THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.

Supreme Court—In Banco—July Term 1879.

S. KIWAHA (K) vs. MAKUE (K)

Before Harris, C. J., and McCully, J.
Opinion by McCully, J.—Mr. Justice Judd did not sit, being interested.

This case comes by appeal from the Intermediary Court of Oahu, and originally from the District Court of Ewa, Oahu. The record of the District Court, translated into English, is that the Plaintiff claims $16 damages for his 8 horses running, or pasturing on his land at Hanaloa, feeding the grass of that land, continually from September 5th, 1878, to March 12th, 1879. The case was heard March 27th and judgment given for the Plaintiff for $12 and costs.

The fact that Defendant's animals were on Plaintiff's land for the time charged, without license, is not in controversy, but the Defendant pleads that this action is barred by an action and judgment between the same subject matter, on the 17th of March, and submits the record of the District Court, which is substantially as follows:

Kiwaha vs. Makue. } District Court of Ewa. March 17th, 1879.

A trespass suit between Kiwaha, owner of land, and Makue, owner of animals, for the trespass (komohewa) of eight horses on Hanaloa, on the 12th day of March, which horses were lawfully impounded on the 13th of March. Judgment is given for the Plaintiff for two dollars and the costs of Court.

It will be observed that the above record is incomplete, in not setting forth the amount for which Plaintiff sued. We are not furnished with the summons in this case, which might state the nature of the action more particularly, and in order to learn what was the issue in the first case and the relation it may bear to the second, we resort to such testimony as was presented. We do this upon the principle that it might be a denial of justice in reviewing proceedings of District Courts, where it is alleged that there was error of law, to confine our view to the very imperfect record which is generally kept by them. In the Intermediary Court, the same motion was made to dismiss on the ground of *res adjudicata*, but the Magistrate's record was not then submitted and the motion was overruled.

From the Plaintiff's testimony, and the above incomplete records, it is made to appear that the land in question came into Plaintiff's possession September 6th 1878. That there were then running thereon the Defendant's eight horses, as well as horses and mules belonging to several other persons. That about a week prior to March 12th, the Plaintiff notified the Defendant and others to remove their stock and demanded $2 per head as a charge for pasturage up to that time. The Defendant refused to pay. On the 12th, the Plaintiff arrested the Defendant's animals and impounded them on the 13th. The other owners of animals paid the demand of $2 per head, and it does not appear whether these animals were taken up, or payment made on the demand. March 17th, the parties came before the District Court on the case above quoted. We are left to infer, that the proceeding was the one under the Statute where the owner of impounded animals deposits the amount claimed, or a bond with the District Judge, who issues an order for the release from the pound and afterwards tries the question of the legality of the impounding or of the amount of damage. We must conclude this was the case before the Court, for otherwise, the Plaintiff's demand would have been collected by the pound-keeper.

In the Intermediary Court, Plaintiff's testimony herein is as follows: "After I arrested the horses, Makue came and asked how much damage per head, I said $2 each. He refused and I put animals in the pound. Case was tried and Statute damage awarded for single trespass. Then I brought action for trespass claiming pasturage, and judgment was given in my favor."

Thus it appears that Plaintiff presented the same case in his action of March 17th, and in that of March 27th, or at least the latter covered everything except the trespass existing on the 12th of March, when the horses were taken up, and the first case included what was claimed in the record.

We are of opinion that the whole matter was, in the first case, before the District Magistrate. Under the Plaintiff's claim he had jurisdiction to consider the amount due for a trespass of a single day or that had continued over several months and terminated by impounding. The claim was for the pasturage during the time from September 7th to March 12th upon a *quantum meruit*, and for this he awarded the Plaintiff for all the horses two dollars, or 20 cents each.

If the Plaintiff were not satisfied with this, he might have taken his appeal, instead of which he brings the second action. From the fact that the Magistrate gave him judgment again, and for nearly the amount claimed, it is probable that he refused to allow the claim in the first instance on the ground that he could in an action concerning impounding, award only the damage for the trespass of the single day, when the horses were taken up. This point, or the whole case was subject to appeal, and we think that the Plaintiff, by not taking that course is closed of farther action in that subject matter. He rested in the adjudication made and cannot institute another action.

The judgment of the Intermediary Court confirming the judgment of the District Court is set aside.

Judgment for the Defendant with costs.

IT IS gratifying to be assured, as trembling humanity is, by so eminent an authority as Professor Proctor, that no special disaster need to be apprehended for our globe when the giant planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune come into perihelion, as they all will between 1882 and 1885. They have often, he says, come into perihelion before, and in a less extended period, and no ill results have followed. There is no scientific basis for apprehension now. This is certainly reassuring, after all the evil prognostications in which speculation has indulged, concerning the plagues and earthquakes and tumultuous upheavals of the billows, and fiery vomitings forth of volcanos, with which the world is to be visited. A pamphlet by a St. Louis astrologer, full of direful prophecies, has startled the fears of thousands of credulous readers. Many of the Second Adventist school have had their interpretation of the prophecies confirmed by the portents of the sky, and even some of a scientific turn of mind have attributed the recent spell of torrid weather to the attraction of the planets, although these latter have not been quite so positive in their conclusions since the frozen belt has girded this temperate zone. Above all, there is Mother Shipton's prophecy, with the marvelous fulfilments that have occasioned fears of the "wreck of matter and the crash of worlds," which she sets down for the eventful year of 1881. Professor Proctor comes in good time to compose the agitation of spirit which has pervaded so many breasts. His scientific vision pierces the future and sees this planet moving calmly through space, as it has moved through the ages both of mystery and of light that have passed away. He dreads no peril from the distant planets of the solar system; and doubtless intelligent men everywhere will pin their faith to scientific research rather than to the mystical dreamings of religious enthusiasts. This is a fair abiding place for the human race, and there is good reason to believe that it will continue so to be for many, many years to come.

THE revision of the Bible, now nearly completed, has been a far more expensive work than most persons imagine. There are fifty-two members of the committee, and these meet for five days in every three weeks. No salary is paid to any one of them, but they are allowed their traveling and inn expenses. These, with other items, will bring the cost of the first edition of the Revised Bible, as estimated by the University Press Company, which is responsible for it, to about $200,000, and consequently it has been determined to sell the first few copies at a high price. The new Bible will receive no "authorization" either from Parliament or Convocation. It has been discovered incidentally, during the sittings of the committee, that the so-called Authorized Version never was in fact authorized ecclesiastically or politically. It made its way by its own merits, and the revised Bible is expected to do the same.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1879.

Just after the Fall election in this State, Nast presented a cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* of a parrot (Republican) standing on one leg, his feathers stripped off, his eye scratched out, and his condition generally very bad, while behind crouches a monkey (Democrat) with his tail cut off and his face expressive of intense disgust. Below is this question, "What sort of a time have you had?" It is an allusion to a rather coarse story about a gentleman who entered one morning the room where his parrot was kept, and found him stripped of his wing and tail feathers, excitedly swinging backwards and forwards on his perch, screeching at the top of his voice, "A h—l of a time! a h—l of a time!" while the monkey who had assaulted him was crouching in the corner of the room. This incident in animal polemics is used by that most respectable journal to illustrate the political situation. Every party man feels that while his own party has not gained much, the other party are having as bad a time of it as the parrot. The Republicans have won the battle, to be sure, but it was gained against a divided force. It is not comfortable for them to dwell on the fact that the united Democratic vote was in a majority of 30,000. President Hayes turned Cornell, the Governor-elect, out of the Custom House, on the ground that he could not be trusted to press civil service reform. Senator Conkling, who backs Cornell, got mad and ran the machine regardless of Hayes. The independent Republicans refused to vote for Cornell, and the ticket was badly scratched. The Tilden party is demoralized, and Tammany is knocked into a "cocked hat." The really curious feature of the affair is that Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, who was chiefly instrumental in removing Cornell, on the ground of his incompetence as Collector of the port, came to this city and urged the voters to elect the Republican ticket. He didn't say very much about Cornell personally, but urged party unity. People who cultivate the dangerous and most unreasonable habit of thinking for themselves ask why Evarts made that speech in favor of the man he turned out of office. And they answer it by saying that no Republican can be elected President if New York State fails to go Republican next year; that Evarts, who would not feel grossly insulted if he received the nomination next year, concluded that it would be "best" to work for the ticket, even though Cornell was at the head of it. This incident shows that the Administration has no distressing affection for civil service reform, and are disposed to think like the Admiral in the "Pinafore," that such reform, like equality of rank, is good for everybody but themselves. If they can't afford to be wholly good, they will be a little good, like the old darkey who was stealing a pair of boots, but under a sudden conviction of sin let the boots go and stole a pair of shoes.

Congressmen are infesting Washington just now, but they are a quiet lot. The coming game will be a close one, and a false move may be fatal. The crop of "Southern outrages" is small this year; and besides, Northern men are at last getting some sense on the relations of the blacks and the whites at the South. The darkey does not meet fond expectations. He is not the sublime, whole-souled, gentle, unselfish creature the old Abolitionist took him to be. Several years ago I predicted, and so did some others who studied the case, that if the North would let the South alone, the "Solid South" would soon melt into thin air. I know that I was called a renegade Republican for saying so. Just now these predictions are coming true. The issue in Virginia during the late Fall election was the payment or non-payment of the State debt. The Conservatives, or Democrats, who have been in the majority in the State since the war, have generally favored the payment of the debt. But as they could not all hold office, some of them became discontented and got up a party of repudiation—not really to repudiate the debt but in order to get into office. Debt-payers and non-debt-payers are generally Confederate soldiers, and nearly all were Secessionists. The repudiators were led by General Mahone, an old Confederate officer. The negroes voted against paying the debt—the young men because they were in slavery when it was contracted, and the old men because they were told that they would be sold into slavery to pay the debt. The result of the election is that in the Legislature the whites are quite evenly divided and the few Republicans hold the balance of power. The non-debt-payers have therefore bought out the Republicans; and in Richmond this transaction occurred last week, that in a Southern Legislature, in which the old rebel element is in a vast majority, the "Solid South" so melted away in the political dickering and trading that a *one-armed Confederate soldier was turned out of his situation as doorkeeper of the Lower House, and a negro Republican was put in his place.* Tell this not in Gath! Do we need an army at the South to protect the negro? Do we need "stalwart" Republicans to protect the negro in Congress, when he is being protected by a power greater than that of sword or "stalwart"—by the irresistible logic of events?

An item regarding gas companies will interest you. For a long time the city was divided up into large districts, and each district was lighted by one gas company, which made its own terms. Several years ago, new gas companies were formed under charter from the Legislature, (money being freely paid therefor) with right to put down pipes and sell gas in any part of the city. These new concerns at once came in competition with the old companies, and a war of rates commenced. Coal only was used in making the gas. Now, some 30 years ago, Tessier du Molay made a water gas by decomposing steam at a high heat. Coal was also used. The carbon of the coal united with the oxygen from the steam and nitrogen was obtained from naphtha. The gas was good and cheap enough, but the high heat melted pipes, joints and valves. So the process was abandoned. Lately a Brooklyn man tried soapstone in the places where the heat was intense and made a success of it. One of the companies bought the right to use it, and is now making this "water gas," and selling it at a price which is simply ruinous to all the other companies. The result is a grand row. The prices of gas stock have declined, dividends are passed, and investors are uneasy. As there is some ten million of dollars invested in this city in gas stocks, it becomes a serious business. The interest in lighting by electricity still continues, and much money is spent in experiment. It was told yesterday, by high authority, that Edison had at last succeeded in producing a practicable apparatus, and that within a few weeks the town of Menlo Park would be entirely lighted by electricity, by the power of one steam engine, and at one-fourth the present cost of gas. I don't think electricians have much faith in Edison, but he has money to spend in experiments, and may make a great "hit," as he is a very ingenious mechanic. My high authority has invested largely in him, and states positively that the thing is done. So Honolulu may soon be lighted with the white light. I believe that there are about twenty companies now working at the problem of lighting, but they don't make much headway. On the kindred subject of telegraphy there is an interesting item. Over twenty years ago, a man named Eastman invented the process of insulating wire and cables by means of gutta percha. He finally obtained a patent in 1865, and died shortly after. His widow offered it to the Western Union Company for a small sum, but she was badly snubbed by them. The matter died out. Recently, however, a speculator bought out the widow's right for a trifle, then brought suit against the Western Union Company for the infringement of the patent, and obtained a decree in his favor. The result is, the company cannot use its insulated wire any longer, and, it is said, will be compelled to pay over a million of dollars damages for the infringement. The speculator made a good point.

W. N. A.

The intelligence of the British juror has seldom been more strikingly displayed than in a case which came before the Canterbury county court a few days ago. The plaintiffs, a firm of rope and sail makers, brought an action against the defendant to recover the price of some rope with which they had supplied him. The plaintiff's counsel was so satisfied with the case as laid before the judge and jury by the defendant's counsel that he declined to address the court for his clients, and the judge, also evidently taking the same view, thought it unnecessary to occupy the time of the jury by summing up the evidence. The jury, however, found great difficulty in coming to a decision; and, as after a grave consultation it was plain that they could not agree, the judge explained the merits of the case more fully announced that they found for the defendant. This caused some surprise in court, which was not lessened when another juror asked "which was the defendant and which was the plaintiff." His curiosity on this point being satisfied, there were further consultations and explanations, and at length a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs. It subsequently transpired that the jury had been all along debating among themselves the question as to which was the plaintiff and which the defendant, their opinions on the subject being apparently divided. At the conclusion of the case the judge kindly remarked that "if there had been a little want of understanding among them, they might console themselves by thinking they had given a very sound judgment." There are, nevertheless, occasions on which a "little want of understanding" of this nature might lead to rather serious results.—*Eng. Paper.*

A New Atlantic Steamer.

The following letter to the London *Times* is interesting.

Sir,—In regard to an announcement lately made in *The Times* that the Cunard Company contemplated the construction of a steamship of great size and power, it may interest the public to know that my partners and I have just concluded a contract with Messrs. James and George Thomson by which that firm is to build on the Clyde, for our fleet, a screw steamship, the size of which will be exceeded only by that of the Great Eastern, while the speed will be greater than that of any ocean steamer afloat. This new vessel will be of 7,500 tons and 10,000 horse power, her dimensions being 500ft. in length, 50ft. in breadth, and 41ft. in depth, propelled by inverted direct-acting compound engines, with three cylinders and seven oval tubular boilers, having 38 furnaces and 1,000ft. of effective fire-grate surface. She will have an extra promenade deck, and will practically be a five-decker, being fitted for 450 first-class and 600 steerage passengers, with accomodation for a crew of 200 officers and men. Her cargo capacity will be equal to 6,500 tons, with 1,700 tons of coal and 1,000 tons of water ballast, having a double bottom on what is called the "longitudinal and bracket system." This vessel has been designed, after lengthened consideration, to meet the requirements of our trans-atlantic service, and we have adopted in every detail of the ship and engines the most advanced scientific improvements compatible with the safe working of so great a vessel. Among the important matters into which we have crucially inquired has been that of employment of steel instead of iron, and after a practical and thorough examination into the merits of both materials, we have adopted steel for the hull and boilers, but under a provision so stringent that every plate, before acceptance, will undergo a severe and rigid test by a qualified surveyor appointed and stationed at the steel manufactory for that special purpose, and that the manipulation of the steel by the builders shall be subject to an equally careful supervision by qualified engineers of our own appointment. The steel is to be made on the Siemens-Martin process, and all rivets as well as plates throughout the ship are to be of steel. The name of the new vessel is to be the Sahara, and she is to be ready for sea in March, 1881.

I am yours, &c.,
Glasgow, Nov. 3. JOHN BURNS.

Curious Advertisements.

As a specimen of what we may term "ornate style," a certain Northumbrian auctioneer announced for sale "a quaint mansion and appurtenances, draped in the foliage of its stately pines, its ornate lakes abounding with trout, and decoying the wild-duck to the fowling-piece, wrapped in sylvan beauties, and imparting a dignified air to the amplitude of its lawns and finely timbered park, presenting a *tout ensemble* of a country-seat highly expressive of the agreeable silence and soothing indolence of a rural retirement." Then, after babbling eloquently of "meads watered by a bosky trout stream, and selvaged by sloping woods and birchen braes," of "a rookery lending a barytone to the soprano of the mavis and the merle, in grove and in glade, in sequestered dell and breezy upland," he condescended to come to more prosaic matters, and tell those concerned that the property was rich in "the elite of winged game," thanks to its "populous nurseries of pheasant and partridge," winding up with a bit of fine writing worthy of Robins himself, who never beat this: "Pastoral in complexion, the stock-farmer has here a choice field for the exercise of his favorite pursuits. Over these well-fenced and skillfully sheltered estates the patriot in his benevolence of multiplying blades of grass has ready command of the Wendale lime at the contiguous depot of Rowley station. Intersected by never-failing streams of pure water, hydraulics might here neutralize the aridity of periodical droughts."

The other specimen we shall offer runs thus, and is the production of one "Roger Giles," of Romford, Essex: "ROGER GILES, Imperceptible Penefrator, Surgin, Paroch Clerk, etc. etc. Romford, Essex, hinforms Ladis and Gentlemen that he cuts their teeth and draws corns without waiten a moment. Blisters on the lowest turms, and tysicks at a penny a peace. Sells godfather's cordial and strap-ile, and undertakes to keep any Ladies' males by the year, and so on. Young Ladis and Gentlemen tort the heart of rideing, and the gramer language in the natest manner, also great Kare takein to himprove there morals and spelling, sarm singing and whisseling. Teaches the jewsarp, and instructs young Ladis on the gar-tar, and plays the ho-boy. Shotish, poker, and all other reels tort at home and abroad. Perfumery in all its branches. Sells all sorts of stashionary, barth bricks and all other sorts of sweetmeats, including bees wax, postage stamps and lusiters; likewise taturs, roobub, sossages, and other garden stuffs; also fruits, such as hardbake, inguns, toothpicks, ile and tin ware, and other eatables. Satsw, treacle, winegar, and all other tradeware. Further in particular, he has laid in a stock of tripe, china, epsom salts, lollipops, and other pickels, such as oysters, apples, and table beer, also silks, satins, and hearth-stones, and all kinds of kimistry, including waxdolls, rasors, dutch cloks, and gridirons, and new laid eggs evry day by me Roger Giles. *P. S.*—I lectures on joggerfy."

Oysters.

THE GOLDEN RULE'S GOSPEL CONCERNING THE WAY TO EAT THEM.

An oyster has to be taken as a whole and respected as such. It refuses to be dealt with in parts and he who attempts it, makes a gastromatic failure of no small magnitude. There is only one way in which an oyster can be eaten. There it lies on the shell, hard, white and plump, its convoluted edges, matching the rim of the shell. You pass the thin blade of your knife carefully under it, and release the fibrous heart from its pearly connection. Then you lay your knife down, take the frontal edge of the oyster firmly between your thumb and finger, bring it up in in front of your face in close connection with your lips, look at it an instant, lay your head back, shut your eyes, open your mouth, place the delicious morsel on your tongue so as to sense its fine saltiness, then let go your hold of it, and—away it goes, as slowly and as easily as a ship glides from the ways into the welcoming sea. Whoever has done this deed once, and felt the full physical rapture of it, has one memory, at least, that will never die while the senses of the palate remain.

Not only is there a proper way to eat an oyster, but there is also a proper way to prepare an oyster to be eaten. And as regards roasting, this is the way. First and foremost among the requisites is a good old-fashioned fireplace, with its stone hearth, its stout brazen andirons, its white ashes, its glowing bed of coals, and its bright, roaring flames. Now draw up your low chairs and your stools, a thin tray, a coarse towel and a short, thin-bladed knife on every lap, and a plate of bread and butter on the floor at your side. Set a bushel basket full of oysters, large as the palm of your hand and shaped like a scallop, at the corner of the fireplace, and a pitcher of sweet cider on the sideboard. Now we are ready. The host stands, tongs in hand, and with nimble motions places twenty of the big fellows on the carefully laid and blazing sticks. The silence of expectation falls upon the group. Every eye is fastened on the bivalves. Whiz, buss, sputter, bang! Now the sport begins. How the explosions follow each other! How the tongs fly in and out of the fire! How the plates rattle! How the jokes fly! How the laughter bursts out and peals through the old home! How the chimney roars! How the bread and butter and cider vanish!

Ah me! We must stop or we shall not write anything sober to-night. But what memories come out of the quiet past, from the far years when we children with father and mother were all together in the old home, and we had so much less than we have now, as men count having, and yet had enough for love to thrive on, and such laughter as started tears. And the jokes cracked around that old hearth stone—well, who can ever tell them again, as they were told then? "Then was our mouth filled with laughter and our tongue with singing."

THE PARISIAN RESTAURANT
WILL BE KEPT OPEN
hereafter EVERY EVENING (except Sunday) until Ten O'clock, where the best of Oyster Stews, Fancy Roasts, Fried and Panned Oysters, and all other delicacies can be had. (o25 tf) L. DEJEAN.

MEDIUM BREAD AND CRACKERS,
RECEIVED THIS DAY BY
se6 BOLLES & CO.

DEPARTURE BAY COAL!
Superior to all Soft Coal now in use, for Steam and Family purposes, and worth $1.50 per ton, more than Wallsend Coal in the San Francisco market. For family use it is highly prized, being so clean and free from dust, burns to a white ash.
ALSO, TO ARRIVE,
2,500 Tons Best Quality Wallsend Coal.
For Sale in lots to suit Purchasers,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
2240 Pounds to the Ton.
n15 tf ALLEN & ROBINSON.

2240 Lbs. to the Ton!

NOTICE TO PLANTERS!
THE UNDERSIGNED, AS A MEMBER of the Staff of the Hawaiian Government Surveying Party, having carefully examined personally most parts of the several Islands of this Kingdom, now respectfully offers his services to Sugar Planters and others who may require
Railways, Tramways,
and other modes of transport, as a purchasing Agent or Advising Engineer.
He proceeds direct by this steamer to Boston, U. S. A., and having every facility for so doing, will furnish, on application,
Plans, Specifications and Estimates of Cost for Iron Bridges, Iron Houses, Railways with Bridges and Rolling Stock of All Descriptions.
Also, Machinery of Every Description
for the Manufacture of Sugar and Cleaning and Preparing Rice for the Market.
Address in Boston, LINCOLN CABOT, Civil Engineer, Room 6, No. 131 Devonshire Street.
P. S.—Inquiries addressed to C. T. Culick, in Honolulu, will receive prompt attention. my24 tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the public that he has no time to toot a horn, but will attend to Carriage Building in all its branches. Also, Blacksmithing of all kinds, Horse Shoeing, Painting, Trimming and Repairing. The Ship Smithing Department will be managed by Mr. Ah Lee, who is well known in his line as A 1; and being a Practical Horseshoer myself, all I ask is a trial. Ox Carts, Cane Wagons and Trucks, made from the Very Best Material, always on hand, or made to order from plans furnished, to the entire satisfaction given. ISAAC ODERKIRK, Fort St., opposite J. A. Hopper's. n1 tf

One Dollar One Dollar One Dollar One Dollar One Dollar One Dollar One Dollar

Great success
OF THE
ONE DOLLAR STORE.
BUY YOUR
HOLIDAY GOODS FOR ONE DOLLAR!
The Splendid Store, No. 68 Fort Street, (lately occupied by the California One Price Bazar)
Has been Leased by G. F. Wells,
WHO WILL OPEN THE SAME
AS A ONE DOLLAR STORE!
Stationery, Toys,
and Fancy Goods.
Don't Ask the Price, Each Article is $1.
n15 tf

REMOVAL!
BOLLES & CO.,
WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS and the public generally, that they have
Removed to their New Fire-proof Store,
Which has just been completed, situated at the Old Stand, 34 Queen Street, where they have been making large additions to their stock of Ship Chandlery, Ship and Plantation Stores, which make their assortment large and varied.
Will be happy to have a call from their patrons, and they will assure them that no pains will be spared to attend to their wants in a satisfactory manner.
We have now in Stock: Cordage, hemp and Manila, an assortment of sizes; Cotton Duck, Flax Canvas, Hemp Canvas, Cotton Sail Twine, 5, 6, 7 and 8 ply; Flax Sail Twine, 3 and 5 ply; Blocks, Oars, Shieves, Hooks and Thimbles, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at Bed Rock Prices.
Honolulu, Nov. 23d, 1878. ja1 '79

CALIFORNIA
Furniture
Manufacturing
Company,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
—OF—
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
PARTIES IN HONOLULU,
or other parts of the Islands,
DESIRING FURNITURE!
CAN HAVE THEIR
Orders Filled at Lowest Rates
By application to Mr. E. P. ADAMS, Queen Street, who has our Descriptive Catalogue with Prices.
ON HAND!
At Store of L. W. HOPP, King St.,
Black Walnut Bedroom Sets!
Black Walnut Sideboards,
Black Walnut Dining Chairs,
Oak Cane Seat Dining Chairs,
Cedar Bedroom Sets,
Pine Bureaus, &c., &c., &c.
E. P. ADAMS, Agent for Haw'n Is.
ja13 79

A NEW MARKET!
Messrs. Raupp & Schrader, Butchers,
HAVE OPENED A PLACE OF BUSINESS on Hotel Street, near Fort St., where they will have always on hand the best of
Beef, Veal, Mutton & Pork!
—And the Best of—
German Sausages!
Made Fresh Every Day.
Also special attention given to their BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, which are warranted to keep for any length of time. The attention of parties traveling is specially directed to these Bologna Sausages. They will serve their customers at the very lowest rates. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Shop kept open from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. d27 3m

AT THE
Co-operative Tailor Store,
Fort Street, McIntyre's Block,
Another Invoice Lot of
FINE TAILORING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Diagonals, Broadcloth, Doeskins,
Serges, Tweeds and Trimmings,
Just Received, ex Bark Viola,
FROM ENGLAND.
Our Stock contains the Finest and Best Selected Material for Suits ever imported in this Kingdom.
CALL, EXAMINE, AND BE CONVINCED,
—THAT OUR—
Tweed Suits for $30.00!
Cannot be made elsewhere for the money, and just the thing for this climate,
Strong, Durable, Cool, Well Made,
Stylish and Perfect Fitting!
Country Orders filled with our usual promptness and dispatch.
n22 3m

A. W. PEIRCE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
(AT THE OLD STORE)
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.,
—DEALERS IN—
WHALING GEAR OF ALL KINDS,
Whaleboats, Boat Stock, Anchors, Chains.
Hemp and Manila Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores.
Paints and Oils, Brass and Galvanized Metal Hardware, Sailmakers' Goods, Boatbuilders' Hardware,
Hay, Oats and Bran, Etc., Etc.
Would inform our friends and patrons, that we have now on hand the most complete and varied assortment of
SHIP CHANDLERY!
SHIP & NAVAL STORES,
and other Goods in our line, to be found on the Sandwich Islands; and having a new lease, for a term of years, of the old stand, so long and favorably known by the people of the Sandwich Islands, and by the Masters and Owners of Whaling and Merchant Vessels, and with our New Fire-proof Store and Store-house near by, giving us unequaled facilities for keeping even a still more complete and varied assortment of all the Goods in our line, large additions to which we have ordered from the United States and Europe, all of which we offer on the most favorable terms.

MANILA ROPE,
Coils 6 Threads, Coils 9 Threads, Coils 12 Threads.
Coils 1¼ Inch, Coils 1½ Inch, Coils 1¾ Inch, Coils 2 Inch, Coils 2¼ Inch, Coils 2½ Inch, Coils 2¾ Inch, Coils 2½ Inch.
Coils 3 Inch, Coils 3¼ Inch, Coils 3½ Inch, Coils 3¾ Inch.
Coils 4 Inch, Coils 4¼ Inch, Coils 4½ Inch. Coils 5 Inch.

WHALE LINE,
Cutting Falls, Manila Bolt Rope, Sisal Rope, Bale Rope, Hay Rope, Manila Lath Yarn, Galvanized Wire Rope, Wire Seizing, Deep Sea Lead Lines, 60 Fathom Log Lines, Lines for Patent Log, Signal Halyards, Fish Lines.

HEMP ROPE.
1½ Inch, 1¾ Inch, 2 inch, 2¼ inch, 2½ inch, 2¾ inch, 3 inch, 3¼ inch, 3½ inch, 3¾ inch, 4 inch, 4½ inch, 5 inch, 5½ inch, 6 inch, 6½ inch, 7 inch, 7½ inch, 8 inch.
RATLIN—12 thread, 15 thread, 18 thread, 21 thread.
SPUNYARN—2 yarn, 3 yarn.
SEIZING—6 thread, 9 thread, 12 thread.
Marline, Houseline, Hambroline, Rounding, Russia Bolt Rope.

COTTON DUCK,
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.—Ravens, Drills, &c.

HEMP CANVAS,
Merchant Navy, all numbers; Long Flax, all numbers; Parslin Yards, Hemp Twine, Cotton Twine, Whipping Twine, Sail Needles, Roping Needles, Packing Needles, Bronx Needles, Sailors' Palms, Sailmakers' Seaming Palms, Sailmakers' Roping Palms, Sail Hooks, Galvanized Iron Clews, Galvanized Thimbles, Brass Thimbles, Open Thimbles, Thimbles for Wire Rope, Sister Hooks and Thimbles, Flags.
Anchors from 40 lbs. to 2400 lbs. Chains from ¼ in. to 1½ in.
Capstans, Windlass Gear, Brass Boat Compasses, Brass Ship Compasses, Tell Tale Compasses,
Ritchies' Spirit Compasses, No. 1;
" " " No. 2;
" " " No. 3;
Sheathing Felt, Yellow Metal, Sheet Lead, Fog Horns, Lilly Irons, Grains, Cork Fenders, Holy Stones, Capstan Bars, Handspikes, Mast Hoops, Lead Figures, Corn Brooms, Hickory Brooms, Ratan Brooms, Cocoanut do. Pump Leather, Rigging Leather, Galvanized Boat Nails, Galvanized Scupper Nails, Galvanized Cut Nails, Galvanized Sweed Iron Tacks, Composition Nails, Cut Nails, 3d to 60d; Finish Nails, Iron Tacks, Copper Tacks, flat heads; Copper Tacks, round heads; Wrought Boat Spikes, Handled Axes, Wood Saws, Hand Saws, Claw Hatchets, Shingling Hatchets, Hammers, Screw Wrenches, Tap Mauls, Caulking Mallets, Caulking Irons, Hawsing Irons, Hawsing Beetles, Jack Planes, Smooth Planes, Bitts, Bitt Stocks, Rules, Nail Gimlets, Spike Gimlets, Handled Brad Awls, Screw Drivers, Cold Chisels, Chain Punches, Copper Punches, Marlin Spikes, Flat Files, Half Round Files, Saw Files, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures, Brass Screws, Iron Screws, Hasps and Staples, Copper Wire, Brass Padlocks, Iron Padlocks, Composition Port Hinges, pairs; Composition Strap Hinges, pairs; Galv. Iron Row Locks, Galv. Iron Belaying Pins Locust Belaying Pins, Hickory Belaying Pins, Lizards, Fair Leaders, Farrel Trucks, Mast-head Trucks, Serving Mallets, Serving Boards, Chain Hooks, Hay Hooks, Galv. Boat Hooks, Galv. Jib Hanks, Wood Jib Hanks, Wood Pumps for Water Casks, Galv. Screw Anchor Shackles, Chain Shackles, Anchor Shackles, Ship Scrapers, Rigging Screws, Wrist Shackles, Patent Links, Oars, from 6 to 22 feet; Sculls, Deck Buckets.

BLOCKS,
Metalline Blocks, patent; Blocks, common; Blocks, iron strap, patent; Blocks, rope strap, patent; Blocks, rope strap, common; Snatch Blocks, Blocks, wide score for main sheet; Blocks, lignum vitæ, for jib sheet; Patent Sheaves, Common Sheaves, Dead Eyes, Hearts, Bulls Eyes.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.
SPERM OIL,
Raw Oil, Boiled Oil, Kerosene Oil,
Whale Oil, China Nut Oil, Lard Oil,
Woodward's Signal Oil, Tar Oil,
Bright Varnish, Black Varnish,
S. Turpentine, Coal Tar, Patent Dryer, Red Lead,
White Lead, Black Paint, Green Paint, Red Paint,
Yellow Paint, Blue Paint, Metallic, dry; Lamp Black,
Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green, Prussian Blue,
Burnt Umber, Chinese Vermillion, Copper Paint.

MISCELLANEOUS,
Potash, Concentrated Lye, Sal Soda, Glue, Putty, Chalk, Black Lead, for sheaves; Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Pitch Mops, Flat Paint Brushes, Round Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Marking Brushes, Pencil Brushes, Stove Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Dust Brushes, Long Handled Tar Brushes, Flue Brushes, Scam Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Sash Tools, Log Books, for 120, 240 and 360 days; 14-second Glasses, Patent Logs, Steel Shovels, Scoop Shovels, Rubber Oilers, Brass Oilers, Lamp Feeders, Lanterns, Side Lights, tin; Side Lights, brass; Fresnal Signal Lights, zinc; Fresnal Signal Lights, brass; Cabin Lamps, Lamp Wick, balls; Flat Wicks, d.z.; Lamp Burners, Lamp Chimneys, Cotton Waste, lbs.; Bath Brick, Brown Soap, Salt Water Soap, Cups and Saucers, Tumblers, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Chopping Knives, Chopping Trays, Sieves, Coffee Mills, Dust Pans, Wash Basins, Mincing Knives, Blubber Forks, Boat Boards Boat Timbers, Boat Knees, Boat Nails, all sizes; Mast Hinges, Steering Braces, etc.

Whaleboats, Whale Irons, Whale Lances,
AGENTS FOR
Brand's Bomb Guns, Brand's Bomb Lances,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Pierce's Magnetic Truss.
Beef, Pork, Bread, Crackers, Preserved Meats, Fruits,
CALIFORNIA HAY, BRAN, OATS, &c.
ja18 '79

"There is Always Two Sides to a Story,"
BUT FOR ALL THAT THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO GO TO
ANY PART OF THE ISLANDS
AND TAKE
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OR PORTRAITS,
In First Class Style, to Order,
At reasonable prices.
☞ TERMS: Cash or Draft on Honolulu at the time the Negatives are taken. Orders promptly attended to.
fe22 1y H. L. CHASE.

NEW & DESIRABLE GOODS
Just Received Ex Laura R. Burnham,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!
Selected with Care and Bought for Cash,
—AT—
"ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!"
Before the Advance which is now Quoted at from 15 to 30 per Cent. According to the Class of Goods.
A Good Line of Hardware and Agricultural Implements,
Well Known to the TRADE & Consumers Generally.
Downer's Kerosene Oil and Palace Kerosene Oil. Scales weighing capacity from 240 to 2,500 lbs.
A LARGE LINE OF LAMPS!
Lamps, Chimneys, &c. An Extensive Line of Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps, &c.
Rubber Hose, Leather Belting, Cordage, &c., &c.,
Recently received from England, Hubbuck & Son's White Lead and Zinc, Paint Oil, Topsail Chain, Trace Chain.
A Large and Full Line of Files, Rasps, &c.
A Splendid Assortment of ENGLISH DOOR MATS,—So much Needed Just now.
A Superior Line of Pocket IXL Cutlery, Scissors and Razors.
Sauce Pans—Fry Pans and Tea Kettles, &c.
—FOR CHRISTMAS A CHOICE LINE OF—
Reed & Barton's SILVER PLATED WARE
Direct from the Factory—more on the way. A Liberal Discount will be made to Cash Purchasers.
DILLINGHAM & CO.,
no22 tf 37 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

JUST OPENED & FOR SALE
—BY—
E. O. HALL & SON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SILVER PLATED WARE
—AND—
GORHAM SOLID SILVER WARE
—: INCLUDING :—
FORKS and SPOONS, different Patterns and Sizes.
ICE PITCHERS,
WITH PATENT PORCELAIN LININGS;
Fruit and Cake Dishes,
Card Receivers,
Table Castors in Great Variety,
Pudding Dishes with Covers, Tea Sets with Urns & without,
Ice Bowls, Water Sets,
Vases, Toilet Sets,
Jewel Caskets, Salad Dishes, Syrup Cups, Spoon Holders, Match Boxes,
Waiters, Butter Dishes, a great variety;
Pickle Castors, Jardeniers,
Goblets, Cups, Fruit Knives, Tureens, Olive Boats, Sauce Dishes,
—AND A—
Great Variety of Articles, Useful & Ornamental,
MANY OF THEM IN ELEGANT SILK LINED CASES.
☞ The above Articles are of the BEST MAKE and MOST DESIRABLE PATTERNS, and are well adapted for
CHRISTMAS & WEDDING, OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS!
1n5 ☞ NOTHING CHARGED FOR LOOKING ☜ tf

FOR SALE!
THAT VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Judd Street, adjoining the spacious premises now in course of erection by the Hon. S. G. Wilder. The lot contains about one acre, with a large frontage on Judd Street, and is well planted with