and lofty destiny—which "trails its poisonous length" from house to house, are all avoided.

Said the immortal Sam Weller upon one occasion "the great art of letter writing is to make the one who gets it wish there was more." In justice to the State which I represent, I assert that interesting, spicy, blood-curdling, scandalous, scientific and political news items, were never more abundant than now, but believing that the judicious exercise of bringing this "brief" to a close will be appreciated by the readers of the GAZETTE, I wish them a "merrie June" and make my parting bow.

NELLIE EYSTER.

News and Other Items.

Princess Charlotte of Prussia, grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a son recently.

The town of Halas, Hungary, is inundated in consequence of continuous rains. Much damage done.

A fire at Lexington, Ky., Wednesday, destroyed property to the amount of $200,000. The insurance amounted to $75,000.

Charles M. Peck, Secretary of the Redington Quicksilver Mining Company, has absconded from San Francisco, inflicting a loss on the company of $10,000.

The disease which has broken out in the Caucasus proves fatal in twenty-hours. In 150 houses seventy persons died. The mortality elsewhere is on the same scale.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted bids for one hundred thousand ounces of silver bullion for the New Orleans Mint, and a somewhat larger quantity for the mint at San Francisco.

Destructive fires have been raging for some days among the mountains in Pennsylvania, and the loss of property is enormous. Bands of men were constantly engaged in fighting the flames.

All the prisoners but one escaped from the jail at Bogan City, Texas, sunday night. A confederate of the prisoners concealed himself in the jail yard. The prisoners secured the jail arms.

In digging a cellar at St. Paul, Minn., the workmen unearthed a solid silver chalice and salver of fine workmanship, and they are thought to be a part of a communion service taken from Father Hennepin in 1680.

The Confederate monument, erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association, in Capital Square, Columbia, South Carolina, was unveiled on the 13th with most imposing ceremonies in the presence of 120,000 people.

A great conflagration occurred Tuesday night at Poonah, an important government and military centre, eighty miles southeast of Bombay. The government school, Boodwar Palace, law courts, post-office, police office and fifty houses were completely destroyed.

There was a severe snow-storm at Truckee, May 9th.

There was a slight shock of earthquake at Sacramento on Friday.

The Oregon wheat yield will be, it is estimated, one-third greater than that of last year, if not another acre of spring grain is sown.

Three thousand people attended the picnic of the Improved Order of Red Men at Natoma grove, near Sacramento, on the 12th.

Strong winds are drying up the growing grain in the vicinity of Ripon, San Joaquin county. The harvest prospect is unsatisfactory.

The internal revenue collections in the San Francisco district last week amounted to $66,273, making a total since January 1st of $748,9 9.

A general convention of Unitarians of the coast has been called to meet at Portland, June 1st, to assist in dedicating a new $20,000 church there.

An unsuccessful attempt to rob the safe of J. J. Agard a stockbroker of Sacramento, was made on the 11th. About $2,000 was in the safe, which had been nearly pried open.

The captain and pilot of the wrecked steamship Great Republic have been suspended by the Board of Inquiry—the former for six months, the latter for twelve.

Twenty one Indians have been brought into Portland from Stein mountain, charged with participating in murders committed last Summer. They will be kept at Vancouver till tried.

The wife and five-year-old daughter of Martin Salzberg were found hanged in an out-house on their ranch, near Yuba City, Sutter county, on the 14th. The husband is under arrest, charged with the crime.

Penny subscriptions are coming in from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland to buy a gold laurel wreath, worth $1200, for presentation to Lord Beaconsfield.

The supposed elopement of a burglar confined in the Columbia county, Wis., jail, and the daughter of the keeper of that institution is causing much comment in that vicinity.

Mr. Woodbridge of Hillsborough, Texas, went into a drug store, drew a revolver, compelled a clerk to give him some strychnine, said that he would shoot anybody who tried to prevent his suicide, took the poison and died with the cocked weapon in his hands.

Dr. Tupper of the Dominion House of Commons has given notice that he will move a series of resolutions providing for the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, authorizing the government to secure additional aid for the enterprise from the imperial government and granting 100,000,000 acres of land to the railway.

The Prince of Wales was so tickled with the rifle shooting of Dr. Carver, the American, before his august presence recently, that he sent him a letter of compliment, accompanied by a gold horse-shoe scarf-pin, studded with diamonds and having in the centre the prince's feathers, with minute colored precious stones in the band of the coronet.

Minnesota never had such a rush of settlers as have flocked into the State this Spring. Three trains heavily loaded with immigrants are sent out of St. Prul every morning, and most of the new comers settle in the State too.

There is 12,000,000 bushels of grain in the Chicago warehouses, about half of it being wheat. The report started by the board of trade that this was heating, naturally caused quite a big sensation on the street. Investigation proves this report to be without foundation. The grain inspectors say that a portion of it has been in the warehouses about six months, but it is all in good condition.

The planters and cotton factors of New Orleans have formed an immigration society with a capital of $100,000, and they propose to invite labor into the country and help the colored refugees, who want to come home again.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR.—The arrival at New York of Baron Mayer, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, is coincident with the opening of the campaign intended to influence American public opinion in favor of Garibaldi's new projects against the Austrian provinces of the Alps and Istria. By sending to Washington so able a diplomatist as Baron Mayer, Count Andrassy, and Baron Falke, his Director of Foreign Affairs, have shown that they realize that the United States having been brought as near to Italy as England was at the time of Marsala, through the extension of rapid communication by steamer and cable, Italian agents will, in fu ure, attempt to secure in this Republic, the moral and material support necessary for the successful prosecution of the anti-Austrian cause of *Italia irredenta*. As far as Austria is concerned, the Americans, like the English in Gladstone's time, still believe in the legends of Venetian dungeons, the ditches of Mantua, and other stories narrated in Orsini's works and Kossuth's speeches. The whole press in the United States have eagerly copied some scandalous accounts recently published in some of the London papers about the Archduke Rudolphe. Furthermore, Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister at Washington, has again seized an opportunity to flatter the United States by deciding in their favor and against Spain, notwithstanding strong anticipations to the contrary, a claim in which he has been chosen arbitrator by the late Spanish Ministry, who did not reflect that Baron Blanc, who married a Cuban lady, was therefore not qualified to render an impartial decision in any case affecting Spaniards and Americans.

Mrs. Charles Dickens, the widow of the eminent novelist, is considered by her medical attendant to be in great danger. Little hope is entertained of her recovery. Mrs. Dickens has suffered severely from illness during the Winter, the immediate cause of suffering being the effects, now greatly aggravated, of an accident sustained several years ago at the Prince of Wales' thanksgiving.

The Surgeon General has received a cable dispatch from the Minister of the Haytian government, stating that the yellow fever appeared at Port au Prince 30th ult., and the steamer left that for New York on the 1st.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade mark on both case and movement.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co." and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Sterling Silver," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of either distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put into worthless movements of other makers, and vice versa, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the watches and vitiating our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches wholly made by us. It is necessary, also, because it is so notorious as to be a public scandal, that there is great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. We have demonstrated by frequent assays that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from from 10 to 20 per cent. from the quality they assume to be. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low price at which such cased watches have been sold.

We take this occasion to announce that we have recently entirely remodelled the very popular grades of full plate movements, known by the marks "Wm. Ellery," "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," "Waltham Watch Co.," "P. S. Bartlett," and "Broadway," giving to them not only a highly improved appearance, but great additional value. We embody in them each of the best results of our experience and study for twenty years as can be useful in this popular form of watch. We give these new model watches special recommendation to all who look for good performance and solid excellence at moderate cost. The alterations have been made with the view of pleasing practical watch makers, as well as watch wearers.

We avail ourselves, too, of this occasion to warn the public against CHEAP watches. The superiority of Waltham goods, in all grades, is now so generally acknowledged that our competitors, Swiss and American, seem to have no resource but to present the attraction of low price. Their goods being inferior to ours, they have to sell them for what they can get. Times are hard, and people generally not knowing a good watch from a bad one, very often allow a small price to decide them. William Morris, the eminent English Lecturer on Art and Labor Topics, in a recent lecture delivered before the "Trades Guild," says:

"I know that the public in general are set upon having things cheap, being so ignorant that they do not know when they get them nasty, also so ignorant that they neither know nor care whether they give a man his due. I know that the manufacturers, so called, are so set on carrying out competition to its utmost, competition of cheapness, not of excellence, that they meet the bargain hunters half way, and cheerfully furnish them with nasty wares at the cheap price they are asked for, by means of what can be called by no prettier name than fraud."

We are much mistaken if this is what the public want—or expects, of us, at least. Good watches cannot be made when neither workman nor employer has pride in his occupation; interest and pleasure in the work are both wanting, and both are essential in good watch making. Low price, especially in watches, *means low quality, with low performance and high repairs.*

Our mission was, and our business is, to make good watches, whatever the cost; holding firmly to this single purpose, we have seen improvement in quality and reduction in cost, by means of discoveries and improvements in machinery and by natural causes, go steadily on together, until we can truly say, Waltham Watches in their respective grades, are the best watches made; and as to the lower grades, they are within the reach of everybody who earns wages. Our prices are as low as they ought to be, and as low as they will be. Watches cannot be made for nothing, even by machinery. We say to the public, buy a good watch while you are about it, and pay a proper price for it. The more you pay an honest dealer the better satisfied you will be in the end; don't be deceived by cheapness—quality descends faster than price.

For American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, New York, U. S. A.

☞ All the above line of Waltham Watches for sale at the Store of M. McINERNY, Sole Agent for this Kingdom.

Also, Agent for the GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE. The Trade supplied at the LOWEST PRICES.

746

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. CLEGHORN & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND

Offer For Sale:

Blue Mottled Soap,
English Yellow Soap,
Chemical Olive Eradve Soap,
Downer's Kerosene Oil,
Palace Kerosene Oil,
Superior Asst. of Genuine Waterproof Scotch Cloth,
Large Assortment of Dry Goods,

Offered at Great Bargains!

784 1m

NEW FIRM.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS DAY formed a copartnership as Contractors and Builders, give notice that they are prepared to take contracts for all kinds of Mason Work, Brick-laying, &c., &c., all of which they guarantee to do in a workmanlike manner and at shortest notice. Fire Work and Ornamental Cemetery Work made a Specialty.

THOMAS WALKER.
SAMUEL HARRISON.

Honolulu, June 23, 1879. 754 1y

NOTICE.

Mr. Claus Spreckles, of California, intends to construct a large Ditch on the Island of Maui, for irrigating purposes. Any person or persons willing to excavate or dig 500 feet or more of this ditch by contract, and be paid for such work either by the number of cubic feet or by the number of running feet of the ditch excavated, are requested to apply to H. Schussler, Haiku, Maui, or to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Honolulu, who will give them the necessary information.

By H. SCHUSSLER.

November 23, 1878. 738 3m

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE—Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I., next door to Cecil Brown, Esq. 730 1y

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between W. H. Reed and Jos. P. Sisson, under the firm name of Reed & Sisson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. P. Sisson retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. W. H. Reed, who will be responsible for all liabilities and will make all collections.

(Signed) W. H. REED,
J. P. SISSON.

Hilo, June 2, 1879. 732 3t

COALS, COALS, COALS.

NOW LANDING EX SHIP GEN. BUTLER

1650 TONS

BEST WALLSEND STEAM COAL

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

750 ALLEN & ROBINSON.

For Sale.

THOSE DESIRABLE PREMISES in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, at present occupied by L. Severance, Esq. The house is two-story (12 rooms) with bath house and servants' quarters, stable, etc. Terms liberal. Apply to

742 J. H. CONEY, Honolulu.
Or C. RICHARSON, Hilo.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I HAVE appointed His Excellency E. Preston to attend to all my business during my absence from the Kingdom.

747 tf J. H. CONEY.

Telephones! Telephones!

GUARANTEED TO WORK ONE MILE. Price $3.00 per pair. Wire, 75 cents per pound, or 400 feet.

For further particulars inquire of

750 3m C. W. COOKE, Honolulu.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO MY FRIENDS AND old customers, that I will attend to

Horse Shoeing and acting as Horse Farrier

All manner of Blacksmith Work done to order and at short notice. Shop in the building occupied by Charles B. Wilson, on Fort Street, near the Custom House.

750 1y JAMES HANLON.

WO CHONG & CO.

Shoe Manufacturers.

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS and Shoes made in the latest style and best manner.

749 3m* No. 32 Nuuanu St., Honolulu.

HOP LUNG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND Children's Underwear; also, Gents' and Youths' Clothing, Shirts and Collars.

Hotel Street, one door from Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

749 2m*

PIANOS! PIANOS!

FROM L. NEUFELD, BERLIN,

Just Received in Splendid Order,

AND FOR SALE BY

H Hackfeld & Co.

748 tf

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES,
PER LAST STEAMER FROM AUSTRALIA.
751 For Sale by ROLLS & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY,

E. P. ADAMS, AGENT.

We have Just Received

At our Warerooms on King Street, in the rear of Mr. L. W. Hopp's premises,

A Large Assortment

—OF—

HANDSOME New FURNITURE

Which we are Offering at

LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE!

Black walnut marble-top Chamber sets at $90.
Black walnut Wardrobes at $30 and upwards.
Black walnut Sideboards. Black walnut marble-top Etageres.
Black walnut marble-top Dressing Cases. Library Tables.
Walnut Bureaux at $17 50.
Cedar Bedroom Sets. Pine Bureaux. Cottage Bedsteads.
Parlor Chairs. Dining Room Chairs. Washington Wood Chairs.
Black walnut Extension Dining Tables. What-Nots.
An assortment of Rocking Chairs. Children's Chairs. &c, &c., &c.

We shall be pleased to show our assortment.

752 1m E. P. ADAMS, Agent.

GREAT EASTERN

62 Fort Street.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex Louise, from Bremen, and Lady Lampson and Steamer from San Francisco,

A FINE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

French Flannels!

Waterproofs, Linen Sheetings,

Black and Colored Silks!

Fine Hunsdale Cottons,
White Rock Cottons,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS,

Fine Black Cobourgs, Marseilles Quilts,
Silk Fringes and Bugle Trimmings,

And a Fine Assortment of

LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE

Gents', Ladies' and Children's

HOSE OF ALL KINDS!

Silk and Hemstitch Handkerchiefs,
Gents' and Ladies' Long Shawls,
All kinds of Dress Linings,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all Descriptions.

BROWN LINEN DRILLS,

And many Goods, too numerous to mention.

These Goods will be sold without reservation.

754 3m **S. MAGNIN.**

NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

SUGAR MACHINERY EXPECTED,

—AND—

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE!

THE UNDERSIGNED EXPECT TO RECEIVE the following Machinery from MESSRS. MIRRLEES, TAIT & WATSON, of Glasgow, which they offer for sale to arrive, on favorable terms:

**Per

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, JUNE 28, 1879.

[illegible] since there has not anything transpired in [illegible] worthy of special notice. Our advices from the Windward Islands is to the effect that the good growing weather which we have had for months past, still continues and the [illegible] of industry goes on apace in sugar plantations.

The anticipated speedy completion of the great irrigating works on the estate of the California Sugar Company on Maui, is looked forward to as an epoch in the history of those Islands, and cannot fail to produce new life and activity in the sugar cane. We hope that the example of the California Sugar Company, in their new enterprise, will stimulate other eastern capitalists to invest a portion of their surplus capital in the raising of sugar cane, indeed we cannot see how it can be otherwise, when we contemplate, the fact, that from the 2,000 acres of cane which the California Company will plant in a short time they can confidently [illegible] an annual yield of at least 12,000 tons of sugar, worth at the [illegible] per will amount to the enormous sum of $1,200,000. We mention this fact, to show what money and [illegible] can do, when properly applied. There is ample room on these Islands for a half dozen such companies as the California, and we are in receipt why there should not be a half dozen more in operation within the present year.

The business of this city for the past week has been as [illegible] as usual, and the activity among the wharves is a proof that the shipping interests are in a healthy condition. We have no [illegible] at present about the scarcity of money, and [illegible] that in that respect things have changed for the better.

During the past week we noticed considerable activity in the coasting trade of the Islands.

The [illegible] have left for Hilo, from Foreign ports, viz, the Bark [illegible], from Port Townsend, with lumber.

The departures were, on the 21 H. M. Alert, for San Francisco, with cargo of inland produce; Kal ochi Yirul, for Kauai; to Hawaii, with supplies of provisions &c.; and Haw. Brig Mokuola, for Windward Islands, for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

June 21—Am. bk Wm. H. Allen, Swanson, from San Francisco.
" Am. bk Mary E Foster, from Kauai.
" Am. bk Gazelle, Wolff, from Port Gamble.
" Haw. Schooner Ka'ahumanu, from Kahului.
" Haw. Schooner Kaahumanu, from Maalaea.
" Haw. Schooner Waiolani, from Kihau.
" Haw. Schooner Kaiulani, from Waialua.
" Haw. Schooner Kaahumanu, from Honomalino.
" Haw. Schooner Kaahumanu, from Kawaihae.
" Haw. Schooner Kaahumanu, from Hamakua.
" Haw. Schooner Kaahumanu, from Hilo.
" Haw. Schooner Kaahumanu, from Honokaa.
" Haw. Schooner Kaahumanu, from Honohina

ARRIVAL OF THE DOVENBY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—FOR—

CASTLE & COOKE!

Fencing Wire, Galvanized and Annealed, Nos. 5 and 6.

Cast Steel, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, and 1¼ inch, Octagon and Square,

Hoop Iron, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, and 1¼ inch.

English Belting, 3 and 4 in.

Fence Wire Staples, Spear and Jackson Files,

Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Galvanized Tubs, Galvanized Buckets,

Hubbuck's B. L. Oil, White Lead, Red Lead,

White Zinc, Sardines, ¼ and ½; Currie, Mustard,

Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Jamaica Ginger.

CASES GAL. CORRUGATED IRON, 24 W. G., 7 & 8 FEET,

—BY THE—

"Martha Davis" from Boston.

A FEW OF THE CELEBRATED

NEW HAVEN PARLOR ORGANS!

Will be Sold Cheap!

ALSO, JUST ARRIVED,

One Pair of Weston's Patent Hanging Centrifugals, complete,

WITH IRON FRAME AND MIXER!

Blake's Steam Pumps, Nos. 1,2,3,4,5 and 6.

—☞ AND TO ARRIVE ☜—

BLAKE'S VACUUM PUMPS!

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION ON SEWING MACHINES!

CASTLE & COOKE

Can Furnish the Singer New Family Sewing Machine!

Equal to any other Double Thread Machine, for **$50.**

Singer Tailor Manufacturing Machine, for $55!

As proof of the Superiority of the SINGER MACHINES, their sales number MORE than all the manufacturers in the world, put together. Also, on hand.

The Wilcox & Gibbs' Automatic Machine.

The easiest running, simplest and only noiseless Machine, the Ladies' favorite, for $50. 3m 742

WILDER & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS!

OF ALL KINDS.

JUST RECEIVED

—BY—

LATE ARRIVALS!

—SEVERAL—

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED CARGOES

—OF—

NORTH-WEST LUMBER,

COMPRISING

ALL THE USUAL STOCK SIZES

—IN—

SCANTLING,

TIMBER, PLANK, BOARDS,

FENCING AND PICKETS

ALSO, ON HAND

A Most Complete Stock of

DRY REDWOOD!

Scantling; Plank, surfaced and rough,

Boards, surfaced and rough; Battens,

Pickets, Rustic, Lattice, Clapboards,

ALSO, IN STOCK,

A FINE ASSORTM'T OF WALL PAPER

LATEST STYLES.

NAILS, LOCKS,

BUTTS, HINGES,

BOLTS, SCREWS, Etc

Paint and Whitewash Brushes

WHITE LEAD,

WHITE ZINC,

PAINT OIL.

METALLIC AND OTHER PAINTS!

Glass,

Salt,

Firewood,

DOORS SASH BLINDS

ALL SIZES,

Of Eastern and California Make.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT

AND AT

LOW PRICES

3m 742

JUST RECEIVED FROM

CORTLAND WAGON MANUFACTURING CO., N. Y.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

T. CRAWFORD MACDOWELL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

Some Queer Industries.

The following article contains a volume of instruction to those who can profit by good example. It is an old adage, "Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves." Thrift, industry and economy are the sure means to competency. It is not what we earn, but what we save that makes us rich and independent. The scriptures tell us that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich," but with diligence we must combine economy, or the task will be slavish and somewhat uncertain. We have known two instances in our lifetime of men becoming rich from small beginnings in a line of business that but few men would have thought of engaging in. The one was gathering up barrels in which spirits had been packed, which he sold to the manufacturers of vinegar, in Philadelphia, and the other was, by gathering up corks that had been once used. Both men became wealthy from those small beginnings. But here is a case still more remarkable, from which a thrifty housewife may learn a lesson of economy and utility that if imitated, will be a blessing to her family and put money in the purse of her husband. To such the article will suggest a good idea of economy, and may be the means of teaching a lesson that it will be good for them to know and practice.—[ED.

[From Chamber's Journal.]

Probably no more determined struggle for existence was ever shown than in the case of a well-known Paris character, Chapellier by name, whose ingenuity was as amusing as his perseverance was praiseworthy. Father Chapellier, as he was called, was in his young days a soldier, who had fought at Waterloo under the old Napoleon, and who, tired of the army, had obtained his discharge, and come to Paris, where he found that his military life stood him in very little service in procuring him his daily meal. So he looked about him for the readiest trade which a man without money or friends could take up, and began his new life in the humble capacity of a mudlark, which in the days of old Paris was often a not successful profession. The gallant old soldier did not stick very long to the ravageur's trade, being ashamed that his old comrades in arms should encounter him, and perhaps criticise his humble calling. He obviated this unpleasantness by getting a berth in the establishment of a large wholesale chiffonnier.

For six months or so he worked here, until the unsavory occupation was too much for him, and he was obliged to go into a hospital. This, however, was a turning point in his life; for in the next bed to him was a patient who had been in the employ of a large poultry-rearer, and whose particular duty it was to feed the young fowls and pigeons, or rather to fatten them. In a moment of confidence he enlightened Chapellier as to how the thing was done—namely, by filling his mouth with grain and peas, opening the beak of the young birds and blowing the food down their œsophagus—a simple thing, but uncommonly monotonous and fatiguing, when two or three hundred had to be fed in an hour.

In Chapellier's time the employment of machinery had not yet been thought of, and he was quite content to use his own mouth; by which he gained about forty sous a day. But his inquiring spirit soon came into play. Being constantly brought into contact not only with the poultry, but also with the poultry buyers, he noticed a singular feature in the trade—that in cases where the latter did not sell the birds straight off, they were always obliged to reduce their price a quarter or perhaps a third for every day that they were unsold, though they might appear perfectly fresh to the uninitiated. But the cooks and the restaurant-keepers were not to be taken in by appearances; and Chapellier found out that an unfailing symptom of freshness or rather want of it, lay in the appearance of the feet, which were black and brilliant at the time of killing, but acquired a gray tinge, more and more pronounced as time went on. Turkeys' feet showed this peculiarity the most, and it set Chapellier thinking; the result of his cogitation being that he invented a paste which, when rubbed on the legs, brought back the original black gloss, and completely erased the tell-tale of death. Having tried it with success he went the round of the poulterers, who willingly promised him a small royalty for initiating them also; and as he was shrewd enough to keep his own secret, he soon found that the profession of "painter of poultry legs," apart from its questionable morals, was exceedingly lucrative. But Chapellier was ambitious, and finding the work increase beyond his powers of personally supervising it, he sold his secret to a friend for one thousand francs, and with this little capital set off to find pastures new.

Chapellier was in some doubt what he should do next; whether he should set up a wine-shop or an eating-house; for his experience led him to believe that to cater for the stomach was the best passport to money-making, but at last a bright idea struck him. He noticed that a large proportion of the chiffonniers' findings consisted of scraps of bread—all the stale leavings of cook-shops, schools, colleges, hospitals and asylums which were thrown away as valueless and carried away among other rubbish by the chiffonniers. Chapellier knowing well the tastes and habits of the Parisian population, was aware that immense quantities of rabbits were made into stew by the working classes of the barriers, and also that the stew was dressed and eaten with bread crusts. He knew also that the robbits themselves were largely fed upon bread crumbs; and he therefore conceived the idea of collecting, sorting, cleaning and rebaking these scraps, feeling sure that he could make a market out of them. So off he went to the restaurants and the cooks of the public establishments in his quarter, and actually offered to buy and pay ready money for what they had been throwing away; and this was a proposal to which the cooks, thinking what a fool he was, lent a ready ear. But Chapellier was not such a fool as they thought, for, having obtained a quantity of bread-scraps at a nominal rate, he set to work to prepare them, and in a few days took his station in the market, surrounded by little basketfuls, which he sold for six sous apiece. He was soon sold out, purchasers flocking to him not only for their convenience and cheapness, but also for the attractive and cleanly way in which he had got his crusts ready. So fast did his reputation increase that he extended his negotiations to other parts of Paris, adding to his manufacture that of grated bread-crumbs, made ready for cooks to powder their cutlets with.

Within a very short time the business grew to such a size that he had in constant use six carts and horses to bring the piles of scraps to the factory at the barrier of St. Jacques, where some fifty men and women were occupied in sorting and cleaning. Young girls found employment in packing up the little baskets of prepared crusts, and of the crisped bread squares which were in such favor in the preparation of the daily pot *au feu*: while to the children were given the duty of grinding to powder the scraps which were too far gone to be of use as an eatable, and which were carbonized in the oven, so as to be available for making charcoal tooth powder. To the day of his retirement from business, which he eventually did with a fortune of 30,000 francs a year, the old soldier personally superintended, impressing on all that nothing was to be wasted. He was a wit as well as a philosopher, and was never weary of saying that human beings sometimes reasoned, but that they never failed to eat—and often too much."

The Future Queen of Spain.

The Archduchess Marie Christine Desiree Henriette Felicite Reniere, of Austria, whom rumor mentions as likely to be the second Queen of Alphonso XII. of Spain, is the only daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria (who died the 20th of November, 1874) by his marriage with the Archduchess Elizabeth, the widow of Archduke Ferdinand Charles Victor of Modena. She was born on the 21st of July, 1858, and is consequently in her twenty-first year. The alliance does not seem to have been seriously entertained at Madrid until the condition of the Infanta Marie Christine had been pronounced hopeless; but from more than one point of view it must be considered a far more suitable match for the King than one with his deceased wife's sister. The Austrian Princess is a few months younger than the King, whereas the Duc de Montpensier's second daughter was more than five years his senior, having been born on the 29th of October, 1852.

A Virginia Reminiscence.

It is related that while Thomas Mann Randolph was Governor of Virginia he was once arrested within a hundred yards of his home, in this county, and carried a prisoner to his own house. The story is to the following effect: The Governor was on a visit to his home, and finding that the fencing on his plantation was pulled down and burned by wagoners passing along from the valley to Richmond, he determined to detect and punish them. One evening he observed a party go into camp on the roadside, and after dark he strolled down to a point where he could conveniently watch them. He staid out all night, but the wagoners made no depredations on his fences. In the early morning, however, when they were about to kindle the fires to prepare breakfast, they started out to gather up what fuel they might find for that purpose, when they spied a man sitting on the fence a short distance ahead.

Now, it appears that a short time before Gov. Randolph had issued his proclamation, offering a reward for the capture of an escaped horse-thief, and the wagoners, who had seen the description of the convict, thought they discovered a close resemblance between the man on the fence and the escaped felon. So thoroughly satisfied were they that they would receive the reward for his arrest that they approached and announced that he was their prisoner. One of them proposed, as he cracked the wagon whip, to give him a thrashing and let him go, but his companion protested that it was proper to ascertain certainly whether he was the guilty party before inflicting the punishment, and proposed to take him to the residence of Gov. Randolph, near by, and get his advice. Accordingly, they marched their prisoner up to the house, and knocking at the front door, a servant made his appearance, of whom they inquired:

"Is your master at home?"

The negro opened his eyes in astonishment at the inquiry, and replied, pointing to the Governor: "That's master!"

It is said that the Governor then promptly confirmed the statement of the servant, and joined heartily in the laugh that followed. He then told the man who had proposed to whip him without the opportunity of defense to remain outside and he would send him a morning dram, at the same time unbuttoning his coat, exposing a pair of horse pistols, and remarked that he should certainly have used them had an attempt been made to carry the threat of castigation into execution. The other wagoner he invited in to join him in a hot breakfast.—Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.

No Evil in the Stars.

We alluded not long since to the fears entertained by some of great disasters likely to attend the perihelion passage of the four great planets about to occur. These fears we attempted to show were not only groundless, but absurd, the failure of many similar predictions having been cited in support of this view of the matter. On the subject of these threatened ills, C. C. Blake, a well-known American astronomer, publishes a long article in an Illinois paper, in which he demonstrates the influence of these planets upon our earth to be so infinitely small that we need apprehend no malefic effects therefrom. He even shows the very data upon which these alarming predictions are based to be grossly and strangely inaccurate.

In the first place, astronomers, in computing the perihelion of Neptune, differ as much as seven years as to the time when that event will occur. In regard to the perihelion of Uranus, these authorities are not agreed whether it will take place in 1881 or 1882. Saturn will not be in conjuntion with the sun until the latter part of 1885, when the era of these dire calamities will be past and over. Jupiter, the largest planet in our system, being 1,387 times as large as the earth, will pass its perihelion point in September, 1880. These great orbs in this matter of coincidence will, in fact, not act at all conjointly. Even if they were to do so no great harm would follow. The perihelion of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus all occurred in 1797, and yet that year was not distinguished for famine, tempests, plagues, or other great disaster. The perihelia of Jupiter and Saturn were again in coincidence in 1856, another year exempt from baleful influences and bloody events. If all the planets in the solar system were to pass their perihelion at one time and all in the same heliocentric longitude, such a conjunction would have no appreciable effect upon the climate or inhabitants of our globe. Doubtless persons who have been giving way to fears about these planetary movements, may safely dismiss the same.—Pacific Rural Press.

Back Hair.

False hair having come to be recognized as a necessity of the modern female existence, it may be of interest to learn how this constantly increasing want is supplied. Live hair, bought "on foot" (to use the technical term of the trade), constitutes but a very small percentage of the stock in market, as there are few women who are willing to part with their locks for money, and those who have superfluous locks to spare grow fewer and fewer year after year. When second hand tresses were needed merely to furnish wigs for a few elderly ladies, agents found no difficulty in securing a sufficiency among the peasant maids of Auvergne and Brittany. The present demand, however greatly exceeds the supply, and it is asserted that Paris alone uses more than all the available crop in France, and that Marseilles (the great centre of traffic in hair) deals with Spain, the Orient and the two Sicilies, for 40 tons a year of dark hair, of which she makes upward of 65,000 chignons annually. Under the name of "dead hair" are classed the "combings," thrifty servant girls save up and sell, the clippings of barber shops, faded curls, worn-out switches, etc. The scavengers of every city, both at home and abroad, value nothing short of a silver spoon among the refuse so much as a snarl of combings, however dirty, as it will find a ready sale. Such findings are afterwards thoroughly washed with bran and potash, carded, sifted, classed and sorted, and then made into the cheap front curls, puffs and chignons that abound in the market. Much of this enters into the cheaper grades of the 360,000 "pieces" annually made in France, of which enormous trade England is said to be the best customer, and America almost as good. Late reports on the commerce of Swatow, China, show that a large export trade in "dead" hair, gathered in the stalls of barbers, sprang up in 1873, during which year 18,800 pounds were exported to Europe. In 1875 the exports of this refuse arose to 134,000 pounds, with a commercial value of over $25,000. It is an undoubted fact, too, that pauper corpses are often despoiled of their hair to meet the same demand of an increasing commerce. Those, then, who sport other than their own natural locks, can never be sure whether these are redolent of the sepulchre, the gutter, or the servant girl's comb.—Scientific American.

The "Village Blacksmith" in Humble Prose.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Under the spreading chestnut tree the village smithy stands; the smith, a mighty man is he, having been twice elected to represent his ward in the city council. His hair is crisp and black and long, and, to all appearance, hasn't been combed since his mother used to comb it for him when he was a boy. His face is like the tan; but it wouldn't be so much like it if he would wash it once in a while. His brow is wet with honest sweat, and, as intimated above, it is about the only thing it ever is wet with. Week in, week out, from morn till night, you can hear his bellows blow, and you can also hear the blacksmith blow louder than his bellows about the unheard of number of horse-shoes he turned in an hour on a wager of $10,000. You can hear him swing his heavy hand-hammer—Longfellow calls it a "sledge"—but in this our distinguished friend is a little off. It is the helper that swings the sledge. We are not a little surprised that Mr. Longfellow should make such a mistake as this regarding a business to which he was apprenticed, and which he honored for so many years. But we digress. Children coming home from school look in at the open door. They love to hear the bellows roar and see the flaming forge; but what they most love to see is the village blacksmith wrestle with a three year old colt he is trying to shoe. They love to catch the burning sparks that fly like chaff from the threshing floor; but, great Lucifer, you ought to hear the little cusses swear when they happen to catch one! He goes on Sunday to the church and sits among his boys in order to keep them from throwing spit-balls at the parson. He hears his daughter's voice singing in the village choir, and it makes his heart rejoice, but it makes other people's blood run cold, for she can't sing any better than the average village chorister.

Gen. Grant on His Travels—What Rev. Dr. Newman Says.

The New York *Herald* says: In nearly every letter that Gen. Grant sends to Rev. Dr. Newman, he speaks of the rest and enjoyment he has in his travels, and in two or three recent communications, referring to certain newspaper clippings sent to him, he said he had no desire to enter public life again; that he had served his country to the best of his ability for nearly sixteen years, and he thinks the people ought to release him from any further claims on his service. The Doctor disclaimed any political significance attaching to the proposed reception to Grant on his arrival in San Francisco. He has been waited on by a committee to give advice and take part in the reception. The only motive in the minds of the movers was to honor the foremost American citizen in his own country.

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