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Every well-tested variety of

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THIS REMEDY WAS ORIGINALLY PRESCRIBED by an eminent physician for a case of Dropsy in Mrs. Hunt's family. John Hunt, aged about 45, of a short and plethoric habit, was seized with a sudden attack of general dropsy, which in a few days threatened his life. The ordinary remedies had all proved ineffectual, and under their use the patient was fast falling into an alarming state. The dropsy was general and extensive, he swelled to an enormous size and the water increasing rapidly. He was entirely unable to lie down to bed, and was forced to remain night and day in a sitting posture. This state of things continued until by the advice of the physician alluded to, the present remedy was tried. In consequence of its peculiar nature it was necessary to prepare it with great care, and in order to insure this it was instructed to the family of Mr. Hunt to procure all compound it.

The remedy was administered, and almost from the moment of its reception a decided improvement became manifest. The kidneys were immediately affected and roused to action; the swelling of the legs rapidly subsided, the lungs were freed and resumed their healthy and vigorous action; the flesh of limbs resumed its elasticity, "making" remaining, and he was rapidly contracting when unfortunately, prompted by this rapid improvement, he gave up the remedy for a short time.

It was unfortunate, for the curative process was arrested, the kidneys flagged in their action, again becoming torpid, the water increased with frightful rapidity and he soon again found himself in a very alarming state. The remedy was again had recourse to, and by its persevering use the disease was a second time subdued. But this was a most aggravated and severe case, and it took all the virtues of the Remedy, combined with care and time, to eradicate the effects of the disease. But through a persevering use of it a permanent cure was effected, and he resumed his active out-of-door occupation, within a short time, a well man.

This was the manner in which the Remedy was brought into notice, and since then for a period of twenty five (25) years the medicine has been prepared after the same approved formula by Mrs. Hunt, and used by our first physicians in their private practice, for this and similar complaints.

It has been well and favorably known and extensively used during that time by all classes, both with and without the advice of physicians, and has been the means of saving from a lingering and frightful disease, and untimely death, many of our most estimable and well-known citizens.

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The only known Remedy for Bright's Disease, and has cured every case of Dropsy in which it has been given; Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder Inflammation of the Kidneys Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder Diabetes, In Structure, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Painful and Dragging Sensation in the Back or Loins, Flushing of the Body, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Lassitude of the System etc.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

Has been before the public for more than twenty years, and has been the means of saving from lingering and frightful disease and untimely death hundreds of our most estimable and well known citizens.

This Medicine was Never Known to Fail.

Price $1.50 per Bottle.

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All kinds of building material on hand and will be furnished at the old stand in Koloa, such as

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All of which will be sold at lowest prices. ☞ Lumber at any of the landings, from Koloa to Waimea at lowest rates. No charge for plans, or estimates to those purchasing material from me.

W. H. WRIGHT.

Koloa, Kauai, Dec. 4th, 1876. 622-6m

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That the Undersigned has

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GOLD AND SILVER GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE

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Among which will be found,

Elegant Cluster Diamond Rings,
Ladies and Gent's Solitaires,
Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire and Pearl Rings,
Onyx, Amethyst, Garnet, Pearl, Turquoise, Moss Agate and other different settings.
Ladies Jett Onyx,
Neck Chains and Lockets with Ear Rings to match.
Ladies Superb Amethyrst, any other Setts,
Ladies Coral Setts,
Ladies a childrens Neck Chains,
Ladies & Childrens Lockets & Chains.
Baby Cuff Pins,
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Child's Finger Rings,
Ladies Gold Bracelets,
Ladies a Gent's finest gold Watches,
Both Key and Stem Winders,
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Ladies Coral and other Setting Ear Rings,
Ladies Breast Pins, assorted designs,
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SOLID SILVER WARE

Solid Silver Table Forks and Spoons,
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In fact Eocrything in the above Line.

Ladies. Now is your time to Buy as in a little Time hence you will have to pay under the New Tariff 20 per cent extra for any goods in the above Line,

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1877.

The Theatre Tragedy.

THE HORRORS INCREASING — THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN BODIES RECOVERED, AND DOUBTLESS OTHERS REMAIN IN THE RUINS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The dimensions of the awful calamity which has befallen the city of Brooklyn, and the consequent loss of life, have not yet been realized. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that the catastrophe ranks among the most fatal of the kind ever recorded. According to the statements of all parties who profess to know anything as to the origin of the fire, it began on the stage. A piece of canvas, of which the trees, etc. were made, was broken from its fastenings and hung from the flies, immediately over one of the border lights near the centre of the stage. The canvas had begun to smoulder and the paint on it to crackle, and the carpenter was directed to ascend to one of the grooves and remove the dangerous object. He could barely reach it with his hand and he drew it hastily up. The rapid motion through the air of the half-ignited and highly inflammable canvas caused it to burst into a flame, which readily spread to the adjoining material, equally susceptible. All effort to extinguish the flames were abortive, and the carpenter had to retire to save his own life.

The descriptions given by persons who were in the gallery of the theatre at the time of the disaster is heartrending and horrible. Alfred A. Jones gives the following account of the scene: I was seated next to the front row, but seeing that something was wrong on the stage, I moved up the entrance of the tier. While my back was turned shrieks were heard, and the mass of people in the gallery arose in wild confusion. I cannot describe the scene as it was. They were climbing over seats, gripping each other by clothes, and struggling frantically to get ahead of one another. I saw one man smash a fellow in the face who would not yield to him in the passage, and a big powerful woman tore her way through and came toward me with scarcely any clothes on her back and with blood streaming from her nostrils. Two decent looking boys got together in the front row, and I saw them clambering over seats and squeezing their bodies through the crowd. One of them was thrown down, and the other turned round and called him wildly by name. I got down among the first that escaped, and did not wait to see what happened.

A tall stout man, who said he was a truckman, gave a very vivid description of the scene when the uproar began. He said: I was seated in the aisle about the middle of the gallery and three or four seats from the front. I never saw anything like it. All the people in the gallery seemed to be crowding on top of one another. There were men who seemed perfectly frantic. The yells and shrieks I shall never forget to my dying day. "My wife is down stairs," one man cried out. "Let me get her out!" Another man cried, "We are all safe if you will only be orderly," at the same time, however, he was making most strenous efforts to get through the throng. The weakest went down one after another, and the strongest rushed recklessly over them. I could actually hear the bones cracking as men jumped on the writhing, struggling and helpless mass beneath them. The cries that ascended amid the uproar were heartrending. "My God! have mercy on me," one voice repeated several times. One man managed to crawl from a heap of prostrate bodies, but the struggling throng rushed against him and he spun around toward me and fell almost at my feet. I tried to lift him, but he groaned once or twice, gave a few gasps, and all was over. When I saw it was to be life or death, I made for the door. All I have been telling took place in a few seconds, but there is a picture in my mind I could not paint. When I got out I walked over the bodies three or four deep.

Phillip Munser was among the very last to get out of the gallery. He gave the following account of the calamity: I got in from the row near the stage. I saw the fire from the very first. As I looked up to the gallery the scene was a most terrific one. I could conceive men and boys were tearing one over the other. The shrieks and oaths were awful. One man clambered up the heap, and was spun round and round on the heads of the throng, and he was flung with a crash, I could distinctly hear, against the back of the gallery. Every one was for himself, and men seemed to become wild beasts. They were thrusting and tearing one another with their hands, and worse than that, as I will tell you directly. Seats were filled with prostrate human beings, and as successful strugglers forced their way over the gasping forms that lay all around, others who had been crushed to insensibility fell as they lost the support of the living. There was nothing for it but for myself and some others who had waited, to walk over the piles of bodies on the floor. They were slippery with blood. Hands and feet were protruding here and there, which showed that life was still in some of them. By this time the smoke was dense, and the rush and shouts from the lower part of the house was terrible. I and some others managed to get at the stairway, and we went down in a mass, how, I could not tell you. This I have been describing took place in less than two minutes. One man, who got out in the crowd just before me, showed me his arm, which had been bitten almost to the bone.

Up to noon to-day 315 bodies had been removed. Of these, 59 are identified—some by remnants of clothing remaining, others by watches, chains, and such articles, but few by features. The actors Claude Burrows and Harry S. Murdoch are among the identified. What are accepted as the bodies of the two actors are simply two black cinders. Around the trunk of one was a sooted and scorched buckskin undershirt, and beside the other was a piece of braid, apparently portions of a stage dress.

It is feared that when careful search is made in the auditorium, the bodies of a good many men, who leaped in their frenzy from the gallery, will be discovered.

A coroner's jury was impanelled this morning, and held a private session in the Station House adjoining the burned theatre. They took no evidence, and at noon adjorned to meet at the coroner's office on Saturday evening.

A. M. Palmer, one of the lessees of the theatre, gives the following statement of the number of persons in the theatre on Tuesday evening: There were 405 persons in the upper gallery, 300 in the dress circle, 250 in the parquette, 21 actors, 20 supernumeraries, 10 stage hands, 12 musicians; total 1,018, or, including the dressers and other subordinates, in all about 1,050 persons. A fault in the construction of the burned building, and one to which, there is reason to believe, the dreadful loss of life in the gallery is in a large measure attributable, was the use of painted cloth for the ceiling. The canvas caught easily and burned rapidly. Of course the flames followed the ventilator at the top, making a sort of funnel for the fire right over the heads of the people in the gallery. It seems more than probable that the smoke and fire, in the midst of which they were thus placed, destroyed the lives of many persons who might else have escaped, even in spite of the inadequate stairway provided for them.

The official report of the Burial Committee states that 286 bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Brooklyn Theatre thus far.

South Carolina.

INAUGURAL SPEECH BY GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 7.—Governor Chamberlain today took the oath of office as Governor, in the State House, before Probate Judge Boone, a joint resolution repealing the law that the oath should be taken before the Chief Justice or Associate Judge of the Supreme Court having been passed previously. The inauguration was over before it was known in the city, and only a few parties were admitted by the authorities to witness the ceremony. A company of troops were stationed in the lower corridor, and the constabulary guarded the entrance. Governor Chamberlain delivered his inaugural. He said he accepted the office to which, by a majority of the people, he had a second time been called with a knowledge of its grave responsibilities and difficulties, which no consideration but duty impelled him to accept. He regarded the present hour in South Carolina as a crisis at which no patriotic citizen should shrink from any public post to which he should be called. The present struggle is in defence of the foundation of our government. If we fail now, the government of South Carolina will no longer rest on the consent of the governed, expressed by a free vote of the majority of the people. If our opponents triumph, under whatever guise of legal forms, free government in the State is overthrown. He said only cowardice or treachery can rob the Republicans of victory. Now, we shall witness the consumation of cruel conspiracy by the Democrats to overcome by brute force the will of 20,000 lawful voters. He denounced the conduct of the Democratic campaign as a brutal outrage, depending on fraud, proscription, intimidation and murder. Wade Hampton had said that he held not only the peace of the State, but his (Chamberlain's) life in his hands. This he did not doubt. His life could be easily taken, but nothing could make him abate his hatred and opposition to the re-enslavement of the people of South Carolina. All other considerations must yield to his duty to resist the final success of that outrage if attempted by the Democrats.

After delivering his inaugural, the Legislature adjorned.

Columbus, Dec. 12.—In the Republican House a ballot for United States Senator resulted in favor of United States Attorney D. T. Corbin, who received 60 votes out of 68 votes cast. In the Senate Corbin received 17, and Gray, Democrat, 12 votes. Corbin was declared elected and both Houses adjorned.

In the Democratic House to-day a ballot was taken for United States Senator. There were 14 candidates. The votes ranged from 1 to 11. The highest vote was cast for General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The Journal's Washington special says: Private dispatches from Columbia say that the Democratic members of the Congressional Investigating Committee have urged the Wallace House to disband and all the members holding certificates from the Returning Board to join the Mackey House, and then endeavor to effect a compromise by recognizing Chamberlain as Governor and electing Hampton United States Senator. Those of the Republicans who withdrew from the Mackey House have repented their action and again taken seats in the Republican House. Senator Patterson says he would not be surprised to hear of a compromise to-day, and the uniting of both Legislatures.

When was the Earth Molten.

There are widely differing opinions among physicists and geologists as to the length of time which has elapsed since the earth was in a molten condition. The Darwinian hypothesis of development calls for a very long period during which life was developed on the earth, and geologists who incline to this view, make much of the faultiness of the geological record which has left long gaps of time unchronicled. This class of geologists have roughly estimated the age of life on the earth at one hundred millions of years; but the Glasgow school of physicists, headed by Sir William Thomson, have advanced arguments, based on physical experiments in the cooling of rocks, to show that the earth can not have been more than ten million years in cooling to its present state, from the temperature of two thousand degrees centrigrade. Sir William Thomson has lately brought forward a new argument for the short period based on the demonstrated rigidity of the earth and the diminution of its rate of rotation. It is evident that the spheroidal figure of the earth was caused by its rotation on its axis when in a fluid condition. At least so much of the earth as is now fluid, viz., the ocean, conforms itself to the spheroidal figure which is due to the centrifugal action of the earth's rotation. This centrifugal tendency of matter at the earth's equator keeps the ocean level several miles higher at this equator, considered in relation to the centre of the earth, than at the poles. It is also evident that a diminution of the earth's rate of rotation would tend to reduce the protuberance at the equator and rise the water at the poles until finally, if the earth were entirely without rotating movement, the fluid on its surface would conform to the outline of a perfect sphere. Now Sir Wm. Thomson demonstrated that the solid part of the earth is so rigid that even were its rotation velocity very much diminished the protuberance of the land at the equator would remain nearly at the height it now is. Hence he argues that as its present shape is nearly accounted for its present rate of rotation, and as the rate of rotation is known to be slowly diminishing, it can not have solidified to its rigid condition at a time so long ago that its rate of rotation was much faster than at present. If we trace back the rate of rotation much farther than 10,000,000 years we come to a time when the earth's figure must have been much more oblate than it now is. The equatorial diameter may have been more than 100 miles greater than the polar diameter. If solidification took place 100,000,000 years ago, how can we account for the fact that the figure of the earth is nearly that required by its present rate of rotation while we have good evidence that the rate of rotation has been constantly diminishing?

In reply to this, James Croll, an advocate of the long period, has shown that Sir William Thomson does not take into account the fact that there are forces operating to change the shape of even the rigid earth, as, for instance, the wearing action of air and water. Although the surface of the earth remains unaltered from generation to generation, still it has been satisfactorily proved that the air and water wear down the land and carry it into the ocean at the rate of about of one foot in six thousand years. As this wearing process does not take place beneath the surface of the ocean, but on the contrary a building up is going on there, it follows that the ocean regulates—if we take long periods of time into the account—the average height of the land; that is that if the ocean should subside slower than at the rate of one foot in six thousand years the land would keep pace with this subsidence by the process of denudation. Hence, if we take such periods of time as millions of years into consideration, we shall find that the figure of the earth will conform very nearly to the figure of the fluid portions of its surface, and this figure is determined by the rate of rotation. The diminution of the rate of rotation is so slow that the equatorial protuberence of the solid earth left behind by the sinking ocean at the equator, would be sculptured or abraded to the ocean level by the action of air and water.

Mr. Croll therefore argues that if the earth on becoming perfectly rigid were rotating at such a rate as to make its figure as oblate as that of Jupiter, the sculpturing action of the wind and rain has been a sufficient cause for the removal of such an immense equatorial protuberance. At no time in no possible changes of figures, can the land differ much in level from the fluid ocean. The figure of the earth is as plastic under the combined action of denudation and the ocean as if its whole substance were fluid.—American Socialist.

They Do Not Want War.

The New York Tribune says: The South has had all the war it wants, and its journals say so frankly. The Macon Telegraph and Messenger remarks: "Whenever and wherever the slogan of war is raised, let the emphatic response of the entire South be, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" Our people have already resorted to this sort of 'arbitrament,' and were so terribly in earnest that they never soccumbed until nearly every family mourned the loss of a gallant son, brother or father, a debt of two billions of dollars had been repudiated; four millions of slaves, our rightful property, emancipated; towns and cities laid waste, and gaunt famine and want stared every one in the face. We state deliberately that the assertion that the South is prepared, by force of arms, to seat Mr. Tilden, or engage in another attempt at revolution, is wholly and absolutely false. The very men most opposed to such folly are the battle-scarred heroes of the lost cause. They have felt the shock of battle and realized the miseries of war, and therefore shrink aghast at a renewal of the dreadful spectacle. No. Having taken anew the oath of allegiance and plighted our faith to conserve the public peace, we do not intend to be seduced into rebellion upon any national issue."

An Enormous Vote.

The total vote of the United States at the Presidential election of 1872 was 6,431,149. That year the four great Northern States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—with the two greatest of the old Southern States—Missouri and Kentucky—polled 2,802,093 votes, or 45 and 57-100ths (45.57) of the whole. This year the same six States polled 3,578,858. This is 776,765 or 27¾ per cent, very nearly, more than they polled in 1872. An equal per cent of increase in the vote of the thirty seven States which participated in the 1872 election, leaving Colorado out, gives a total vote for November 7, 1876, of 8,215,792, or an increase of 1,784,643 over the Presidential vote four years ago. Allowing the ordinary yearly accretion of population throughout the country (3 per cent), as shown since 1850, for the two years from 1870 to and including 1872, the vote of that year was to the total population as 1 is 6¼. Applying the same ratio to the estimate of total population in 1876, we have the astounding figures of 51,348,700 as the total population. This, of course, is impossible. There has been no such increase. The fact is that all over the Union a most extraordinary vote has been called out by the exciting character of the contest—probably as high as one vote to every five and one quarter or five and one-fifth of the whole population. This ratio would give the State of New York, with her 1,014,141 votes, a total population of 5,324,240; Pennsylvania, 4,000,000; Ohio, 3,457,891; and Illinois, 2,848,140. This ratio would give the six great States above named a total population this year of 18,789,004. By the the next decade, when the national census shall be taken, they ought to have about 21,000,000.

Oh, Ain't That Natural.

The following little incident which occurred in the annex to the Art Gallery at the Centennial, on Pennsylvania day, is vouched for by a gentleman who very much resembles the young man who chopped the cherry tree with a hatchet, in regard to telling the truth: An elderly lady from Allentown, accompanied by two or three of her young and lively neices, was taking a view of the gems of art. It seems that a short time before they entered the annex, another young lady totally unknown to them, went in, and either from sickness or fatigue laid gracefully down upon one of the lounges, and closed her eyes for a few moments. Just then the old lady came along, and noticing the beautiful pose of the graceful figure dimly, put on her glasses and took a closer look at it. "Well, I declare, ain't that too natural for anything," said she. "I wonder if that is wax or just plaster." The recumbent beauty opened her eyes and sat up suddenly, and we are credibly informed that the manner in which that elderly lady and her nieces walked out of that neighborhood was astonishing.—Easton Free Press.

War Ships and Torpedoes.

The torpedo promises to prove an important element in the next great naval war. The maritime have been for years engaged in the cross purpose of inventing artillery powerful enough to shatter the armor of the stoutest ironclad, and armor for their ships of war sufficiently strong to stand the impact of the most formidable bolts that can be hurled from eighty-ton guns. One month the guns are announced as being ahead, and the next month the armor. Meantime eminent naval officers are promulgating the opinion that the great guns and the heavy armor will be of comparatively little use in the next maritime war. These authorities declare that the torpedo is destined to play to most prominent part in coming conflict, and that the costly war ships, with their twenty-inch iron plates and their eighty-ton guns, will be blown sky-high by "automatic" torpedo boats running under water. If the torpedo boat can do all that is now prophesied of it, the ironclads will be at a heavy discount.

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