Water Pipes!
Water Pipes!
Water Pipes!

WM. G. IRWIN & CO., AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THESE ISLANDS

—FOR THE—

CELEBRATED WYCKOFF WOOD PIPES

Are Now Prepared to

Furnish Planters and others with this article in sizes ranging from 11-2 to 8 inches,

and of a strength to resist any pressure that Iron Pipes will stand.

In offering this Pipe for sale the following advantages are claimed for it over any pipe in the world:

1st.—It is the Cheapest Good Pipe.
2nd.—It is the most durable of all Pipes—practically imperishable.
3rd.—It neither expands nor contracts, and corrosion is impossible.
4th.—It is more easily laid—can be tapped with an ordinary auger.
5th.—It is more easily handled—lighter in weight, and perfectly tight.
6th.—It is not liable to get out of order.
7th.—When used for water it neither tastes of or can be affected by chemical ingredients.

Thousands of Miles of this Pipe have been laid down in the Eastern States and on the Pacific Coast, and in every instance it has given entire satisfaction, and following testimonials to its merits have been given to the Company by parties who have used it.

For further Particulars and Prices, apply to

Wm. C. IRWIN & Co.

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE ON HAND A NEW LOT OF THE

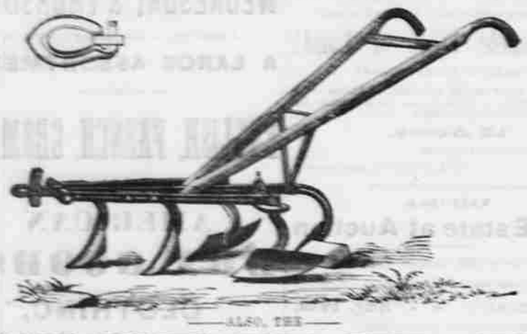
IMPROVED PLANET, Jr. **IMPROVED PLANET, Jr.**

HORSE HOE! **HORSE HOE!**

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe.

—AND—

IRON AGE CULTIVATORS!



—ALSO, THE—

MOLINE CULTIVATORS, EXTRA STOUT!

And they also have on hand the Celebrated

HALL'S BREAKER PLOW, No. 15

EXTRA STRONG STEEL.

With which a Kauai Planter writes as follows: "I have tried the HALL'S BREAKER, No. 15, and like it better than any of the other plows, as it turns the soil better and a larger furrow, and runs with at least one-half less of cattle than the Peta Plow."

AS THIS PLOW WAS DESIGNED BY E. O. HALL & SON, (and is only made to their order,) with especial reference to the soil of these Islands, it has proved itself entitled to all the praise it has received from all the Islands. AS A SAND PLOW, ITS WORK IS ADMIRABLE, AND ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

A Full Line of these Extra Thick Steel Plows is shortly expected.

REVOLVING HARROWS NOW ON HAND.

—AND ALSO ON—

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, OF ALL KINDS!

ARRIVAL OF THE DOVENBY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—FOR—

CASTLE & COOKE!

Fencing Wire, Galvanized and Annealed, Nos. 5 and 6.

Cast Steel, ¾, ⅝, 1, and 1¼ inch, Octagon and Square,

Hoop Iron, ¾, ⅝, 1, and 1¼ inch.

English Belting, 3 and 4 in.

Fence Wire Staples, Spear and Jackson Files,
Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Galvanized Tubs, Galvanized Buckets,
Hubbuck's B. L. Oil, White Lead, Red Lead,
White Zinc, Sardines, ¼ and ½; Curry, Mustard,
Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Jamaica Ginger.

CASES GAL. CORRUGATED IRON, 24 W. G., 7 & 8 FEET,

—BY THE—

"Martha Davis" from Boston.

FEW OF THE CELEBRATED

NEW HAVEN PARLOR ORGANS!

Will be Sold Cheap!

ALSO, JUST ARRIVED,

One Pair of Weston's Patent Hanging Centrifugals, complete,

WITH IRON FRAME AND MIXER:

Blake's Steam Pumps, Nos. 1,2,3,4,5 and 6.

—AND TO ARRIVE PER—

BLAKE'S VACUUM PUMPS!

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION ON SEWING MACHINES!

CASTLE & COOKE

Can Furnish the Singer New Family Sewing Machine!

Equal to any other Double Thread Machine, for $50.

Singer Tailor Manufacturing Machine, for $55!

As proof of the Superiority of the SINGER MACHINES, their sales number MORE than all the manufacturers in the world, put together. Also, on hand.

The Wilcox & Gibbs' Automatic Machine.

The noiseless, simplest and only reliable Machine, the Ladies' favorite, for $50. 3m 793

SUGAR MACHINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE jointly, to act as the Agents of Messrs. Mirrlees, Watt & Watson, of Glasgow, for the sale of their Sugar Machinery of all descriptions, except Weston's Patent Centrifugal Machines.

G. W. MACFARLANE & Co.
W. L. GREEN.

Onions and Potatoes.

FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar.

IN BARRELS. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
T. CRAWFORD MACDOWELL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

Agriculture of the Hawaiian Islands.

By Jesse J. D. Caton.

From the Chicago (Ill.) Prairie Farmer.

As I intimated in my last, the growth of the sugar cane overshadows all other agricultural interests, and I may add, all other interests in these Islands. They have no minerals, and no manufactures, to speak of, except as connected with agriculture. Both soil and climate are wonderfully adapted to the growth of the sugar cane. They have no frosts except in the high mountains. Almost everywhere, at an altitude less than 2,000 feet above the sea, if the natural rainfall is sufficient or the conditions will admit of irrigation, a rich crop may be counted upon with absolute certainty, if only it is properly cultivated. The soil mostly consists of decomposed lava, and is a strong red clay without appreciable grit. Small patches of vegetable loam are met with, but they do not amount to much.

There are several varieties of the cane cultivated on these Islands, some adapted to one locality and others to other situations. There is one variety called native cane, but the truth is, there is no native cane, all the varieties having been imported since the arrival of the missionaries. It is less than forty years since the first cane was ground at Hilo in a rude wooden mill, and such was the character of the mills propelled by oxen or mules for many years after. From the first the results showed a vigorous growth of cane, subject to no disease, in any locality, with extraordinary returns of saccharine, even with rude appliances in use. The manifest adaptability of the soil and climate to the growth of the cane, stimulated some enterprising parties to start regular plantations and the introduction of improved machinery. In the last fourteen years sugar plantations have greatly multiplied, but until the adoption of the treaty with the United States, two years ago, by which this sugar is admitted free of duty, sugar plantations were not prosperous and were considered precarious property. Indeed it may be said that they were barely struggling for existence, and but for the treaty, no new plantations would have been started, and many not advantageously situated would have been abandoned. It has been a question much discussed at home whether the advantages of this treaty were not all on the side of the sugar planters of these Islands, and all the disadvantages on our side. I have considered this question with some care, and while it is very plain that it has been the salvation of the sugar interests here, the advantages are fully as great to our people though the benefits are more diffused. The only disadvantage to us is the loss of the revenue which we should have derived from the tariff on the sugar sent to us, for all else which we admit free amounts to nothing. But this revenue small as it was, would have been constantly decreasing, for the result had shown that the labor difficulties were so great that they more than balanced the advantages of the soil and climate which the Island planters unfortunately possess so that they were unable to compete with other countries where labor is abundant and cheap, nor would they go to the expense and trouble which they are now incurring to import labor. Hence the loss of revenue is comparatively small by the abolition of the duties. We are not to consider what the duties would amount to on the sugar which is now imported or which will be imported in the future, but on what would have been imported had the duties been continued. The advantages on our side are manifest and really important. Our exports to the Islands are becoming large and are rapidly increasing. We furnish them all their flour, nearly all their butter and cheese, nearly all their manufactured goods, all their agricultural implements, most of their sugar machinery, their shipping, and many other articles which are of minor importance. All these are admitted free of duty from the United States, while they are subject to a duty when imported from other countries. This practically gives us a monopoly of all this business. Now no other people can compete with us for this trade except at great disadvantage. Their shipping is really a large item. One steamer, the Likelike, which now runs between the Islands, was last year built in San Francisco for the government at a cost of $100,000, and other vessels are constantly being built in the States either by our own citizens or by them for this trade. The employment thus furnished for our laborers, and the material required, is very important, for let us not forget it that whatever is a benefit to the individual citizen is a benefit to the government, for the true object of government is to protect and benefit the citizen.

Not only the planks and shingles required for buildings we furnish them, but every fence post and stick of timber for buildings and docks are all the product of our forests, for their forests are not fit for the purpose. Every acre of sugar cane which is planted makes a demand for more agricultural implements, for more sugar machinery, for more lumber, for more provisions, and a thousand other things nearly all of which we furnish them free of duty while others must pay a duty. The profits to our citizens on all this so far outweighs the pittance we should have received from duties on their sugar, had we persisted in ruining the sugar interests and turning waste their plantations, that it seems to me no sane man can doubt that the advantages are largely on our side although they are so diffused among our large population that they are most lost sight of that the benefits which accrue to the Islands, which are more concentrated and so more palpable. I may add besides that nearly all these sugar plantations belong to my countrymen, though I do not think I have allowed this to warp my judgment. I find I have been guilty of another digression, for which I must ask your pardon.

The labor question, of which I will generally speak, has always been and still is an embarrassing one, but the greatest of all is the question of money. Large capital is required to start a sugar plantation of such magnitude as to produce sugar economically.

But few of the planters have had the necessary funds of their own, and have had to depend on the commission houses for most of their funds. For this, of course, they had to pay liberally, for after all those who advanced the money took most of the risk, for their only security was on the plantation. Still the interest and the commissions which the planter had to pay, looked enormously large to the planter and absorbed nearly all his profits, until the treaty came to his relief. The signing of the treaty more than doubled the value of sugar estates on these Islands. This has greatly stimulated the opening of new plantations which are now rapidly multiplying.

The time required for the crop to mature depends upon the altitude and the supply of moisture. Under favorable conditions one year will mature a crop, so that it is ready for the harvest while in high altitudes and in dry locations three years are required. On the island of Maui, for instance, in dry seasons, the crop is liable to be not only retarded but seriously injured for the want of water, and so wherever it is practicable they are making provisions for irrigation, which will richly pay even in the best seasons. At Haiku, an irrigating ditch was constructed last year at a cost of $60,000, which conveys water to supply many thousands of acres of cane abundantly. In the Hilo district, however, where is the greatest rainfall in the Islands, irrigation is not required, but the abundant water supply is used for transportation. From the coast to the interior the land rises rapidly. The sugar mills are placed near the coast and V sluices are constructed of boards and set upon trestles extending back to the cane fields, sometimes four or five miles. At the head of these, water is introduced which rushes down with great velocity. The cane is brought to these sluices on the backs of mules and thrown in, when it shoots down to the mill like an arrow. The ground is so softened by the abundant rains in this district, that carts are not allowed in the cane fields hence the use of pack mules. In the dryer districts carts drawn by five or six pairs of bullocks are used for transporting the cane to the mills. These oxen are a wild set, but no more so than the Kanaka drivers, who seem to have no more sense or reason than the cattle which they unmercifully abuse. I was assured that the greatest trouble the overseer has to contend with is the stupidity and cruelty of these drivers. I sat for half an hour watching two of them trying to hitch a pair of oxen to a cart. They were afraid of the cattle and the cattle were afraid of them. Twice they got them over the pole and got the pole nearly up to the ring, but they were a little one side and had to be moved six inches, and to do this they gave a yell and a shak with the whip, and away the poor beasts ran as if for dear life. It always takes two to drive a team—one on each side—and then to stop them it wants at least another. Good, gentle ox drivers, would command almost any price.

In the different districts land is differently prepared for seed. In the dry districts, the seed is planted at the bottom of deep furrows. These are made by very large double mould-board plows to which I saw twelve yoke of cattle attached. If the crop is to be irrigated, these ditches have to be laid out so as to have them nearly level from one end to the other, to do which they have to wind round a hill and make short rows in any part of the field as required.

When the land is first broken up, six or eight yoke of cattle are used with a strong plow, and they complained that the plow was never made that would scour in that red clay without grit. They had tried the best steel plows, but they would not do it; but I had no trouble in explaining to them why they would not scour. They were not taken care of. They were left out to rust when not in use. I saw a good John Deere breaking plow lately brought onto a plantation, and had not yet been used, and I was asked if I thought that would scour in the soil. I told them I thought not, or any other soil, unless it were a sand beach. It was sleekly covered with a thick coat of rust. I then explained that good farmers in Illinois took as much care to keep their plows always bright, as their wives did to keep their silver spoons bright; that when not in use the plow should always be painted with a coat of lard oil and white lead or whiting, or a good coat of tallow might do there; that when a mould board was once deeply eaten with rust it was ruined. Let me say here to manufacturers that if they hope to build up a reputation and secure a trade in distant countries, they must manage in some way to have their implements delivered in good order. It is not sufficient that the plow or cultivator is as bright as a silver spoon when it leaves the factory. It must be coated with something that will protect it during a sea voyage. If they wish to get a reputation for making plows that will scour in this soil, they must manage to have their implements kept in order. They must not only have the goods in good order when received, but they must manage to impress upon the purchaser the necessity of always keeping them bright, or they cannot promise good work. They should place directions to this effect on every implement. Without this care the best plow ever made cannot do good work in such soil. I have no doubt I can take one of my sulky plows with three stout horses, and do twice the work in a day that is done by any ten ox teams I saw at work on these Islands. But to do this my plow must be well polished always. Pardon this digression.

The Phonograph wins a Victory.

The phonograph has been distinguishing itself lately in the city of New York by its remarkably accurate reproductions of the cornet solos of Mr. Levy, the famous performer on that instrument. Mr. Levy possesses the phenomenal ability of getting notes out of the cornet which, he says, "are not there," or in other words he plays airs in notes an octave lower than any one else has succeeded in producing on the cornet, and thus he has extended the range of his instrument over four full octaves. The phonograph, however, not only follows Levy, but surpasses him, by reproducing cornet notes in entirely new octaves of its own origination, proving itself to have a compass of extraordinary range, if not especial usefulness and brilliancy.

At a very pleasant reception given to Mr. Edison recently, in the city of New York, a most interesting conflict between Levy and the phonograph occurred. Messrs. Edison and Johnson ably seconded the phonograph, and of course none but Levy could scientifically manipulate the cornet. Fresh tin foil being adjusted on the cylinder, the bell of the cornet was placed near the mouth piece, and Yankee Doodle, first plain, and then garnished with variations of the most decorative character assumed the form of dots on the foil. Without the loss of a note, the phonograph repeated it, and not only this, but even the peculiar expression imparted by the player, and the triumphant kind of a flourish which brought the tune to a conclusion, were reproduced with wonderful accuracy. After several popular airs had been similarly replayed, Mr. Edison showed the effect of turning the cylinder at different degrees of speed, and then the phonograph proceeded utterly to rout Levy by playing his tunes in pitches and octaves of astonishing variety. It was interesting to observe the total indifference of the phonograph to the pitch of the note it began upon with regard to the pitch of the note with which it was to end. Gravely singing the tune correctly for half a dozen notes, it would suddenly soar into regions too painfully high for the cornet even by any chance to follow it. Then it delivered the variations of Yankee Doodle with a celerity that no human fingering of the cornet could rival, interspersing new notes, which it seemed probable were neither on the cornet nor on any other instrument—fortunately. Finally the phonograph recited "Bingen on the Rhine" after its inventor, then repeated the poem with a whistling accompaniment, then in conjunction with two songs and a speech, all this on one tin foil, though by this time the remarks began to get mixed. Just here Levy returned to the charge, and played his cornet fiercely upon the much indented strip. But the phonograph was equal to any attempts to take unfair advantage of it, and it repeated its songs and whistles, and speeches, with the cornet music heard so clearly over all, that its victory was unanimously conceded, and amid hilarious crowing from the triumphant cylinder the cornet was ignominiously put up in its box.

The occasion of Mr. Edison's reception was the exhibition of a fine organ made by Mr. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, of the city of New York, for the Episcopal church in Rome, Italy. Some one, a reckless partisan of the phonograph, who was affected with enthusiasm over the victory of the instrument, and also by the fumes of the carbonic acid from a vicious beverage of French extraction, suggested that the phonograph be pitted against the grand organ. It was with difficulty that Mr. Edison, who, during the evening, had repeatedly manifested a desire to do this, could be persuaded into confining himself to the simple assertion that it would be successfully done some other time, and the phonograph was thus saved the strain of a second struggle, with a more formidable competitor.

A Plucky Student.

At the commencement of the present term of the medical college, a young student from the west started for Keokuk to attend. Arriving at Alton he found his means would not be sufficient, and he walked the rest of the way to the city. He paid in full his tuition and then had just seven dollars left. Three of these were laid out for a quarter's rent for a room, in which was nothing but the books. No stove, no furniture, no bed, not even a blanket, and only four dollars to live on. In a month or so he procured a blanket, and considered himself fortunate. His money was used to buy corn meal, and twice a week he would go down by the pork houses and make up a lot of corn bread, bake it, and bring it to his room, and on corn bread alone he has been subsisting during the entire term. He has earned five dollars since he has been here, and on this and the seven dollars he had left, after paying his college fees, twelve dollars in all, he has subsisted. During all this time no one has known how he lived, and the only remarkable thing that has been noticed about him is, that he is one of the brightest students in the class, and bids fair to graduate with the highest honors. His condition would not have been found out had it not been that a gentleman rented a room in the same building, and by making his acquaintance, ascertained how he had been living.

The student is a bright, frank, fearless fellow, who asks no favors, has paid in advance for everything he has got, is not afraid of difficulties, and if he proves not a bright and shining light in his profession—if he is not heard from as an eminent physician and surgeon, ere many years roll around, we lose our guess.—[Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.

A Notable Life.

Peter Cooper recently entered his 88th year. His faculties are in good condition, and he is still one of the Board of Trustees of the Institute where he holds a private office. He is the oldest native of New York, whose increase he has witnessed from a population of 20,000 to fifty times that number. He can remember the first steamboat, and it may be added that he built the first locomotive engine ever constructed in this country. He can remember the funeral procession which honored the memory of Washington, of which Hamilton was marshal. The death of the latter is also one of that great array of historic facts which dwell in the long range of his experience. He bore a part in the celebration of the Erie canal, as well as that of the Atlantic telegraph, and has thus kept abreast with the improvement of the age. The lack of early advantages gave Cooper a deep sympathy with all who suffered similar privations. His school attendance was limited to half of each day for a year, but he has, by careful reading, become a man of extensive information. Cooper's life is one of peculiar vicissitude. His father was a hatter, and having failed at the trade, thought to do better by his son by binding him out to a coach maker. Peter, when through apprenticeship, started a shop, but failed, then tried cabinet making, but with no better success. His next effort was a retail grocery, which also proved a failure. These calamities followed him till his fortieth year, and it seemed as though he really was born for ill luck. He had noticed, however, the inferior quality of the glue which was in use among cabinet makers, and he determined, as a last resort, to try his hand in the manufacture of a better article. A barrow full of cow hides and a kettle were his stock in trade. Thus he began a business which proved a permanent success, and, to this, was added the iron trade, and the result is that Peter Cooper is to-day estimated as being worth $10,000,000.

The Future of the United States.

It is not generally known, even in cultivated circles, that the amount of arable soil in America is greater than in Europe, Asia and Africa put together, and can therefore sustain more lives. I speak from a scientific basis; and I will show you what that basis is: Our continent is narrow, and therefore the winds of the ocean water it well. The mountain chains on the east side of the American continent are low; on the east side of the old world, are high. From this it results that the trade winds, laden with the wetness of the sea, are attracted to our land. The breadth of the old world and its high eastern ranges causes the rainless interior of Asia and Africa. Again, America is the land of fertile plains; the old world of scorched plains. Our plains run north and south, and so attract and receive the rains. America is high under the equator the old world is wide; hence, with us a small surface is exposed to the scorching sun. The productive soil in the old world is 10,000,000 square miles, and in the new, 11,000,000. This bursts upon us all in the light of scientific truth, the fact that America can sustain a greater population than the old world; and if she can it is unquestionable that some day she will.

Trees that Grow Shirts.

Humboldt says that he saw on the slope of the Cerro Duida shirt trees 50 feet high. The Indians cut off cylindrical pieces, two feet in diameter, from which they cut the red and fibrous bark, without making any longitudinal incision. This bark affords them a sort of garment, which resembles a sack of very coarse texture and without a seam. The upper opening serves for the head and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. The natives wear these shirts of Marina in the rainy season; they have the form of the poncho and manos of cotton which are so common in New Granada, at Quito and Peru. As in this climate the riches and beneficence of nature are regarded as the primary causes of the indolence of the inhabitants, the missionaries do not fail to say in showing the shirts of Marina, "in the forest of Orconoka, garments are found ready made upon the trees."

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS

Company!

Manufacturers and Importers

—OF—

All Kinds of Sugar Plant

—AND—

OTHER MACHINERY.

HAVING EXTENDED THEIR PREMISES and introduced new and powerful Tools, are now prepared to undertake the construction of the most extensive Sugar Plant and General Machinery required upon these Islands. Their increased facilities enable them to offer greater inducements to Planters and others, by reduced prices and greater dispatch in the execution of orders, and will supply

ENGINES, BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, VACUUM PANS.

AIR PUMPS—Either home make or of the type known as "Blake's."

Mill Gearing of all Sizes,
Water Wheels,
Sheet Iron Work,

Of every description, including Sorghum Pans, Smoke Stacks, Coolers, Tanks, &c.

At Co-siderably Lower Rates

Having been appointed **Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands** for the
National Tube Works Co., of Boston, Mass.,
The Farrel Foundry and Machine, Co., Conn., and
The Putnam Machine Co., Fitchburg, Mass.,

We shall keep on hand a much larger and more complete Stock of Best Quality

Steam and Water Pipes and Fittings,

Black or Galvanized—English and American Thread. Which we will furnish at prices hitherto unknown in this market.
Steam and Water Pipe, from 1-4 to 14 inches in diameter with all fittings for same.
Light Water Pipe for leading water for irrigating purposes.

To Planters Preferring Eastern Machinery

We desire to make that we will furnish Engines and Sugar Plant made by the celebrated Foundries to whom we represent, and will contract if required for the erection of any Machinery by the above makers, when imported by us.

An Assortment of Putnam Lathes.

Suitable for Plantations, always on hand.

WE HAVE LARGELY INCREASED OUR STOCK OF

General Merchandise,

Bar Iron of all sizes, Brass Cocks, Valves, Gauges, Steam Whistles, Union Couplings, Glass Gauge Tubes, Babbitt Metal, Belt Laces, Rubber Packing, Copper and Brass Wire Gauze, Cotton Waste, Galvanized Wire Cloth, Boiler and Tank Rivets, Angle Iron, Norway Iron, Steel, Nuts, Washers, &c., etc., etc.

CUMBERLAND COAL. FIRE CLAY.

A Large Assortment of Best English and American **Oak Tanned Leather Belting.**

Honolulu Iron Works Company,
Honolulu, H. I.

SALAMANDER FELTING

—FOR—

Covering Boilers, Steam Pipes

ETC., ETC.

Saves 25 per Cent. of Fuel.

PRICE REDUCED TO $7.50 BBL.

THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

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THE NEW HAWAIIAN JOURNAL, under the management of the undersigned, who for the past twelve years has had the charge of the "Kuokoa," has a

Weekly Circulation of 3,350 Copies,

And is steadily increasing. As an advertising medium, it has no equal on the Hawaiian Islands.

JOSEPH W. KAWAINUI, Proprietor and Editor.

Small Chains.

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, Sizes 3-16, 4-16, 5-16, 6-16, 7-16 and 8-16. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Crackers, in cases.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

C. BREWER & CO.

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FOR SALE JUST RECEIVED

By the splendid New

American Bark Amy Turner

A. W. NEWELL, Master.

The Following Assortment

—OF—

MERCHANDISE.

TWO HUNDRED TONS STEAM COAL.
One hundred and thirty-five tons Cumberland Coal,
Twenty tons Shovel Coal,
4 Extra Timbered 30 Feet New Bedford Whale Boats,
Oak Plank, one to four inches.

Cs. Boston Card Matches

—CASES—

"RADIANT" KEROSENE OIL,

KEGS CUT NAILS, 3d to 40d.
Kegs Cut Spikes, 4, 5 and 6 inches.

Naval Stores and Ship Chandlery,

Wilmington Pitch, American Tar, Rosin,
Spirits Turpentine, Cotton Duck, Nos. 1 to 10,
Ravens Duck, Manila Rope, asst'd 8 th's to 4½ inch,
Cutting Falls, Whale Line, Asst'd Oars 16 ft. to 30 feet.

PLANTATION STORES!

Leather Belting, Rubber Hose,
Centrifugal Linings, Rubber Packing,

Paris Plows

Side Hill Plows, Eagle Plows,
OX CARTS, OX YOKES,
FENCE WIRE, NO. 5 AND 6,

DRY GOODS,

Amoskeag Denims, Bleached Cottons, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4, 11-4
Haymakers' Denims,
"Laughing," "Waterford," "Honest Width," Brown Cottons,
Durham Prints, 25 in.; Stratford Cambric, 28 in.
Merrimac Prints, 30 in.; Assorted Prints, 25 in.
Knickerbocker Prints, Hamilton Prints,
Dunnell Buff Prints.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

Assorted Sizes, on Wheels.

GROCERIES

Clams, Green Peas, Green Corn (La Croix Brand),
Tomato Ketchup, Potted Meats, Lobsters, Tomatoes,
Sausage Meats, Corn Starch,
Gherkins, half gallon and 1 gallon Jars;
Dairy Salt in bbls.

Provisions.

Bbls. Am. Mess Beef, Am. Extra Prime Pork,
Quarter barrels Clear Pork,

Paints and Oils

Bbl. boxs. Mineral Paints, Boiled Linseed Oil, 5 gal. tins
Damar Varnish, Coach Varnish.

Iron and Metals,

Iron Pipe, ¼ to 2½ in., Galvanized Pipe, ¼ to 1½ in.
Babbitt Metal, Solder, Asst'd Bar Iron, round & square
Hoop Iron, ⅜, ½, 1 inch, 1¼ inch,
Yellow Metal, 10 oz. to 25 oz., Smith Nails, 1¾, 1¾.

HARDWARE,

Square and Round Pointed Shovels, Charcoal Irons,
Mattocks, Black Rivets.

A FEW SETS OF SINGLE HARNESSES,

ONE SET DOUBLE HARNESS.

WOODEN WARE.

Axe Handles, Barrel Bungs, Folding Clothes Horses,
Wheelbarrows, Canal Barrows.

EASTERN PINE BARRELS AND SHOOKS

Spokes and Hubs, assorted sizes; Hide Poison,
Neats Trunks, Paper Bags.

FURNITURE!

Dining Chairs, Wood Seat Chairs,
Cottage Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Sideboard.

AN INVOICE OF

McMurray's Fresh Oysters,

One and two pound cans.

An Asst. of Knowles' Steam Pumps

Numbers two to seven.

TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES!

A Well-Selected Assortment of SADDLES, of a Celebrated Maker.

BURNETT'S Lemon and Vanilla Extracts,
Burnett's Cocoaine, Kalisaya and Toilets.

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From Bremen.

—PER—

HAWAIIAN BARK "IOLANI,"

—AN—

ASSORTED CARGO

OF DESIRABLE

English, German and French

GOODS!

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS!

Prints, Cottons, Linens, Woolens, and Silk.
Cloth and Buckskins,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Clothing Shirts, Towels, etc.
Bags and Bagging, Canvas,

Saddles,

Calf Skins, Belting and Packing, Cordage,
Powder and Shot.
Printing and Wrapping Paper.

Two Pianos,
Vienna Chairs,
Hardware,

Tin, Zinc, Lead, Iron, etc.
Corrugated Roofing, Fence Wire, Hoop Iron,
Yellow Metal and Nails, Cutlery, etc.

WINES.

Champagne, German and Norwegian Beer,
Spirits, Cigars, Groceries, Kerosene Oil,
Tallow Containers and Coal Tar,
Red and Fire Bricks, Slates, Coals,
Clay, Gambier, Cutch, etc., etc.

For Sale by

H. HACKFELD & Co.

Just Received,

PER BARK "H. W. ALMY."
Golden Gate Extra Flour,
Golden Gate Bakers' Extra Flour,
Eldorado Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Graham Flour,
Crackers, Saloon, Pilot and Medium Bread,
Eastern Hams,
Eastern Lard, in 5 and 10 lb tins,
Cases of Cheese,
Cases Eastern Codfish,

And a full invoice of Ships' Stores which will be sold cheap. BOLLES & Co.

Light! Light!

500 CASES OF THE CELEBRATED "Noon Day" Kerosene. Received per "Mar the Davis." For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Anchors.

FROM 60 TO 2,400 lbs. A FINE ASSORTment. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Pilot Bread.

PER W. H. MEYER. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Dairy Salt.

FROM BOSTON, IN 10 lb. BAGS. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Chain Cables

AND IRON STOCK ANCHORS, received per Island. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

300 Bales California Hay

RECEIVED PER DISCOVERY, AND FOR Sale by BOLLES & Co.

WILDER & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS!

OF ALL KINDS.

JUST RECEIVED

—EX—

LATE ARRIVALS!

—SEVERAL—

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED CARGOES

—OF—

NORTH-WEST LUMBER,

COMPRISING

ALL THE USUAL STOCK SIZES

—IN—

SCANTLING,
TIMBER, PLANK, BOARDS,
FENCING AND PICKETS

ALSO, ON HAND

A Most Complete Stock of

DRY REDWOOD!

Scantling; Plank, surfaced and rough,
Boards, surfaced and rough; Battens,
Pickets, Rustic, Lattice, Clapboards.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

A FINE ASSORTM'T OF WALL PAPER

LATEST STYLES.

NAILS, LOCKS,
BUTTS, HINGES,
BOLTS, SCREWS, Etc

Paint and Whitewash Brushes!

WHITE LEAD,
WHITE ZINC,
PAINT OIL

METALLIC AND OTHER PAINTS!

Class,
Salt,
Firewood,

DOORS SASH, BLINDS

ALL SIZES,

Of Eastern and California Make.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT

AND AT

LOW PRICES

THE FINE BRITISH SHIP

'ABEONA,'

910 TONS REGISTER,

GROSART, MASTER.

HAS ARRIVED

WITH A SPLENDID

Assortment of Goods,

Comprising a Large Assortment of

LINENS, COTTONS, WOOLLENS

SADDLERY.

Shirts, Clothing,
Broad Cloth,
Tweeds,

RANSOME, SIMS & HEAD'S

Steel Ploughs and Coulters!

Bags and Bagging,
Oilcloth, Velvet Rugs,

PIANO FORTES,

Bass Ale,
Blood Wolfe & Co's Ale,
Comat Ale,
Pig Brand Stout.

Oilmen's Stores,

Wines and Spirits, Alcohol,

CELEBRATED NAPOLEON

Champagne and Red Bar Claret!

FENCE WIRE,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING,
BAR IRON, HOOP IRON,
HOLLOW-WARE,
HARDWARE,
LEATHER BELTING,
EARTHENWARE.

CLARIFIERS FROM W. & A. M'ONIE.

Evaporators

And Weston's Centrifugals,

FROM MIRLEES, TAIT & WATSON,

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE

—BY—

THEO. H. DAVIES.