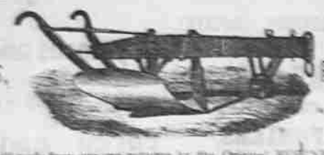
General Advertisements.

DILLINGHAM & Co.,

Have Received a Full Line of the Favorite

Dillingham Breaking Plows



DILLINGHAM PLOWS, DILLINGHAM RICE PLOWS

Cultivators, Horse Hoes, & Harrows,
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Differential Pulley Blocks,
Buckeye Mowers, Hydraulic Jacks,
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Lubricating Oils, Turpentine, Kerosene Oils

Paints, Paint Oil and Varnishes, Stimbecker Wagons, Fire-proof Safes and Doors, Fire Extinguishers, Home Furnishing Goods, Lamps, Chandeliers, Lanterns, &c., &c.

DILLINGHAM & Co., Fort Street.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

NEW GOODS

— Consisting of —

Laces, Embroideries,
Trimmings, Tidies,
Satchels, Fans,
Childrens' Dresses

ALSO—A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Beaver Hats,
Feathers and Flowers,

JUST RECEIVED.

And Now Opened For Inspection at

A. M. MELLIS',
104 FORT STREET.

N. B.—Store Open till 8 P. M. Saturday Evenings.

RANGES STOVES

JOHN NOTT,

At the Old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WORKER

PLUMBING, in all its branches;

Artesian Well Pipe, all sizes;

STOVES AND RANGES

Uncle Sam, Rochester, Rightmont, Tin Top, Palace, Plain, Key, Contest, Grand Prize, New Revel, Oxer, Baxter, Wave, Bulls Adjust, Queen, Pioneer, & Lever Ranges, Magna Charter Stoves, Superior, Magnet, Opposite, Alaska, Refiner, Charter Oak, Norfolk, Irwood and Laundry Stoves. Japanned Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain.

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes, and laid on at Lowest Rates: Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe.

House Furnishing Goods, all kinds;

RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES.
Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enameled Wash Stands.

Chandeliers, Lamps, Lanterns

NOTICE of REMOVAL

HYMAN BROTHERS WILL REMOVE

Their Place of Business

To 58 Queen Street, on April 1st

Next Door to Irwin & Co.

Thanking the public for their Liberal Patronage during the past seventeen years, they will do their best to retain the same at their new stand.

J. T. Waterhouse,

INVITES INSPECTION OF THE

Following Goods Just Received

EX LATE ARRIVALS:

Black French Merinos,

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Woolen & Cotton Shirts.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Linen Shirts and Collars.

LATEST STYLES:

Edgings and Insertions.

A FINE LOT OF

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

New Designed Prints,

And a Great Variety of Both

English and American Goods

TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Beaver Saloon

H. J. NOLTE, : : : : Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

— THE FINEST GRADES OF —

Tobaccos,
Cigars, Pipes and
Smoker's Sundries

Choice by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

is connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate. 780

ICE CREAM

MRS. A. HART HAS JUST RETURNED from San Francisco, and has opened an

Ice Cream Saloon!

— STYLE —

The ELITE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARLINGTON HOUSE, Rooms, Hart Bros. have opened "THE DINING PARLOUR," and their excellent establishment are now the Finest in the City. HART BROS. Proprietors.

General Advertisements.

H. HACKFELD & CO

OFFER FOR SALE

INVOICES OF NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED PER

BARKS "KALE," AND "MAZATLAN"

FROM BREMEN,

Comprising in part of as follows.

A Large Asst. of Dry Goods,

SUCH AS

Denims, Brown and White Cottons, Drills, Tickings, Turkey Red, &c.,

Merinos, black and colored, 4 qualities

Bunting, Gingoms, Alpacas, Italian Cloth, and

Dress Goods,

SUCH AS

Fancy Prints, Twenty-Five New Styles,

Printed Satteens, Brilliantines, Plaids, Ginghams, Victoria Lawns, Satin Stripes, Fancy Striped Grenadines, White Silk Japanese, Twills, Serges, Poplins, Satin and Moire, Black and Colored Velvets.

FINE SILKS,

Black, Gros grain, Fancy, Colored and Striped Sarags, Crepe, &c.,

TAILORS' GOODS:

Buckskins, Diagonals, Twills, Cords, Serges, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c.

A Splendid Asst. of Shirts,

(Wooden, Rubber, Celluloid, Hickory, Denim, &c.)

Merino and Cotton Underskirts, White Bosom Shirts, &c., Socks and Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Footbalds, Gloves.

A LARGE INVOICE OF CLOTHING

AS

Fine Black Cloth, Frock Coats and Pants, Buckskin Sacks, Pants and Stiffs, Felt, Mohair, Drill, Flannel Sacks and Pants, Boys' Sleeve and Children's Jackets, Monkey and Sailor Jackets, I. X. Coats and Leggings, Carpet Slippers, Silk and I. C. Umbrellas and Parasols, Fancy and Traveling Shawls, Cotton and Turkish Towels, White and Fancy Quilts, Felt Rugs and Brussels Carpeting.

BLANKETS:

Horse Blankets, White and Fancy Blankets, Fancy Striped Woolen, two sizes, Scarlet, Orange, White Woolen, 3 and 4 points, Threads, Tape, Elastic, Search, &c.,

Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Buttons for Shirts, Coats, Pants, Dresses,

PERFUMERY, FLORIDA WATER,

Genuine Eau de Cologne, Lubin's Extracts, Toilet Soaps, Pulverine, Hair Oil, Combs, Mirrors, Looking Glasses, Pipes, I. X. Bells, Harmonicas, Blank Books, Albums, Gold Leaf, Jewelry, Watches,

VIENNA FURNITURE:

Extensions, Arm, Dining Room and Parlor Chairs, Settees, &c.,

Saddles, Collbaths, Girths, Stirrup Leathers,

CRATES OF ASSORTED CROCKERY,

Containing Plates, Cups, Teapots, Bowls, Chambers, Rice Dishes and Bakers, Demijohns, 5 and 3-gallon; Sample Bottles, Vases and Glassware, Mantels and Tarred Rope, Stoney and I. X. Pitching, Coal Buckets,

Sugar & Rice Bags

Of all sizes and qualities.

Coal Bags, Gunnies, Twine, Burlaps Woolpack and Twilled Sacking, Linen Hose.

GROCERIES:

Sardines, in half and quarter boxes, E. and P. Biscuits, Salt in Jars, Castor Oil in Tins, Stearine Candles, 4, 5 and 6 Matches, Cocoanut Oil, Wash Blue, Hubbard's Linseed Paint Oil, B White Lead, White Zinc Paint.

LIQUORS:

De Luze Gin and Bonnifoux Brandy, and other brands, Eim, Gin, St. Paul Beer, Ale and Porter, Port Wine, Sherry, Bitter Wine, Fine and Table Claret, Champagne, G. H. Mumm & Co., Sparkling Hock, Dry Reisbeerk, Monopole, Ch. Farre, Moselle, &c., &c.

Cerman and Havana Cigars

Plated Ware—Spoons, Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Cups, &c.

HARDWARE:

Pocket and Scissor Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Needles, Spoons, Files, Spurs, Galvanized Buckets, Hoop Iron, Key Rivets, Hammers, Yellow Metal and Composition Nails, Babbitt Metal, Sugar Coolers, Iron Tanks, Chafders &c. Also,

Portland Cement.

Fire Clay, Blacksmith Coal, Fire Bricks, Tiles, Empty Barrels, Oak Boards, &c., &c., &c

Orders from the other Islands carefully attended to by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

WILDER & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS!

OF ALL KINDS.

JUST RECEIVED

—BY—

LATE ARRIVALS!

—AND OFFER—

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED CARGOES

—OF—

NORTH-WEST LUMBER,

COMPRISING

ALL THE USUAL STOCK SIZES

—OF—

SCANTLING,
TIMBER, PLANK, BOARDS,
FENCING AND SHINGLES

ALSO, ON HAND

A Most Complete Stock of

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER

LATEST STYLES.

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

DRY REDWOOD!

Sounding, Plank, surface and rough

Boards, surfaced and rough; Battens, Pickets, Paddo, Lathing, Clapboard.

ALSO, IN STOCK.

Paint and Whitewash Brushes

WHITE LEAD.
WHITE ZINCT.
PAINT OIL.

METALLIC AND OTHER PAINTS!

Glass.

Salt.

Firewood.

DOORS SASH BLINDS

ALL SIZES.

Of Eastern and California Make.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT

AND AT

LOW PRICES

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1884.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—April Term, 1884.

KAHUAKU ET. AL. VS. UNION MILL CO. ET. AL.

Ejectment. Tried before McCully J., the Jury sealed.

The land in question, situated at Kohala, Hawaii, is a grant to one Wahakuli (w.) deceased intestate. The plaintiffs claim eight ninths undivided interest, and damages, as being the collateral heirs of the Crown grantee. The defendant Mill Company holds 60 acres by a deed from Kamaka (w.) who is shown to be a sister of Kahmaku and Abukinilas two of the plaintiffs. The other defendant is Kaikuahine, husband of the said Kamaka who is now divorced, these two defendants holding in common without division.

The relationship by which plaintiffs claim is, on the part of the three plaintiffs who have been named, that they are the children of Nahua who was a cousin of the grantee. Another plaintiff, Wahine (k.) claims as cousin of the grantee by the half blood, and two others, Kaboana and Kaikuni claim as the children of Palua, another cousin of the half blood. These are all inheriting relationships, the kindred of the half blood inheriting equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree, except in cases where the inheritance came to the intestate by descent, devise or gift from some ancestor, when the descent is confined to the blood of such ancestor, which is not the case here.

See Section 1454 of the Code.

The patentee Wahakuli died in July, 1865, leaving a husband Kaikuahine Sr., a nephew of the husband, who is the Kaikuahine defendant and had lived with them as a "keiki." He married Kamaka and they appear to have remained in possession of the premises, without claim on the part of heirs of Wahakuli. Kamaka selling 80 acres, as above, and Kaikuahine and the Union Mill Co. now holding in common. The plaintiffs testify that the reason for their not asserting the claim of heirship is because the property had reshal in possession of Kamaka their sister and cousin, and her husband Kaikuahine who was also one of the family, and had been considered a "keikihanai" or adopted son of Wahakuli, and that Wahakuli had given them the land by "Kanoha," or oral bequest to these parties, a form of devise which still carries influence with Hawaiians, but that these considerations had now failed in consequence of the sale to outside parties, and the divorce of Kamaka, leaving the land in possession of strangers.

The testimony offered by the plaintiffs is of the quality and amount which is usually presented in the establishment of Hawaiian relationships. In the absence of controversy it would prove the claim. The evidence per contra does not in my opinion preponderate. It depends on establishing as fact that Wahakuli and her family belonged to the district of Hana, Maui, and emigrated to Kohala, and that she was not the daughter of one Kailua. There are inconsistences and improbabilities in the testimony for the defense which discredit it, moreover the defendants' best witness in cross-examination supports plaintiffs' case. It is easier to accept the theory that the emigration from Maui was the return from a visit of perhaps extended length, and, that the family belonged to Kohala.

I think it may well be considered, too that the defendant as to three fourths of the land, the Mill Co. holds by the title which the plaintiffs support.

Its possession is recent and its only color of title is the deed from Kamaka whose title is one with that of the plaintiffs in her proportion thereof. Kaikuahine shows no right. He has remained by sufferance since the death of the patentee and her husband.

I shall find for the plaintiffs.

As to damages. The defendants have had no notice before that given prior to bringing this suit, that the plaintiffs had a claim on the land. They have not kept them out of it previously. The principal defendant bought of a party in possession, whose rights had never been called in question by the other heirs. She was an heir, and the plaintiffs allowed it to be considered by the world that she was the sole heir.

I give the slight or nominal sum of twenty-five dollars, for which as well as the costs the defendants are liable jointly and severally.

The plaintiffs are adjudged to be entitled as follows:

Wahine (k) to one third.
Kaboana to one sixth.
Kaikuni to one sixth.
Kahnaka to one ninth.
Abukinialas to one ninth.

leaving one ninth interest in the defendant Union Mill Company, the grantee of Kamaka who was entitled to so much.

Let judgment be entered accordingly.

Wm. R. Castle for plaintiffs, Mr. Preston also; Cecil Brown and L. Kaulukou for defendants.

Honolulu, May 1st, 1884.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—April Term, 1884.

J. K. HANUKA VS. A. UNEA.

Before Chief Justice Judd, the Jury being sealed.

The plaintiff claims to be entitled to possession of the premises sued for, which are those pieces of land situated in Hana, Island of Maui, comprised in Royal Patents Nos. 2669 and 3877 by virtue of a lease to him from one Kamuile, dated the 16th day of February, 1882, recorded on the 26th of May, 1883. The defendant was in possession by virtue of a lease from said Kamuile dated the 19th July, 1873, which expired on the 1st October, 1883, and on the 17th of July, 1883, he took a new lease from the lessor for a paid up term of ten years from the 1st October, 1883. This lease was recorded on the day of its execution.

The question decisive of this case is whether defendant had notice of the lease of plaintiff of the 16th February 1882.

Upon a review of the testimony I think he did not, nor were facts proven which should have put him on enquiry. He had the positive denial of Kamuile himself which was repeated to Mr. Brown his Attorney.

Judgment for defendant.

W. R. Castle for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant.

Honolulu, April 26th, 1884.

A New Rifle for the English Army.

The experiments with the new rifle which it is proposed to put in the hands of the regular troops in place of the Martini-Henry are now completed, and commanding officers of corps, to which a limit number were issued for the purpose of submitting them to an exhaustive test under varying conditions, have been ordered to make their report forthwith. The tests have been carried out at the principal military stations with, it is understood, equally satisfactory results to those obtained in the proof penetrics, and though the new weapon is a little heavier—about six ounces—that the Martini-Henry it is claimed for it that it possesses advantages over the numerous patterns of rifle possessed by Continental armies—its muzzle velocity being 1570 feet per second, while its penetrative power is shown in the fact that a bullet from it will penetrate a quarter-inch iron plate at 200 yards. Among other advantages of the new rifle—the breech action of which is the same in principle as the Martini-Henry—are these: —To prevent the inconvenience experienced in holding the rifle when the barrel is heated by long-sustained or rapid firing a hand-guard of wood is fitted to it. The leaf of the back sight is graduated and marked on the left side in ranges from 500 to 1500 yards. The long lines on the right side divide these ranges into half hundreds, and the short lines into quarters; so that there is a line for every 25, 50, and 75 yards between the hundreds from 500 upwards. A wind-gauge is attached to a slide, and moves in either direction. It is considered that the smaller graduations on the leaf of the back sight will enable a soldier to correct his elevations more readily, while the wind gauge will enable him to make allowance for wind and deflection without laying off the target. A buck-sight for long-range shooting is fixed to the whole of the experimental barrels, and a long-range front sight from 1000 to 2000 yards is issued with each rifle secured to the upper hand by a spring. Two quick loaders, each holding six cartridges, are also issued with the rifle, which when required for use are hung on the side of the body of the action. This quick loader is acted upon by a zigzag spring, which always presses one cartridge to the opening in a convenient position for the soldier to load by the pressure of the spring forcing the bullet up the breech plane." The present service weapon, the Martini-Henry, was adopted for the army in 1869.—*London Times.*

Piccolomini.

The life of a prima donna is often one of vicissitudes: and as on the stage we find her one moment occupying the most brilliant position, at another in the direst distress. Those who remember Piccolomini, who is now in her fiftieth year, will hear with regret that she has fallen to absolute want. It has been proposed to get up a subscription for her benefit; English lovers of music will certainly respond to the call; and there ought to be no difficulty in arranging an operatic concert on a grand scale. Critics of the starver sort have denied Piccolomini's right to be classed with vocalists of the first rank, but, as a matter of fact, her style had been formed in no school at all. It was nature, not art, that spoke in Piccolomini's voice, and in moments of tenderness and of passion it had that "touch of nature" that goes to the heart of every one. It was Mme. Piccolomini's fortune to come before the world in a work which apart from its genuine merit, both musical and dramatic, was destined to meet in England with what the French call a "success de scandale." When "La Traviata" with Piccolomini in the principal part, was first brought out, the work caused an outcry which doubtless represented so far as it went, a genuine sentiment of injured modesty. But music has a refining and elevating effect on whatever it is allied to, and now, like "Don Giovanni" and several other by no means edifying specimens of the lyric drama, "La Traviata" enjoys general recognition, if not absolute approval. Piccolomini's successors in the part of Violetta, have, it must be admitted, done much to refine the character, and for many years not one "light soprano" has come before the public without appearing as the principal personage in "La Traviata." Mme. Patti, Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Albani and Mme. Gerster have all been heard in the part, and there is now a general understanding among the critical as to how it should be played. Great, however as have been the successes of subsequent Violettas, it ought not to be forgotten just now that the singer who first showed how interesting and how touching the character might be made, was the engaging, indeed the fascinating, Piccolomini. The enthusiasm caused by her appearance can be accounted for in only one simple way, by the fact that it possessed genuine merit. To many there were tears in her cough, as it was said of Babini, in a less literal sense, that there were "tears in her voice." It was Piccolomini who, so far as the English were concerned, "created" the part, and so closely did she identify herself with it that the ancient operagoer can now scarcely think of her in connection with any other character. She attained a certain success as the unhappy Luisa Miller in Verdi's operatic version of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe," and she possibly appeared in other operas. But it was in "La Traviata" that she made her first and last great impression, and the London world of music and of fashion had scarcely recovered from the excitement caused by her striking and charming impersonation when she retired from the stage to become the wife of an Italian nobleman. It she did not precisely "blaze, the comet of a season" not many seasons were to be illumined by her bright presence. She had no period nor, we believe, did she take any formal farewell. But during the short time she was before the public she was one of its most cherished favorites. Indeed, in point of popularity she was foremost among the singers of her day; and it would be useless as well as ungracious, to speculate whether she could, like Mme. Patti, have succeeded in twenty different characters, and have maintained her position, as Mme. Patti has done, year after year, for a period of more than twenty years. One has only to look back to the caricatures and social chronicles of the time, to see that Piccolomini, as long as her brief day lasted, was the idol of the public; and in the history of Her Majesty's theatre she has as distinct a place as even Jenny Lind.—*London News.*

British Battles of the Last Ten Years.

The following statistics may be of interest at present:

1. Amoaful (Ashantee), fought 31st January, 1874. British force, 2,500 to 3,000, under General Wolseley. British loss, 7 killed, 200 wounded. Ashantees defeated, loss unknown.

2. Peiwarkotal (Afghan), fought December 2d, 1878. British force under command of General Roberts. British loss, 22 killed and 71 wounded. Afghans defeated; loss 300.

3. Isandlana (Zulu), fought 22d January, 1879. British force, 823, under Colonel Durnford. All the British officers and men killed. Enemy's loss unknown.

4. Ekowe (Zulu), fought 2d April, 1879. British force, 2,000 to 3,000, under Lord Chelmsford. British loss, 2 killed, 20 wounded. Zulus defeated; loss, 1,000.

5. Ulundi, fought July 4th, 1879. British force, 4,000, under command of Lord Chelmsford. British loss, 10 killed and 53 wounded. Zulus defeated; loss, 1,000.

6. Charasiab—Second Afghan War—Oct. 6, 1879. British force, 72d and 92d Highlanders, under General Roberts, march to Cabul. British loss, 24 killed and 37 wounded. Afghan loss unknown.

7. Cabul, Dec. 13, 16 and 17, 1879.—Afghans rose against garrison. Roberts retreated to Sherpur cantonments. British force, 7,850. British loss 62 killed 164 wounded. Afghan loss unknown.

8. Sherpur, Dec. 29, 1879. General Gough's attempt to relieve Sherpur, attacked by Afghans. British force, 7,000. British loss, 5 killed and 33 wounded.

9. Ahmed Khel, April 19, 1880. General Stewart's march from Candahar to Cabul, attacked by Afghans. Nearly overmatched. British loss, 15 killed and 124 wounded. Afghan loss, 2,000 to 3,000.

10. Maiwand, July 27, 1880. General Burrows defeated by Ayoob Khan. British force, 2,800. Enemy's force 12,000. British loss, 919 British and 700 native soldiers killed.

11. Matra, Sept. 1, 1880. General Roberts defeated Ayoob Khan. British loss, 20 killed and 101 wounded.

12. Laing's Nek, Jan. 28, 1881. British force 870 strong, under General Colley, defeated by Boers, 2,000 to 3,000. British loss, 91 killed and 199 wounded.

13. Ingogo, Feb. 8, 1881. General Colley again defeated, 150 killed and wounded.

14. Majuba, Feb. 26, 1881. General Colley, with 600 men, utterly routed. British loss, 86 killed, 131 wounded, and 60 prisoners.

15. Tel-el-kebir, Sept. 13, 1882. British force, 15,000 under General Wolseley; Egyptian, 25,000. British loss, 24 killed and 340 wounded; Egyptian loss, 2,000 to 3,000.

16. Tebi, Feb 29, 1884. British force, under General Graham, 3,100; defeats Arabs, 10,000. British loss, 27 killed and 124 wounded; Arab loss, 3,000.

17. Tamanieb, March 13 1884. British force under General Graham 4,100; defeats Arabs, 12,000 to 15,000. British loss, 169 killed and 111 wounded; Arab loss, 3,500.

18. Tamanieb, March 27, 1884. General Graham's force skirmish with and utterly rout the Arabs. End of campaign.

Total British loss in the above battles 2,320 killed and 1,716 wounded.

Electric Lighting

In Chicago electric lighting at present is at a comparative standstill. The Central plant system does not seem to gain ground, for the reason that the underground ordinance is a bar to the promiscuous stringing of the wires. One company has two plants, where wires are run into several buildings on different streets, one of these having fifty-four and the other thirty-three lights.

In Providence, after a long and bitter fight, the American Electric and Illuminating Company have been awarded the contract of lighting the streets of that city. The underground question is being agitated.

In Washington the United States Electric Light Company have been able by the completion of the new approaches to the Capitol, to put two of their arc lights at either end of the building, and the effect is very fine. The Senate and House wings, the wide paved passages and stairs, and the surrounding grounds, make a magnificent appearance under their brilliant light. The Brush-Swan Company, under the management of Mr. A. A. Hayes, President, are pushing things. Their first station has been established on Second street, between B and C, two squares from the Capitol. The building is eighty by thirty feet—a substantial brick structure. Boilers, engines and machinery are now being lost in. It is the intention of this company to utilize the water power of the Potomac, a short distance above Georgetown, for the purpose of generating the electricity for their storage batteries; but to meet a demand for an exhibition of the tower system of lighting, the present station, which will always be a valuable adjunct to the water power process, has been established.

In Philadelphia the electric light companies have fallen to fighting among themselves, the "Brush" Company (aerial) having locked horns with the company that rivals it by lighting Chestnut street. The former company, which has leased the Brush patent, has filed a bill in equity against the Underground Electric Light and Power Company for the purpose of establishing the exclusive right of the former to furnish electric lights in that city.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., a special committee was recently appointed by the Common Council to investigate the various electric lighting systems in use. Eighty circulars were sent out, fifty-four of which were responded to with the desired information. Of this number fourteen cities were lighted exclusively by electricity. The average price paid for lamps of 2,000 c. p. was found to be $317 per year, the lowest being Bay City, Mich., where they pay $100 each for lamps burning till midnight 250 nights during the year. The highest rate prevails in Nashville, Tenn., being $365 per year. Thirty-one other cities use electricity for street lighting. Of these twenty-five use the Brush light.

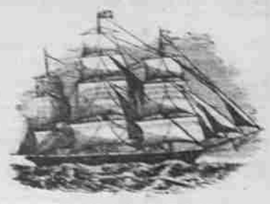
In New York a minor crusade against the electric wires has been undertaken by the Fire Commissioners, who have asked the Common Council to pass an ordinance requiring their owners to place the wires now in use upon opposite sides of the street from the fire alarm wires. It is hardly possible to do this in many cases, and as the poles have already been located under supervision of the city officials, the companies will no doubt make a strong fight to hold their ground, especially as the damage caused by their wires is comparatively insignificant.

In Minneapolis the Olmstead Electric Manufacturing Company has been organized, with $500,000, for the introduction of the Olmstead lamp and dynamo. These are being manufactured by the Pray Manufacturing Company, which is also interested in the Electric Company.

Several Minneapolis capitalists are interested in the Goodson electric lamp, which is claimed to possess some novel and valuable features. The inventor is a native of that city.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

General Advertisements.

"Pioneer" Line



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BARK MALLSGATE

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Other recent Vessels

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DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

Prints of latest styles, fast colors;
Blue Denims, White Crodon Sheeting
Horrock's Long Cloths, Brown Linen Drills
Waterproof Tweeds, Towels & Towelings,
Glass Towels, Table Cloths, do. Napkins,
Pure Linens, Shawls, Grenadines,

DRESS GOODS, WHITE & COLORD SILKS

Colored Satins, Gross Cloths,
Artificial Flowers and Feathers,
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Woolen Table Covers, Col'd Satteens & Crapes
Fancy Mixtures, Blue and Gray Flannels,
Victoria Lawns, Brooks' Spool Cotton,
Lace Curtains, blue and white;
Cheek Linbubs, Fancy Dress Goods,
Fancy Plaids, Regatta Shirts, Wool Shirts,
White and Colored Cotton Shirts,
Pilot Beavers, India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggings,
Men's White, Brown and Colored Half Hose,
Ladies' Hose, Men's Ready Made Clothing,
Men's Hats, Blue and Gray Horse Blankets,
Woolen Blankets, all colors, sizes & weights;

Velvet Carpets, Velvet Rugs, Velvet and Tapestry Door Mats,

SADDLERY!

A Full Assortment of Gents', Ladies,' Girls' and Boys' Saddles,
A few JOCKEY SADDLES,
Bridles, Saddle Cloths, Chamois Skins,

Sugar BAGS, 20x36; Coal BAGS, 26x37;

Filter Press Bags, 22 x 36.

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107, 109 & 111 FREMONT STREET

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