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Centrifugal Wire Plates, 12 and 14 inch by 8 feet, Fine.

Leather Belting, 3, 4, 5 and 12 inch.
Galvanized Cloth, assorted mesh.
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A Superior Assortment of Machine Bolts and Cold Punched Nuts.

Bolts from ½ to 2 in., wire by 20 inch long.
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Wrenches, 6 to 22 inch, A. G. Coe's make.
Horse Shoes, No. 1 and 2, New and kind.
Downer's and Pratt's Kerosene Oil,
Turpentine, Varnish, Boiled and Raw Oil,
Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, ½, ¾ and 2 inch.
A full assortment of Auger Bits best quality,
Bit brace, Socket, Firmer and Framing Chisel, 1 to 2 inch.
Builders' Materials, Locks, Butts, Screws,
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Finest, Fine and Medium White All Wool Flannel,

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Large Asst. of Superior Clothing

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Blanket French Calfskins,
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Patent Sheep Shears, Tin Plates, Babbitt's Metal,
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Scissors, Chamber Irons, Spoons,
Galvanized Tubs and Pails, Lanterns,
Sheet Zinc, Fence Wire, Hoop Iron, Rivets,
Nails, Preferred Brass,
Muntz' Yellow Metal and Composition.

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Fine assortment of Claret, Champagne and Sparkling Hock, German Ale, Burton Brown Beer, Gin in cases, Gin in bulk, Alcohol 95 per cent.

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NEW STYLES.

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GEORGE H. DOLE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1877.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

City of Mexico, May 6.—On the 2d instant, Congress, with 132 members present, counted the Presidential votes and declared General Porfirio Diaz President. On Friday the 4th, Diaz went to the gates of Mexico and was presented to the army as the President-elect and by it was escorted to the palace, where the troops passed in review. At 2 o'clock yesterday he was inaugurated with much solemnity and enthusiasm. After taking the oath of office he solemnly declared that he would occupy the Presidency for one term only. The diplomatic corps, with the exception of the United States Minister, was present. A civil procession, followed by the military, then escorted the President to the national palace. The term of the present Congress will not expire until September. An election for Senators and members of the Supreme Court has been ordered.

Liverpool, May 10.—The Post's London correspondent says: When Mr. Cross boasted on Monday of the entire unity of the Cabinet, he was indulging in a flight of imagination. The truth is, that a nominal unity was only restored on Saturday, and this result was obtained after an angry discussion in the Cabinet and by the threatened resignation of four members. Earl Beaconsfield was in favor of a violent and sensational policy. A British fleet had been ordered to rendezvous at Corfu, with sealed instructions to sail for the Bosporus, and there was every probability that an armed demonstration in favor of the Turks would be made; but Gladstone's resolutions, or rather the expression of public feeling they invoked, put matters in an entirely different position, and in the Cabinet on Saturday several members declared they would not at present sanction an armed demonstration on the Bosporus. The four members to whom the country owes the final decision of the Government in favor of neutrality are: Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Carnarvon, and Mr. Cross. They declared they would not support a warlike policy, and as their retirement would break up the Government, the Prime Minister and his warlike colleagues were compelled to submit. It should not, however, be forgotten that this policy is provisional, and that the whole Cabinet recognize that intervention may become necessary.

London, May 10.—The Times says of the advance which the Russian Government has obtained from Paris and Berlin bankers: The probable assumption is, the advance of sixteen million dollars, and the syndicate retain the right of making a further advance of half so much again.

London, May 10.—The Russian military operations at Ibrail and vicinity are designed to extend Russian control of the Lower Danube by closing the Sulina Pass. If this is successful, as appears probable, the Turkish fleet will be effectually debarred from assisting in defending Bulgaria, and the Danube will be substantially lost as a Turkish defensive line. Russia's prompt strategy there is admitted to be brilliantly sagacious, and no effective opposition to the Russians crossing the Danube in force is now deemed probable. If, now, the Russians succeed in carrying the Sangalino Passes, between Kars and Erzerum, which is the only great depot of Turkish supplies in Asia Minor, Mukhtar Pasha must choose between capture or a precipitate evacuation of Armenia. British suspicion of Russia's ulterior designs is becoming stronger than English abhorrence of Turkish barbarity and fanaticism; consequently the war feeling grows, though still restrained by the conviction that England in entering upon war would have no ally but Turkey. The coolest heads here have the least fear of Russia's purposes, because satisfied that the Czar would dread a general war more than would any other European Power; therefore they scout the idea that he will attempt to possess Constantinople or do any other act justifying British intervention. Again, English trading interests foresee that in the event of intervention, Russia's Baltic fleet of over 20 ships is free to speedily scatter to sea where it could inflict incalculable injury to British commerce and make America's opportunity to recover her shipping interest destroyed during the Southern rebellion.

Manchester, May 10.—The Guardian's Bagrass special says: The delay in the Turkish attack on Montenegrin opposition is explained by the great want of supplies and the ravages of typhus, scurvy and other diseases. The Turks try to conceal this, but there is good authority for stating that 3000 troops are sick in Rustar alone. The same epidemics rage in the camp at Scutari.

The calling out of the militia, which includes all male Bosnian and Herzegovinian Mohammedans, from 15 to 60 years of age, meets with stubborn opposition in the rural districts.

London, May 10.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says the approaching mobilization of the Russian guards is a measure for the protection of the Baltic Coast, dictated by the increasing jealousy of England.

Kelton (Utah), May 10.—The body of a man was found sixteen miles east of this place, near the railroad track, to-day, and is supposed to be that of James Bugd. The deceased was about twenty-seven years of age, stood five feet eleven inches in height, sandy complexion, and leaves a brother and sister in San Francisco. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of accidental death.

Gazuta (Cal.), May 10.—A tidal wave visited the beach here from 7:30 to 7:50 this morning. The ocean rose and fell three times to the height of twelve feet. No damage is known to have been sustained by the shipping. The wave is supposed to have been caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption in the bed of the ocean.

Halifax, May 10.—The schooner Comrade, from Halifax for Barrington, capsized last night off Sable. The Captain and two men were landed in a dory at Barrington. The rest of the crew, thirteen, were drowned.

Stuttgart, May 10.—The village of Eyachoff in Vaiou has been destroyed by fire. Five hundred people are homeless.

Constantinople, May 10.—Some Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Reni, but the Turkish artillery prevented them. Defence works are to be constructed around Constantinople.

Some Bashi Bazouks crossed the Danube at Kremitki and Rumanian peasants, armed with guns and axes, drove them back, killing two.

The latest advices from Otlemia asserts that two Turkish gunboats were destroyed by the Rumanian fire.

A Berlin dispatch says the Czar has presented Prince Charles of Roumania with 2,000 horses and 36,000 rifles.

London, May 10.—A Vienna correspondent reports that the Turkish bombardment of Ibrail on Wednesday destroyed some large granaries. Shops are closed, and the town is deserted.

A special from Constantinople says: At the request of England, the Porte has extended the time for neutral vessels to leave Russian ports in the Sea of Azow to May 24th.

A Vienna dispatch says it is announced that 2,000 Caucasian rebels are under arms in the Southern provinces of Kutais.

London, May 11.—Intelligence has been received from Sulina that on Wednesday the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Reni. They threw a bridge over the river, but were met by the Turkish infantry and artillery assisted by three gunboats. The bridge was broken and a large number of Russians killed and captured. The Russians were completely defeated.

New York, May 11th.—Iquique, Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake Thursday, 10th instant.

London, May 12.—A Bucharist correspondent confirms the report of the sinking of the Turkish monitor commanded by Hassan Bey. A shell entered her, and she was blown up and sank immediately, with her crew of 300. The dispatches do not report whether any one on board was saved.

Kischeneff, May 12.—It is officially confirmed that the Russians sank a large Turkish monitor on the Danube yesterday. A shell penetrated the boiler of the monitor, resulting in an explosion which fired the magazine. She sank, and the entire crew and 200 soldiers perished.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 12.—Dr. Taylor Lewis of the Union College died to-day.

New York, May 12.—In an interview George H. Boker, United States Minister to Russia, says: Germany is stronger than ever before and better fitted for war, but this has been accomplished at the cost of prosperity. The object of the army is to so thoroughly crush France that the idea of revenge by La Grande nation will be out of the question for a generation or two. Germany could not carry out this plan had Russia been at peace, for the Emperor Alexander, when the subject was broached to him, would not hear of it, and it is a fact, that but for his firmness and decision, the Germans would have declared war long ago. Hence in order effectually to dispose of Russia, Germany was obliged to wait until that power became involved with Turkey, and to effect this, the German Ambassador spared no pains in urging upon Russia the fact that Germany would not interfere with any programme the Czar would undertake to carry out.

A dispatch from Alexandria says there is great excitement in Jiddah on account of a rumor that a Russian fleet is expected in the Red Sea.

Bucharest, May 14.—The Russian troops passing here have exchanged their ordinary colors for flags bearing the double Greek Cross, carried only where the war is a religious one.

London, May 14.—The Times says: The war in Asia Minor will not be the kind of parade for Russia anticipated by English alarmists. The Russians run a great risk of disappointment if they endeavor to repeat the triumphs on the 28th and 29th.

London, May 14.—A special telegram from Batoum says about 5 o'clock on Friday morning the Russians, largely augmented, advanced with field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side occupied by Bashi-Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched, and opened a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish position. During the attempts made to make headway against this fire a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of the thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter, the Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly. In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians, but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination for many hours.

The efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but toward mid-day their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew, after suffering considerable losses. Eye-witnesses of this important engagement testify that the Ottoman soldiers behaved admirably. They had, however, during a great part of the action, the advantage of intrenchments on high ground, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared with the Russians, were insignificant.

A Baltimore dispatch, dated Saturday, says: The victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi Bazouks. The dead and wounded Russians exceed 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours of actual fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed, was Khamikan-Beymuhe of the Irregulars.

Liverpool, May 15.—The Courier's London special says: The India office has information that the Russian vessels at San Francisco have been ordered to the Persian Gulf.

London, May 15.—The Standard's Constantinople special says: I am glad to report a great success of the Turks in Asia on Monday. Admiral Hassan Pasha, after bombarding the fortifications of Sukum-Kaleh, landed a number of soldiers, who were immediately joined by 3000 natives. A violent combat ensued, and the Russians were driven out of Sukum-Kaleh. To-day upwards of 10,000 natives joined the Turkish forces, who hold the fortifications. The town is in flames. All the surrounding country is rising in support of the Turks.

London, May 15.—The Times says: Nothing has been so remarkable during the debate in Parliament as the declaration in favor of peace from Conservatives as well as Liberals. The war party finds itself in the minority.

Chicago, May 15.—The Tribune's special from Streator, Illinois, says the coal miners of that place who struck some time ago, whose places were supplied with new men, and who subsequently were for the most part taken back, so that about one hundred of the new men were retained, have for a long time been kept separate from the Blacklegs, as the novices were called, lest trouble should occur from their jealousy. Of late, however, the two gangs have been allowed to mingle, and to-day the rankling hate found expression by some of the old miners poisoning the food in the dinner buckets of the new ones, and to-night some sixty of these unfortunates are in the throes of agony, and many of them will undoubtedly die from the effects of the poison. The lives of all of them hang upon a thread. Arsenic was the poison used, but in some cases it was so plentifully administered as to counteract its own action. The whole matter is a mystery, and it is not even known when or how or in what article of food the poison was placed.

London, May 15.—Cholera prevailed to an alarming extent about Chungtong, and the islands inundated by a great storm wave on the 15th of October. Fifty thousand deaths have been reported from cholera in addition to a large number from gastrical fevers.

Streator, Ill., May 16.—The miners of the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Company, who were poisoned yesterday, as is supposed by their envious brother workmen, arsenic being the medium, have under careful and prompt medical treatment, generally recovered to-day. Some half dozen out of the sixty are, however, in a dangerous condition and their recovery is extremely doubtful. The city is greatly excited.

New York, May 16.—Dispatches received from a multitude of places in the Northeastern States and Canada announce the prevalence of forest fires. An immense amount of destruction has been caused, and in some cases loss of life.

New York, May 16.—In an editorial on the alleged imminent invasion of Mexico, the Herald says: The reported invasion is to take the shape of a formidable emigration movement. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California to Fort Yuma or Fort Mohave would enable a considerable number of restless spirits of the western coast to be moved down to the Arizona country at small expense and in a brief time. From thence it is supposed the Mexican province of Sonora could be invaded, and a body of emigrants would march at the same time from Texas into Chihuahua and Coahuila. Mexico certainly needs emigrants, and we are not certain but the class she would get in such an enterprise as this would be the best for the purpose.

Edinburgh, May 16th.—The Scotsman states that a firm of importers of nitrate of soda at Glasgow have received a telegram confirming the destruction of Iquique by an earthquake. A large number of natives were lost.

London, May 16th.—The shipping at Iquique at the time of the Earthquake is all safe.

Rome, May 16th.—The Pope's health again causes disquietude, perhaps with more reason than previously. He has no special ailment. He is in good spirits, but is extremely and increasingly weak, and has again taken to being carried in a chair, which he does not leave during an audience. Audiences continue almost daily and are a source of considerable uneasiness to the Pope's medical attendants.

Regarding the report which circulated on Wall street that the Australian subsidy of $70,000 to the Pacific Mail Company, has been withdrawn, one of the Director stated to a Tribune reporter that there was no foundation for the report. For the purpose of reducing expenses, change of route and reduction of the number of vessels sailing between San Francisco and Australia had been under consideration, and considerable correspondence on the subject has passed between the officers of the Company and those of the Australian Government.

Paris, May 16th.—Jules Simon, Minister of the Interior, has tended his resignation on account of a difference with President McMahon. The Council are trying to induce him to reconsider.

Paris, May 16.—A Belgrade special says Austria has declared that if the agitation continues she will occupy Servia.

London, May 17th.—A dispatch from Batoum Monday night says: The Russians are moving in front of our position, evidently preparing for an attack. A great battle is believed to be imminent.

London, May 21.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the bodies of 800 Turks have been already buried at Ardahan.

The Czar will start for the Danube on the 2d of June. He will be absent about three weeks.

London, May 21.—A Vienna dispatch says: The effect produced by the Caucasian insurrection seems to be all the greater in Russia, as it was quite unexpected. All accounts previous to the war were such as to excite no apprehensions; on the contrary, loyal addresses were prepared by the officials, and offers were made by the population to furnish regiments of volunteers.

London, May 21.—The Batoum dispatches represent that the defences there were unimpaired by the harmless cannonade of the Russians, who have now gone to Sukum Kaleh, where another victory for the Sultan is expected soon.

The Time's Vienna special says the fall of Ardahan is a great advantage to the Russians, as it will better enable their forces to attack Kars.

London, May 21.—An Odessa letter in the Politische Correspondenz says: Since the fall of Sukum-Kaleh, panic reigns not only at Odessa, but all along the Black Sea. All confidence in shore batteries and torpedoes has been lost. The Governor of Odessa has endeavored to calm the public mind by issuing proclamations.

London, May 21.—The Standard's dispatch says the Turks are concentrating large masses of troops at Tontatal and Sistova, expecting that the Russians will make a powerful attempt to cross the Danube within a few days.

London, May 21.—A Bucharest dispatch says: Eight thousand Russians, belonging to twelve divisions, will march toward Krapva to-morrow. They will be succeeded by thirty-three divisions, which are already waiting at the next stage, in the rear.

Sixteen thousand men are locked out from the Clyde shipyards. The shipwrights at a meeting last night resolved to submit their dispute to the master for arbitration.

Paris, May 21.—It is stated that England has given notice to Turkey that she will oppose everything which might hamper the passage of merchant ships or men-of-war of neutral Powers through the Suez Canal. She had at the same time informed the other Powers of her notification to Turkey. The blow thus dealt her sovereign rights, Turkey seem disposed to accept, and Russia does not seem to intend raising any objections. In consequence of this, the rumor has circulated that in exchange for the capitalization of the Egyptian tribute to be paid to the Porte, the latter is disposed to cede to England the right of sovereignty over Egypt.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 22d.—Northumberland colliers, 25,000 in number, have overwhelmingly voted to strike without arbitration.

London, May 22.—A Berlin dispatch says: Despite the reported suppression of the Caucasian revolt, troops from Erzroum and Arghan, as well as the local garrisons at Daghestan and Tebetchna, are being concentrated for joint operations against the insurgents. The greater part of Tebetchna is in arms against the Russians. Daghestan is still quiet.

Professor Davidson on the Recent Tidal Waves.

At a meeting of the Academy of Science held in San Francisco on May 23rd, Professor Davidson read a paper on observations of the recent tidal waves at Fort Point, which are supposed to have been caused by the earthquake which destroyed Iquique, Peru, on the same day. He first called attention to the earthquake wave recorded in 1854, as this has been, at Fort Point on the 23rd of December. The discussion of that earthquake wave took place, from the records at Fort Point, before we knew of the earthquake in Japan; the average oscillations at Fort Point were thirty-five minutes, and at San Diego thirty-one minutes. The average height of the first set of waves was 45-100ths of a foot. Reading from the official report of these occurrences, the Professor stated that the difference of time between the wave at Samoa, in Japan, and the observations at San Francisco was 12 hours and 38 minutes. The wave therefore travelled at the rate of 358 miles per hour, or six miles per minute. Another account gave the interval at 12 hours and 13 minutes, or 370 miles per hour, or 6.2 miles per minute. At San Diego the observation was 13 hours and 50 minutes, or 355 miles per hour. The rate of motion from 6 to 6.2 miles per minute, and the duration of an oscillation 35 minutes at San Francisco and 31 minutes at San Diego, gave for the length of the wave on the San Francisco path 210 to 217 miles; and on the San Diego path from 186 to 192 miles. A wave of 210 miles would move with a velocity of 6 miles per minute in a depth of 2230 fathoms; and one of 217 miles would move with a velocity of 6.2 miles per minute in 2500 fathoms. The corresponding depth on the San Diego path is 2100 fathoms. Curiously enough, within the last two years we have had confirmation of this as the actual depth from the researches of Commander Belknap, of the Tuscarora. On the 10th of May last, Professor Davidson was informed that an earthquake wave was coming into the harbor. He drove out and found this to be the case. The observations of rise and fall were taken by clock work. The clock moves one inch to the foot. The record has a very smooth curve until six hours and eighteen minutes on the morning of the 10th, when the first earthquake wave suddenly came in to an elevation of about nine inches. Then it fell eight or nine inches, and some five elevations occur in an hour and twenty minutes. After that occur a series of maxima, with intermediate minima, averaging forty-eight minutes apart, until about six o'clock in the evening. Then occur another series of wave, six in number, very nearly similar to the first, as if there had been another shock at or about the same centre of action, or a reflex action of the first shock from some other shores, although the height to which the second set rose would militate against that supposition. Until we have further advices he should incline to the belief that there happened a second shock, say ten or twelve hours after the first. Then the forms of the waves coming in had a peculiar shape. They rise suddenly, even allowing for the rise of tide. Then occur a broken series of waves, and that falls for twelve hours, and to the next low tide, when there are several large waves. There are two waves of depression of 17 inches deep, and then one large one of 18 inches, and after that the waves are somewhat irregular and a little further apart than at the commencement, as if they were then coming by reverberation or reflex action from some other shores. The waves continued over seven high tides or three days and a half—from Thursday morning at six o'clock until Tuesday morning at ten or eleven o'clock. At that time occurred several very small waves. The Professor illustrated his observations by reference to a diagram drawn to scale.

Books Lately Received.

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Wrinkles and Receipts,
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Young Folks' Centennial Hymnal,
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Most Celebrated Make!

PURCHASERS may therefore order these instruments with confidence as each is fully warranted. As these instruments will be largely used in schools and Convents, special inducements will be given to purchasers for such purposes and also to Clergymen for the use of their families.

It may be asked how it is possible to supply a GOOD Warranted PIANO at about one half the price frequently charged. The answer is plain. There are no large show Rooms to keep up, no grand Music Halls to maintain and no expensive travelling agents to pay. The Piano can therefore be offered to the Public at Bottom prices. The Mallets of the Thalberg Piano are

A Piano for Every Family
SMALL PROFITS
With Large Sales, and

CHEAP FOR CASH!

'Gainst Dear on Credit.

THE special points of advantage of this INSTRUMENT ARE SEASONED MATERIAL, SOUND Workmanship, Uniform quality, Full, guaranteed richness of Tone and MODERATE PRICE.

Samples of these Pianos and full particulars can be obtained from H. M. WHITNEY,

Agent of the Thalberg Pianos for the Hawaiian Islands.

For the season of 1877 the Thalberg Piano is still offered at the cash price of

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But the size of the Instrument is increased to Seven and One-third Octaves, and the Agraffe Treble has been added, making without exception the most attractive and best toned instrument in the world.

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CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUIN

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of Chlorodyne is known to Chemists and the Medical profession." The fact is, Chlorodyne was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff,) and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. Lewe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1866) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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In lots to suit purchasers.

Excellent Coal, for stoves, by the bag all ready put up, saves 75 per cent in expense of fuel,

Cooking Stoves, to burn coal, at low rates.

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Free Burning Coal, of good quality, for plantation use, at a low figure by the quantity.

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A SUGAR MILL, ROLLERS 20 BY 36 IN.,

With gear complete, made by Messrs. Mitless, Tait & Watson, Glasgow. A full assortment of

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For those wishing to build, and is also prepared to take contracts for any kind of building or

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

Lumber of all Kinds,

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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.

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Koloa, Kauai, Dec. 4th, 1876. 625-6m

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Best London Quills and Quill Pens
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English Red and Colored Wafers, and Seals
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