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SUPERIOR FRENCH RANGES,

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Honolulu, June 16, 1879.

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A Most Complete Stock of

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WHY DOES TRECLOAN INCORPORATE all the Goods direct from New York, London and Paris, selecting all the Newest Styles, the Choicest Patterns and the Finest Makes?

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

ALL MEN MUST FEEL AN additional pleasure in seeing a large assortment of Elegant Goods, Perfectly New, and Warranted to be the Finest Produce of the Loom.

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CLOTHING BEING ONE OF THE most considerable items of a man's expenditure it behoves him to study economy, combined with durability and style, in the purchase thereof. Satisfaction guaranteed on those three points.

SHOULD HEADS OF FAMILIES desire an opportunity of putting their Boys into a well made suit of Genuine Scotch Tweed, so durable that even Boys cannot wear them out,

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PURCHASE IF POSSIBLE, A MAKE of Goods as the Genuine South Seaps, made especially for the tropical climate—cool, strong, all wool and unaffected by damp; or the real West of England Superfine Cloth—nothing cool beat these goods.

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ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

And Work Guaranteed.

Orders from the other Islands solicited.

Honolulu, May 1, 1879.

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Rev. S. E. Bishop, at the Lyceum, before the Y. M. C. A., Sept. 20, 1880.

Visitors to these Islands usually find two things in our climate that are new to their experience.

One is the extreme uniformity of average temperature, day after day. While in the Eastern United States cold and hot waves of temperature rapidly succeed each other, and the thermometer will be one day in the nineties, and the next in the thirties, here the breezes come tempered with almost the same warmth, and for month after month one day is no hotter and no colder than another.

The other peculiarity is the very moderate warmth of our islands. Full tropic heat is almost unknown. One can almost always find a cool place if there is shade and a breeze. Many men wear dark and warm clothing the year through. The pith hat, the pajamas and the puggarees of the real tropics are here uncalled for, save as luxuries, not necessities.

In the combination of these two peculiarities, I believe our climate is unique—unmatched by any other place in the world. Many another island in the midst of wide tropic seas enjoys a similar uniformity, like Tahiti or Jamaica. (But they wilt in excessive heat.) Other lands enjoy equal and greater average coolness by reason of greater distance from the equator, but receive cold blasts and occasional frosts from neighboring realms of winter. In our gentle winter, while in chill mornings we find our mercury even as low as in the fifties, we never approach to frost—so that here the palm, the pandanus, the banana are at home, true children of the tropics. And yet it is cool enough for one species of the peach, and on the uplands for the strawberry and the raspberry to be indigenous. We are absolutely ignorant of the broiling days and melting nights of a New York or Washington summer. We do not know the torrid heats of the West Indies, the South Seas, the Philippines or the Sundas, where the mercury for half the year never finds 80°—where every artifice must be used for coolness—where exertion is impossible during mid day, and all life seems to slumber in the excessive sunbath. Here the white man easily labors all day long through the hottest season, a fact unknown in any other land within the tropics. We have daily seen without a thought of surprise white carpenters and masons at work on buildings every day and all day through the past month of August.

What are the causes of these very agreeable peculiarities of the Hawaiian climate, its moderation, and its uniformity?

Our uniformity of climate in common with other islands in mid-ocean, we owe to the tempering power upon the air of the wide ocean spaces surrounding us. The air currents coming to us from the cold and hot waves of the continental spaces must pass for several days over many thousand miles of sea of uniform temperature. The sea determines the temperature of the air. It comes to us from Arctic blasts, and equally from torrid simoons.

The same condition of a protecting ocean expanse occurs in the South Pacific, and secures a like uniformity of climate. Tahiti and Samoa are reached by the trade winds only after passing an enormous breadth of ocean, 5 and 6,000 miles to our 2,300. And within 2,500 miles south of them are the vast flotillas of ice drifting down from the Antarctic continent of glaciers. Yet their sea comes to them at a temperature of 84° and upwards, while the air is heavy laden with moisture. Drenching rains are often falling, and verdure rankly covers the land all the year with a luxuriance unknown in Hawaii.

Not only in the tropic islands of the South Pacific in latitude nearly corresponding with ours, but also in Strong's islands and Bonabe, west of us, the climate is warm and moist, like that of the East and West Indies. Owing to the comparative coldness of the seas around us, and to the north east, from whence our prevailing winds come, our climate is exceptionally dry, and often arid.

The air currents coming southward gain heat faster than the waters they pass over. They gain capacity for carrying moisture faster than the chill sea can supply it by evaporation. Hence the trade winds are seldom saturated—they bring few clouds. They have little rain to spare—to, only as our sky-lifting peaks shoulder them back and wring out their scanty waters by pressure and coldness. So, while the easterly coasts gain a moderate supply, our remaining lands are in continuous drought, with air balmy, but dry.

Another most favorable peculiarity of our gracious climate is our total exemption from the destructive cyclones which prevails elsewhere within the tropics. The vast breadth of the Pacific exempts its islands entirely from the extreme forms of hurricane experienced in the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and justify its name Pacific. The Navigators and Fijian Islands are however, subjected to terrific cyclones.

Our exemption is unquestionably due to the moderate temperature of sea and air. Tempests are the throes of nature to restore equilibrium between heated areas and coldness near them. The cold airs of British America and the hot airs of the Caribbean seas meet and produce tempestuous disturbances of equilibrium, and cyclones form and go whirling along the West Atlantic, their centres rending to bits whatever they strike.

Here, with air and water seldom far from 70°, with no continental desert near, to mass the tropic heat, and no vast Arctic glacier space to pass the cold near us, there is little provocation to tempests.

In the South Pacific the conditions are the conditions. There the ocean washes up from the Equator with a heat of above 80°, and the air at the same on higher. Then within 2,500 miles are the ice flotillas of the Antarctic, chilling the sea and air to 30° or 40° below the tropical temperature. The vicinity of extremes is too close—the contrast of temperatures too great and sudden. Hence the frequent hurricanes of the South Pacific, unknown to us.

We have, so far, traced our unique climate to one single and peculiar condition in which we differ from any other region within the tropics. That is the singularly low temperature of our ocean water. Our seas are cooler by a full average of ten degrees than any ocean region at the same distance from the Equator, in any other part of the world. By this we are protected from hurricanes. To this, we owe our climate, so sweet, salubrious, agreeable, uniform, yet cool and dry.

But why is our ocean temperature here in the 20th degree of latitude, so low as an average of 70°, and why so much higher every where else in the same latitude? In some measure, no doubt, this is due to a strong surface current flowing hither from the north-east, driven by the trade winds. This current often brings to our shores numbers of agreeable trees and sea-jugs from the Columbia river, which its freshets have delivered to the ocean. It is probably a return current from the Kuro-seowa or gulf stream of the Pacific, which carries the equatorial waters past China and Japan, and swings across the North Pacific, leaving there its warmth, and returning on its circuit with northern coolness.

This, however, cannot be an adequate cause for our peculiar coolness of ocean water. Else we ought to find a similar coolness in the waters of the eastern part of every ocean within the tropics. Especially should this be the case on the south west coasts of Africa and Australia, where the return currents have come direct from the great Antarctic ice wall, and its scattered drift of icebergs. Our gulf stream travels no icebergs in its northern sweep—yet our waters are cold, and theirs are warm. Why this difference?

The real cause seems to have been unravelled by Dr. Carpenter in his discuss one of the deep-sea explorations of the *Challenger*. Most of us are doubtless aware that a few years since Dr. Wyville Thomson and other experts in science conducted for three years an exploration of the deeper parts of the different oceans. They measured the depths. They dredged for the inhabitants of those depths. They ascertained the temperatures of the water at different depths wherever soundings were taken. It was from the records of those temperatures that Dr. Carpenter deduced the theory of the great movements of the cold and warm waters of the ocean which alone satisfactorily explains our problem. The name of Dr. Carpenter, thus which is already a reputation no other has ranked higher in physical science, is sufficient guaranty of the value of his theory.

We have to consider what is the normal movement of the masses of the ocean waters upon the largest scale. We leave out of view the mere surface currents, like the Gulf Stream and the great Equatorial Current, however notable, as having a very partial effect in comparison with the vast, steady, but hidden, movements of the great ocean masses.

To state the outlines of Dr. Carpenter's theory so as to be readily comprehended, take a trough (A B C), say ten feet long and one foot deep, filled with water at 40°. In the two ends of the trough (A and C) place blocks of ice. Through the surface of the center (B) pass a coil of pipe filled with hot steam. This will represent an ocean like the Atlantic, open continuously from pole to pole. At each end are the ice masses. At the equator is the torrid sun-heat.

Now what happens to the water in our trough? The ice at once cools the water at the extremities to 32°. The hot coil raises the surface water at the center toward the boiling point. A rapid circulation is at once set up through the entire length and depth of the whole body of water. The chilled water at A and C, being heavier, sinks. The warm water at B flows to A and C to fill the void. This movement pushes the cold water along the bottom from A and C toward B. At B the two bottom currents meet, and push each other upward. At the surface the cold water meets the hot pipes, is heated, and returns along the surface to the extremities. Thus is established a continuous circulation in two circuits, of warm water from the center on the surface to each end, and of cold water along the bottom from each end to the center.

Now, the deep-sea soundings of the *Challenger* appear to show that the great ocean currents of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean precisely correspond to this. The evidence is mainly this. In every part of the ocean below 1,500 fathoms the water is at about 32°, or nearly ice-cold. Above that depth the temperature slowly rises. Now, when we find ice-water under the tropics, we think it must have flowed there from the Polar seas, for we know that the ocean-depths are cold, and the sun-depths ought to be warm, unless there are constantly replenished with ice-water from the poles. But a most significant fact clinches the proof. It is this: In the vicinity of the equator, the temperature of 32°, to find which everywhere else outside of the Polar circles you must descend 1,300 fathoms, is found at only 300 fathoms below the surface. That is, under the very center of heat, we find ice-water nearest to the surface. What does this mean? Why plainly, that two vast cold currents from the poles are meeting below, and are forcing each other up to the surface.

Such being the evidence in support of Dr. Carpenter's theory, observe what will be the effect on the climates of islands in latitudes like Hawaii and Cuba and Tahiti. A vast set of ocean water from the equator carries to them the torrid heats. Their seas will range in temperature above 80°. Their atmosphere will be surcharged with the moisture evaporated by the heated ocean, which the colder trade-winds will condense in frequent rains. Thus we have the hot, damp climate of the West Indies and the South Sea Islands. Why? Because their sea water flows to them from the heated equator. But why then is it not the same with Hawaii? To explain this, let us return again to our diagram of the trough. I represent it in a second figure, where at D I show a partition which cuts off the ice at C from communication with the rest of the trough. This represents the conditions in which the Pacific Ocean differs from the Atlantic. The Pacific is closed at the north by Alaska and Kamschatka, which closely meet, leaving only the narrow shoal of Behring's Strait, which is of no account. The Atlantic is open at both ends to the Polar seas, while the Pacific is open only to the Antarctic ice, and is cut off from the Arctic.

Now, what must take place in the trough when the influence of the ice at C is cut off by the partition D? Why, there is no chilling of the water at the C or Arctic end, to make it sink, and hence no draft of warm water from B to C. The whole draft from the equator (B) is to the Antarctic end (A). More than this, the cold water pushed on from behind meets no counter-flow at B from the Arctic (C), to compel it to ascend. It has no natural tendency to rise, being heavy. Hence it flows on until it meets the barrier (D). Then it is compelled to find room above, pushes up, and flows back to B as a cold current on the surface.

Now the temperature soundings of the *Challenger* in the Pacific have shown this remarkable fact. Everywhere under the equator the ice water is reached at the same uniform depth of 1,300 fathoms as in other parts of the ocean. It is not found rising to within 300 fathoms of the surface as it does in the Atlantic. This seems to prove that the Pacific Ocean flow is precisely that shown in our second diagram. The vast mass of equatorial water flows south, strikes the Atlantic ice, then flows along the ocean depths through the entire length of the Pacific until it reaches the great barrier of the Atlantic chain, which arrests its farther progress. It then rises to the surface an ice cold current and flows southward, gradually gaining heat from the sun, but still cool until it has crossed the line.

Thus it is that Hawaiian seas are continually replenished from the cold seas of the north, while our sister isles of the south receive the torrid heats of the line. The mighty continental glaciers of the Antarctic are not far from them, but their cold comes not to them, but to us after traversing the depths of the whole Pacific.

It follows from this solution of our problem, that were Alaska, Kamtschatka and the Atlantic chain to be sunken 2,000 fathoms deep so as to open the Pacific to the Arctic, the ocean set of the North Pacific would be reversed, and the climate of Hawaii would become full-tropical. We will hope that such a catastrophe will not soon occur. Alaska is of high value to us, if not to the United States.

It may well have been however, that 10,000 years ago, when ice predominated at the north and was at its minimum in the Antarctic, that the ice cap north extended well into the Pacific, and past the Atlantic. If such were the case, then Hawaii must at that time have had a full-tropical climate, with its heats and its perpetual rains.

Why, it may be asked, do not the islands of Micronesia, two and three thousand miles away from us, and which are north of the Line, experience a like mitigation of torrid heat with ourselves from the same cause? We know that they are warm and wet. The reason doubtless is that so far mid-ocean, the great equatorial surface current has attained full breadth and force, as it has not done here, and cuts off from the surface the massive and deep ocean set from the north. This equatorial current is cooled, and gives to Bonabe its torrid climate.

The effect of such a climate as ours upon the well-being of society calls for our careful estimation.

It is obvious that the effect must be most favorable, as compared with other countries within the tropics. In a hot climate it seems to be nearly impossible for any great activity to exist. Great heat compels to inaction during many hours of daylight. Habits of idleness are sure to result. Constant warmth relaxes the system and enfeebles it, incapacitating men for great and long-continued exertions. No one can be an arduous student in a very warm climate—nor a very hard working lawyer—nor a laborious farmer, or artisan, or engineer. He must be carefully moderate in any activity.

In the hot climate, one soon wilts down. The elastic spring of muscle and brain which cold gives, seem to melt out of the system, leaving it flaccid and indolent. In such a climate in fact, white men cannot ordinarily endure full exposure to the heat of the midday sun while laboring, without imminent peril to health and life. This fact vastly limits capacity for work. Hence it must always be true that great attainments in either mental culture or in material advancement can never be the native growth of hot climates. The population however reinforced from colder regions, will always tend to slip down into slothfulness. Were Hawaii like Jamaica or Samoa, our industrial and social future would present unflattering prospects.

But in Hawaii any man can labor through the whole day without inconvenience. At from 70° to 80° in the shade, the former can engage in his field work from morning till night without intermission. Indeed, we know nothing of the withering heats of California or an Ohio summer.

It remains true that the absence of winter bars us from the full activity of cold climates. Mild as is our summer, it is perpetual summer. No frosts come to brace up our systems. We become sensibly relaxed and debilitated. We take a winter at the East and come back nerved, toned up, elastic—but two years of all summer takes the grit and fibre out of us. We cannot work as men do in Boston or San Francisco. We are compelled to admit that mild and genial as is our climate, it cannot foster the ardent, unresting activity of the United States or Europe. Character here must partake in some degree of the languor of torrid climes. There will be some dampening of vigor.

It does seem however, that we may claim for our bright islands a very hopeful future socially. Our climate if unfavorable to the highest activity, is not fatal to a reasonable and wholesome activity. We may not look for a future race here of all the Northern spring and grit and stir; but they may be sufficiently energetic for the successful prosecution of human welfare. Indeed, may not some of the best attributes of humanity be more favored where there is a less urgent driving of busy work, a less heated clash of toil? Do not some men need less hurry and more leisure than they take? May not both soul and body grow larger and fairer with more of rest, and more of quiet thought than is possible in the hot bustle and drive of Northern life? Perhaps winter is not in all things the best educator of character. It may be that the gentle and genial climate of Hawaii will give growth to grace and sweetness and mobility of soul of no medium excellence, if it cannot beget the rugged Viking force of the north.

One element favorable to higher social growth is obvious. That is the prospect of crowds of visitors in the future, attracted by the genial climate and glorious scenery. The happy reputation of Hawaii as a paradise is growing. It is really one in many respects of beauty and comfort.

It will grow more so, as civilized effort continues to create beauty and convenience, where barrenness and ruggedness had prevailed. The attractions are constantly increasing. Comfortable steamers—carriage roads, on different routes—time for entertainment will make nature more accessible and and more hospitable.

Many of the visitors so attracted will come to stay. Their friends will follow them to their new and agreeable homes. Thus there will constantly be a large infusion of fresh blood from the active Northern climes.

This, with our contiguity to California inures us a copious reinforcement from the Caucasian race. And this means the ultimate possession by the stronger race. Had we the climate of Jamaica or of Java, a perpetuation of darker and weaker races of some sort would be ensured. The Northern people would not come to stay. But with our indignly alternating climate we are ensured a perpetuation of the best blood of Christendom.

This is a bright country for poor people. A very little can give comfort and cheer. Absolute necessities are small. The universal gifts are large—sweet air and water—glorious scenery, the open sea—no extremes of heat or cold. Moderate exertion will amply provide for bare physical wants. And yet there is for the poorest much to feed thought and supply soul culture. May we not then hope for a future for Hawaii when bright homes shall abound in the land—when many now barren places shall be reclaimed—and desolate lands shall abound in the habitations of civilized and right-living men—homes perhaps not plentified in this world's goods, but suffering in bodily comfort, and not poor in mental and moral culture. And in the more opulent regions, there will be much of affluence and high social development. In all, a future race of Hawaii, free, generous, humanitic, gracious—of high physical development, and of noble mental and moral stature.

All in climate and in geographical position favors the realization of such a future. To ensure it, it only needs that we who are raising the walls of the future social structure should continue to build them in righteousness and in love, according to the Lord of all worldly social building. Christ Jesus. We have to maintain our Sabbath rest and worship; to promote temperance; to hold impure life in abeyance; to shame down knavery and political corruption; and the native uprising spirit of men, free from criminal and disabling vices, will work out here noble results, and make all Hawaii a Paradise in reality.

Berkshire Pigs

OF THE PUREST IMPORTED strain, and of all ages, FOR SALE, boxed and delivered to steamer or elsewhere AT MODERATE PRICES.

Persons wishing to stock with the Best Stock or to improve what they now have, can buy to gain satisfaction.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING—

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SUCH AS

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Silks and Woolens, Merinos, Flannels, Buckskins, Barege, Linens, Lawns, Mosquito Netting, Towels, Thread, etc.

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Neckties, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Foulards, Socks and Stockings.

CLOTHING:

Suits, White Shirts, M. and C. U. Shirts, Table Covers, Shirts, Umbrellas, Shawls, Florence Hats, Hat Flowers and Feathers, Stationery, Looking Glasses, Gold Leaf, Play Cards.

PERFUMERY:

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SADDLES---Sydney and English.

Leather Belting, 4, 5, 6 and 8 inch, Coal Bags, Gunnies, Burlaps, &c., Wrapping and Printing Paper, Vienna Chairs, Trunks

Pianos from L. Nuefeld, Berlin

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Pickles, Salt, Biscuits, Olive Oil, Sardines, Pepper, Blue Mottled Soap, Camphor, etc.

LIQUORS:

Brandy, Rum, Rhine Wine, Claret, Champagne, St. Paul's Ale, Bavarian Beer, English Ale and Porter, Bitter Beer in pints, Bitters, Alcohol in demijohns of 1 gallon.

HARDWARE:

Hoop Iron, Sheet Zinc, Banka Tin, Yellow Metal, Buckets, Tubs, C C Irons, Shears and Spurs, W. Mann's American Axes.

CEMENT:

Red Bricks, Fire Bricks, Slabs, Files, Coal Tar, Blacksmith Coal in barrels, Oak Boats, Empty Barrels, Market Baskets, Demijohns, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon.

CORDAGE:

Manila Rope from ¼ inch to 4 inches.

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Fresh Butter in Tins, Medium Bread and Crackers,

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SOLE AGENT FOR

WEBER PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

DON'T LOOK FOR A

BIG ADVERTISEMENT!

IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE.

We advertise by Selling Goods Cheap!

And only wish to call your attention to the fact that we have

JUST RETURNED FROM MARKET

where we have selected a

Large Stock from the Newest and Best of Everything

in our line. "Old things have passed away and all things have become new."

NEW PIANOS, NEW ORGANS,

New Accordeons, New Flutes, New Drums, New Tambourines, New Guitars, New Violins, New Banjos, New Fifes, New Harmonicas, New Music Albums, New Instruction Books, New Song Books, New Sheet Music, &c., &c.

5,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF

ELEGANT FURNITURE

Has been consigned to us, with orders to dispose of the same at once. In order to do this we have cut the prices right and left, as you will see by the following list of prices:

Parlor Suits, raw silk, solid walnut frame	$100
Parlor Suits, hair cloth, solid walnut frame	$120
Parlor Suits, raw silk, solid walnut frame	$125

These suits are gotten up in the newest styles by competent workmen.

Spring Mattress	$12 00
Wire Mattress	16 00
Straw Mattress	4 50
Cut Tuft Mattress	5 00

ALSO,

EUREKA, EXCELSIOR AND HAIR MATTRESSES

at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Lounges, Whatnots, Easy Chairs,

Marble Tables, Extension Dining Tables, &c.

Solid Walnut Marble Top Bedroom Suits only $110

Fine Imitation Walnut Family Bedroom Suits only $45

Chairs of every Modern Style,

And Prices within the reach of all.

Please call and examine.

66 and 68 Fort Street.

PETER DALTON,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER

80, 82 KING ST., HONOLULU.

IN RETURNING THANKS FOR THE KIND patronage which I have received for many years, I would beg to state that I have on hand, or am ready to make to order,

DOUBLE OR SINGLE HARNESS

Of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Concord Harness,

Express Harness,

Plantation Harness,

Plow Harness,

All made of the best Stock; no Cowhide Work or Rosebuck Leather.

My Sydney Saddles

WILL BEAR INSPECTION!

Double-plated, Trees and Spring Bars. All Saddles will be re-stuffed if required, six months after purchase without charge.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Saddle Bags, Spurs, Bits, Saddle Trees, Stirrups, Girths, &c.

PETER DALTON.

New Advertisements.

MESSRS. CASTLE & COOKE

OFFER FOR SALE

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES,

FROM

THEIR STOCK OF NEW GOODS

RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, AND TO ARRIVE PER

W. H. Whiton, from New York, City of Madrid and City of Nankin, from England

THESE GOODS ARE ADAPTED FOR

Plantations, Country Stores and Families

And bought from FIRST HANDS FOR CASH, and will be sold for CASH, with best discount for same, or on usual terms to parties approved. We offer on hand and to arrive,

Palace Water White High Test Kerosene Oil,

Vulcan Water White Above Standard Kerosene Oil.

Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Neats Foot Oil, Cylinder Oil, Flax Steam Packing, India Rubber Flat Packing, 1-16, 1-8, 3-16, &c.; Asbestos Steam Packing, Asbestos Boiler Covering, Rabbit Metal, Canal Barrows, Lace Leather, Leather Belting, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch; Weston's Centrifugal Belting, a superior article; Disston's Cane Knives, Bush Scythes and Snaiths, Ox Bows, Mule Cart Axles, Mule Collars and Hames, Mule Shoes, Heavy Garden Hoes, Lane's Planters' Hoes, Axe and Pick Mattocks, Paris Breaking Plows, L6, the old favorite and unexcelled Moline Steel Breaking Plow, X0 and X1 Steel Horse Plows, Eagle No. 20 Plows, Planet jr. Horse Hoe, a few MOLINE GANG PLOWS, John Deere make QR Hoes, 3-4, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 inch; Best Standard Weston's Centrifugal Linings, 12 and 14 inch, best quality; Portable Forges, Baldwin Feed Cutters, Eagle Anvils, Spear & Jackson's; Disston & Stubbs' Assorted Files, Disston's celebrated Saws, all sizes; Machinists' Masons' and Blacksmiths' Hammers, Saccharometers and Syrup Thermometers, Cut Nails, all sizes; Cut Spikes, Wrought Nails, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Finishing Nails.

A FULL LINE OF SHELF HARDWARE

—SUCH AS—

Locks, Butts, Screws, Hinges, Augers, Auger Bits, Chisels, Saws, Braces, Bolts, Catches &c., Machine and Carriage Bolts, best manufacture; Smooth, Jack and Jointer Planes, Plows and Match Planes. A Full Line of

Paints and Oils of the Best English and American Brands!

—STAPLE GOODS, SUCH AS—

Amoskeag Denims, 8 and 9 oz. Tickings, A C A B and D Bleached Cottons, 4-4 wide, best make; Unbleached Cottons, Cherp, Medium and Fine; Brown and Blue Drills, Linen Drills, heavy; Russia Diaper, Pure Linen Sheeting, Fine Mosquito Lace, Blue Flannel, Scarlet Flannel, A Superior Assortment of American White Flannels.

STAPLE GROCERIES:

Golden Gate Extra Family Flour, Hawaiian Pia, Corn Starch, Japan, Comet and Cheap Teas, Cube Sugar, Hawaiian Sugars, Corn and Peas, Condensed Milk, Corned Beef and Tongues, Sardines, Oxford Sausages, McMurray's Oysters, Evans & Leecher's Finest Spices, The Favorite Fancy and Washing Soaps, California and Eastern brands; Hams, Corn Meal, Avena, Graham Flour, &c., &c., &c.

On Consignment:

The Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co's Steam Feed Irrigating & Vacuum Pumps

Weston's Patent Centrifugals,

Woodward & Brown's Celebrated Pianos,

New Haven Organ Co. Parlor Organs

Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co. Barbed Wire, the Best Barbed Wire manufactured

Portland Cement, Sugar Bags, Oats and Bran, California Hay,

Columbia River Salmon, bbls. and hf. bbls., Salmon Bellies in Kits—Very Fine.

WATCHES, WATCHES

Silver Ware.

And

M. McINERNY

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN IMMENSE INVOICE OF

The Finest Gold and Silver Watches ever brought to Honolulu!

Consisting of "Chronograph," "P.S.Bartlett," "Wm. Ellery," "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," "Sterling," "Home," and the "Broadway," (all Waltham movements), as well as all the Newest and Finest Styles from the best manufacturers.

STEM WINDING GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

To suit all tastes and ages, and

ALL SIZES, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

He has also on hand an Extensive and Elegant

LINE OF THE VERY BEST JEWELRY,

Such as Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Studs, Amulets, and all classes of Goods in the Jewelry Line. The Diamond Settings are the purest and best in the market, and the styles the most superb ever offered here.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

The Best and most Elegant Silverware

FROM THE CELEBRATED GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., U. S. A.

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEING

Sole Agent on these Islands

For the above Goods, and as he imports direct from the manufacturers on his own account for Cash, he is prepared to sell

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

AT A MUCH LOWER PRICE than they can be obtained anywhere outside the United States. The Trade supplied on good terms, and a Liberal Discount allowed for Cash.

M. McINERNY.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NOW all the

Apparatus and Conveniences for Traveling,

is prepared to Visit any part of the Islands, and do either Portraits or Views to order at short notice.

First-class Work only will be done.

Terms Cash, or Draft on Honolulu, when the negatives are made. Address

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, SITUATED in the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, known as the HIKIAU