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Free Renderings from the German.

Two chambers has the heart,
Which Joy and Sorrow part.

When Joy awakes from sleep
Then Sorrow slumbers deep.

O Joy, beware, light footstep take
Lest Sorrow from her slumber wake.

HERMAN NEUMANN.

In blooming May,
When birds were open breaking
Within my heart I felt
Sweet love awaking.

In blooming May
When all the birds were singing
I to my love confessed
My longing and unrest.

HEINE.

O sunset lighted sea!
Upon thy silent plain
Again I'm strong and free.
I feel no longer pain.

All that it grieved for so
The burning heart forgets:
And every throbbing woe
To melody it sets.

Save that a gentle pain
Glides thro' the heart,
As o'er a silent sea
I see a white sail dart.

ALFRED MEISSNER.

X.

Honolulu November, 20, 1884.

Carlyle and his Littleness.

The finishing touches have now been given to the most impressive, sinister and sombre portrait which the gallery of literary biography contains. With consummate art, unintermitting patience and a disregard for the criticisms and invectives with which his method has been assailed, Mr. Froude has completed his account of the life, career and character of Carlyle. The book has been already compared with Boswells' Johnson. It stands, however, upon a far higher level. It is something more than a circumstantial narrative of Carlyle's pilgrimage through existence, told as far as possible by the pilgrim himself; something more than a minute compendium of conversations and a pitiless publication of correspondence. Mr. Froude's volumes, and especially those just given to the public, teem with passages which Mr. Froude alone, among the few masters of the English language, could write, and which, by their arrangement not less than by the structure and substance of their sentences, flash a light as vivid as that of electricity upon some phases of the man whom, nearly half a century ago, Mr. Froude adopted as his teacher and guide. It will remain for ever a question whether the biographer has made a wise and just use of the materials instructed to him. That Carlyle expressly gave Mr. Froude the latitude of a large discretion is admitted by Mr. Froude himself. He contends, however, that if he had freely exercised his prerogative of suppression he would have violated the spirit of Carlyle's mandate. If this is so, it can be accounted for only on one of two hypotheses—either that Carlyle was so consumed with vanity that he anticipated with pleasure the eagerness with which the smallest matters of his life would be discussed when he was gone; or that he was so deeply and sorrowfully conscious of the tragedy in which he had enacted a leading and ignoble part that he desired an adequate record of it to be published for the instruction and warning of posterity. There can be no doubt which of the assumptions Mr. Froude believes to be true. Carlyle worshipped the veracities, even when they bore heavily upon himself. It is perfectly intelligible, and quite in consonance with all we know of his character, that he should have wished, wherever his works were read, his personal littleness and failings to be chronicled also as a memorial of him. Nor can any reasonable person quarrel with the course adopted by Mr. Froude. To whom does any appeal against Mr. Froude lie? Other men now living knew Carlyle well. But when they tell us that they are convinced Mr. Froude has misapprehended Carlyle's instructions, they have no evidence, beyond what their own feelings may supply, to adduce. Against these sentiments must be set the fact that, after an intimacy of more than three decades, Carlyle chose Froude as his plenipotentiary in the publication of all documents personal to himself.

From one point of view Mr. Froude's final volumes are a continuation of that piteous drama to which we were introduced in their predecessors. If any woman ever died of a broken heart, that woman was Mrs. Carlyle. There was no sensational suddenness in the development and termination of the malady. The end which she experienced was not the swift catastrophe of baffled passion, or the agony of disappointed love which kills in an instant. The process was long, wearing, exasperatingly gradual. A nature less courageous; spirits less elastic, defiant and proud; perseverance less indomitable; a sense of duty less deep; an affection, moral and intellectual, less absorbing, could not have endured for forty years the trials and torments of a married life, whose only sunshine was her husband's success, and, during its later portion, her intercourse with congenial society in London and elsewhere. When she took Carlyle as her husband she made what her own relations naturally regarded as a sacrifice. She brought him a little fortune, and it was entirely due to his wife's one hundred and fifty pounds a year that he was able almost exclusively to escape the galling harness of periodical hack-work; to decline to write for the Times or other newspapers, and accomodate his style and thoughts to the will of those whom he sneeringly called "able editors"; to pursue, without break or deviation, his studies for his great works. Had his wife been a different kind of a woman, there might be an excuse for the neglect and disregard with which Carlyle treated her. And the positive insults which he allowed his fine friends to place upon her. Much may be pardoned in the clever and hard-working man of letters who has selected as his partner a woman unsympathetic, uncongenial, devoid of the intellect which qualifies her to take, or of the affectionate intelligence which prompts her to simulate, an interest in his affairs—a wife to whom years, which take away the graces of youth, bring none of the mature and dignified virtues of womanhood, and who at the age of three-score is as helpless, as incompetent, as limited in her mental horizon, as crass and obstinent in her prejudices, as when she was in her teens. Mrs Carlyle possessed every attribute to make a clever man happy. With a distinct talent for society, she combined a rare tolerance of, and even delight in, solitude. She was as thrifty and dexterous a housewife as she was a gifted and suggestive critic.

As time went on, and existence darkened around her, as all hope and joy died gradually out of her life, it is not surprising that she should have acquired a certain morbid taint. In the same way men whose business it is to look after lunatics occasionally end in being lunatics themselves. It is true that Carlyle had many movements of self-reproach while his wife was alive, and that the genius which presided over the years of his survival was black remorse. Nor were gleams of tenderness wanting from his treatment of her, and in an interesting and touching chapter on the economies of Cheyne Row, Mr. Froude quotes a few appreciative and affectionate lines written by Carlyle, in which he munificently promises to increase the housekeeping allowance by thirty pounds. Yet all this time Carlyle denied himself nothing. He was exceedingly frugal in his ideas, and if he did not spend more it was because he did not wish to spend more. His parsimony was not an acquired virtue; it was an inborn trait in his character. Tobacco and cigars, horses to ride, trips to the English lakes, to Scotland, to Germany—all these Carlyle indulged in at will Mrs. Carlyle either stayed at home, or else, as happened after they had made the acquaintance of the Ashburtons, was dragged into company, in which she was systematically snubbed. It is inconceivable that if Carlyle had possessed a proper respect for his wife, or even for himself, he would have allowed her to travel to Scotland with Lady Ashburton, not in her ladyship's saloon carriage, but in the compartment occupied by her ladyship's maid. The simple fact is, Carlyle was insensible in the long-run to the feelings of his wife, and was wholly engrossed by his own troubles and cares. "When the wife has influenza," Mrs. Carlyle once said, "it is a slight cold; when the man has it, it is, &c., &c." Again, "If Carlyle wakes once in a night he will complain of it for a week. I wake thirty times every night, but that is nothing." "Carlyle's discomforts," Mr. Froude states, with the greatest frankness, "left no room for the thought of others." Many wives may be disposed to say that this is the way of husbands; but, granting the worst which can be said of husbands, even wives will admit that they generally draw the line considerably on the right side of the extreme point reached by Carlyle. If any person wants to know what Carlyle as a husband was let him read Mr. Froude's account of his behavior by his wife's sick-bed after she had been run over by a cab. "Jane," he said, "ye had better shut your mouth." "Jane," he began again, "ye'll find yourself in a more compact frame of mind if ye shut your mouth." "When he told her that she ought to be thankful that the accident was no worse she replied, with characteristic tartness, 'Thankful for what? for having been thrown down in the street when I had gone on an errand of charity, for being disabled, crushed, made to suffer in this way? I am not thankful, and I will not say that I am.'" Carlyle left her with the remark that he was sorry to see her so rebellious, and expressed his surprise to his brother that his wife did not accept him as sick-nurse. Mr. Froude comments upon this incident that it argues "a want of perception not a want of feeling, for no one could have felt more tenderly." Does not this suggest the retort which followed Joseph Surface's—"There is nothing nobler than a man of sentiment;" "O, damn your sentiment!"

The time has not yet come when Carlyle's place in English literature can be accurately defined, or the influence he exercised over his generation be precisely measured. When Mr. Froude discusses either of these points he uses the language of grotesque hyperbole, and shows himself as untrustworthy a critic as he is picturesque and finished a biographer. To say that no man has had such authority with the educated portion of the English public as Carlyle is absured. The gospel which Carlyle proclaimed, and the philosphy he expounded, are of the crudest and most unsatisfactory kind. His system may be described as a series of contradictions in terms. He believed or professed to believe, in the divine government of the world, and yet he did not believe in the world's progress, and could see nothing that was not chaotic in the conditions of the social and political life of men. What Carlyle really believed in was a sort of inexorable and Mephistophelean destiny, whose general decrees were misery and despair, and whose ascertained law was that shams and hypocrites should reach sooner or later a tragic *denouement*, and should be visited, as in the French Revolution, with the vengence of fire and blood. Carlyle was, like Mr. Froude himself, a pessimist, and the only answer he returned to the fitful riddle of the world was that it was unanswerable. Mingled with the elements of lurid tradegy and of sulphurous gloom, of which his writings largely consist, there is a certain vein of exaggerated comedy to which criticism will perhaps some day assign its due prominence. His history of the French Revolution, which so delighted Dickens that he carried it everywhere with him, and without which it is safe to say "The Tale of Two Cities" would never have been written, may hereafter be regarded rather as a tragic travesty of the events of a momentous epoch than a trustworthy presentation of them. But whatever may be the final opinion of Carlyle as a writer, there can be no doubt as to the estimate which should be formed of Carlyle as a man. He was the heroic embodiment of the most unheroic defects in human nature. His passion for detraction and disparagement, his overweening selfishness, the ease with which he surrended to that great enemy of human happiness, a sense of boredom—these are his chief qualities as depicted in Mr. Froude's faithful and facinating pages, and they are those in which Carlyle joined hands, not with the great ones in the earth, but with the smallest of his kind. Literary history contains probably no other instance of a man endowed with such extraordinary capacities, and yet so largely dominated by the most ordinary and despicable failings of human nature. His independence and his devotion to what he believed to be the cause of truth deserve all the praise bestowed upon them by Mr. Froude. But they were compensated for by positive vices displayed upon a scale just as conspicuous as his genius and power of literary creation. The true monument of his littleness is to be found in his biography. There is nothing great in the rancor of dyspepsia and the bitterness of bile. Carlyle was a born hater, perhaps because he was born with a bad digestion. The natural language of his life was vituperation. In the slang of the present day, he "crabbed" everybody and everything. This may seem a hard thing to say, but no one can lay down Mr. Froude's final volumes without a conviction that such is the case.—*London World.*

The Boston Advertiser says that a rare artistic treasure has been discovered in Berlin among the pictures which were stowed away for future examination after the construction of the art school building. A committee of experts, appointed to overhaul these works with the view of sifting the really valuable from unimportant paintings, have found a genuine Loneardo di Vinci, dated 1480.

Morganatic Marriages.

The recent morganatic marriage of Prince Louis, of Hesse, and the efforts made by the Queen of England and others to annul the union, have naturally aroused some general interest in this peculiar institution. The prime reason of it is to be traced to the old feudal customs of inheritance by marriage. It is a device to prevent the wife from claiming her regular right. The morganatic marriage, says a writer in the Inter-Ocean, originated among the German princes of the tenth century: its idea being borrowed, however, from a secondary custom of the Romans. There were three forms of marriage countenanced in ancient Rome. First, the confarreatio, which was both a civil and a religious contract, and conveyed full right of inheritance of the parents' rank and wealth to the children. The second form was the coemtio, which was a civil contract only, binding on both parties, but not of itself giving to the children any claim upon the paternal estate. The third form was the usus, tolerated among the lower classes, but not regarded as respectable, for which no ceremony was required if the parties had lived together for twelve months. After the fall of Rome, when her customs became diffused among the European nations, the confarreatio was the form of marriage generally adopted, but the coemtio was taken up among the Lombards, and later in the Teutonic Empire, north of the Alps. It got quite into fashion among the princes of the German petty states; no doubt because it served in a measure to counteract the effects of the Gallic law, which excluded females from the succession, and of the absence of a law of primogeniture, which might have prevented the threatened extinction of the small principalities by subdivision among the heirs thereof. Therefore, in the case of a large family of princes, but one could really afford to wed in his own rank, a fact recognized by the seven sons of William of Brunswick-Luneberg, who, in 1490, drew lots as to who should take a royal consort. The lot fell upon George, the sixth son, who wedded the daughter of a neighboring prince, while his brothers had their choice of the fairest dames among their subjects.

The name given to this form of marriage was matrimonium ad morganaticum, the latter word taken from the morgengabe, or morning gift, a dowry by ancient custom given to the bride, usually by the bridegroom, on the morning after the nuptials (corresponding to the marriage settlements of a later civilization), the implication being that the wife must expect nothing more from her husband than this gift conferred. Customs in time become law, so this practice brought into existence a royal code of matrimony, in which marriages of princes to ladies of lower rank in other than morganatic form was held to be punishable with severest penalties; penalties usually visited on the more innocent party, the wife. Thus in 1416, Duke Ernest, of Bavaria, had a beautiful girl, Agnes Bernane, put to death for marrying his son, Albert. The cruelty and injustice of this code affected the morals of the kings, so that some came to think that they might contract a morganatic marriage over and above one in their own station. Philip Landgrave, of Hesse, one of the champions of the reformation, contracted a second marriage of this kind during the lifetime of his lawful wife. After becoming a Protestant, his scruples were aroused on the subject of retaining Mrs. Philip Number two, and he consulted Luther, Melancthon and others about it. The reply of these fathers of the church is a curious document. They demurred a little at the marriage, saying that they "could not advise that the license of marrying more wives than one be publicly introduced, and, as it were, ratified by law," since this would cause "excessive scandal," yet—for the sake of sparing his highness' feelings, no doubt—they admitted that "there was room for dispensation," that they would not condemn a prince who should thus take a second wife, but would advise "that the marriage should take place secretly, so that no scandal may arise." So Philip kept his two wives, and others followed his example, but the custom did not meet with general approval, even among the princes. In 1679 Charles Ludwig, Elector of Palatine, the brother of Prince Rupert, though already wedded to the Princes Charlotte of Hesse, fell violently in love with a beautiful maid of honor, Marie Von Dagenfeld, and resolved to marry her in left-handed fashion. He did so, according to the forms of the church, in spite of the protests of the courts. The fair Marie had fourteen children, nearly all boys, who became well known as counts of the Palatinate. Several of them were soldiers of fortune, and won some military repute in other kingdoms, but the sons of Princes Charlotte succeeded to the throne. And though morganatic marriages have continued to flourish in Germany, this one was the last involving the act of bigamy.

Some of the comparatively recent morganatic marriages of royalty are worth notice for the spice of romance in them. For instance, the famous Archduke John, of Austria, was in January, 1827, taking a solitary excursion through the mountains and stopped at the little village of Aussee to get a carriage to take him over the hills. He was directed to the house of the postmaster, Herr Plachel, but, arriving there, found the head of the house away, and no conveyance available but a two-wheeled cart. The postmaster's daughter, Anna, a sprightly damsel of seventeen, supposing the stranger to be a pilgrim, volunteered to drive him to his destination. So they set out, the prince silent and preoccupied as was his wont, the young girl chatting and singing all the way. She was said not to be beautiful, but very attractive, and it was evident that the prince appreciated her attractiveness. At parting he shook her hand warmly, with many kind wishes, and the next day, to her great amazement, appeared again at Aussee. Here he made a three days' visit, and at its close asked the postmaster for his daughter. The old gentleman naturally wanted to know who and what this eager suitor was, but when he announced himself as "John, archduke, late field marshal, but now out of employment," he was angrily bidden to take himself and his lies elsewhere. So the prince had to bring some one to indentify him, and so far placated the father that in just three weeks after that eventful ride he wedded the sprightly Anna and carried her to Vienna to present to the king and queen. He gave her titles and castles and a magnificent income, and always treated her as his full consort. She bore him several sons, and it is just within the bounds of possibility that a descendant of this humble peasant girl may one day sit on the throne of the Hapsburgs.

Frederic VII., of Denmark, was married in 1850 to Lola Rasmussen, a milliner's apprentice. She was not beautiful, nor do local historians give her an untainted reputation; but she possessed remarkable energy of character, and wielded a wonderful influence over the rascally old king, who had driven two previous wives to obtain divorces by his absolute cruelty. When Prince Charles, of Bavaria, uncle of the present king, married the pretty daughter of a schoolmaster, many distinguished guests were present, and the king himself gave the bride as a morgengabe the title of baroness and a handsome house and park in the Bavarian Alps. His cousin, Duke Louis, married a tradesman's daughter, and has always since lived in great retirement near London. Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the brother of the King of Portugal, nephew of the King of the Belgians, and first cousin to Prince Albert, of England, married in March, 1861, Constance Geiger, a teacher of music in Vienna. The marriage was public and attended with much display. Alexander II., of Russia, had a morganatic wife, who was commonly known as the Princess Dolgourki. He was greatly attached to her, and she was with him at his sad death.

The principle of the morganatic marriage, that a wife of lower rank cannot be admitted to the title of her husband, has excited much wrath among the English nobility. It does seem absurd that the Queen of England should insult the oldest and the wealthiest of her noble subjects by making them yield precedence to some German prince whose paternal estate is not much larger than a fair-sized farmer's. For instance, Prince Edward, of Saxe-Weimar, married Lady Lennox, the sister of the Duke of Richmond, a family undoubtedly possessed of as many heraldic honors as Saxe-Weimar can show, and far more worldly wealth. Yet this lady cannot be presented at the English court by her husband's title, but only as the Countess of Dornberg, a petty title given her as her part of the Saxe-Weimar estate. Another German prince, Victor, of Leireingen, who wedded the beautiful and accomplished sister of General Francis Seymour, and learned that she, a commoner, could not be introduced at court as his full consort, said that he should certainly never take her there to be insulted. He therefore laid aside his princely title and assumed that of count only, and he and his wife lived in retirement in Germany, avoiding as far as possible contact with those who would vex their happy lives with petty distinction.

The morganatic marriage, though it has been made the instrument of royal injustice and cruelty, has yet been of inestimable benefit to royalty by infusion of pure blood into its stagnant veins. And in the presence of the enlightened democracy of late times, the custom is unquestionably doomed to extinction. But a revolution as well as a revelation may be needed to give the prejudiced European monarch the right which is not denied to the meanest of his subjects—the right to suit himself in the choice of a wife, to endow his bride with his name, and give to his children their just inheritance.—*New York Express.*

Forbidden Marriages.

It is really a matter of difficulty—so entirely different is the whole atmosphere of our society on that point—for Americans to understand that vehemence of feeling with which the question whether a man shall be permitted to marry the sister of his deceased wife or not, is contended over in the fatherland. It will be remembered that a statute legalizing such marriages has several times been defeated in parliament, and that lately, having passed the commons, it came so near to securing the assent of the lords that only by the vehement concerted action of the bishops in that body—an action which has excited a storm of opposition from the press—was it staved off. Such marriage has long, if not always, been permissible in this country, and instances are not rare in which it has taken place. We never heard of ill results, but, on the contrary, where little children have been left motherless, the case has not been uncommon in which such a marriage has proved of the greatest advantage to them. And the only abstract reason which we ever heard urged against the propriety of the possibility of such an arrangement lies in the suggestion that a wife's sister—if the younger, and, as will sometimes happen, the more attractive, of the two—might supplant her elder sister in the husband's affections, as would not be the case were such a marriage always a conceded impossibility. To state such an objection is, however, so to demonstrate its flimsiness as to throw it out of serious consideration. And, if Americans wish to know why the matter seems so grave on the other side of the Atlantic, they must study a little history, and reflect a little upon human nature, as related thereto.

It is obvious, at first glance, that some marriages must necessarily be so against the light and sense of nature as to be confessedly impossible. These are practically those forbidden in the Levitical law [Leviticus xviii: 6-16]. And when human law began to take cognisance of such matters in Christian countries, it was natural that the precepts of Moses should be held to be the starting point of legislation. Ainsworth cities Maimonides as summing up those Levitical prohibitions, so far as they affected any given man, as follows:

When a man marrieth a woman, there are six women of her kinne, unlawfull to him forever, whether his wife live with him, or be divorced, whether she be alive or after her death, and they are these: (1) her mother, (2) and her mother's mother, (3) and her father's mother, (4) and her daughter, (5) and her daughter's daughter, (6) and her sonne's daughter.

It is noticeable that the woman's sister is not here named. But when the ancient Christian church in the early stages of its corruption by secularization came to enact the canon law, that law, when fully matured, extended the prohibitions which originally embraced those who were *consanguinei* [related by blood] to those also who were *affines* [related by marriage]. The result of this was that a man could no more marry a deceased wife's sister than he could his own sister, since the canon law held both as equally related to him in the second degree. Such being the law in England under Rome, no change was made when it passed from under Pope Clement VII., to Henry VIII., at the Reformation; and, through all modifications of the general subject made in the acts of 32 Henry VIII., (c. 38) to Edward VI., (c. 23), and 1 Elizabeth (c. 1), the marriage to a deceased wife's sis remained forbidden—as, by the fact that the old law has since been substantially unaltered, it remains to this day.

The Papal and Greek churches, of course, maintain the same. So that, to intensely religious—not to say superstitious—minds, which incline to make much of the *consensus* of antiquity, and of the majority of the so-called Christian world, the proposition to break down the old canon law in this respect looks like a long step toward the bad; looks like a dangerous concession to that enemy of all righteousness who ever lieth in wait to take

(CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE).

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Watch repairing made a Specialty.
All orders from the other islands promptly attended to.
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E. O. HALL & SON.....(Limited)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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CORNER OF KING AND FORT STREETS, HONOLULU
OFFICERS:
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Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Practices in the Courts, and prepares Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Contracts, Agreements, etc., and negotiates *Moneyed Loans*, etc.
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OFFICE—Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.
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C. B. WILLIAMS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Furniture of Every Description. Also Upholsterer and Manufacturer.
Furniture Warerooms No. 109 Fort Street. Workshop at old stand on Hotel Street. All orders promptly attended to. 63

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Importer and Dealer in Glassware, Meriden Silver-Plated Ware, Brackets, Vases,
No. 44 FORT STREET.....HONOLULU
King's Combination Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Lustral Wire Ware, Fancy Soaps, Picture Frames, Pistols, Wostenholm's Pocket Cutlery, Powder, Shot and Ammunition, Clark's Spool Cotton, Machine Oil, all kinds of Machine Needles, "Domestic" Paper Fashions. Sole agent of the universally acknowledged Light-Running Domestic Sewin Machine

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DEALERS IN
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Agents for the Royal Soap Company.
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175-1yr

MAX ECKART
Watchmaker, Jeweler, Engraver, and Diamond Setter.
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All orders faithfully executed. 32

J. M. OAT & Co.
Sailmaker, Flags of all Descriptions made and repaired.
HONOLULU.....H. I
Loft in A. F. Cooke's new fireproof building, foot of Nuuanu Street. 28

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Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
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Special facilities for and particular attention paid to consignments of island produce. 2

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS, HONOLULU
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S. M. CARTER,
Agent to take Acknowledgments to Contracts to Labor.
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. 13

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Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
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Sales of Furniture, Stock, Real Estate and General Merchandise promptly attended to. Sole agents for American and European merchandise. { J. LYONS, L. J. LEVEY. 126-1y

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Tinsmiths and Plumbers, Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Tin,
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(SUCCESSORS TO LEWERS & DICKSON,)
Importers and Dealers in Lumber and all kinds of Building Materials.
FORT STREET.....HONOLULU

S. J. LEVEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
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Fresh groceries and provisions of all kinds on hand and received regularly from Europe and America which will be sold at the lowest market rates.
Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Island orders solicited and prompt attention will be given to the same. 116-1y

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Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise.
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Dealer in Dry Goods, Rice, Tea, Silks and Fancy Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bran, Feed and Flour, Cigars and Tobacco.
Also proprietor of Rice and Sugar Plantations at Kaneohe, Koolau, Waipio, Ewa, and Hetia.
NUUANU AND CHAPLAIN STS.....HONOLULU
109-1y

ALLEN & ROBINSON,
Dealers in Lumber and all kinds of Building Materials, Paints, Oils, Nails, etc.,
HONOLULU, H. I.,
AGENTS OF SCHOONERS
Haleakala, Kulamanu, Kekauluohi, Mary Ellen, Uilama, Pauahi and Leahi.
At Robinson's Wharf. 1

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HONOLULU, H. I.
Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry and Fish
Constantly on hand, and of choicest quality. Pork Sausages, Bologuas, etc., always on hand. Our meats are all cut and put up in Eastern style. All orders faithfully attended to, and delivered in any part of the city. Shop on Hotel Street, between Union and Fort Streets. [40-6m] G. RAUPP, Proprietor.

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Pictures of all sizes and kinds made to order, and frames of all descriptions constantly on hand. Also Corals, Shells and Curiosities of the Pacific. 2

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Commission Merchant and General Dealer in Dry Goods,
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Groceries, Hardware, Stationery, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Glassware. 1

HYMAN BROTHERS,
Importers of General Merchandise from France, England, Germany and the United States.
No. 58 QUEEN STREET.....HONOLULU

HYMAN BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers,
216 AND 218 CALIFORNIA STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular attention paid to filling and shipping island orders. 1

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{ J. M. HERRING, JOS. HUBASH.
Hawaiian Jewelry Factory.
Kukui Jewelry, and Fine Diamond Setting a Specialty.
All Kinds of Jewelry Made to Order and Repaired.
Watches Carefully Repaired and Warranted.
General Engraving, and Fancy Monograms Neatly Executed. All Done at Moderate Prices.
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Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Castings.
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Machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to Ship's Blacksmithing. Job work executed on the shortest notice. 10

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Importers and Commission Merchants,
MERCHANT STREET.....HONOLULU

THOMAS LINDSAY,
Jeweler and Diamond Setter,
No 60.....NUUANU STREET, HONOLULU, H.
(Opposite Hollister & Co.).
Particular attention paid to repairing.
172-1y

DILLINGHAM & Co.
Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Tools,
Paints and Oils, and General Merchandise.
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THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT Company (Limited.)
Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security. Apply to
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Office Beaver Block, Fort St. Manager
102-1yr

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Commission Merchants,
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House and Sign Painter,
PAPER HANGER, etc.,
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68-1 1m

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(LATE IAMON, GREEN & Co.)
Importers and Commission Merchants.
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British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, and Northern Assurance Company. 1

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Stationers and News Dealers.
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203 HONOLULU, H. I.

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FABER'S ASSORTED PENHOLDERS.
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Rubber Holders, Cork Holders, Ivory and Ebony Holders—gold mounted. Ivory and Bone Folders and Paper Cutters, Faber's Tablet Erasers, Dorison's Yellow Erasers, Crystal Rubber, Rubber in wood—pencil shape. Thumb Tacks. Pencil Protectors, Rubber Bands of various sizes, etc., etc.,
For Sale at THOS. G. THRUM'S
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Draw Exchange on
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And their agents in
NEW YORK,
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