LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER!

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The Yard and on the Wharf!

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Nor'West Scantling, Timber!

PLANK, BOARDS,

Battens,
Flooring,
Laths,
Pickets, &c.

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Plank, Boards,
Battens, Flooring,
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White Cedar and Redwood Shingles

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SASH AND BLINDS,
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In Large Variety.

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,

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PRICE LIST

—OF—

CHELSEA LAUNDRY!

HONOLULU, H. I., July 7, 1873.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE FOLLOWING RATES will be charged on all work done at this Laundry:

Gentlemen's List.	Cents
White or Colored Shirts, Polished, each	10
White or Colored Shirts, Plain, each	8⅓
White or Colored Collars, Polished, each	4
White or Colored Collars, Plain, each	2½
White or Colored Cuffs, Polished, ¾ pair	4
White or Colored Cuffs, Plain, ¾ pair	2½
White Coats, each	12½
White Pants, each	10
White Vests, each	10
Cloth Coats, each	20
Cloth Pants, each	15
Cloth Vests, each	12½
Undershirts, each	6¼
Drawers, each	6¼
Night Shirts, each	6¼
Night Pants, each	5
Handkerchiefs, each	4
Socks or Stockings, ¾ pair	4

Ladies' List.	
Underclothing, Plain, each	6¼
Underclothing, Starched, each	8⅓
Underclothing, Starched and Fluted, for each Ruffle	10
Skirts, Plain, each	15
Skirts, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10c. for each Ruffle) each	25
Waists, Plain	8⅓
Waists, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10c. for each Ruffle) each	15
Waists, Tucked or Fluted, and extra with lace, (and 10 cents for each Ruffle) each	25
Dresses, Waists or Colored, Plain	20
Dresses, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10 cents for each Ruffle) each	30
Dresses, Ruffled with Heading, and extra with Lace, (and 25 cents for each Ruffle) each	50
Night Dresses, Plain, each	6¼
Night Dresses, with Fluting, (6 cts. for each Ruffle) each	8⅓

Children's List.	
Nightgowns, Plain, each	4
Drawers, Plain, each	4
Drawers, Fluted, each	6¼
Waists, Plain, each	4
Skirts, Plain, each	5
Skirts, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	10
Slips, Plain, each	8⅓
Slips, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	8⅓
Dresses, Plain, each	8⅓
Dresses, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	12½
Socks or Stockings, ¾ pair	2½

Household List.	
Table Cloths, Large, Plain, each	20
Table Cloths, Large, Starched, each	25
Table Cloths, Medium, Plain, each	12½
Table Cloths, Medium, Starched, each	15
Table Cloths, Small, Plain, each	8⅓
Table Cloths, Small, Starched, each	10
Sheets, Single, each	6¼
Sheets, Double, each	8⅓
Towels, each	3⅓
Napkins, each	4
Pillow Slips, Plain	4
Pillow Slips, Starched	6¼
Pillow Slips, Fluted	10
Counterpanes, Large, each	25
Counterpanes, Small, each	12½
Blankets, Large, each	20
Blankets, Medium, each	15
Blankets, Small, each	12½
Window Curtains, Large, each	20
Window Curtains, Medium, each	15
Window Curtains, Small, each	12½
Mosquito Nets, each	50

MY MOTTO—What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.
MY INTENTION—To give Satisfaction to all.
MY TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

I Respectfully Solicit the Public Patronage

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442-1y W. M. WALLACE, Proprietor

Dellinger's Pilot Bread!

IN BOXES,

Just Received per J. A. Falkinburg.

For Sale by [452 tf] H. HACKFELD & CO.

PER BARK 'COMET,'

CAPTAIN SHEPHERD,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED in addition to their Stock, which will be sold at Lowest Prices,

Golden Gate Flour,
Extra Family,
Baker's Extra,
And Eldorado.

471 For sale by BOLLES & CO.

CHAIN CABLES.

SIZES FROM 5-8 TO 1 5-8 INCH. SMALL Chain in quantities to suit. For sale by

6 BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Oats and Bran!

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JUST RECEIVED

.....PER.....

Hawaiian Bark 'Ka Moi!'

129 DAYS

From Bremen!

English, French

.....AND.....

GERMAN DRY GOODS

NEW STYLES OF PRINTS

Fancy, Pink, White Ground.

Mourning, Shawl Pattern,

BROWN, WHITE & BLUE COTTONS,
Heavy Denims, Ticking, Turkey Red,
Fine French Muslins, Victoria Lawns,
Veil Barege, Linen and Cotton Sheeting,
Blue Twilled Flannel, Irish Linen,
Black Cobourgs, Blue Cobourgs, Italian Cloth,
Waterproof Tweeds, White Molekin.

Blue and Black Broadcloths!

Heavy Black Doeskins.

Diagonal Tweeds; Silk, Linen and Cotton Hdkfs,
Mosquito Netting, Heavy Silk Umbrellas,
Socks and Stockings,

Assortment of Clothing

Fashionable Neckties and Cravats,
Flannel Shirts, Linen and Cotton Bosom and Fancy Calico Shirts, Hickory Shirts,

Ladies' and Gent's Kid Gloves!

Heavy Woolen Blankets, 3 & 4 points, all colors,
Horse Blankets,

A Fine Assortment of Shawls.

Burlaps and Heavy Woolpack,
Hemp Twine, Linen and Cotton Thread,

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, EAU DE COLOGNE,

Lavender Water,

Hair Oil, Fancy Soaps, &c.
Gosnell's Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Dressing Combs, Tooth Combs,

A Large Assortment of Fancy Goods!

Such as

Black Jet Ornaments,
Hair Pins, Glass Buttons,
Amber Crosses, Brooches, &c.
Fine and Common Scissors,
Fine and Common Pen and Pocket Knives,
Knives & Forks, Butcher Knives, Coco handled,

English Saddles,

French Calfskins,

German, English

.....AND.....

FRENCH GROCERIES

Large and Desirable Assortment.

Liebig's Extract of Meat.

Hubbuck's White Zinc,
White Lead, Paint Oil,
Black Paint, Red Lead,
Paris Green.

Kerosene Oil.

Alcohol in 1 Gallon Demijohns!

Cognac in Boxes
Fine and Table Claret,
Liebfrauenmilch Rhine Wine.

A Small Lot of Fine Hungarian Wines.

Seltzer Water, Fine Liqueurs.
German, Scotch and Norwegian Ales, qts and pts,

Fine Havana and German Cigars,

Vienna Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Chairs, Wardrobes, Writing Desks, and other Furniture.

Galvanized Iron Pipe, ½ and ¾ inch,
Steam Pipe, ¾ to 1½ inch,
Charcoal Tin Plates,
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Sheet Zinc, Muntz Yellow Metal and Nails,
Hoop Iron, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1 and 1¼ inch,
Fence Wire, No. 4, 5 and 6,
Best Refined Bar Iron, all sizes,
Keg Rivets, Lanterns.

PORTLAND CEMENT, SLATES, FIRE BRICK,

Stockholm Tar, do. Pitch, Coal Tar,
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Blacksmiths' Coal in Casks,

Hemp Packing, Corks, Hide Poison,
Demijohns, Birch Brooms,

Oak Boats for Coasters,

Oil Shrunk Shooks,

Petroleum Barrels for Tallow Containers,
Syrup Barrels.

And many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples Now Open!

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H. HACKFELD & Co

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JEFFREY & CO.'S EDINBURGH ALE,

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

NORWEGIAN ALE, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
German Ale, Key Brand, in quarts and pints.
Holland Gin, stone jugs in baskets.
Holland Gin, square bottles in cases.
Strong Rum, in barrels.
Alcohol, in tins and demijohns.
Claret of different qualities.

Liebfrauenmlich, Rhine Wine!

Seltzer Water, in Stone Jugs.

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FRUITS.

CASES PEACHES, PEARS,
Cases Quinces, Cases Quinces,
Cases Grapes, Cases Plums,

Assorted Fruits.

471 BOLLES & CO.

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Lowest Prices!

ALSO—Portraits taken in better style and quality than at any other place in this city, for the low price of

$3.50 PER DOZEN!

Do not listen to any recommendation, but come and see for yourself.

470 1y H. I. CHASE.

Bread.

SALOON PILOT IN CASES AND QR. CASES
Pilot and Medium Bread,
Assorted Crackers,

471 BOLLES & CO.

California Cheese.

A FEW CASES ONLY.

471 BOLLES & CO.

Gold Pen or Pocket Knife!

To be had at

461 2t WHITNEY'S.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Drinking Delusions.

Dr. J. G. Holland on the Evils of Strong Drink—How the Vice is Growing.

[From "Scribner's Magazine" for March.]

King Solomon has the credit of being the wisest man that ever lived; and he declared that he who is deceived by wine, the mocker, and strong drink, the raging, is not wise. The delusions of drink are as old as drink itself, and are as prevalent now as in Solomon's time. There are men who honestly believe that alcoholic drink is good for them; yet there is not one of them who would touch it except as a prescribed medicine if it were not for the pleasant taste. The delusion touching its healthfulness grows out of the desire to justify an appetite which may either be natural or acquired. If a man likes whisky or wine, he likes to think that it is good for him, and he will take some pains to prove that it is so, both to himself and others.

Now, alcohol is a pure stimulant. There is not so much nutriment in it as there is in a chip. It never added anything to the permanent forces of life, and never can add anything. Its momentary intensification of force is a permanent abstraction of force from the drinker's capital stock. All artificial excitants bring exhaustion. The physicians know this, and the simplest man's reason is quite capable of comprehending it. If any man supposes that daily drink, even in small quantities, is conducive to his health, he is deluded. If he possess a sluggish temperament, he may be able to carry his burden without much apparent harm, but burden it is, and burden it will always be.

HOW THE APPETITE GROWS.

After a man has continued moderate drinking long enough, then comes a change—a demand for more drink. The old quantity does not suffice. The powers which have been insensibly undermined, clamor, under the pressure of business, for increased stimulation. It is applied, and the machine starts off grandly; the man feels strong, his form grows portly, and he works under constant pressure. Now he is in a condition of great danger, but the delusion is upon him that he is in no danger at all. At last, however, drink begins to take the place of food. His appetite grows feeble and fitful. He lives on drink, and, of course, there is but one end to this, viz: death! It may come suddenly, through the collapse of all his powers, or through paralysis, or it may come slowly through atrophy and emaciation. His friends see that he is killing himself, but he cannot see it at all. He walks in a delusion from his early manhood to his death.

THE VICE AMONG WOMEN.

A few weeks ago one of our city physicians publicly read a paper on the drinking habits of women. It was a thoughtful paper, based on a competent knowledge of facts. It ought to have been of great use to those women of the city who are exposed to the dangers portrayed, and especially to those who have acquired the habits it condemned. Soon afterward there appeared in the columns of a daily paper a protest from a writer who ought to be a good deal more intelligent than he is, against the doctor's conclusions. The health and physique of the beer-drinking English women were placed over against the health and physique of the water-drinking American women, to the disadvantage of the latter. The man is deluded. It is not a year since Sir Henry Thompson, one of the most eminent medical men in England—a man notoriously beyond the reach of any purely Christian considerations—declared against the beer-drinking of England on strictly sanitary grounds. Our litterateur declares that the Englishwoman can outwalk her American sister. That depends entirely upon the period of life when the task is undertaken. The typical Englishwoman who has stood by the beer diet until she is more than forty years old is too fat to walk anywhere easily out of doors, or gracefully within.

DRINKING FOR HEALTH.

During our late civil war this matter of drinking for health's sake was thoroughly tried. A stock of experience and observation was acquired that ought to have lasted for a century. Again and again, thousands and thousands of times, was it proved that the man who drank nothing was the better man. He endured more, he fought better, he came out of the war healthier than the man who drank. Nothing is more easily demonstrable than that the liquor used by the two armies, among the officers and men alike, was an unmitigated curse to them. It disturbed the brains and vitiated the councils of the officers, and debilitated and demoralized the men. Yet all the time the delusion among officers and men was, that there were both comfort and help in whisky.

DRINKING AT THE FIRESIDE.

The delusions of drink are numberless; but there is one of them which stands in the way of reform so decidedly that it calls for decided treatment. We refer to the notion that it is a nice thing to drink nice liquors or wines at one's home, to offer them to one's friends, and to make them minister to good fellowship at every social gathering, while it is a very different thing to drink bad liquor, in bad places and in large quantities. A man full of good wine feels that he has a right to look with contempt upon the Irishman who is full of bad whisky. It is not a long time since the election of a professor in a British University was opposed solely on the ground that he neither drank nor offered it to his friends, and when, by a small majority, his election was effected, the other professors decided not to recognize him socially. There are thus two men whom these sticklers for wine despise, viz:

THE MAN WHO GETS DRUNK ON BAD LIQUOR

And the man who drinks no liquor at all. Indeed, they regard the latter with a hatred or contempt which they do not feel for the poor drunkard. The absolute animosity with which many men in society regard one who is conscientiously opposed to wine-drinking could only spring from a delusion in regard to the real nature of their own habits. The sensitiveness of these people on this subject, however, shows that they suspect the delusion of which they are the victims. They claim to be on the side of temperance. They deprecate drunkenness, and really don't see what is to be done about it. They wish that men would be more rational in their enjoyment of the good things of the world, etc., etc.; but their eyes seem blinded to the fact that they stand in the way of all reform. The horrible drunkenness of the larger cities of Great Britain, with which no hell that America holds can compare for a moment, can never be reformed until the drinking habits of the English clergy and the English gentry are reformed. With eleven-twelfths of the British clergy wine-drinkers, and water-drinkers tabooed in society, and social drinking the fashion in all the high life of the realm, the workman will stand by his gin, brutality will reign in its own chosen centers undisturbed, and those centers will increasingly become what, to a frightful extent, they already are—festering sores upon the body social, and stenches in the nostrils of the world.

WATER THE ONLY CURE.

The habits, neither of Great Britain nor America, will be improved until men of influence in every walk of life are willing to dispense with their drinking customs. Hundreds of thousands of English-speaking men go to a drunkard's grave every year. There is nothing in sanitary considerations as they relate to the moderate drinker, and surely nothing in the pleasures of the moderate drinker to mitigate this curse. It is all a delusion. The water-drinker is the healthy man and the happy man. Spirits, wine, beer, alcoholic beverages of all sorts are a burden and a bane, and there is no place where a good man can stand unshadowed by a fatal delusion, except upon the safe ground of total abstinence. Until that ground is taken and held by good men everywhere, there can be no temperance reform. The wine-drinkers of England and America have the whisky-drinkers in their keeping. What do they propose to do with them?

The Great Ship.

Successful Launch of the Largest Ship Ever Built in America.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18th.—This afternoon, at six minutes past one o'clock, the City of Pekin, the largest steamship in the world next to the Great Eastern, was most successfully launched from John Roach's ship-yard at Chester, fourteen miles from Philadelphia. The launch was witnessed by thousands of persons, and it is looked upon as a great national event. The sea monster is intended for the Pacific Mail Company's line, and will run, together with the City of Yedo, of the same size and nearly ready for launching, between San Francisco, China, and Japan.

The launch was witnessed by several United States Senators, members of Congress representing nearly all the States, representatives of different State Governments, and thousands of visitors from Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington and other cities. It was fully expected that President Grant would be present, but he was detained in Washington.

After the launch, a grand banquet was given in a spacious building in Roach's ship-yard. Nearly 2,000 persons sat down to the table. Speeches were made by United States Senators Bogy, of Missouri, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania; John Roach, builder of the City of Pekin and City of Yedo, and others.

The dimensions of this magnificent steamship are as follows: Length of load line, 396 feet 6 inches; length over all, 420 feet; beam, 47 feet 4 inches; depth, 38 feet 6 inches; tonnage, nearly 6,000 tons. She is rigged with four masts, full ship rig, with fore-and-aft jigger-mast; has accommodations for 120 first-class, 250 second-class, and 1,000 third-class passengers. Her engines are double compound high-pressure cylinders, 51 inches in diameter; low-pressure cylinders, 88 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 54 inches, with propeller wheel of Hirsch's patent, 20 feet 3 inches in diameter, pitch 30 feet. Her boilers are 10 in number, and in length each 10 feet 6 inches, with a diameter of 13 feet.

The social hall on deck is 41 feet by 19 feet 8 inches; the grand saloon 128 by 48 feet. It is most beautifully finished in maple, satinwood, and French walnut. It is lighted by 12 side lights and two sky lights. There are in the first cabin 60 state-rooms, each with two berths, lounge and wash-stand, and lighted with side oval windows. Each room is 6 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, and are spacious and most favorable.

To the rear, along the passage way, is the room of the stewards, bath-room, and water-closet, and the ladies' toilet-room, lighted by stern windows.

The second cabin has on the starboard side the purser's room, bath-rooms and water-closets, mess-room, kitchen, and the rooms of the store-keeper, cook, baker, porter, lamp and oil room, and the quarters of the boatswain and carpenter.

On the port side is the galley, oilers' room, the quarters of the water-tenders, second and third engineer, first assistant engineer, chief steward, chief engineer, and surgeon, with three bath-rooms, barber-shop, wine-room, pantry and additional state-rooms, dispensary department, water-closets.

The steerage, on the starboard side, has, in addition to passenger accommodation, the hospital department, with five berths, butcher shop, and cattle pen. Forward, on the port side, are warerooms, water-closet, and room for baker and cook, with passenger accommodations.

The forecastle has accommodations for 60 of the crew, and is more spacious than usual. Forward, on deck is the pilot house and chart-rooms. The quarters of the first, second and third officers are on deck, abaft, and fitted up with every convenience, including walnut furniture. The smoking-room is also on deck. It is 19 by 16 feet, and handsomely furnished with lounges of walnut. Attached to the City of Pekin are the Captain's gig, ten boats, and six of the largest size and most improved life-rafts, forming ample means of safety to the passengers and crew in case of accident.

Seven rolling-mills in this state contributed the iron, the weight of which is estimated to be 1,000,000 pounds. When loaded to her full capacity, she will stand about 17 feet above the water line. We already have spoken of her engines, but may add that her horse-power is rated at 4,500. The furnaces will consume about 60 tons of coal per day, and the speed of the vessel it is estimated, will be 16 knots per hour.

The saloon-cabin will be furnished and upholstered in the most elaborate manner, with plush and velvet carpetings. On the spar-deck, we notice the steering apparatus, which can be used either by hand or steam. Three of the four masts are of iron. The windlass is arranged to be operated by steam or manual power. The anchors are of 5,600 weight separately, and are attached to 27 fathoms of two and a quarter inch chain. She can avail herself of 3,300 feet of canvass.

On leaving our port she will be taken in charge by Captain J. Maurie, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and conveyed to the Morgan Iron Works, where she will receive her engines, and all else necessary to her full completion. One million dollars is the estimated cost of this magnificent structure.

Dr. Livingstone.

His Last Fatal Illness and Death.

A New York *Herald* London special despatch announces the arrival of the steamer "Molwa" off Suez, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone on board, in charge of Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright, and gives a detailed account of the doctor's last fatal illness and death. He had been ill of chronic dysentery for several months, was well suppled with stores and medicines, but had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was able to ride a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muilala, beyond Lake Bembain, in the Bisca country, he said, "Build me a hut to die in," and his request was complied with by his followers. On the 1st of May he was confined to his bed, and afterward suffered greatly, groaning night and day. On the third day he said he was very cold, and requested that more grass be put over the hut. His followers could not speak or go near him. Kitumbo, the chief of Bisca, sent flour and beans, and behaved well toward the party. The fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makohooa, a servant, was present. Livingstone made his last entry in his diary April 27th. He spoke much and sadly of home and his family when first seized by the fatal attack, and prayed much, saying, "I am going home." He told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them, and then push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and try to reach England.

The same day on which he died his followers consulted what to do. The Nassick boys determined to preserve the remains, but they were afraid to inform the chief of the death of the doctor. The secretary had the body removed to another hut, and built a high fence around it to insure privacy. He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box, and buried it inside the fence, under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut the following inscription on the tree: "Dr. Livingstone; died May 4, 1873," and superscribed with the name of the head man, Susa. The body was then preserved in salt and dried in the sun for twelve days. Kitumbo, on being informed of Livingstone's death, had drums beat and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed the followers to remove the body. They placed it in a coffin of bark and commenced the journey to Unyamyembe, which consumed about six months, sending in advance a party with the information of all that had occurred, addressed to Livingstone's son. The advance party were met by Mr. Cameron, who sent back bales of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyamyembe ten days after the advance party, and rested there two weeks. Messrs. Cameron, Murphy, and Dillon also arrived there together, the latter very ill, his sight gone, and mind affected. He afterward comitted suicide at Kasakera, and was buried there. At Unyamyembe, Livingstone's remains were placed in another bark coffin, done up to represent a bale of goods, so as to deceive the natives, who objected to the passage of the corpse, and thus it was carried to Zanzibar. Livingstone's clothing, papers, and instruments accompanied the body. Chumah remains at Zanzibar. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, received letters through Murphy from Livingstone for Stanley, and will deliver them personally.

The only geographical news is as follows: After Stanley's departure the Doctor left Unyamyembe, rounded the south end of Tanganyika, traveled south of Lake Bemba, or Bengaolen, crossed it from the south to the north, then proceeded along the east side, returning north through the marshes of Muilala.

All his papers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of State, are in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant at Zanzibar. Messrs. Murphy and Cameron remain behind.

Simon Short's Son Samuel.

Shrewd Simon Short sewed shoes. Seventeen summers, speedy storms, spreading sunshine, successfully saw Simon's small, shabby shop still standing staunch, saw Simon's self-same squeaking sign still swinging, silently specifying: "Simon Short, Smithfield's sole surviving shoemaker. Shoes sewed, soled superfinely." Simon's spry sedulous spouse, Sally Short, sewed skirts, stitched sheets, stuffed sofas. Simon's six stout, sturdy son's—Seth, Samuel, Stephen, Saul, Shadrach, Silas—sold sundries. Sober Seth sold sugar, starch, spice; simple Sam sold silver salvers, silver spoons; selfish Shadrach sold shoe-strings, soap, saws, skates; slack Silas sold Sally Short's stuffed sofas.

Some seventeen summers since, Simon's second son, Samuel, saw Sophia Sophronia Spriggs somewhere. Sweet, sensible, smart Sophia Sophronia Spriggs. Sam seldom stayed, storing, selling saddles. Sam sighed sorrowfully, sought Sophia Sophronia's society, sung several serenades slyly. Simon stormed, scolded severely, said Sam seemed so silly, singing such shameful, senseless songs.

"Strange Sam should slight such splendid summer sales!" said Simon. "Strutting spendthrift! shatter-brained simpleton!"

"Softly, softly, sire," said Sally, "Sam's smitten—Sam's spied some sweetheart."

"Sentimental school-boy!" snarled Simon. "Smitten! Stop such stuff!" Simon sent Sally's snuff-box spinning, seized Sally's scissors, smashed Sally's spectacles, scattering several spools. "Sneaking scoundrel! Sam's shocking silliness shall surcease!" Scowling Simon stopped speaking, starting swiftly shopward. Sally sighed sadly. Summoning Sam she spoke sweet sympathy.

"Sam," said she, "sire seems singularly snappy; so, sonny, stop smoking cigars, spending specie superfluously, stop sprucing so, stop singing serenades, stop short! Sell saddles, sonny; sell saddles, sensibly; see Sophia Sophronia Spriggs soon; she's stable, so solicit, sue; secure Sophia speedily, Sam."

"So soon? so soon?" said Sam, standing stock still.

"So soon! surely," said Sally, smiling; "specially since sire shows such spirits."

So Sam, somewhat scared, sauntered slowly, shaking stupendously. Sam soliloquizes:

"Sophia Sophronia Spriggs—Spriggs Short—Sophia Sophronia Short, Samuel Short's spouse—sounds splendid! Suppose she should say—she! she shan't! she shan't!"

Soon Sam spied Sophia starching shirts, singing softly. Seeing Sam, she stopped starching, saluted Sam smilingly. Sam stammered shockingly.

"Spl-spl-splendid summer season, Sophia."

"Somewhat sultry," suggested Sophia.

"Sar-sartin, Sophia," said Sam. (Silence seventeen seconds.)

"Selling saddles still, Sam?"

Sar-sar-sartin," said Sam, starting suddenly. "Season's somewhat sudorific," said Sam, stealthily stanching streaming sweat, significantly. "Sip some sweet sherbet, Sam." (Silence sixty seconds.)

"Sire shot sixty sheldrakes Saturday," said Sophia.

"Sixty? sho?" said Sam. (Silence seventy-seven seconds.)

"See sister Susan's sunflower," said Sophia, sociably scattering such stiff silence.

Sophia's sprightly sauciness stimulated Sam strangely; so Sam suddenly spoke sentimentally: "Sophia, Susan's sunflowers seem saying, Samuel Short, Sophia Sophronia Spriggs, stroll serenely, seek some sequestered spot, some sylvan shade. Sparkling springs shall sing soul-soothing strains; sweet songsters shall silence secret sighings; super-angelic sylphs shall—"

Sophia snickered; so Sam stopped.

"Sophia," said Sam, solemnly.

"Sam," said Sophia.

"Sophia, stop smiling. Sam Short's sincere. Sam's seeking some sweet spouse, Sophia."

Sophia stood silent.

"Speak! Sophia, speak! such suspense speculates sorrow."

"Seek sire, Sam, seek sire."

So Sam sought Sire Spriggs. Sire Spriggs said, "Sartin."

HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO pay the highest market price for Dry Hides Goat Skins and Goat Tallow.

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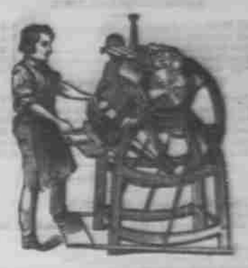

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