BY AUTHORITY.

[illegible]

SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 1, 1880. 782

[illegible]

LIKELIKE, Governor of Hawaii.

[illegible]

HAWAII.

[illegible]

MAUI.

[illegible]

OAHU.

[illegible]

KAUAI.

[illegible]

SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of Interior.

List of Licenses Expiring in January, 1880.

RETAIL.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

RETAIL SPIRIT.

[illegible]

VICTUALLING.

[illegible]

CAKE&PEDDLING.

[illegible]

BUTCHER.

[illegible]

FIRE ARMS.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

[illegible]

SANITARY SCHEME OF MEMPHIS.—WASHINGTON, December 29th.—The committee appointed to make a sanitary survey of Memphis report: First, that a thoroughly competent person should take charge of all sanitary procedures to be had; second, all buildings should be opened, ventilated and cleaned; third, the city should have control of the water works and change the present source of supply—polluted cisterns and wells should be abandoned; fourth, so any houses should be torn down; fifth, a system of sewerage should be adopted which would discharge into the Mississippi River, at a cost of $[illegible]; sixth, the backing up of high water in the bayous should be prevented by a dam and pumping machine. The bayous should be cleaned out; seventh, only such buildings should be erected as are approved by sanitary authority, and all should be constructed on health principles.

The Pope has issued a proclamation to the Albanians, remembering them that the session of Cattaro and Plava to Montenegro was stipulated by the treaty of Berlin, and that the resistance contemplated, by a portion of the inhabitants of those places would only result in useless bloodshed.

A letter from Vera Sassoulitch, which was confiscated in the revolutionary paper smuggled from Switzerland into Russia, explains that her attempt to kill Trepoff was made under orders of the Revolutionary Committee, and not, as was urged by the defence at her trial, personal indignation at cruelties to political prisoners. Several persons, including the young woman, drew lots as to who should kill Trepoff, and the work fell to Vera Sassoulitch.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.—Last night, in a conversation with a *Tribune* correspondent respecting anti-Polygamy laws and bills on that subject introduced in the House yesterday by Willess, Delegate Cannon of Utah said he does not believe that these laws can ever be made effective. He believes that the desire to disfranchise Mormons is born of the hope among the impressionists in Utah that they will be able to control the offices and distribute the taxes of Utah if a scheme of disfranchisement is carried out. Cannon denies that he has recently been married to a fifth wife. He says also that it would be contrary to all precedent for the House of Representatives to take any action toward expelling him. If he has offended against the law he is to be tried by the law, and not by Congress.

NEW YORK, December 31th.—The *Tribune*, in an editorial in reference to a letter on the Indian problem, asks: How are we to expect the Utes to remain at peace when the only answer to their cries for bread, to their demand for a chance at life, has been an official declaration of the Secretary of the Interior that they have "no just cause for complaint."

VIENNA, December 31th.—According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, Gortschakoff, after his return to the Russian capital, presented to the Czar a programme of his future policy. The basis of the programme is peace. Friendly relations with Austria, Hungary and Germany are recognized as indispensable. The programme is said to have, on all points, met with the approval of the Czar.

LONDON, December 31th.—Ayoub Khan, Governor of Herat, left that city a fortnight ago with his troops, with the intention of attacking the Persians at Candahar. A component at Candahar thinks that undoubtedly the Dranes of Afghanistan will unite with the British, if necessary, to resist Ayoub Khan.

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1880.

WE ARE AWARE that judicial impartiality in journalism is rare, and perhaps it is not desirable. The Editor must make use of hearsay; and cannot require his correspondents and informants to make their statements under oath. A judge defers his judgment until he has heard the evidence and arguments on both sides, and has deliberated at his leisure on the questions before him. The newspaper cannot wait for all this. Editors who plume themselves on judicial fairness, and scout the notion of "trial by newspaper," are often wide of the mark.

This journal will not withhold its views on any matters of public interest, or on acts of public men; but will endeavor to give to the public as trustworthy information as can at the time be obtained, to treat all persons with fairness, and brother journalists with special politeness, and to discuss questions on their intrinsic merits.

A COPY of Chief Justice Harris' manuscript address, as delivered by Judge McCully at the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the new palace, was received by us, too late for publication. The address published by the *Advertiser* as a translation of that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is clearly an original, and not a translation. The Minister appears to have paraphrased and omitted a few of the sentences in the Chief Justice's address, and inserted in their place several sentences of his own, as for instance, the recital of His Majesty's self-imposed sufferings in going to the United States for the public good, and the singular comparison of the last Kamehamehas and His Majesty with Faith, Hope and Charity,—"the greatest of these," etc. This appears to be a peculiar instance of an address, with a few changes made in its form, ascribed to one not its writer, in the very community where it was delivered.

TAXES ARE always a burden, no matter how equal and moderate they may be; but it is both unnecessary and impolitic to make them odious. It is not for the interest of any government to fill its treasury with money which is not required for the public wants, and which is wanted for the business of the country. The assessors and collectors of this country, besides having in view the importance, if they expect re-appointment, of making large returns, are not unmindful that their own compensation is in the shape of commission on the amounts which they assess and collect.

These officials should hold office for a term of years, depending on good conduct, and should be appointed by the King in Cabinet Council, so that all the Cabinet may be responsible for such appointments. It is true that deserving legislators would not have these annual offices to work for, but we should have better results than now in the operation of our tax laws.

THE LAYING of the corner-stone of the new palace was accomplished on the 31st of last month with more than usual ceremony. There was a general turn out of local Societies, firemen, and troops, to the latter of which the American men-of-war in port contributed a large quota. The work was entrusted to the Free Masons, who performed it according to their ritual for such occasions. The attendance of spectators was fair. Special addresses by Charles C. Harris, Chief Justice; Abraham Fornander, Circuit Judge of the Island of Maui, and John M. Kapena, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were delivered. The address of Judge Harris contained a valuable and interesting historical sketch concerning the various royal habitations from the time of Kamehameha I., with reference to many of the men and events prominent in Hawaiian affairs, and the march of improvement from the old times to the present. Judge Fornander's speech gave a fascinating statement of the religious principles of Masonry, which made us no longer wonder at the permanence and growing strength of the Order. We quote one golden sentence: "It is conservative in all essentials; it is tolerant and liberal in non-essentials. These essentials, without which no man can legally become a Mason, or with any propriety remain such, are Faith, Hope and Charity. Faith in God, Hope of Immortality, and Charity to all mankind. We believe in God, one God, the Great Architect of the Universe, to whom we are responsible for our actions, and without whose Grace no enterprise can permanently prosper."

The address of His Excellency John M. Kapena, we have elsewhere referred to.

It gives us pleasure to report that the corner-stone of the new building was eventually laid in a workmanlike manner. We hope before long to publish a definite description of the plans of the Palace, and what will be the appearance of the building outside and in.

THE NEW YEAR brings to the surface again a host of good resolutions. It always does, it is in fact a sort of rejuvenator of dead hopes and aspirations. The trouble lies not in the intentions, they are good, but in a weak purpose, which, like Rip Van Winkle, comes to the test, and firmly resolves "well, never mind, I won't count this one," till the record becomes one of uncounted failures only. Sometimes the difficulty is in the absolute vacuity of life, and the record is like Mark Twain's journal for the new year—"Had roast beef and rice pudding to-day, resolved not to smoke again, but forgot whether I did or not;" and so on for a month, till, wearied of roast beef and fresh resolutions, he dropped diary, resolutions and all together. One good idea well developed is better than a score of weakly good notions, forgotten before the end of the first month. Perhaps as good a resolution as any would be to subscribe at once for the GAZETTE for 1880.

The New Year also suggests quarterly bills and the time to settle old accounts. It is about time that our system of doing business should be improved. This method of three months settlements is only vicious and bad. It is simply a plan by which one merchant does business on the capital of another. It is a fact that our business houses are solvent and pay their accounts, but the credits are not confined to them. If the system extended only to such there would be some mitigating circumstances in this method; but what house in Honolulu does not contain on its books a long list of names of persons who have nothing to do with trade, and who generally supply the list of bad debts, stricken off as worthless whenever a new inventory is taken? On what theory does Mr. Smith receive credit when she purchases a paper of pins, or, asks the clerk to send home two yards of lace edging? Perhaps she would pay cash if she only knew that the merchant could afford to sell pins and lace at a lower figure for cash. The retail trade ought to be a cash business—and need not here be discussed—but in other branches of business, some credits are necessary, and the query is pertinent—why three months?

In San Francisco, settlements are made twice a month, and woe-betide the man who fails to meet his obligations. The same system prevails in several of the large cities of the United States, and we have yet to learn that it is not wholly satisfactory.

If there are errors in charges or other mistakes, they are more easily rectified in two weeks than in three months. If the mercantile community chose to change our system, it could be done without much friction and certainly at a gain in profits. There would be a shorter list of bad debts and less to charge to profit and loss. Every seller would then have the interest of his own money, not depending on the probable payment of his neighbor's bill for a squaring of interest account.

Long credit is also an advantage to the dishonest, if not a direct incentive to his dishonesty. He who buys a bill of goods intending not to pay, has a better opportunity of carrying out his plan in three months than in fifteen days. But we will not enlarge, our readers can add to the long list of arguments existing in favor of short credit and cash.

A RETROSPECT of the period during which this journal has made its weekly appearance before the public shows many and great changes in the circumstances of Hawaii nei. The small number of foreign settlers who found comparatively easy life in the midst of a lotus-eating and hospitable island race has become a community of busy, enterprising people, who are almost as much Hawaiian in interest and in destiny as were the *bi*-crowned subjects of the first Kamehamehas. Instead of the simple trade of bringing into the country fabrics and utensils which a growing civilization made necessary, and of providing supplies for the large whaling fleet which formerly roamed the North Pacific, we have now an increasing home agriculture which has absorbed or subordinated to itself nearly all other business, and whose export already exceeds the amount of importation required for its maintenance; and an examination of the industries of Hawaii proves that a not inconsiderable share of the manufactures made needful by the culture of sugar and rice is now carried on within our own boundaries and provides employment for an important part of the population.

With these changes has naturally come a change in the nature of our journalism. Instead of merely recording the arrivals and departures of vessels, noting local events and extracting paragraphs of foreign news, the province of a Honolulu journalist is now also to form and express opinions based upon the history and experience of this country itself as well as of others, to act as the mouth-piece of an intelligent public opinion, and to influence the country in matters upon which its judgment ought now to be formed with not less reliance upon its own observation and rightness of thought than upon the older sentiment of other nations.

The responsibilities of a newspaper editor are great: the mass of various facts and individual opinions which form the material for his consideration are in their concrete form destined to act upon the public understanding with a power somewhat proportioned to the number of his readers, and with a character modified or directed very much by the method and intention with which these facts and opinions are expressed. The press is a power which reaches more minds than the loudest speaker can influence, and which, in these days of education, penetrates more circles than the most colossal wealth can effect. And that all power is accompanied by responsibility is a proposition regarded now-a-days as an axiom. The mightiest monarch wishes to have a reputation for constitutional government: the most influential citizen likes his influence to consist of popularity as well as of wealth.

The position then of an editor is one in which the extent of his possible influence may properly make him desirous of aspiring to rightly-used power. This power is all the greater when no personal partialities or prejudices which might affect his judgment are known to his readers: and impersonality in journalism is almost a synonym for strength.

It is our intention to aim at this ideal. We shall present to the public, in the shape of careful summaries of home and foreign news, all information which may be useful to them: and in exercising our privilege of deducing principles and policy from what is printed in our news-paragraphs we shall endeavor to arrive at and express honest opinions upon all questions with which we have to deal.

Our columns will always be open to communications, whether opponent to or in consonance with our own views, which may appear to be of public utility; and as a record of matters connected with the agriculture, commerce and social status of the Hawaiian islands we hope to establish thoroughly our claim to public appreciation. In all respects we shall try to support as our one object the prosperity, in trade and industry, of Hawaii, and the moral, sanitary and political welfare of its inhabitants.

THE mortality reports lately published by the Board of Health were professedly offered to allay the alarm existing in the community on account of the prevailing fevers. This result may have been produced in the careless reader of these reports and the accompanying explanations, but to those who carefully weigh the import of these figures, the statement brings increased anxiety. The figures must be treated as they are in other countries; mere columns of figures standing alone convey little information to the mind, any more than the statement that Belgium has a population of 4,961,000, and Russia of 85,000,000, but when we show that Belgium has 436 persons to the square mile and Russia only 10, we understand something of the relative density of the population of the two countries. Fifty-seven deaths for November, 1879, in a population of 1,400, gives an annual death rate of 48 in 1,000, while the 46 deaths in the first 17 days of December, 1879, give an annual death rate of 66 in 1,000. Is not this a rapid and alarming increase in the death rate. The 14 deaths from fever in December, 1878, give an annual fever death rate of 12 in 1,000; while the 22 deaths from fever in the first 17 days of December, 1879, give an annual fever death rate of 33 in 1,000. We fail to find comfort in these results.

As to the statement that our city has been "until lately, quite free of disease, and deaths infrequent," we find that for November of 1878, the annual death rate was 49 in 1,000, and for December of the same year 64 in 1000. In the weekly edition of the *London Times* for October 24, 1879, we find the following death rates to the thousand of the population reported for different cities, made up from late returns: Brighton 12; Portsmouth 13; Birmingham 18; London 22; Liverpool 26; Philadelphia 15; Baltimore 19; Brooklyn 21; Calcutta 24; Bombay 36; Paris 22; Berlin 26; Vienna 24; Rome 35; Alexandria 40; we have quoted those returns showing the largest and the smallest rates, and there is nothing in the whole list worse than the death rate of Alexandria. How does Honolulu compare with these cities, some of them of a noted unhealthy reputation; even a year ago deaths were more frequent here than in Alexandria last Fall, by more than 50 per cent.

It appears from this showing that our city has absolutely lost its healthy character, how long since, nobody knows; and now nothing will reassure the public except a very material reduction of the death rate. Henceforth the community will wish to be informed of the existing state of health and disease in figures; and will be satisfied with nothing less than weekly or monthly mortality reports.

As to the means by which the health of the city is to be restored, nothing but thorough work will be adequate: and we cannot call that enterprise thorough work, which removes offal from our house-yards and dumps it to windward on the esplanade, driving citizens from their homes in the immediate vicinity by the elaborate and death-dealing smells developed and launched forth from this very effective battery of gases.

Until the causes of disease are removed, its occasional cessation will depend upon the prevalence of the trade winds, and as we cannot compel the trade winds to blow, we had better make the best of remedies under our more immediate control.

The Evangelical Alliance issues the customary programme for the Week of Prayer, January 4—10, 1880, as follows: Sunday, January 4, sermon on the "Fullness of Christ's Salvation;" Monday, thanksgiving for the blessings of the last year and prayer for their continuance; Tuesday, confession of sin and humiliation before God; Wednesday, prayer for the Church of Christ, its ministers, its growth in grace and its enlargement, and for revivals of religion; Thursday, prayer for Christian education, for the family and institutions of learning, for Sunday-schools and Christian associations; Friday, prayer for nations, rulers and people, for peace and religious liberty; Saturday, prayer for home and foreign missions.

NOTES.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 21st ultimo, Alexander Liholiho McLean, oldest son of the late George C. McLean, left this city on the sloop *Sarah*, for a trip to Waianae, on this Island. At about 5 o'clock on that day, after the sloop had anchored at Waianae, McLean fell overboard and was drowned. He was subject to epileptic fits and is supposed to have been taken with one and so fell overboard, but no one saw him at the moment, and it was too late for assistance when his absence was noted. Mr. Richardson of the Waianae Plantation, with the help of native divers did all that he could to recover the body, but in vain. It is supposed to have been taken by sharks, which abound in that locality. The deceased was the first foreign subject born in the reign of Kamehameha IV. and was therefore named after that King. He would have been 25 years old on the 26th of December.—*P. C. A.*

OUR HOMES.—Much commiseration has been expressed for the half-starved, half-trained oxen seen about our streets. They are made to work often all day long without food or drink, and then driven home on as fast a shambling trot as they can be scared into attempting. When they do get any food, it is not the sweet succulent grass of the rich pasture land, but mostly purslane and weeds of all kinds. Ought we not to have a society for "the prevention of cruelty to animals?" Notwithstanding the great rise in the price of horses, their increased value does not seem to gain for them any better treatment. Witness the rackabones daily driven about the city, sore-mouthed, sore-backed, sore-footed. We are pleased to note the number of fine horses, imported stock or raised on these islands. But the keeping of so many horses within city limits involves some sanitary questions that our citizens must individually and personally investigate without leaving everything to be done by the present much abused Board of Health.

THE PRIVILEGE OF VOTING—THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.—By Hawaiian law the right of suffrage is accorded to "every male subject of His Majesty, whether native or naturalized, and every denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have paid his taxes, attained the full age of twenty years, and resident in the kingdom for one year immediately preceding the time of election. Every such person, whether citizen, subject or denizen, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative or representatives of the district in which he may have resided three months next preceding the date of election." We are soon to have another election of members of the Legislature. Already the self-proposed candidates—Hawaiians ambitious of political honors—are buzzing like mosquitoes just before night-fall. What are the members of the foreign community doing, or intending to do? Will not some of our older and more influential citizens of foreign birth call a public meeting to consider the duty of the hour, and agree upon the candidates whom they would desire to represent them?

BURN OR BURY?—In the discussion in regard to sanitary measures, the question has arisen, is it wholesome to bury the refuse and rubbish that will accumulate around our premises? Are we not in that way forming a hot-bed for propagating the germs of disease in the decomposing mass? Will a slight covering of earth do anything more than hide for a time from sight and smell the disease producing material? The corpse-like odor, noticeable at Kalihi-kahi, coming from the bodies buried in the marshy ground of the Catholic cemetery, is horrible. The dumping of rice waste to fill in the Esplanade extension may have been stopped as of doubtful propriety; but little good was accomplished if the only result was to have it dumped on the marshy spots near the Kerosene warehouse to lie there rotting, fermenting and uncovered. Yet if we undertake to burn our rubbish, what a disagreeable stench and smudge we raise to our own and our neighbors' great discomfort. Fire is a great purifier. To stop the fire of Gehenna may make Jerusalem uninhabitable.

☞ THE Hawaiian Sunday Schools of Oahu met at Kawaiahao Church on New Year's Day and marched in procession with music and banners to Kaumakapili Church. There the various Sunday Schools took part in concert exercises, celebrating as a Jubilee Day the completion of the seven years' international course of study. The lessons have been prepared in Hawaiian by the veteran missionary Lyons, of Waimea. The people have not been unmindful of his many labors in their behalf, especially in S. S. work. A committee of the S. S. Association carried to Father Lyons a contribution of $1,150 as a testimonial of gratitude from the Hawaiian Sunday Schools. It was expected that a letter would have been received from him to be read at the Jubilee here. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Thompson of Detroit, Rev. Dr. Damon, S. B. Dole, Esq., His Ex. J. M. Kapena and others. A well spread feast in a booth, erected for the purpose, completed the festivities of the occasion. Her Highness, the Heir Apparent, and other members of the Royal Family graced the Jubilee with their presence. It was a day of high enjoyment to all present. The S. S. work every year grows more and more important in its influence on the rising generation, and on the future destinies of the Hawaiian nation.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade mark on both case and movement. Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co." and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham; Sam.; Sterling Silver," and are somewhat modified by guarantee certificates, signed E. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of other distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put into worthless movements of other makers, and vice versa, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the watches and vitiating our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches wholly made by us. It is necessary, also, because it is so notorious as to be a public scandal, that there is great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. We have detected, by frequent assays, that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from from 10 to 20 per cent. from the quality they assume to be. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low prices at which such cased watches have been sold.

We take this occasion to announce that we have recently entirely remodelled the very popular grades of full plate movements, known by the marks "Wm. Ellery," "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," "Waltham Watch Co.," "P. S. Bartlett," and "Broadway," giving to them not only a highly improved appearance, but great additional value. We embody in them each of the best results of our experience and study for twenty years as can be useful in this popular form of watch. We give these new model watches special recommendation to all who look for good performance and solid excellence at moderate cost. The alterations have been made with the view of pleasing practical watch makers, as well as watch wearers.

We avail ourselves, too, of this occasion to warn the public against CHEAP watches. The superiority of Waltham goods, in all grades, is now so generally acknowledged that our competitors, Swiss and American, seem to have no resource but to present the attraction of low price. Their goods being inferior to ours, they have to sell them for what they can get. Times are hard, and people generally not knowing a good watch from a bad one, very often allow a small price to decide them. William Morris, the eminent English Lecturer on Art and Labor Topics, in a recent lecture delivered before the "Trades Guild," says:

"I know that the public in general are set upon having things cheap, being so ignorant that they do not know when they get them nasty, also so ignorant that they neither know nor care whether they give a man his due. I know that the manufacturers, called, are so eager, carrying out competition to its utmost, competition of cheapness, not of excellence, that they meet the bargain hunters half way, and cheerfully furnish them with nasty wares at the cheap price they are asked for, by means of what can be called by no prettier name than fraud."

We are much mistaken if this is what the public want, or expects, of us, at least. Good watches cannot be made when neither workmen nor employer has pride in his occupation; interest and pleasure in the work, are both wanting, and both are essential in good watch making. Low price, especially in watches, means low quality, with low performance and high repairs.

Our mission was, and our business is, to make good watches, whatever the cost; holding firmly to this single purpose, we have seen improvement in quality and reduction in cost, by means of discoveries and improvements in machinery and by natural causes, go steadily on together, until we can truly say, Waltham Watches in their respective grades, are the best watches made; and as to the lower grades, they are within the reach of everybody who wants wages. Our prices are as low as they ought to be, and as low as they will be. Watches cannot be made for nothing, even by machinery. We say to the public, buy a good watch while you are about it, and pay a proper price for it. The more you pay an honest dealer the better he will treat you will be in the end; don't be deceived by cheapness—quality demands better than price.

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Tuesday, February 3, 5 p. m.	Hilo
Tuesday, February 10, 5 p. m.	Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, February 17, 5 p. m.	Hilo
Tuesday, February 24, 5 p. m.	Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, March 2, 5 p. m.	Hilo
Tuesday, March 9, 5 p. m.	Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, March 16, 5 p. m.	Hilo
Tuesday, March 23, 5 p. m.	Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, March 30, 5 p. m.	Hilo

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According to Accommodation.
RETURN TICKETS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Steerage ..... $28 Currency
Good accommodations can always be secured on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., San Francisco.
JAS. ALEXANDER, 99 State St., Boston,
C. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

Notice to Passengers from Australia, New Zealand and Honolulu.—The Cunard Line affords more than usual facilities to through passengers from trans-Pacific ports, the frequency of its sailing precluding all possibility of delay in New York.
Good accommodations always reserved.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New York.
782 1y

REGULAR
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.
Merchandise received Storage Free and liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line.
780-1y C. BREWER & CO.

BOSTON AND HONOLULU PACKET LINE!
C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.
Favorable arrangements can always be made for storage and shipment of Oil, Bone, Wool, Hides and other Merchandise to New Bedford, Boston, New York and other Eastern Ports. ☞ Cash Advances made.
780-1y C. BREWER & CO.

1880. EX LADY HEAD 1880.
DIRECT
From London, Purchased and Made to Order
FOR J. T. WATERHOUSE,
And For Sale by my Sons, J. T. & H. Waterhouse, at my Stores,
Consisting of
A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE GOODS

Secured in the months of June and July, during an unprecedented depression of business in England, and purchased at the VERY LOWEST POINT, since which duplicates of some of them have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. These goods are not purchased to keep in stock to look at, but to go into consumption as early as they can be sold, so that "BONA FIDE" purchasers will have a good opportunity to purchase advantageously.

The cream is always on the top of the milk, when not heavily watered, which would not profess to do. My motto in business, for upwards of 46 years, having commenced on my own account in America in 1833, "A Nimble Nine Pence Before a Slow Shilling." All my sons succeed me in this respect. The Cargo consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

With a great variety of other goods, but have kept out of skates and copper-warming pans, so that an experience or upwards of 28 years as a Merchant here, is suggestive that my selection ought to be good; and I flatter myself I have done it better this time than before, making the best of my experience. Amongst the numeration of goods can be found

PRINTS, LUSTRES, CLOTHING,

With Good Monkey Jackets, Ladies' and Men's Socks, Stockings, Undershirts, Drawers, Umbrellas,

A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW DRESS MATERIAL,

Blankets, Plantation Hats, Superior Saddlery and Rugs, Superior Bits, Sugar and Rice Bags, Burlaps, Paris and Commandry Shawls, various styles; Hessians, Large Sacks for Coal, Wheat Bags, Seaming Twine, Wrapping Twine, Fish Lines and Hooks, Sundry Toys, Single and Double Barrel Guns, Breech Loading Guns, Fine English Sporting Powder, Shot, Eley's Caps, Marbles, Ladies' Glasses, Croquet Sets, Cricket Chairs,

Prints, Muslins, Clothing, Monkey Jackets.

A Great Variety of Dress Goods!

Woolen and every other kind of Shirts, including some specially imported for Ship Carpenters, as they have a heavy strain on their shirts; a great variety of Quilts, Stationery.

Something hard to beat, you must find it out.

Blue, Red and White Flannels, Jim Cracks, &c., &c.

Sheet Lead, Corrugated Iron, 24 gauge, also Plain Corrugated Iron, Genuine Portland Cement, the genuine Stewartridge Fire Bricks, No. 1 quality; Hoop Iron, Galvanized Spikes, Horse and Mule Shoes, as well as nails to suit; Spades and Shovels, a large kind of Patent Tinware, the first ever imported here; Saddles and Bridles, new patterns and something good, both Gent's and Ladies'; Agricultural Tools of the American pattern with best English steel; Charcoal Irons, Hinges, Rat Traps, Screws, Tools.

A New Kind of Strong Oil Cloth, choice patterns,

Carpets, Rugs, Feather Pillows, a nice assortment of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, single and double; Enamelled and other Hollow-ware, Tea Kettles, Galvanized Buckets and Tubs, Painting Wire, annealed, of 8 sizes; Habbuck's White Zinc and the best White Lead, with Dry Sulters Goods.

A FULL LINE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!

Suitable for these Islands.

Knives and Forks, Butcher Knives, Steels, Saws, hand, ripping and mest; Pruning Knives, Hoes, Carving Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Coffee Pots, Hoes, Co's and Mattocks.

Anchors, from 1500 lbs. to 100 lbs.,
Chain Cables, from 1 1-2 inch to 1-2 inch.
Topsail Sheet Chains, various sizes.

All the above have been tested, and the Certificate—free of charge—supplied with them, and sold at three cents per pound less than they have recently been landed from California. The above will be sufficient to give a bird's-eye view of the importation.

Orders from Town and Country respectfully solicited.

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE.
782

A NEW DEPARTURE!
C. O. D.
ON AND AFTER JANUARY, 1, 1880,
OUR TERMS WILL BE
CASH ON DELIVERY
—FOR WHICH—
We shall Make a Liberal Discount.
780 DILLINGHAM & Co.

WATER PIPES!
WATER PIPES!
PARTIES IN WANT OF GALVANIZED Piping to lay on from the new Mains, will do well to give the undersigned a call. We have
60,000 Feet of Galvanized Piping
On hand, Just Received ex "Alister" and "Glenlifer" and can offer it at
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES
By the "Morro Castle," just at hand, we have received a Full Line of
HOUSE PLUMBING MATERIALS
—SUCH AS—
Earth Closets, Cast Iron Sinks,
Enameled Cast Iron Washstands,
Marble tops and Basins for Washstands, with Corks and Chains for same,
Hose Bibb Cocks,
Sewer and Sink Traps, Urinals,
Kitchen Slop Sinks, Sink Plugs,
Light Cast iron Soil Pipe, 2, 3 & 4 inch.
All Work in the Above Line
Will be attended to with dispatch. Also, just at hand, a new lot of
UNCLE SAM RANGE,
Three different Style, of four sizes each. Also,
Opera, May, Quartette and Ting Hou
Ranges!
Together with the
Cotton Plant, Sunny South
Magna Charta, Osceola,
Demand, Buck's and
Charter Oak Stoves.
SUPERIOR FRENCH RANGES,
For Private Families, or Hotels,
Ships' and Schooners' Cabooses,
Laundry Stoves, Kerosene Stoves
IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE!
GO OR SEND TO
NOTT'S.
N. B.—In ordering Stoves through the mail, and leaving the matter of choice to us, please state limit, and the number of people you wish to cook for.
Honolulu, June 16, 1879. 82

Wanted Immediately,
FOUR SEWING GIRLS. Apply at Grant & Robertson's Dressmaking Department. 779

THE OLD CORNER
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
Coffee and Billiard Saloon,
TOBACCO & CIGAR STORE.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
A Fine Assortment of Havana Cigars,
Bouquet, Bon Ton,
Imperial, Pomaritas,
Regalitas, Esperanza,
Entimos, Manila Cigars, etc. etc.
CIGARETTES:
Russian Cigarettes,
Old Judge Cigarettes,
Vanity Fair Cigarettes.
A FINE ASST. OF SMOKING TOBACCO
Turkish Smoking Tobacco,
Old Judge Smoking Tobacco,
Vanity Fair Smoking Tobacco,
Uncle Ned Smoking Tobacco,
May Queen Smoking Tobacco,
Durham Smoking Tobacco,
Sowhegan Smoking Tobacco,
Cavendish Smoking Tobacco,
Porto Rico Smoking Tobacco.
Light and Hard Pressed Natural Leaf,
Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.
A FINE LOT OF
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes,
—AND—
A Fine Asst. of Briarwood and other Pipes
All sorts of Patents and Fancies.
CHERRY WOOD PIPE STEMS, AMBER AND HORN PIPE TIPS
H. J. NOLTE,
Corner of Queen and Nuuanu Sts.
782 3m

PIANOS! PIANOS!
—EX—
'MARTHA DAVIS,'
A few more of those
SUPERIOR PIANOS
From the old-established firm of WOODWARD & BROWN of Boston,
JUST RECEIVED.
The Pianos of this make already sold in this market have given good satisfaction, and we are prepared to give more bargains to purchasers. We cannot be undersold by anyone in Honolulu.
Pianos on Exhibition.
782 3m Castle & Cooke.