General Advertisements

M. McINERNY,

—OFFERS—

Waltham Watches at Reduced Prices

LADIES' AND GENT'S FINE GOLD WATCHES

Gent's Elegant Sterling Silver Watches.

Both Stem and Key Winders

Intending Purchasers will do well to Look at these Elegant Goods before Purchasing Elsewhere.

PLOWS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS!

A NEW INVOICE

Just Received

Our Breakers and Light Steel Plows

HAWAII. HAWAII. KAUAI. OAHU. MAUI.

Pacific Hardware Co., Limited, Fort Street.

IMPORTERS

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Ranges, Home Furnishing Goods, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lubricating Oils, Kerosene Oil, Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Chandeliers and Lanterns. [1199

COME AND SEE THE

New Goods! New Goods!

—AT—

The Popular Millinery House

104 Fort Street. : : Honolulu, H. I.

N. S. SACHS, PROPRIETOR,

Just Received an Entire Stock, consisting of

Laces, Embroideries,
Hosiery, Neck Wear,
Underwear, Corsets,
Gloves, Mitts, Etc., Etc.

Also a Complete Line of

Black and Colored Cashmeres

The MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is entirely restocked with Latest Styles

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED

Latest Novelties in Fancy Feathers, Plumes, Tips, Etc. Native Straw 1097 Sewed in all Shapes.

JOSEPH E. WISEMAN

50 KAAHUMANU STREET.

General Business Agent

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Campbell Block, Honolulu, H. I.

P. O. BOX No. 313.——TELEPHONE 172.

Real Estate Agent.
Employment Agent.
Wilder's Steamship Agent.
U. S. Great Burlington Rail Road Agent.

Custom House Broker

Money Broker.
Manager Royal Opera House.
Fire and Life Insurance Agent

Tourists or others about drawing Views of Original Points of Interest on the Hawaiian Islands Curios from the South Sea Islands, can obtain information or have their wants supplied at Reasonable rates. 1094

JUST RECEIVED

A Large and Well Selected Stock of

CALIFORNIA WINES!

COMPRISED IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Riesling, Red Zinfandel,
Hock, Claret, Burgundy,
Angelica, Sherry, Port,
Tokay, Sweet Muscat,
Malaga, Madeira, &c., &c.

CASKS AND CASES

Having been Appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. BACHMAN & CO., for their Justly Celebrated Ales, we are enabled to offer the above Goods to the trade and the public generally at exceedingly low rates.

Greeth & Peacock

TELEPHONE NO. 46.

NUUANU STREET, HONOLULU.

T. J. SPENCE,

SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE

Michigan Portrait Co.

Producers of the Finest Grades of

India Ink, Water Colors,
Crayon & Pastel Portraits,

OFFICE AT

Williams Photograph Gallery

FORT STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

Specimens of a large variety of specimens can be seen at all times. Mr. T. J. Spence will frequently visit the Islands of the group, when he will be pleased to receive orders and take sitters for same. 1097a

CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, Rapidly Executed at the Gazette Office.

Manila Cigars!

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID

A Choice Lot

JUST RECEIVED!

Fresh and Very Full.

The Best in the Market

HOLLISTER & CO.

GENUINE

Merschaum Pipes!

—AND—

Cigar Holders

JUST RECEIVED an Invoice of GENUINE MERSCHAUM

Pipes and Cigar Holders

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND FINISH.

Selected Especially for me by J. T. WATERHOUSE, Esq., in ENGLAND, and will

Warranted to be of Finest Quality.

I am enabled to offer these Choice Pipes and Holders AT VERY LOW PRICES, a liberal discount being given to the trade. This together with a Choice Selection of **CIGARS,**

Cigarettes and Tobacco!

Take the SMOKERS EMPORIUM the HUB for purchasing this class of Goods.

MARCHANT'S, 78 Fort Street,

HONOLULU.

Just arrived, Old Judge and Durham Tobacco for Pipes and Cigarettes. Also, FACE'S

EXPERT CHEWING TOBACCO, &c.

1094 1m

Mr. L. B. KERR

HAS

Just Received, Ex Mariposa,

From Great Britain

A VERY FINE

SELECTION of GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR!

EMBRACING THE

Latest Styles

Gentlemen Please Call and Examine these Fine Goods.

Fine Fit and Prices to Suit all. 1095

EXCHANGE ON CHINA!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO DRAW ON THE

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong.

1095 BISHOP & CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1886.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco, January Term. 1886.

REX vs. AH SING.

BEFORE JUDD C. J., MCCULLY AND PRESTON J. J.

Opinion of the Court per PRESTON J.

The defendant was convicted in the Police Court of Wailuku of the offense of having opium unlawfully in his possession, and appealed from such conviction to the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, which appeal came on for trial before a foreign jury at the last December Term of the said Court at Lahaina, McCully J. presiding, Fornander, Circuit Judge, being also present. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The case turned upon the fact as to whether the defendant had the actual possession of the box containing the opium (18 tins.)

Counsel for the defendant requested the Court to direct the jury:

"1. In order to convict defendant the jury must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that he had in his own undivided possession and not subject to any custody by others, a quantity of opium, with full knowledge that the package contained opium."

"2. It is not sufficient that he should have approached or taken hold of the box or even admitted its ownership. If he either is not proven to have known its contents, or was merely preparing to assume its possession when arrested (knowing its contents) he should be acquitted."

Which instructions the Court gave but added (*under miss.*)

"I charge you that if the statement of Sheldon is true, it supports possession. If defendant was expecting to receive opium and took it (the box) to himself as such, that would convict him. That if the jury should find that the wagoner offered to deliver to the defendant the box in question, placed it at the disposal of the defendant, and interposed no condition in his at once taking it from the dray and that defendant thereupon advanced as though to take the box, and took hold of it and proceeded until stopped by his arrest, that was an appropriation of the box by defendant and constituted possession thereof by him, and if there was opium in the box that constituted opium in possession. It was not necessary for defendant to remove the box in order to perfect his possession."

To all of which said charge and instructions except that portion requested as aforesaid defendants counsel then and there excepted, and also excepted to the verdict as being contrary to the law and the evidence.

The exceptions were argued on the 15th of February last by C. W. Ashford for defendant and Paul Neumann Attorney-General, for the Crown.

BY THE COURT:—The instructions asked for and given were extremely favorable to the defendant. The other parts of the instructions (excepted to) were we think justified by the evidence and were unobjectionable.

The case was left to the jury on the evidence, and we being of opinion that there was evidence to justify the verdict, cannot according to the decisions of this Court set aside the verdict of the jury.

The exceptions are therefore overruled and a new trial denied.

Paul Neumann, Attorney-General for the Crown; Ashford & Ashford for defendant.

Honolulu, March 8th, 1886.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco, January Term 1886.

H. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, ADM'R OF W. HARBOTTLE vs. WILLIAM KALAEMAO.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., MCCULLY AND PRESTON, J. J.

Opinion of the Court by PRESTON, J.

This case comes up on a bill of exceptions to the rulings of the Chief Justice on the trial of the action before a mixed jury at the last October Term.

The action is in trover, and is brought by the administrator of the estate of William Harbottle deceased, for the wrongful conversion of one express carriage or hack, of the value of $350, in the lifetime of plaintiff's intestate. A second count alleges a conversion, since the intestate's death, of four horses, four sets of harness, one express carriage and three certain promissory notes for sums amounting in the whole to $1206.

From the testimony it appeared that one express carriage and three horses, part of the property claimed by the plaintiff, were sold or taken by the defendant, who married the widow of the intestate.

Two of the promissory notes, one for $500, and the other for $196, were made by one Alo, in favor of the intestate's wife, and payable to her order, during the life of the intestate and at his express direction, and judgment was obtained by the defendant and his wife against the maker, after the death of the intestate. The whole amount was not recovered, but the suit was compromised by Alo paying the defendant a part of the amount, $245. The consideration for the note for $500 was alleged by the defendant to have been that amount lent to Alo, $250 of which was alleged to have been the private money of Mrs. Harbottle and $250 the money of the intestate.

It was also claimed that the carriages and horses were the private property of Mrs. Harbottle, it being alleged that they were purchased by her, out of moneys derived from the sale of land belonging to her, and from rents and receipts for the use of the carriages. The intestate was bed-ridden and had been so for many years, and there was some evidence that money earned by the hire of the expresses was paid to him.

Counsel for the defendant asked the Court to direct the jury (*inter alia:*)

"1. That marriage does not vest choses in action of the wife in the husband unless he shall do some act during coverture to appropriate them. If the husband dies before doing so they remain the property of the wife."

"2. Actual reduction to possession by husband of wife's choses in action, is necessary to bar the wife's right of survivorship."

Which instructions the Court refused, but charged the jury (*inter alia:*)

"If you find that these hacks etc., were bought with moneys received from her (i. e. intestate's wife) lands, and from the earnings of her horses and carriages subsequently, you will find them to be the property of her husband. Anything in her possession whether bought with her own or her husband's money, belongs to him and is his own property and goes to his administrators. Although the note was made to the wife, it was the husband's money and belongs to his estate. Any note given or payable to Harbottle's wife, executed during her coverture; was the property of her husband, and since his death the property of the administrator of Harbottle's estate."

To which and other instructions, (which it is unnecessary to refer to here) and to the refusal to direct as requested, the defendant by his counsel duly excepted and such exceptions were allowed.

The exceptions were argued on the 19th day of February last, by S. B. Dole for the defendant and C. W. Ashford for the plaintiff.

The following authorities were referred to by defendant's counsel.

Schouler's Domestic Relations, 113, 114, 150.
Hasselacher vs. Ex'rs of Robinson, 3 Haw. 367.
2 Kent's Comm., 115, note c.
2 Leigh's Nisi Prius, 1139.
Estate of Hinds, 3 Whar.
A. W. Paton & Co. vs. Briggs et al., 4 Haw. 491.
Guiero vs. Madeley, 8 Mass. and Wels. 425.
Scarpellini vs. Atheson, 7 Q. B. 447, and he submitted that the notes were choses in action, and that the intestate not having reduced them into possession they became the property of his wife after his decease, and that the other articles of personal property, having been purchased with her own money they became her own separate estate.

C. W. Ashford, for the plaintiff claimed that notwithstanding the promissory notes were made payable to the wife, they were in fact the property of the intestate, and that the possession by the wife of the notes and other property was the possession of the husband.

The jury gave their verdict (one dissenting) for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages separately as follows:

One carriage	$300 00
Three horses	150 00
Notes	265 00

BY THE COURT:—On a full consideration of the case, the evidence and the authorities referred to, we are of opinion that the presiding judge should have instructed the jury that the promissory notes in question were choses in action of the wife, and that the intestate not having taken any steps to reduce them into possession, they did not pass to the plaintiff, and that consequently the verdict should have been for the defendant, in respect of such notes. The cases of *Shattuck vs. Noyes*, 8 Mass., 229, and *Commonwealth vs. Manley*, 12 Pick., 173, which appear to conflict with this view, are overruled by *Hayward vs. Hayward*, 20 Pick., 517, and other cases.

But with regard to the carriage and horses, we think that the jury were properly instructed and that the evidence supports the verdict as to those items.

We therefore hold that a new trial should be had between the parties, unless the plaintiff remits the damages $245, and interest awarded in respect of the promissory notes, and do so order. The costs of the former trial to be costs in the cause, each party to pay his own costs of the exceptions.

Ashford & Ashford for plaintiff. S. B. Dole for defendant.

Honolulu, March 8th, 1886.

Sugar on American Soil.

The address of Hon Norman J. Colman, president of the National Sugar Growers' Association, before that body at St. Louis, was a most interesting one to farmers, being a brief history of the experiments that were conducted at Ottawa, Kan., last autumn by the Department of agriculture.

"The fact," he said, "that the ordinary processes of pressure do not secure much over half the sugar in the cane has long been a source of serious consideration with those who have studied the sugar problem from an economic point of view. That so large a percentage of the raw material should be lost is not only repugnant to the economic sense, but is also opposed to all the advances made in modern methods of manufacture. The sugar industry, in order to hold its place in the sharp competition of the times, must prevent, hereafter, in some way, the terrible losses which it has suffered in the past.

"In respect of sorghum these losses may be classed under the following heads: Loss of sugar due to imperfect extraction from the cane; by purification of the juice; by waste in scums; loss of seeds and blades, and loss of bagasse. In this connection only the first and second of these sources of loss will be considered, and the rest reserved for discussion on some other occasion.

"It might at first appear that the loss due to incomplete extraction might be avoided by a more perfect construction of the rolls or by duplicating them. It is true that much can be saved in this way. A heavy mill with its rolls set iron to iron and driven by correspondingly heavier engines will certainly increase the percentage of extraction. Still more is this the case when the mill is duplicated, and it is now in many of the best sugar factories. By the use of springs or elastic cushions, or by hydraulic regulators adjusting the rolls to the thickness of the feed, much has also been accomplished in increasing the amount of juice obtained. Benefit has also been derived from saturating the bagasse as it passes from the first set of rolls to the second with steam or hot water. Still further advantage is found to follow a preliminary treatment of the cane by passing it through a shredder before delivering it to the rolls. This machine reduces the canes to a kind of pulp, in which state they can be fed more evenly to the rolls and give up more readily their juice. With the best kind of shredder and the best duplicate mills the degree of extraction is sufficiently great to satisfy all reasonable expectations. But there are grave objections to even this method of getting the juice. The chief of these is that, let the ponderous machinery be as strong as you will, it is liable to break, and leave the sugar grower with the alternative of a tedious and costly reparation or a total loss of his unworked crop. Again the power that is required to drive such a mill is great, being perhaps not less than 150 horse power for a plant capable of working 200 tons of cane per day. In the case of the sugar beet a like experience has been suffered. The old method of rasping the beets and then subjecting the pulp to repeated hydraulic pressure with intermediary treatment with hot water, secured indeed a very satisfactory extraction of the sugar, but it has had to give way to another process more perfect, and requiring machinery which it is almost impossible to break or put out of order. This is the process of diffusion. In the case of the beet the diffusion process has not come into general use solely because of the higher degree of extraction obtained by it. But the machinery required for it is so much less ponderous, the power required to work it is so much less, the liability to accident so greatly diminished, and the juice obtained so much purer, that, even if no more complete extraction were possible than by the old method, yet it would still be preferred.

"The process of diffusion is based upon the physical phenomena known as osmose. When a crystallizable and amorphous body are in solution and separated by a thin membrane from pure water or a less dense solution of the same substance it is found that the crystalloid body passes rapidly through the membrane until the two liquids are practically equally saturated by it. The colloid body, on the other hand, tends to form an equilibrium much more slowly, so much so indeed that by the time the crystalloid has distributed itself evenly on the two liquids the colloid is still nearly all in the original solution. By a repetition of this process it was possible to effect an almost complete separation of the two bodies. In a sugar-producing plant the cell walls, within which the sugar is contained, are membranes, through which this osmose goes on. By bringing the finely sliced substance of such a plant into contact with successive portions of warm water almost every trace of the sugar passes out, and the water passes in to take its place. It is thus seen that the diffusion is quite different from maceration. In the latter process the material from which the extraction is to be made is first reduced to a pulp and the cell walls ruptured. The extraction is just as perfect in maceration as in diffusion, but soluble crystalloids and colloids are alike removed.

"Five years ago, during the time that Dr. Collier was making his valuable researches in sorghum, the department of Agriculture made experiments looking to the extraction of the sugar remaining in the bagasse by successive treatment with charges of warm water. It will be seen at once, however, that these were experiments in maceration rather than in diffusion, and yet they were certainly steps in the right direction.

"It was not, however, until the fall of 1883, that any further attempts were made. During the proceeding summer the department had constructed an experimental diffusion battery and cane slicer for the purpose of trying the process on a small scale. At the same time an investigation was made of the attempt to introduce diffusion on a large scale into Louisiana ten years before, and much valuable information was secured on this subject from Mr. R. Sieg, of New Orleans, who had been an enthusiastic and persistent advocate of the feasibility of applying diffusion to sugar cane.

"It was found that the partial failure of the trial was due rather to crude and unwieldly forms of machinery than to any other fault inherent in the process. It was true that the process had been condemned in that it had not gained any permanent foothold among the sugar makers, but this failure appeared to be due rather to the lack of funds for continuing the experiment than to any unsuitableness of the process itself.

"In fact, the Department was fully satisfied, from a careful study of the data in the report of the experiments made, that it was worth while to recommence the investigation on a more scientific basis, and with the hope that Congress would furnish means for its successful prosecution.

"When the first experiments were tried with diffusion in 1883 the chemist of the Department was convinced that the ordinary methods of defecting would give the best results with diffusion juices. At that time an extensive series of experiments was conducted looking to the application to cane juices of the process known as carbonatation by beet sugar makers. The results of these experiments were fully set forth in bulletin No. 2, and the subject was again mentioned in bulletin No. 5.

"The process of carbonatation in the manufacture of beet sugar is conducted as follows: To the juices obtained by diffusion or pressure is added lime in the proportion of from 1½ to 3 per cent., according to the amount of impurities present. After thoroughly mixing, the lime juice is pumped into tanks, which are furnished with a steam jacket for heating the mass, and have in the bottom a coil of perforated pipe connected by an air pump with the source of carbonic acid, usually a lime kiln. The gas is now pumped through the juice until nearly all the lime has been precipitated in the form of carbonate. The temperature is now raised to the boiling point, which operation has the double purpose of causing the precipitate to settle rapidly and to decompose any saccro-carbonate of lime that has been formed, and which, being insoluble, would otherwise cause a loss of product. The carbonated juice is now sent to settling tanks or a filter press and the clean juice is again mixed with lime, but not more than ½ per cent. and again carbonated until all the lime possible has been thrown down. After passing again through the filter press and also through the bone black, if desired, the juice is thoroughly purified, and is ready for the double or triple effect.

"In applying this process to the cane juices certain changes in it had to be made to suit the different nature of the juices to be treated.

"Many of the impurities in cane and beet juices are the same and hence, in general, what is true of the treatment can also be predicted of the other. But there is one radical difference. Beet juice contains no sugar which will reduce an alkaline copper solution, that is, some of this or these sugars commonly known as glucose.

"On the other hand, cane juices, and especially those obtained from sorghum, contain a great deal of that substance. As is well known to chemists, lime, especially at a high temperature, acts vigorously on glucose forming with it black and bitter compounds which would be likely to seriously interfere with the products, especially the molasses.

"To avoid these dangers the experiments will be conducted as follows: First of all, the quantity of lime which was used was made as small as possible; cane juices apparently require less lime than those of beets, and the maximum which it was found necessary to use was 1½ per cent. Next, the temperature was carefully looked after. It was found that if, during the process of carbonatation, the temperature was not allowed to raise above 40 deg. C, no serious decomposition of the glucose took place. When all but two-tenths of 1 per cent of the lime was precipitated at this temperature the heat was applied and the liquid carried as rapidly as possible to the boiling point.

"It is evident that all idea of a second carbonation would have been abandoned unless the filtered liquid of the first process should first be cooled to 60 deg. or less. This would involve the loss of a large amount of heat; and moreover, the first process afforded a juice which was remarkably pure and which did not seem to require any further treatment.

"The fact that sorghum cane yields a large amount of coloring matter to the diffusion juices done, renders the use of diffusion without carbonatation unsuitable to that plant. The process of carbonatation appears to entirely remove this coloring matter, and the juice, which enters the carbonatians pans a dirty red, emerges from the filter press a limpid and light lemon-colored liquor."—*National Republican.*

Dissipation in Reading.

The morning paper now reaches nineteen-twentieths of its readers and the people generally at a time when they cannot read it. The work of the day is upon them. They mouth over the paper hastily and throw it aside. Nothing is read, only gulped down. This is dissipation. It is as unhealthful to stuff the mind with unmasticated food as it is the body.

The evening paper is prepared at a time when men ought to work, the time set aside by nature for work. All the facts are scrutinized in the clear light of day. It comes to its readers when the work of the day is done. It is carried to the home and read in the family circle. Its contents are conned carefully and leisurely in the most favorable circumstances possible to be attained—under the softening and elevating influences of home. It becomes a part of the household economy to take part in the reading of the paper. Each member of the home circle takes an interest in it. The home is the center of the power that rules the world. It is to the home the evening paper goes.—*Bulletin.*

The Needle's Eye.

The passage from the New Testament, "It is easier for a camel," etc., has perplexed many good men who have read it literally. In Oriental cities there are in the large gates small and very low appertures, called metaphorically "needles' eyes," just as we talk of windows on shipboard as "bull's eyes." These entrances are too narrow for a camel to pass through them in the ordinary manner, or even if loaded. When a loaded camel has to pass through one of these entrances, it kneels down, its load is removed, and then it shuffles through on its knees. "Yesterday," writes Lady Duff Gordon from Cairo, "I saw a camel go through the eye of a needle, that is, the low, arched door of an enclosure. He must kneel, and bow his head, to creep through; and thus the rich man must humble himself."

General Advertisements.

READ THIS!

MESSRS. E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

Gentlemen:—I have used your 12in. Steel Breakers for some years, and your 16in. Breakers for a year, and have been well pleased with them. They are good strong Plows and *turn the soil better* than any other plows I ever used, and I have used a good many since 1862. I have used the 16in. *Steel Breaker* for several years with only five mules, and plowed from one acre and a half to two acres a day. I used the same number of animals for the 12in. as for the 16in. Breakers. I plowed up a grove of monarch roots and lots of guava take year and have broken but one share and a pair of handles. Every one who has used them on Hawaii has been *well pleased* with them.

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. A. LYMAN,
Paauhau.

☞ The above is but one of many letters we have received from all parts of the Islands, speaking in the highest terms of Hall's Steel Breakers and Plows of all sizes.

We have just received, direct from the Moline Plow Co. a large invoice of Plows, making our assortment complete, including Breakers and Plows of all sizes and kinds, Extra Shares, Bolts, Coulters, Handles and Beams.

As, during some years, we have been unable to supply the demand for these goods, we desire Planters to send in their orders soon for what they may need for the coming season. The

Hall's Steel Furrow Plow

Has never been equalled; of these we have a few left, of improved make. WE HAVE ALSO

Cook Stoves & Ranges

OF ALL SIZES:

KITCHEN AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS—of all kinds;
PAINTS AND OILS—of all kinds;
LUBRICATING OILS—best stock in the market
KEROSENE OIL—Downer's, Noonday & Lustral
SILVER PLATED WARE—from Reed & Barton;
SOLID SILVER WARE—from the Gorham Co.
POWDERS—all kinds, from Cals. Powder Works
CARRIAGE AND MACHINE BOLTS—all sizes;

SHELF HARDWARE

A Splendid Assortment;

LEATHER — Of All Descriptions;

And a large list of goods in lump or in bulk such as CHALK, SALSODA, INSECT POWDER, SULPHUR, WHITING, ALUM, ETC., ETC.,

All of which will be sold by the pound or package, at LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

E. O. Hall & Son

LIMITED. 1095

LAINE & CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF THE

Very Best

Hay, Grain, &c.

WHICH IS OFFERED AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

AND DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA,

Agents for the "HOOVER TELEPHONE."

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

FOR CALIFORNIA.

☞ TELEPHONE NO. 147. 1095 tf

UNION FEED CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

HAY and GRAIN

Queen and Ellsworth Sts.

Telephone 175.

Island orders solicited. [1095]

Ridge House,

SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO inform the Public that his well-known House, situated two miles from Kealakekua Bay, at an elevation of 1,400 feet, is again ready to receive visitors.

Horses will be ready at the landing for those who order them. BATH HOUSE in connection with the establishment.

Board $7 per Week.

1087 6m A. A. TODD.

General Advertisements.

"Pioneer" Line

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arrival of the Iron Ships "Ophelia," "Bordeaux," and "Clan Grant."

Theo. H. Davies & Co

Have Received by these Vessels And other Late Arrivals, the Following:

An Asst. of Dry Goods

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Horrocks's Long Cloths and other brands of White Cottons, Unbleached Cottons,
Prints, new styles, fast colors;
Bleached and Brown Cottons, 8 to 10 quarter;
Brown Linen Drills, White Linen Duck,
Crown Canvas, Blk & Cld French Merinos, all Grades; Water-proof Tweeds, Grey, Blue and

Mixed Flannel

A LARGE ASST. OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, Satins, Silk Ribbons, Velvet,
Union and Cotton Listados, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, White and Colored Shirts,
Merino Undershirts and Drawers,
Ladies Underwear, Linen and Cotton Towels,
All qualities and styles; Victoria Lawns,
White Moleskin, Check Moleskin,
Imit. Lace Edgings and Insertions,
Brooks' 200 yds. Spool Cotton; Coates' 400 yds. Spool Cotton, Ticking, Blue Denims,
Mosquito Netting, 90 inch;

Rubber Coats & Leggings

Horse Blankets,

Bed Blankets,

All Sizes, Weights, Qualities and Colors;

Velvet & Tapestry, Rugs and Mats,

A FEW OF THE NEW STYLE

CENTRE RUGS

— NAVY AND —

Merchant Canvas!

BAGS,

Filter Press Bags 22 x 36

We make this one of our Specialties and have a Full Stock of

Sugar, Rice & Coal Bags

Which we are selling at Bottom Prices.

8 & 5 ply Twine

ENGLISH, HAWAIIAN, AND

AMERICAN FLAGS,

3, 5, and 7 yard;

FLOOR OILCLOTHS

Extra Heavy, Assorted Widths;

Ladies' & Gent's Saddles

AND SADDLERY.

A complete line which we are selling Cheaper than Ever.

Iron Bedsteads, Galvanized Buckets,

TINNED IRON

Tea Kettles & Sauce Pans

Assorted Sizes; do Fry Pans,
Butcher Knives, Knives & Forks,
Tin Plate, Sheet Lead,
Galvanized Water Pipe, ½ to 2 in.

WHITE LEAD, various qualities; BOILED OIL. TURPENTINE

CORRUGATED ROOFING,

24 Gauge, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ft. Lengths; Galv. Screws and Washers, Galv. Ridging.

Yellow Sheathing Metal, and Nails

Annealed Fence Wire, Fence Staples, Wire Plant Guards and Arches,

STEEL RAILS,

With Fish Plates, Bolts and Spikes,

Portland Cement,
Fire Clay, Fire Bricks,
Both Square and arch;
Lump Rock Salt,
Fishery Salt,
English Belting,

¾ to 12 inch widths;

AN ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH GROCERIES

— SUCH AS —

Worcestershire Sauce, Fruits, Jams, Cream Tartar, Soda, Spices, Etc., Etc., Etc.

☞ We have also just received an asst. of ☜

AMERICAN GOODS

Among them

Bleached & Brown Cottons

37 to 30 inches wide;

Fancy Prints, Blue Denims,
Canton Flannels, Men's, Women's and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, sizes and Styles adapted to this market;

A LARGE FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Shelf HARDWARE

Crockery and Glassware, Oos, Picks, Shovels,

Plantation and Mechanics' Tools

ROBEY & CO's

Portable Engines

4 H-P and 6 H-P.

ONE SPLENDID PIANO,

BY DRINNEAD & SONS.

Tested Chain.

Gorsage's Soap, two qualities, in boxes of 24 Bars and 60 Bars;

Best Welsh Steam Coal

1191 COKE, FLOORING TILES, &c., &c., &c.

PETER DALTON,

Saddle & Harness

MANUFACTURER,

92 King Street, Honolulu

Bell Telephone No 111.

Begs to remind his old Friends and Patrons in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, that notwithstanding the depression of Trade and all the annoyance that the consumer has to submit to by the introduction of CHEAP IMPORTED HARNESS and Machine-made Work, he is still able to supply to his customers as heretofore, a

First-Class Hand made Harness,

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction, at a Fair remunerative Price. He uses only the Best Materials in

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Rubber Mountings

And Every Article is Made by Experienced Workmen under his Personal supervision.

In ordering the above Harness the measure of the horse about the neck and girth should be sent to insure entire satisfaction as to fit and durability.

☞ If any article does not please the buyer it shall be replaced by new goods or the cash returned.

HE IMPORTS DIRECT

Sydney Saddles!

Especially made to suit the Islands.

Double Plate, Spring Bars and every improvement, and all Saddles purchased of him will be repaired within Six months free of charge. He desires to inform Planters, Teamsters and others that

Cart, Wagon and Plow Harness

Can be supplied here with better Workmanship and Material and guaranteed to give greater satisfaction than anything that can be imported from the Coast.

In ordering to secure a good fit, send size of animal.

A FULL LINE OF

Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamios, Combs

Brushes and every necessary for Stable use always on hand.

☞ What he sells he will warrant as represented, and would sooner lose a Sale than misrepresent an article [1095

General Advertisements.

BENSON, SMITH & CO

DRUGGISTS,

Nos. 113 and 115 Fort Street, Honolulu,

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Etc., Etc

RICKSECKER'S PERFUMERY!

Universally Acknowledged to be the Best.

Boericke & Schreck's Homœopathic Medicines

THE ONLY RELIABLE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

Maile Cologne, Maile Cologne

The Delightful Hawaiian Cologne.

BUHACH, THE GREAT INSECTICIDE!

☞ Price List Furnished on Application. 1091

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, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy, Queen, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Almeda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimbis, Irwood and Laundry Stoves; Galvanized 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

1090

New Goods by Late Arrivals

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK & ENGLAND,

Received by Castle & Cooke

ALSO, TO ARRIVE BY VESSELS DUE FROM ABOVE PORTS, AND

TO BE SOLD AT LOWEST RATES

GOODS

Suitable for Plantations, Country Stores

Or FAMILIES. Orders Filled at Shortest Notice and with Satisfaction to Purchasers. Attention is Called to Our

Improved Paris PLOW

THE ONLY GENUINE PARIS PLOW, MADE OF POLISHED CAST STEEL, and Guaranteed Equal, if not Better, than any Steel Breaking Plow in the Market. Also other makes of Plows on Hand of Moline Plow Co., John Deere & Co., &c. Gang Plows, Horse Hoes, Pinned & Cast Skimmers, made of best steel to our order; Planters' Hoes, 0, 1, 2 and 3; Sevth Scythe, Axe and Pick Mattocks, Pick, Hoe, Adze, Ox, Axe and other handles; Balance Feed Cutters, Leather Belting, 3 to 12 inch, best quality; India Rubber Hose, ¼, ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch; Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Axles, for horses and mule carts; Portable Forges, Eagle Anvils, Canal Barrows, Soapstone and Asbestos Steam Packing, Best Flat India Rubber Steam Packing, ⅛ to ¾ inch; Babbet Metal, Lace Leather and Lacings, India Rubber Steam Packing, round and square, all sizes; Asbestos Boiler Covering and Steam Pipe do., Machinery Oils—lard, castor and cylinder; Neats Foot Oil.

DISSTON'S CELEBRATED SAWS AND FILES, ALL SIZES;

Spear & Jackson's and Stubb's Files, Hammers for Carpenters, Machinists, Blacksmiths & Horseshoers, Cut and Wrought Nails, all sizes; Horse and Mule Shoe Nails, Galv Nails, Cut Spikes, Horse & Mule Shoes;

Latest Improvements in Shelf Hardware

Hubbert's B L Oil, at Very Low Rates; Hubbock's White and Red Lead, Zinc, Small Paints in Oil, Hinks Manufacturing Co's Steam Feed, Irrigating and Vacuum Pumps, Weston's Patent Centrifugals Barbed Wire, Plain Fencing Wire, Galvanized Roofing.

STAPLE DRY GOODS

Denims, 8 and 9 oz; Tickings, A C A; B and D Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Brown Diapers, Brown and Bleached Drills, Linen Sheeting, Mosquito Lace Net, Blue and Scarlet Flannel, A Fine Assortment of White Flannels. Also,

STAPLE GROCERIES, Golden Gate, Star & Superfine Flour

Columbia River Salmon, Bays Beans. Also, California Lime, Portland and Hydraulic Cement.

For Kerosene Oil We Offer THE PALACE, and Guarante it cannot be beat for quality or price: also, THE VULCAN, a good oil and above test:

WOODWARD & BROWN'S CELEBRATED PIANOS

The Cheapest Good Piano; New Haven Organ Co.'s Parlor Organs 1095

New York Life Insurance Company

ORGANIZED IN 1845.—PURELY MUTUAL.

The Company that Originated the Non-Foreiture Feature of Life Insurance.

Assets		$60,000,000
Surplus, over		10,000,000
Annual Income		14,000,000
Income from Interest in 1884	$2,873,389	
Death Losses Paid in 1884	2,257,176	
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS, (Larger than any other Company)		616,213
Death Losses Paid Here During Last Year		$38,000
Insurance in Force on These Islands, Over		1,000,000

THE NEW YORK LIFE issues every variety of sound Insurance, including Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life, Endowment Policies, Tontine Investment, and Non-Forfeiting Limited Tontine Policies. In all of these classes advantageous terms are offered.

The Non-Forfeiting Limited Tontine Policies issued by this Company offer greater advantages than those offered by any other Company. It is virtually an Endowment Policy, at the ordinary Life rates, and offers at the termination of the respective Tontine periods following options to each of the insured as have lived and kept their policies in force:

First—To apply the accumulated dividend to the purchase of an annuity on the person whose life is insured.

Second—To continue the policy for the original amount, or withdraw in cash the accumulated dividends apportioned by the Company to the policy.

Third—To withdraw in cash the entire equity (that is, the reserve and accumulated dividends apportioned by the Company to the policy).

Fourth—To convert the entire equity into a paid-up policy, without participation in profits.

Fifth—To convert the entire equity into a Life Annuity upon said person whose life is insured.

☞ FOR FULL PARTICULARS, RATES, ETC., APPLY TO

C. O. BERGER,

1095 6 General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

WEST, DOW & CO.,

Have Just Received a Large Invoice of