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.

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 100% Sewed in all Shapes.

WEST, DOW & CO.,

Have Just Received a Large Invoice of Furniture

Manila Cigars!

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID

A Choice Lot

JUST RECEIVED!

Fresh and Very Full.

The Best in the Market

HOLLISTER & CO.

Thistle Dew Whiskey

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE ABOVE

Celebrated Brand of Whiskey, by

Henry W. Smith & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR KENTUCKY.

A Pure and Unadulterated Article.

And Equal, if not Superior to any Whiskey now offered for Sale in this Kingdom.

Freeth & Peacock.

Sole Agents for Hawaii.

JUST RECEIVED

A Large and Well Selected Stock of

CALIFORNIA WINES!

COMPRISED IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Mutedel, White Wine,
Reisling, Red Zinfandel,
Hock, Claret, Burgundy,
Angelica, Sherry, Port,
Tokay, Sweet Muscat,
Malaga, Madeira, &c., &c.

IN CASKS AND CASES

Freeth & Peacock

TELEPHONE NO. 46.

UNION FEED CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

HAY and GRAIN

Queen and Edinburgh Sts.

Telephone 173.

Island orders solicited.

KNOWLES'

STEAM AND VACUUM PUMPS

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST received per Amy Turner, from Boston, a fullline of these celebrated Pumps, which we guarantee to be cheaper and better than any other style of Steam Pump, and the durability of which we guarantee for one year. Unless Pumps, which we have now in use, equal in their merits some of the best Steam Pumps now in use, and equal, will be sold for the Expenses, and from that date from part of the principal.

Some of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be warranted subject to special agreement.

The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.

BISHOP & CO.

READ THIS!

Honolulu, H. I., June 4, 1885.

Messrs. E. O. Hall & Son, Limited:

Gents:—I have used your Hill's Steel Breakers for some years, and find they do all you claim for them. They are good, strong, durable and light draft, and better than any other plows I have used. I will have need for a good many more this year. I have used the Hill Steel Breaker for several years with only five plows, one purchased from you and four others from other parties. I used the other makes for duplicates for the Hills, as for the Hill, Breakers. I proved on a great deal of much roots and lots of grass and stubble, and never broke a share, nor a mouldboard, nor a point of a share. Every one who has used them, as Hawaiians have, are pleased with them.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. A. LUCAS,

Paauhau.

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

We have just received, direct from the Notre Pare Co., a large assortment of Plows, making our assortment of Steel Breakers, Breaking and Plows of all sizes and kinds, which we will sell at the lowest rates, and from date into part of the principal.

Some of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be warranted, subject to special agreement.

The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.

BISHOP & CO.

Hall's Steel Furrow Plow

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—Devoe's, Nonpareil & Eastern.

SILVER PLATED WARE—from Reed & Barnes.

SOLID SILVER WARE—from the Gorham Co.

POWDER—all kinds, from Oils, Powder Works.

CARRIAGE AND MACHINE BOLTS—all sizes.

SHELF HARDWARE

A Splendid Assortment.

LEATHER—Of All Descriptions;

Such as SOLE, SALMON, INSIDE POCKET, SULPHUR, WRITING, ALUM, ETC., ETC.

Which we are selling at the lowest market rates, by

E. O. Hall & Son

LIMITED

JOSEPH E. WISEMAN

Will be removed to the Elegant Stores, Fort Street, on the 1st of May, 1886.

General Business Agent

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Campbell Block, Honolulu, H. I.

P. O. Box No. 418. TELEPHONE 172.

Real Estate Agent.

Employment Agent.

Writer's Steamship Agent.

U. S. Great Burlington

Rail Road Agent.

Custom House Broker

Money Broker.

Manager Royal Opera House.

Fire and Life Insurance Agent

☞ Persons in other island visiting Town of Honolulu, Strangers or Residents of the Hawaiian Islands or visitors from the South Sea Islands, can obtain information or have their business attended to. Reasonable Rates.

BISHOP & CO.'S

Savings Bank

The Undersigned will Receive Money at their Savings Bank upon the Following Terms:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from any person, they will pay interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum. Over this sum or amount, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit for three months, or have been at interest three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of Dollars or for fractions of a month.

No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposit.

Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money, and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time.

No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book.

On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be made up, and interest on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more, and unpaid, will be credited to the Depositors, and from that date form part of the principal.

Sums of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be received subject to special agreement.

The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.

BISHOP & CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1886.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Equity.

EMMA BUCKLEY vs. FRANK METCALF; ALICE, EMMA KAILI, KAMALEHAU, SARIN, THOMAS AND FRANK METCALF, MINORS; L. ANDRADE; F. H. HAYSKLDEN; C. E. HENSON; J. KIDWELL; HELEN KAILI ROWLAND; W. G. ROWLAND; JULIA K. PROSSER; JOHN DOE PROSSER; L. ANET.

Opinion of Chancellor JUDD.

This is a bill in equity alleging substantially that plaintiff is the daughter and sole heir-at-law of Theophilus Metcalf, who deceased in August, 1886, leaving real and personal estate in this Kingdom which he disposed of by will duly admitted to probate; that under the directions of the will, all the real and personal property devised and bequeathed to plaintiff was sold to pay the debts due from the estate of the testator, and no part remained for distribution to the plaintiff; that a specific devise of certain real estate (fully described in the bill) was made in the said will to Frank Metcalf, defendant, for life, with remainder to his surviving children, and on failure of issue, to defendants, Helen Rowland and Julia Prosser; that defendant, Frank Metcalf, has minor children, named in the bill; that plaintiff, though the sole lawful heir of Theo. Metcalf, was by reason of the carrying out of the said will and the sale of all the property devised to her, to pay testator's debts, deprived of every part of the property, or interest in the property belonging to her father at the time of his decease; plaintiff married in 1867, and remained under coverture till 1881, when her husband died, and she has not married since; that on the 14th of October, 1883, the interest of Frank Metcalf in the lands devised to him, as set forth, was sold at public auction, to Andrade, Hayselden, Kidwell and Henson, defendants, and another parcel on Beretania street was previously sold by F. Metcalf, as administrator de bonis non, of T. Metcalf, to L. Asen defendant; that these sales, except the last, were without validity to pass the fee, as Frank Metcalf had only a life interest in the same. The bill prays for the appointment of a guardian ad litem, for the minor respondents and that such share of the property devised and bequeathed to Frank Metcalf be awarded to plaintiff as to the Court shall seem equitable, etc.

The attorney ad litem has filed a demurrer and plea, and the other defendants have either demurred or answered.

These demurrers raise the question whether, since the specific devise of the plantation of Kaapakwea to the plaintiff was charged with the payment of the testator's debts, and the same sold for this purpose, the plaintiff, as specific devisee, is entitled to exoneration out of the lands devised to the other specific devisees.

I have searched the books in vain to find authority to sustain the view contended for in the bill. I think the right of a specific devisee to marshal the assets as against the heir of the deceased estate is clear, following the general rule that assets are to be applied in the following order: (first,) the personal estate, not expressly nor by implication exempted, (second,) lands specifically devised to pay debts, (third,) estates descended to the heir, (fourth,) devised land, charged with the payment of debts generally, (fifth,) general pecuniary legacies pro rata, (sixth,) specific legatees pro rata, (seventh,) real estate devised, whether in terms general or specific.

2 Leading Cases in Equity, 326.

Hays vs. Jackson, 6 Mass. 149.

But I am unable to find a case where, the personal estate having been first exhausted, and the real estate specifically devised and charged with the payment of debts generally, being next taken for this purpose and sold and the debts discharged, that the devisee of this portion of the estate has the right to be reimbursed from the portion of the other specific devisees.

For this reason I think the demurrer should be sustained.

The other points made I have not considered, as being unnecessary.

F. Neumann for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon for minor heirs and Mrs. Prosser; J. Austin and Ashford & Ashford for respondents.

Honolulu, April 12, 1886.

Supreme Court, of the Hawaiian Islands—In Equity.

W. A. KINNEY, ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF L. RODRIGO VS. MANUEL BAPTISTE.

The plaintiff, who is the assignee in bankruptcy of L. Rodrigo, the grantor of defendant of a parcel of land at Kalaukahua, Honolulu, and some chattels, brings this bill to set aside the conveyance, on the ground that at its date the grantor was insolvent, and had committed an act of bankruptcy, and the bill alleges that defendant well knew, at the time of taking the conveyance that Rodrigo had committed an act of bankruptcy, and was insolvent, or had reasonable cause to believe him to be insolvent or bankrupt, and that the conveyance was made by Rodrigo in contemplation of bankruptcy, and for an inadequate consideration and with intent to defraud, hinder and delay his creditors, defendant conniving and being party to said fraud.

It is clearly established that at the date of the conveyance, March 12, 1885, Rodrigo, the grantor, had committed acts of bankruptcy and was insolvent. The day previous he had been pressed for the payment of a note of some $300 in favor of B. Hempstead. He went the next morning to a conveyancer and requested a deed made of his property to the defendant, his nephew, with whom he was living, and who had helped him in his back business. He went again to the conveyancer in the afternoon in company with defendant, and the deed was made and executed. On the 3rd of April following, Rodrigo confessed judgment in the Police Court on Hempstead's claim.

From all the testimony, without here stating it, I am of the opinion that defendant had a sufficient acquaintance with the pecuniary condition of Rodrigo, to deprive him of the protection which the law gives to a bona fide purchaser, upon a good consideration having no reasonable cause to believe his grantor to be insolvent or bankrupt, or to have contemplated bankruptcy.

The deed is declared void and the property must be surrendered to the plaintiff, to be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors. Decree accordingly.

Kinney & Peterson for plaintiff; W. R. Castle for defendant.

Honolulu, April 12, 1886.

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

WILLIAM H. SHIPMAN VS. JOSEPH N. NAWAHI.

Opinion of the Court by PRESTON, J.

This is an action of trespass wherein the plaintiff claims $2500 for alleged damages occasioned by the defendants breaking and entering the sea fishery of the plaintiff adjoining and appurtenant to the plaintiff's land called Waiakea, Hilo, Hawaii, and taking fish therein.

At the trial before McCully J., and a mixed jury, who rendered a verdict in plaintiff for $275, at the July (1885) Term of this Court, the defendant claimed a right of fishing as a konohiki in the Ahupuaa of Waiakea, basing his claim as a lessee of the Ili of Piopio.

The Court held that as the Ili of Piopio was an *Ili Kupono*, it was a separate and independent title and not otherwise to the Ahupuaa, so that the owner of Piopio was not a tenant of Waiakea, and the fact that Piopio was surrounded by Waiakea did not make it a part thereof, and instructed the jury that there was not evidence to support the defendants claim.

Exceptions were duly taken to this ruling as well as to other rulings made by the presiding judge during the trial, and the bill of exceptions was argued before us on the 18th of February last as of the January Term.

From the circumstances hereafter appearing, it appears to us to be unnecessary to decide the several exceptions, some of them of considerable importance, except so far as to say that we are of opinion that the instructions and ruling of the learned judge with regard to the rights of the defendant under his lease of the Ili of Piopio were correct.

But on referring to the said lease, we find that in addition to the Ili of Piopio a kuleana in Waiakea described as "2. The "Halai" kuleana as described in Land Commission Award numbered 1279 to Waiakea" is comprised in the demise. This was not brought to the attention of the court or jury on the trial nor to us on the argument of the exceptions. It is clear that this changes the whole aspect of the case and shows a good defense to the action.

We therefore think a new trial should be had and so order. The costs of the previous trial and of these exceptions must be paid by the defendant as it was through his laches the case was left to the jury.

L. A. Thurston for plaintiff; P. Neumann and W. A. Kinney for defendant.

Honolulu, March 16th, 1886.

Dr. Mamotte tells of a man who had a scorbutic affection, which he set about to cure with whisky. He got well of this trouble, but became a hard drinker, and soon found himself the victim of a rare disease called opisthogotoni. This curious affection consists in inability to walk forward. When the patient was told to advance he used every effort to do so, but could only succeed in going backward, and he continued to do so until he died.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—At Chambers—In Ejectment.

MARY S. ROSE VS. HENRY SMITH.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J.

This is a motion on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff be ordered to produce for inspection of counsel all deeds under which plaintiff claims title or which she intends to introduce in evidence, or furnish a memorandum of such as are of record with dates, names of grantors, grantees, and books and pages of record.

The Compiled Laws, page 369, (Section 33 of the Evidence Act of 1876) authorizes the Court to order inspection of documents "in all cases in which previous to the passing of this Act, a discovery might have been obtained in a court of equity at the instance of the party making the application."

Is the present such a case? The action is ejectment. The defendant in possession of the land seeks a discovery of his opponents' title. Would this be allowed in equity?

Story, section 1490, says in concluding the section, "Nor has a party a right to any discovery except of facts and deeds and writings necessary to his own title, or under which he claims; for he is not at liberty to pry into the title of the adverse party."

In Haskell vs. Haskell, 3 Cush., 543, the English rule is stated to be that the plaintiff is only entitled to a discovery of what appertains to or is necessary for his own title, and that he has no right to pry into the title of his adversary.

The two rules given by Wigram on Discovery are:

"1. It is the right, as a general rule, of a plaintiff in equity, to exact from the defendant a discovery upon oath as to all matters of fact, which, being well pleaded in the bill are material to the proof of the plaintiff's case about to come on for trial, and which the defendant does not by his form of pleading admit."

"2. The right of plaintiff in equity to the benefit of the defendant's oath is limited to a discovery of such material facts as relate to the plaintiff's case, and does not extend to the discovery of the manner in which the defendant's case is to be exclusively established, or to evidence which relates exclusively to his (defendant's) case. See Story on Pleadings, Sec. 572."

But defendant's counsel (the mover of the motion herein) relies upon Metcalf vs. Harvey, 1 Vesey, Sen. 238, where Lord Hardwicke is reported to have said: "The question comes to this: whether any person, in possession of an estate, as tenant or otherwise, may not bring a bill to discover the title of a person bringing an ejectment against him to have it set out and see whether that title be not in some other. I am of opinion he may to enable him to make a defense in ejectment even considering him a wrong doer."

Wigram on Discovery denies the doctrine. It is seriously questioned by Lord Chief Baron Eyre. But, following this decision, Chancellor Kent in the case of Kimberley vs. Sells, (2 John Ch. Cas. 47 (1818) allowed to a bona fide purchaser in possession of an estate, a discovery of the grounds on which his title was sought to be impeached by defendant who had received a judgment against the person from whom the plaintiff derived his title, &c. An examination of this case shows a very different state of facts from the case before me. The land was about to be sold by the sheriff on execution of the judgment held by the defendants and as the Chancellor says, "There was much equity in the call upon defendants to disclose the grounds of their claim, and if the plaintiff was duly apprized of the claim and on what it rested he might be induced to pay the demand under the judgment in order to save himself from that loss."

Hare in his work on Discovery (p. 205) says that the decision in Metcalf vs. Harvey extends no farther than that a bill raised a sufficient foundation for discovery which suggests a cause of apprehension, that, if the defendant should recover in his suit, the plaintiff may yet be sued by some other person. The case was in the nature of an interpleading bill, suggesting the existence of an infant who would be entitled to the estate and prayed that he might, if in existence, interplead &c.

I do not think the case is authority against the doctrine that evidences of defendant's title are protected from discovery on the application of the plaintiff where no other element exists, and which principle is controverted by the mover of this motion.

Moreover, we have a registry of conveyances in this Kingdom and to compel a discovery of titles that may be ascertained by a search would, I think, be unheard of.

See Roberts vs. Oppenheim, 50 L. T. Rep. N. S. 729. See Bodder vs. Bridges, 51 L. R. Rep. N. S. 818.

I refuse the order.

Ashford & Ashford for the motion; F. M. Hatch for contra.

Honolulu, March 27th, 1886.

Ocean Carriage by Steam and Sail.

The following account of the history of recent ocean navigation, in its relations to commerce, is from a recent lecture of Professor Dunbar, of Harvard College, of which a report appeared in the Boston *Herald*: At the time when our shipbuilding was in its most flourishing condition, and navigation was reaching its highest point, the English were making rapid strides in steam navigation, and making changes in the vessels correspondingly. It had been known for a long time that steam could be used as a motive power for ships, but there was a question whether it would not be too expensive. And then its introduction was for a long time opposed on the ground that the hot air would injure merchandise. Notwithstanding these objections, and many obstacles to adapting the machinery, England made progress, and in 1835 her first steamship line was established, between London and India, by way of the straits of Gibraltar, to Suez, thence across the Isthmus by rail and then down the Red Sea. It was called "The Overland Route." This was a voyage in which it was possible to have many relays, and was actually a succession of short voyages. But, after all, it was hardly a commercial enterprise, for it was established by the government for the purpose of getting quicker mail communication with India.

A great impulse was given to steamship navigation by the successful voyages of the *Great Western* and *Sirius* from London to New York in 1838. These were made on a commercial basis and their success proved that the steamship was sufficiently advanced to carry an ample amount of fuel and still leave room for freight and passengers, which had hitherto been the great drawback. This made the voyage practical and settled all doubts. All that remained was to improve models and machinery so as to make a commercial possibility a profitable business. The machinery of those days was large and clumsy, and took up so much room that the carrying capacity was out of proportion to the tonnage. The real problem was to reduce the amount of fuel and still retain the same amount of speed.

In 1838 the Cunard Company was established, about the same time as the company which owned the *Great Western*. The Cunard line secured a very profitable contract for carrying the mails, and soon built up a large fleet. Two other companies, the Pacific and West India lines, were established in the next year, and with them started up the proportion of steamships in the English marine began to increase at a mounting rate. In 1854 England commanded large steamship fleets for her quick service of the Crimean war, and in 1860 one-tenth of the tonnage engaged in ocean navigation had come to be steam navigation.

During these years the United States was not wholly unobservant. An effort was made to build up steam navigation on this side of the Atlantic. In 1846 the Pacific Mail Company was established, which now exists, and is the most important of American lines. It sent its first vessel out right at the heels of the gold discoveries, and just at the nick of time fell into a large and profitable business. In 1850 the Collins line was established under subsidies from Congress to run from New York to Liverpool, and with the avowed purpose of becoming a rival to the Cunard line. Several other lines were started about this time, which continued to perform service down to the breaking out of the civil war. Therefore, it can be seen that a strong effort was made during these years by American interests to get a fair share of the ocean navigation.

A new type—the iron screw steamship—was then coming forward. Up to this time the difficulty of applying the screw propeller to steamships was that wood was the best material for the vessels. Shipbuilders were slow in realizing this. Even as late as 1850 two large and expensive wooden screw steamers were built, intended to run between here and Liverpool. The owners were confident that they would be a success. But immediately after the trial trip it was whispered that they were a failure, and after a few voyages they were withdrawn and disposed of at almost a total loss to the company building them. As regards the use of iron in construction, the English had been experimenting for a long time. The first iron vessel was launched in 1817, and is still in existence. But not till 1832 did the work seriously begin. At that time the Lloyds began to build small iron steamers for short voyages. A certain amount of prejudice had to be overcome, for there were many doubts as to its strength and buoyancy. But it made its way, and the first successful iron steamer made a transatlantic voyage in 1843, the *Great Britain*, launched by the Great Western Company. In those days the *Great Britain* was rated as an unusually large sized ship. It was a ship of 3,000 tons burden, and was an iron screw steamer combining the new methods of propulsion and construction. The voyage was successful, and the ship is still in existence, and, till within a few years at least, ran to Australia. Her success led to imitations in the English marine, and in 1850 the Inman line was established between Liverpool and New York of iron screw steamers. It had no profitable mail contract, and was purely a commercial undertaking, but under skillful management has been very successful. In the United States iron shipbuilding has never taken root the way it has in England. Americans began early to build small iron steamers, and do now, but only for coasting lines. "We only use iron in cases where we are entirely cut off from competition, or where we are driven to it, as it is impossible to use wood for much of the coasting service. How far the use of steam has supplanted sails as a means of propulsion for vessels is shown by the following table:

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Total val. of merchandise imp'd			$577,000,000
By land, val. merchandise imp'd			21,000,000
By sea, val. merchandise imp'd			556,000,000
	Sailing.	Steam.	
American	$30,000,000	$ 84,000,000	$111,000,000
Foreign	62,000,000	381,000,000	443,000,000
Total	$121,000,000	$465,000,000	$556,000,000
Percentage in sailing vessels			22
Total val. merchandise exported			$742,000,000
By land, val. merchandise exported			24,000,000
By sea, val. merchandise exported			718,000,000
	Sailing.	Steam.	
American	$ 47,000,000	$ 35,000,000	$ 82,000,000
Foreign	142,000,000	494,000,000	636,000,000
Total	$189,000,000	$529,000,000	$718,000,000

Not only has the tonnage formerly taken up by sailing vessels been assumed by steamers, but, on account of the increased quickness of making voyages, more merchandise can be carried by the steamers in a certain length of time. It has been estimated that one ton of steam navigation is equal to three tons of sailing navigation in efficiency. Also, the steamships are much more durable. The average life of a sailing vessel is twelve years, that of a steamer is double this. Therefore a less supply of fresh tonnage is required in order to keep up the demands of commerce.

The whole effect of the change, from sails to steam, was that sailing vessels were driven from the commerce of the world with great rapidity. The great change which affected our navigation as a was that in construction from wood to iron. This brought the matter to the same grounds on which all competition depends. It made it depend on the possession of a cheap supply of iron. So far as ability of shipwrights is concerned, as good ships can be built here as in England. Though the English shipwrights work for less money wages, yet the greater efficiency of the labor of Americans more than makes up for it, according to shipbuilders. Americans can turn out as good machinery and understand the use of steam just as well. But the ground of competition had come to be the supply of material. So, even if civil war never had come, if the United States had had no interruption to her commerce, or change in the tariff, nevertheless the revolution was something which America should have begun to feel soon after 1850. This was a hard thing for many persons to see, and some shipbuilders refused to accept it as late as 1870. In that year certain persons testified before a committee of Congress that with assistance wooden ships could be built which would compete successfully with iron ships. It was an entirely groundless hope, and they have given it up now.

How to Cook Husbands.

Miss Corson said in the Baltimore cooking school that a Baltimore lady had written a recipe for "cooking husbands so as to make them tender and good." It is as follows: A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some women go about it as if their husbands were bladders, and blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water; others let them freeze by their carelessness and indifference. Some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and words. Others roast them. Some keep them in pickle all their lives. It cannot be supposed that any husband will be tender and good, managed in this way, but they are really delicious when properly treated. In selecting your husband you should not be guided by the silvery appearance, as in buying mackerel, nor by the golden tint, as if you wanted salmon. Be sure to select him yourself, as tastes differ. Do not go to market for him, as the best are always brought to your door. It is far better to have none unless you will patiently learn how to cook him. A preserving kettle of the finest porcelain is best, but if you have nothing but an earthenware pipkin, it will do with care. See that the linen in which you wrap him is nicely washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings nicely sewed on. Tie him in the kettle by a strong silk cord called comfort, as the one called duty is apt to be weak. They are apt to fly out of the kettle and be burned and crusty on the edges, since, like crabs and lobsters, you have to cook them while alive. Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness and cheerfulness. Set him as near this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes do not be anxious; some husbands do this till they are quite done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses but no vinegar or pepper on any account. A little spice improves them, but it must be used with judgment. Do not stick any sharp instrument into him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently; watch the while, lest he be too fat and close to the kettle, and so become useless. You cannot fail to know when he is done. If thus treated you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children, and he will keep as long as you want, unless you become careless and set him in too cold a place.—*Baltimore American.*

General Advertisements.

John. F. Colburn.

Importer and Dealer in

HAY AND GRAIN

Corner King and Nuuanu Streets.

Goods delivered promptly. Mutual Telephone 207.

☞ GENUINE ☜

Merschaum Pipes!

—AND—

Cigar Holders

I have 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 all

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 my choice selection of CIGARS,

Cigarettes and Tobacco!

Makes the CHEAPEST EMPORIUM the BOSS place for purchasing this class of Goods.

MARCHANT'S, 78 Fort Street.

HONOLULU.

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

EXPERT CHEWING TOBACCO, &c.

EXCHANGE ON CHINA!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO DRAW ON THE

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong.

BISHOP & CO.

FOR JOB WORK EXECUTED IN a neat style, call at GAZETTE OFFICE.

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 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, Elk & Old 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,
Init. 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,

3 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

27 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, Axes, Picks, Shovels,

Plantation and Mechanics' Tools

ROBBY & CO'S

Portable Engines

4 H-P and 6 H-P.

ONE SPLENDID PIANO,

BY STEINSWEAD & SONS.

Tested Chain.

Gorman's Soap, two qualities, in boxes of 24 Bars and 60 Bars.

Best Welsh Steam Coal

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

PETER DALTON,

Saddle & Harness

MANUFACTURER,

92 King Street, Honolulu

Bell Telephone No. 111.

Begs to remind the old Friends and Patrons in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, that notwithstanding the depression of Trade and all the annoyance that the country has to endure, he 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 the 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 leather purchased of him will be rewaxed 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 ensure a good fit, send size of animal.

A FULL LINE OF

Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamois, Combs

Brushes and every necessary for Stable always on hand.

☞ What he sells he will warrant as represented, and would respect have a fair trial, misrepresentation as article

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.

Boreicke & 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.

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, Nimble, Inwood 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

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 Planet Jr. Cane Knives, made of best steel to our order; Planters' Hoes, ¾, 1, 1 and 1½ Sayle Scythe, Axe and Pick Mattocks, Pick Hoes, Adzes, Q-c, Axe and other handles; Baldwin Ford Cutters, Leather Belting, 3 to 12 inch, best quality; India Rubber Hose, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch; Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Axles, for horse and mule carts; Portable Forges, Eagle Anvils, Canal Barrows, Soapstone and Asbestos Steam Packing, Best Flat India Rubber Steam Packing, ⅛ to ¾ inch; Rubber 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;

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

Latest Improvements in Shelf Hardware

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

STAPLE DRY GOODS

Denims, Sand Duck, Tickings, A C A; B and D Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Russia Diaper, Brown and Bleached Drills, Linen Shirting