

Wrinkles.

M. Mantegazza, in the Italian scientific *Natura*, has recently published a study on the subject of wrinkles, which appears to contain all that can be said on it at present. Wrinkles are produced, in the first instance, by the frequent repetition of some muscular contraction or by sickness. According to one writer, they are not merely superficial, but appear when the epidermis is removed, and are found not only in the face, but all over the body. They do not run in any direction, and no law has been found including all their directions. They are said to depend mainly on the *fasciculi* which form the reticular part of the dermis. M. Mantegazza thinks that the life history of a man can be written from his wrinkles but it has still to be proved that a general's wrinkles differ from those of a physician, or a laborer's from a lawyer's. A man does not always, or even generally, carry out a faithful autobiography in his face. Although no part of the body is free from them they visit chiefly the face, particularly round the eyes and lips. They run in all directions, horizontal, vertical and oblique, straight, curved and crossed. M. Mantegazza, then goes rapidly over the commonest and most remarkable sets of wrinkles. Those across the forehead are found in children who are rickety or idlers. Going in the sup. with the face insufficiently covered brings them on prematurely. But they are in every case normal at 40, or even earlier. Vertical wrinkles between the eyes come quickly to men who study, or who worry themselves. This can readily be imagined; the eyebrows contract naturally when in deep thought; grief or worry produces the same action, which, when repeated, usually produces a fold in the skin, marking emotion undergone many times. One of the Jesuits laws was that the eyebrows were not to be contracted; this was excellent from a moral point of view, but it was also excellent to prevent wrinkles between the eyes. Between these and the straight lines on the forehead already mentioned come the arched wrinkles on the forehead, found above the root of the nose. These often tell of long and cruel physical suffering, or of still more painful mental torture. They arise from a great development of the vertical wrinkles and the resistance of the skin above. The crow's feet mark the passing of the fortieth year. They are especially detected by ladies, says M. Mantegazza; and he fortwith relates an anecdote of a lady who succeeded in keeping off the dreaded visitation long after it was due by the expedient of using springs to keep the skin stretched at night at the corners of the eyes. These wrinkles are characterized by furrows, which diverge from the external angles of the eye in all directions; like the claws of the bird from which they are named. The wrinkles of the nose are less frequent and less noticeable, and appear in old age. Those which descend from the nostrils down each side of the mouth (the *rida nas labialis*) are perhaps the first to appear.

The reason is simple. These furrows are created in laughing or mastication; a simple smile is sufficient to produce them, so it is not surprising the repetition of the commonest acts should soon be graven on the face. They are also hereditary. M. Mantegazza had them when he was 22 years of age, and his children have had them from their earliest years. The wrinkles of the cheeks and chin follow the oval of the face, and are caused by a diminution of the fatty substance under the skin, which then fall into folds. The small wrinkles which form a network in the lower part of the cheek near the ears have the same origin, and only appear in old age. Those found in the upper eyelids, and sometimes in the lower, which give the eyes an air of fatigue, are the results of hard living, grief or worry.

It may be said generally that wrinkles are much more frequent in men than in women. The former are more exposed to the sun, and take fewer precautions to protect the complexion from air and light; they undergo more muscular exertion, and are generally thinner. Nervous men have wrinkles sooner and deeper than others; as have people who have passed through alternate periods of stoutness and emaciation. Against certain wrinkles there is no remedy, preventive or curative. Many would wish to arrest the flight of time, but the Spanish proverb is still true: "El dente miente, la cara engana, pero la arruga desengana;" (the teeth may lie, white hairs deceive, but wrinkles never.) There are defensive remedies against some wrinkles, but they are often worse than the evil. Thus, to coat the face with a fatty substance (not paint) which softens the cuticle, to keep the skin shaded and protect it as far as possible from contact with the air and sun, may preserve it. This is one of the services rendered by net veils to women; but these thin pieces of net have their inconveniences, as they are bad for the sight and impede respiration. Another remedy is to grow fat about the time the wrinkles should appear. The skin is stretched by the pressure of the tissues beneath, and the creases are smoothed out. On the other hand, when one grows thinner at forty, the effects on the face are disastrous, and were the wrinkles which begin to appear in all directions then to be counted, one might imagine himself a decrepit old man.

The study of wrinkles, concludes M. Mantegazza, has still to be prosecuted. It would be necessary to compare them in the different races of mankind to see if there are any sensible difference, and if so, their causes and extent. It would certainly be interesting to know something more of "those" — democrats who won't flatter, — as Byron puts it somewhere. — *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

FOR JOB WORK EXECUTED IN the neatest style, call at GAZETTE OFFICE.

Table-Covers.

The tendency of the taste of the present day is toward an increase of color, a tendency to be encouraged, since brilliant touches here and there blend into harmony the discord of the most ill-conceived homes.

A room may be plain in its appointments, with a wall paper hopelessly dull and old-fashioned, and yet look bright and attractive if there is a mass of glowing red in the table cover and the borders of the curtains. Indeed a rich, beautifully covered cloth for the center table works of itself an effective transformation.

Imagine, for instance, the charm added to a parlor by a table cover composed of a yard of peacock blue flannel, two and a half yards of creamy linen crash (the coarse kind) and half an ounce of blue worsted to match, put together in this wise: First cut as large a square of the flannel as the goods will admit. This forms the center piece. Then divide the crash into halves, and the halves into two equal lengths, thus making four strips. Sew this as a border around the center piece, joining them diagonally at the corners. Separate this bordering into accurate thirds by pencil lines; leave the upper thirds plain, fringe the lower third as a finish to the cover, and draw out all the lengthwise threads of the middle third. Through the up and down threads left run in and out a strip of blue flannel the requisite width, and as a last dainty touch thread the fringe with a blue feather stitching of worsted.

A still handsomer cloth of peacock blue is cut from the soft double-width, double-faced cotton flannel that resembles plush—though but a dollar a yard—and has a border of real peacock feathers, each one overlapping the other and lightly held in place by numerous invisible stitches.

Another tasteful cover of the same material is a deep wine red tint with a border of golden half moons. These are shaped out of flannel and must measure five inches from tip to tip. Baste them on the cloth about an inch apart, and button-hole all around with yellow floss. A plain, broad band of old gold flannel fastened each side with loose slip stitches of dark blue is also effective, especially if there are curtains to match, with similar band across the top and bottom.

Very elegant covers are fashioned of plush or velvet in rich quiet shades, ornamented with the popular applique design of poppies, sunflowers, cat-tails, and meadow grasses, arranged as borders or large corner pieces and held in place by the simple button-hole and herring-bone stitches.

Small, gay colors can be made at a trifling cost of two unbleached Turkish towels sewed together and trimmed with narrow parallel rows of bright ribbon or black velvet, embroidered with lugs, loops and butterflies; and evenly bound and tacked along the edges with many brass-headed nails, they form quite extremely pretty patterns for square footstools or the quaint little cross-legged chairs of oak and walnut. — *Godeys*.

Ramie.

The fibres in their mucilaginous envelopes now constitute what are called "ribands." These are sent to France, where they are chemically treated after a method invented and developed by M. Fremy and M. Urbain. The former gentleman is a member of the French Institute and chief of the Government laboratory in Paris, and the latter is M. Fremy's principal assistant. It may be added that M. Fremy has made himself famous by his researches into the nature of fibrous plants, and the question of their preparation for market. The Fremy-Urbain process mainly consists in submitting the rees ribands to alkaline treatment, under conditions which vary with the variations in the character of the plant. The result is rees fibre of perfect quality, chemically pure as regards dyeing, and of unbroken staple, reaching in many cases to 14 inches in length. A Manchester firm of manufacturers of very high standing have already expressed the opinion that the results which we have sketched in rapid outline must have a most important influence on the textile industry of Great Britain. But at present, English spinning machinery is not adapted for the economical treatment of the long silky fibres of the rees plant, which are said to be the strongest in nature. It remains then, for mechanical ingenuity to complete the solution of the rees fibre problem. — *London Argus*.

General Advertisements.

UNION FEED CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

HAY and GRAIN

Queen and Edinburgh Sts.

Telephone 175.

Latest orders solicited.

[1909]

General Advertisements.

THE CENTRAL

Cigar & Tobacco Emporium

Campbell's Block, Merchant Street,
Hawatia, H. L.

THE CENTRAL has been opened for the accommodation of the lovers of the choicer article of the weed. I intend to keep at the CENTRAL a fine variety of CIGARS and TOBACCO, and have made special arrangements with importers from abroad. Trusting for a liberal share of patronage, I remain, respectfully,
J. E. WISEMAN.

BISHOP & CO.'S Savings Bank

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

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from one person, they will pay interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, from date of receipt, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of Dollars or for fractions of a month.

No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposit.

Thirty days notice must be given at the bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time.

No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book.

On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be made up, and interest on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more and unpaid, will be credited to the depositors, and from that date form part of the principal.

Sums of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be received, subject to special agreement.

The Bank will be open every day in the week, except Sundays and Holidays.

1901 Jan

BISHOP & CO.

Metropolitan Market



King Street,

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor

Choicest Meats from Finest Herds

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

Supplied on Short Notice

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

1974 ty

Yosemite SKATING RINK!



WILL BE OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON & EVENING AS FOLLOWS:

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Tuesday & Friday Evenings, and Wednesday & Saturday Afternoons

FOR LADIES AND THEIR ESCORTS.

AMUSEMENTS TO COME:

Fancy Skaters must look out for the month of September. Dancing every Friday Evening from 8 to 10.

MUSIC by the BAND every TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING; also at the WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

1902

T. E. WALL, Manager.

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PER CITY OF SYDNEY, A CHOICE LOT

New Zealand Potatoes

ALSO—PER MANIPORA, LARGE ASST

Groceries

—AND—

Provisions

—ALWAYS ON HAND—

CUBE SUGAR

In 25 and 100 Pound Boxes;

Granulated Sugar!

In 25 Boxes; Granulated Sugar in 1902 Bags;

Granulated Sugar in 3000 Barrels;

FINE POWDERED SUGAR

IN 500 BOXES.

OATS, BRAN, BARLEY, Wheat, Corn, Etc.

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200 Port Street, Honolulu.

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Classics, Mathematics and History form a part of the REGULAR COURSE.

Special Attention is Given to French

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There are no "extra" subjects, every thing is included in the fee for the Regular School Course.

THE SCHOOL WILL

Reopen on Monday, September 7th

Application for admission must be made to

1905

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LAINÉ & CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF THE

Very Best

Hay, Grain, &c.

WHICH IS OFFERED AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

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Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF CALIFORNIA.

Agents for the "HOOVER TELEPHONE," COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA.

TELEPHONE NO. 147.

1908 11

PRIVATE TUITION!

DURING THE MID-SUMMER Holidays MR. ATKINSON will be glad to take pupils to read in Classics, Mathematics, and French. Application for terms must be made to Mr. Atkinson, at his residence.

1909

Gazette Supplement, Sept. 9th, 1885.

Her Majesty Madame Bernadotte.

At the outbreak of the Revolution of 1879, Bernadotte, then a simple sergeant, was in garrison at Grenoble. He was certainly very far from the great good fortune in store for him. He passed his time between playing cards, drilling and gallantry. He had a reputation among his comrades for his successes in the latter accomplishment and he was resolved not to belie his reputation when the famous "Day of the Tiles" arrived.

On the day in question, all the women of Grenoble ascended on the roofs of the houses, and showered down the tiles and slates on the king's troops. Bernadotte with his regiment, was fighting in the rue Pertuisiere, when he received one of the revolutionary projectiles on the head. It was believed he was dead. He was carried into a neighbouring cafe and placed on a table. The latter is still preserved as a relic on which a future majesty was deposited.

While his wound was being dressed, Bernadotte half opened his eyes and remarked in the crowd which surrounded him, a young woman blonde, with blue eyes, for whom his sufferings appeared to evoke pity and sympathy. He raised himself upon his elbow to see her more fully, and was singularly captivated by her beauty. After a short time, he found himself so far recovered that he asked for a glass of brandy and rejoined his regiment.

Peace having been re-established at Grenoble, Bernadotte had only one duty to discharge, one aim in life to achieve—to discover the traces of the unknown fair one.

Three weeks after the romantic occurrence, he was walking pensively in the Jardin-de-Ville, when he saw her approaching, whom he had seen so long seeking. He followed her to ascertain where she resided. The next day Bernadotte returned, waylaid the young woman avowed his love to her and soon discovered a pretext to visit. The girl's name was Amelie, she was aged eighteen, and a millionaire. But he encountered near her a dangerous rival, a young watchmaker of the city. Not knowing how to get rid of his competitor, and being really head and ears in love, Bernadotte, to smooth all difficulties, spoke of marriage. But he failed, Amelie in fact loved neither the soldier nor the artisan, the latter 'tis true, was only a watchmaker, but the hero was as yet nothing—not even king of Sweden. The shop was preferred to the possible baton in the knapsack of the simple sergeant. It was thus that Amelie soon became the fiancée of the watchmaker.

Full of despair, Bernadotte decided on a violent course. He sought his happy rival "Monsieur Watchmaker" said he "you love Amelie, but I love her also, and I intend to dispute her hand with you. She must belong only to the conqueror." "Monsieur Soldier, if it is only a sword-thrust you desire to oblige you, I'm your man."

Two hours later, the rivals were at the place appointed for the duel. The watchmaker, little accustomed to the profession of arms was wounded, and severely so. Bernadotte hastened to slench his sword, and to run to Amelie. Some minutes had elapsed while he and Amelie were together, Bernadotte oblivious of what had occurred, when a violent knocking was heard at the door.

Imagine the astonishment of Amelie, as the watch maker entered, supported by two men, his face pale as death, and bleeding through his bandages. She heaped upon Bernadotte the most bitter reproaches and dismissed him. Of all the roads to woman's heart, the watch maker guessed shrewdly, pity was the surest. It was the last time Amelie saw Bernadotte. In the course of a month she became the wife of the watch maker. Bernadotte threatened at first, to shoot Amelie; next, the watch maker, and finally, himself. In any case he obtained consolation, as he did not execute any of his projects. Perhaps he had dreamt of a crown.

Years elapsed; the watch maker became bankrupt, and died. Amelie left without resources, became a servant in an hospice, and then, next to doubled in two, and in every way broken down with misery, related to those who listened her; "what a mistake I made in not marrying M. Bernadotte; I would be a queen now, and instead of serving the public, I would have had a court, subjects, beautiful toilettes, but in any case I should be a queen and what a fault I committed; I blame no one but myself, for I secretly knew M. Bernadotte was quite different from other men. I had a presentiment he would be great, a general at least. But when one is young, reflection is absent, one has ambition; one repulses a Kingdom—by committing blunders.

The old woman had written several letters to Bernadotte, but never received a

reply; her husband said, that was due to her not prepaying her letters, she herself attributed the silence, to hatred at having refused him." If I was free, and Bernadotte also, and that I had money, I would go and see him. He might marry me, or might engage me to repair his linen—that much would be something.

In Grenoble, Amelie till her death, was ever called by the citizens—"Her Majesty Madame Bernadotte."

The Biggest Printing Job in the World.

The government printing office, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, has just completed what is probably the biggest job in the printing line attempted in this or any other country. The job referred to was an order given by the treasury department for 50,000,000 labels, to be attached to tobacco packages as evidence that such packages have been inventoried for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of rebate due the dealer or manufacturer under the new internal revenue law. Some of the details of this label job will be interesting as showing the enormous capacity of the government printing office, and the immense amount of money the government saves by doing its own printing. The form for the label was electrotyped and one hundred copies taken of it for each of eight presses. At each revolution of the eight cylinders eight hundred labels were printed, and it took the eight presses six and one half days to do the presswork. The job required one thousand reams of paper and \$1,000 worth of red ink. At an average price of \$1.50 per thousand impressions, which the government would probably have had to pay to a private printer, the presswork alone would cost \$75,000. The 50,000,000 label job is, believed to be the biggest job of printing ever turned out in this country or the whole world.

It has been discovered by an anthropologist, who announces the fact in the *Pitt Mail Gazette*, that the adoption of garments by barbarous people is followed, sooner or later, by their extinction. He therefore strongly urges upon the missionaries not to introduce the death-bearing trousers or body-destroying petticoats among the uncivilized races whom they are trying to convert.

At a meeting of the St. Petersburg Health Committee the fact was brought to light that the large death-rate in Russian hospitals is caused by the lack of nourishing food for patients. The allowance of about 14 cents a day for diet does not suffice to buy so much as a pound of beef for broth, and of such food as the patients succeed in procuring they are partially robbed by the ill-fod nurses.

To test the purity of water there has been found no better or simpler way than to fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in the water half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—loaf or granulated will answer—cork the bottle, and place it in a warm place for two days. If in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the water becomes cloudy or milky it is unfit for domestic use.

When paraffine is thoroughly mixed with linseed oil, cast into small blocks and allowed to cool, it may be used to make any fabric, as cloth, felt and leather, waterproof by rubbing it with such a block and ironing afterward to equalize the distribution of the material in the pores. If too much is not put on the material may be made to be only impervious to water, but not to air, as the very small greasy pores repel the water, but not the air.

By means of a simple and conveniently worked device of coiled spring, an English inventor has succeeded in dispensing with the need of driving sewing machines by hand or foot; a few turns of a handle winds up sufficient power to keep a machine going at full speed over an hour. It is completely under control as to the rate of stitching and stopping, and can be applied to any existing machine at moderate cost.

Luminous paint, so called, continues to be imported in large quantities by regions where earthquakes are prevalent. In the Philippine Islands small metallic plates coated with the paint are so disposed about the houses as to afford ready guidance at the first intimation of an earthquake for the inmates to reach the street doors and make their escape from the buildings in danger of becoming ruins suddenly.

The royal harem of Persia contains no Europeans or male persons over the age of 11. Each royal favorite has her separate pavilion and her staff of servants, her equipages, her jewels and her revenue. The principal favorite generally has some high-sounding title conferred upon her, such as "The Delight of the State." The ladies are never seen abroad unveiled, save one or two of the handsome flighty of their number, who sometimes, when

driving in their glass coaches, purposely give a rather liberal display of florid charms to passers-by in carriages or on horseback. It is quite certain that no man save the King enters the royal harem, or having done so, leaves it alive.

A new style of paving has been introduced in Berlin during the past year, and so far has given great satisfaction. Layers of bricks, from four to six inches in length, are put down and impregnated with asphalt. They absorb from 15 to 20 per cent. of the bituminous substance, and then become remarkably elastic and capable of resisting damp and pressure. It is claimed that this pavement offers a sure foothold to horses.

The German navy is growing in efficiency. The number of sailors and marines has been fixed at 11,663 for the next two years. In point of armament much progress has been made the past year, especially as far as the torpedo fleet is concerned; beside the actual torpedo-boats some forty men-of-war are at present able to launch fish torpedoes. As regards the establishment of the best and most perfect type of a torpedo-boat, the shipyards in Bremen, Stettin and Elbing are about to compete with some boats ordered by the Navy Department of the English yards at Thornycroft and Yarrow, the result of which competition is looked for with a great deal of interest.

A boy about 12 years old reported to a policeman the other day that a robbery had occurred at the house under very mysterious circumstances. The sum of \$25, which was in a china vase on a bracket, had taken wings. "Were any of the doors or windows found open?" asked the officer. "No." Any visitors in the house who might have taken it? "No." "And you haven't picked up any clew, eh?" "That's the trouble, sir—there's clews till you can't rest. I want to go off and camp out, and dad thinks I cribbed the money. Dad wants to go to Chicago, and marm thinks he's got the boodle. Marm wants a new summer wrap, and dad says she clawed them ducats for sure. The hired girl is going to be married next week, and dad and marm and me believe she raked in the stake to go on a bridal tour. Tell you what, mister, when I see how many clews can be picked up on a little case like this it make me anxious to know which of us will come out on top."

General Advertisements.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836.)

Issues Policies equal the best Plans, among which are to be found many new departures, containing features not yet in use in other companies, aiming to the comfort and security of the POLICY HOLDERS.

This Company may be safely called the Pioneer in most of the important Insurance reforms, and for this reason as well as many others, it now transacts the largest yearly business done by any one company in the world. Policies are both

NON-FORFEITABLE AND INDISPUTABLE

Assets, Dec. 31, 1884.....	\$ 26,161,923 24
Liabilities.....	\$ 6,676,308 44
Surplus.....	19,485,614 79
Surplus, New York Standard of 4 1/2 per cent. interest (larger than that of any other Ins. Co.).....	18,739,323 74
New Assurance, written in 1884, (larger than that of any other company).....	\$1,877,077 09
Total Outstanding Assurance.....	\$29,809,171 49
Increase of Premium Income.....	1,095,762 25
Increase of Surplus—Legal Standard.....	1,639,523 04
Increase of Assets.....	5,137,383 94
Total amount paid Policy Holders since the organization of the Society.....	\$1,072,496 58

Contested Claims—None

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

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

For pamphlets or full particulars, apply to
ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Agent.



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THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION is the MOST PERFECT BEAUTIFIER KNOWN. It is Pure and Harmless, Delightful in its Application and wonderful in its Effects, while the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Prepared by
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FOR SALE BY
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General Advertisements.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

BRUCE, F. STEVENS, PRES.; J. M. GIBBS, SECT.
GEN. W. THOMPSON, CHIEF OF AGENTS.

Assets.....	\$ 16,991,943 27
Liabilities.....	14,327,928 23
Total Surplus.....	\$ 2,574,015 04

The attention of the public is called to a New Feature in Life Insurance adopted by this Company; the issuing of Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies. These policies participate in the Annual distribution of surplus, and are subject to the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law.

Cash surrender and paid up insurance values endorsed on every policy.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may be had on application at Company's Office.

POSTOFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON.

POLICIES ISSUED

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

And absolutely Non-Forfeitable after Two Payments.

Example for Non-Forfeiture Plan:

Insured age 35 years—20 years Endowment Plan for \$5,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM \$242.50.

Cash Surv. V'ty. P'd-up Ins.	At the end of the 1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year
\$5,000	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
\$10,000	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
\$15,000	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
\$20,000	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
\$25,000	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
\$30,000	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
\$35,000	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
\$40,000	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
\$45,000	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
\$50,000	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00

The second and subsequent premiums are likely to be reduced by increasing annual distributions of surplus.
Applications can be had of, and full information will be given by the Agents.

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The Great California

INSECTICIDE!

Positive Death

Flies, Fleas, Cockroaches, Chicken

Lice, Etc.

HARMLESS

To Human Beings and Animals.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

In the House, Garden, Conservatory

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The Buhach Insufflator,

For Distributing the Buhach.

SOLE AGENTS,

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113 and 115 Fort Street, Honolulu.

1873

METROPOLITAN MARKET.

G. WALLER, Proprietor.

King Street, Honolulu.

1882 Cheapest Meats from Finest Herds.

the second half had been taken last year. That year's harvest was the best ever reached the general public, and the publication of it in the *Oregonian* papers must have astonished the minds of the present administration. It was something they never calculated on. The change will be a special benefit to Oregon. According to the terms of signing, Mr. Spivey bought our signatures by half to be shipped in to the steamer at Astoria. In consequence, the sailing date of the steamer to the Coast is called off to very small portions. Now with time to spare, as they please, our planters will load their steams largely upon sailing week and save probably two dollars per ton on the rates that have been charged by the U. S. S. Co.

The British nation is about to develop a new picture, the one of the Soviet Union's "new" world. The British nation is about to develop a new picture, the one of the Soviet Union's "new" world. The British nation is about to develop a new picture, the one of the Soviet Union's "new" world.

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ings Oregon and better notice have been given & watch at the Tower, which is equally good for watching stars than piles of rubbish left in the way through the night. Resolute place and time.
 J. A. W. McNeill. Pine Knoll.

2029 10
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 Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Signs to inform his fellow friends that he will be in the purchasing and shipment of Merchandise of every description for their account, at contract or on Commission.
 He will also give his best attention to the same class of business at the lowest rate of commission. From long experience he can also his services to others in all ways they favor him with high regard.
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THE CENTRAL has been opened for the sale
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United States, and the CENTRAL is a big war-
house of CIGARS and TOBACCO, and have new

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Main: Téléphone 226.
 227. Partida on the other islands remaining. Material
 a boat or shore built or repaired would be well to use
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U. S. 1, 2 AND 10 CENTS can be purchased at all
Postoffice, in any quantity from one to one thousand
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Gazette Supplement, Sept. 9th, 1885.

Her Majesty Madame Bernadotte.

At the outbreak of the Revolution of 1879, Bernadotte, then a simple sergeant, was in garrison at Grenoble. He was certainly very far from the great good fortune in store for him. He passed his time between playing cards, drilling and gallantry. He had a reputation among his comrades for his successes in the latter accomplishment, and he was resolved not to belie his reputation when the famous "Day of the Tiles" arrived.

On the day in question, all the women of Grenoble ascended on the roofs of the houses, and showered down the tiles and slates on the king's troops. Bernadotte with his regiment was fighting in the rue Pertuisiere, when he received one of the revolutionary projectiles on the head. It was believed he was dead. He was carried into a neighbouring cafe and placed on a table. The latter is still preserved as a city relic on which a future majesty was deposited.

While his wound was being dressed, Bernadotte half opened his eyes and remarked in the crowd which surrounded him, a young woman blonde, with blue eyes, for whom his sufferings appeared to evoke pity and sympathy. He raised himself upon his elbow to see her more fully, and was singularly captivated by her beauty. After a short time, he found himself so far recovered that he asked for a glass of brandy and rejoined his regiment.

Peace having been re-established at Grenoble, Bernadotte had only one duty to discharge, one aim in life to achieve—to discover the traces of the unknown fair one.

Three weeks after the romantic occurrence, he was walking pensively in the Jardin-de-Ville, when he saw her approaching, whom he had been so long seeking. He followed her to ascertain where she resided. The next day Bernadotte returned, waylaid the young woman, avowed his love to her and soon discovered a pretext to visit. The girl's name was Amelie, she was aged eighteen, and a millonair. But he encountered near her a dangerous rival, a young watchmaker of the city. Not knowing how to get rid of his competitor, and being really head and ears in love, Bernadotte, to smooth all difficulties, spoke of marriage. But he failed, Amelie in fact loved neither the soldier nor the artisan, the latter's true was only a watchmaker, but the hero was as yet nothing—not even king of Sweden. The shop was preferred to the possible baton in the knapsack of the simple sergeant. It was thus that Amelie soon became the fiancée of the watchmaker.

Full of despair, Bernadotte decided on a violent course. He sought his happy rival "Monsieur Watchmaker" said he "you love Amelie, but I love her also, and I intend to dispute her hand with you. She must belong only to the conqueror."

"Monsieur Soldier, if it is only a sword-thrust you desire to oblige me, I'm your man."

Two hours later, the rivals were at the place appointed for the duel. The watchmaker, little accustomed to the profession of arms was wounded, and severely so. Bernadotte hastened to sheath his sword, and to run to Amelie. Some minutes had elapsed while he and Amelie were together, Bernadotte oblivious of what had occurred, when a violent knocking was heard at the door.

Imagine the astonishment of Amelie, as the watchmaker entered, supported by two men, his face pale as death, and bleeding through his bandages. She heaped upon Bernadotte the most bitter reproaches and dismissed him. Of all the roads to woman's heart, the watchmaker guessed shrewdly, pity was the surest. It was the last time Amelie saw Bernadotte. In the course of a month she became the wife of the watchmaker. Bernadotte threatened at first, to shoot Amelie; next, the watchmaker, and finally, himself. In any case he obtained consolation, as he did not execute any of his projects. Perhaps he had dreamt of a crown.

Years elapsed; the watchmaker became bankrupt, and died. Amelie left without resources, became a servant in an hospice, and then, next to doubled in two, and in every way broken down with misery, related to those who listened her; "what a mistake I made in not marrying M. Bernadotte; I would be a queen now, and instead of serving the public, I would have had a court, subjects, beautiful toilettes, but in any case I should be a queen! what a fault I committed; I blame no one but myself, for I secretly knew M. Bernadotte was quite different from other men. I had a presentiment he would be great, a general at least. But when one is young, reflection is absent, one has ambition; one repulses a Kingdom—by committing blunders."

The old woman had written several letters to Bernadotte, but never received a

reply; her husband said, that was due to her not prepaying her letters, she herself attributed the silence, to hatred at having refused him. "If I was free, and Bernadotte also, and that I had money, I would go and see him. He might marry me, or might engage me to repair his linen—that much would be something."

In Grenoble, Amelie till her death, was ever called by the citizens—"Her Majesty Madame Bernadotte."

The Biggest Printing Job in the World.

The government printing office, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, has just completed what is probably the biggest job in the printing line attempted in this or any other country. The job referred to was an order given by the treasury department for 50,000,000 labels, to be attached to tobacco packages as evidence that such packages have been inventoried for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of rebate due the dealer or manufacturer under the new internal revenue law. Some of the details of this label job will be interesting in showing the enormous capacity of the government printing office, and the immense amount of money the government saves by doing its own printing. The form for the label was electrotyped, and one hundred copies taken of it for each of eight presses. At each revolution of the eight cylinders eight hundred labels were printed, and it took the eight presses six and one half days to do the presswork. The job required one thousand reams of paper and \$1,000 worth of red ink. At an average price of \$1.50 per thousand impressions, which the government would probably have had to pay to a private printer, the presswork alone would cost \$15,000. The 50,000,000 label job is believed to be the biggest job of printing ever turned out in this country or the whole world.

It has been discovered by an anthropologist, who announces the fact in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the adoption of garments by barbarous people is followed, sooner or later, by their extinction. He therefore strongly urges upon the missionaries not to introduce the death-bearing trousers or body-destroying petticoats among the uncivilized races whom they are trying to convert.

At a meeting of the St. Petersburg Health Committee the fact was brought to light that the large death-rate in Russian hospitals is caused by the lack of nourishing food for patients. The allowance of about 14 cents a day for diet does not suffice to buy so much as a pound of beef for broth, and of such food as the patients succeed in procuring they are partially robbed by the ill-fed nurses.

To test the purity of water there has been found no better or simpler way than to fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in the water half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—leaf or granulated will answer—cork the bottle, and place it in a warm place for two days. If in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the water becomes cloudy or milky it is unfit for domestic use.

When paraffine is thoroughly mixed with linseed oil, cast into small blocks and allowed to cool it may be used to make any fabric, as cloth, felt and leather, waterproof by rubbing it with such a block and ironing afterward to equalize the distribution of the material in the pores. If too much is not put on the material may be made to be only impervious to water, but not to air, as the very small grease pores repel the water, but not the air.

By means of a simple and conveniently worked device of coiled spring, an English inventor has succeeded in dispensing with the need of driving sewing machines by hand or foot; a few turns of a handle winds up sufficient power to keep a machine going at full speed over an hour. It is completely under control as to the rate of stitching and stopping, and can be applied to any existing machine at moderate cost.

Luminous paint, so called, continues to be imported in large quantities by regions where earthquakes are prevalent. In the Philippine Islands small metallic plates coated with the paint are so disposed about the houses as to afford ready guidance at the first intimation of an earthquake for the inmates to reach the street doors and make their escape from the buildings in danger of becoming ruins suddenly.

The royal harem of Persia contains no Europeans or male persons over the age of 11. Each royal favorite has her separate pavilion and her staff of servants, her equipages, her jewels and her revenue. The principal favorite generally has some high-sounding title conferred upon her, such as "The Delight of the State." The ladies are never seen abroad unveiled, save one or two of the handsome flighty of their number, who sometimes, when

driving in their glass coaches, purposely give a rather liberal display of florid charms to passers-by in carriages or on horseback. It is quite certain that no man save the King enters the royal harem, or having done so, leaves it alive.

A new style of paving has been introduced in Berlin during the past year, and so far has given great satisfaction. Layers of bricks, from four to six inches in length, are put down and impregnated with asphalt. They absorb from 15 to 20 per cent. of the bituminous substance, and then become remarkably elastic and capable of resisting dump and pressure. It is claimed that this pavement offers a sure foothold to horses.

The German navy is growing in efficiency. The number of sailors and marines has been fixed at 11,663 for the next two years. In point of armament much progress has been made the past year, especially as far as the torpedo fleet is concerned; beside the actual torpedo-boats some forty men-of-war are at present able to launch fish torpedoes. As regards the establishment of the best and most perfect type of a torpedo-boat, the shipyards in Bremen, Stettin and Elbing are about to compete with some boats ordered by the Navy Department of the English yards at Thornycroft and Yarrow, the result of which competition is looked for with a great deal of interest.

A boy about 12 years old reported to a policeman the other day that a robbery had occurred at the house under very mysterious circumstances. The sum of \$25, which was in a china vase on a bracket, had been taken. "Were any of the doors or windows found open?" asked the officer. "No." Any visitors in the house who might have taken it? "No." "And you haven't picked up any clew, eh?" "That's the trouble, sir—there's clews till you can't rest. I want to go off and camp out, and dad thinks I cribbed the money. Dad wants to go to Chicago, and marm thinks he's got the boodle. Marm wants a new summer wrap, and dad says she clawed them ducats for sure. The hired girl is going to be married next week, and dad and marm and my believe she raked in the stake to go on a bridal tour. Tell you what, mister, when I see how many clews can be picked up on a little case like this it make me anxious to know which of us will come out on top."

General Advertisements.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1839.)

Assets, Dec. 31, 1884, \$28,145,344. Liabilities, \$28,145,344.

Surplus, New York Standard of 4 1/2 per cent. Interest (larger than that of any other Ins. Co.) \$2,700,000.

Non-Forfeitable and Indisputable.

Assets, Dec. 31, 1884, \$28,145,344. Liabilities, \$28,145,344. Surplus, New York Standard of 4 1/2 per cent. Interest (larger than that of any other Ins. Co.) \$2,700,000.

Contested Claims—None.

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

All Policies as soon as they become non-forfeitable are Payable IMMEDIATELY upon the receipt of satisfactory proof of death, and without the delay of suit or lengthy days, usual with other companies.

For pamphlets or full particulars, apply to 100 N. ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Agent.



FOR THE COMPLEXION!

THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION is the MOST PERFECT BEAUTIFYING KNOWN. It is Pure and Harmless, Delightful in its Application and wonderful in its Effects, while the elegant printing fails to do it justice. Prepared by

HOLLISTER & Co.

General Advertisements.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Assets, \$16,901,943.37. Liabilities, \$14,327,928.23. Total Surplus, \$2,574,015.04.

The attention of the public is called to a New Feature in Life Insurance adopted by this Company: the issuing of Redemption Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies. These policies participate in the Annual distribution of surplus, and are subject to the Massachusetts non-forfeiture Law.

Cash surrender and paid up insurance values endures at every policy.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may be had on application at Company's Office.

POSTOFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON.

POLICIES ISSUED

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

And absolutely Non-Forfeitable after Two Payments.

Example for Non-Forfeiture Plan:

Insured age 35 years—20 years Endowment Plan for \$5,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM \$242.50.

At the end of the 20 Year	Cash Value, 7 1/2%—Paid up Ins.
\$5,000	\$5,000.00
40	800.00
50	1,100.00
60	1,400.00
70	1,700.00
80	2,000.00
90	2,300.00
100	2,600.00
110	2,900.00
120	3,200.00
130	3,500.00
140	3,800.00
150	4,100.00
160	4,400.00
170	4,700.00
180	5,000.00
190	5,300.00
200	5,600.00

The second and subsequent premiums are likely to be reduced by increasing annual distributions of surplus.

Applications can be had; and full information will be given by the Agents.

CASTLE & COOKE.

BUHACH!

The Great California

INSECTICIDE!

Positive Death

—TO—

Flies, Fleas, Cockroaches, Chicken

Lice, Etc.

HARMLESS

To Human Beings and Animals.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

In the House, Garden, Conservatory

or Warehouses.

The Buhach Insufflator,

For Distributing the Buhach.

SOLE AGENTS.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

112 and 115 Fort Street, Honolulu.

METROPOLITAN MARKET.

C. WALLER, Proprietor.

King Street, Honolulu.

Closest Meats from Finest Herds.

CONSIGNMENTS OF PAID

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