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FOR SALE A few fine lots (about 100x200) on Manoa Heights, commanding an unparalleled view over Waikiki and ocean. Price, \$1,750 to \$2,000.

A beautiful corner lot (120x150), high ground, in best portion of Kalia. Cash, \$600; balance on easy terms. A large lot on good street in Kalia; area, about 15,500 square feet; good view. Terms easy.

Lots (50x100) in various parts of Kalia, just past Kamehameha Schools, on easy monthly installments.

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A valuable business site on Maunakea, near Hotel street. One acre ground, between Liliha street and Insane Asylum road, good residence sites.

A large lot, with 109 feet frontage, on King street at Kapalama, just past the rice field.

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The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd. Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Crockery, and Glassware. 2, 3 and 4 Light Chandeliers and Electric Lamps, Metal and Glass Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Lard oil, Cylinder oil, Dynamo oils, etc. Powder, Shot and Caps, Agricultural Implements, etc.

House Furnishing Goods, Etc. Silver Plated Ware of all descriptions Table Cutlery, etc. Plantation Supplies of Every Description. Hart's Patent "Duplex" Die Stock for Pipe and Bolt Cutting; Rubber Hose, plain or wire bound, etc.

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A. Harrison Mill Co. Ltd. Kamehameha Street, Kowloon. HULL WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Telephone White 122. P. O. Box 122. Office Building, Prompt Delivery.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

Important Document Issued by Treasury Department.

GOLD DOLLAR THE UNIT OF VALUE.

SO-CALLED DOUBLE STANDARD NEVER WAS EFFECTIVE IN AMERICA.

Paper Currency When First Issued and Status of Each Kind—Monetary Events in Country's History.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The treasury department has just issued a most valuable and comprehensive financial document. It is a pamphlet that gives in detail the financial history of the government from its foundation. It is similar to the circulars issued in 1896 and 1897, but the present document presents many facts not heretofore printed.

Standard of Value. In providing for the coinage of the precious metals Congress established, by the Act of April 2, 1792, the standard of value, consisting of certain gold and silver coins, at a ratio of 15 to 1—that is to say, the value of an ounce of fine gold was in effect declared to be equal to the value of fifteen ounces of fine silver. Both gold and silver coins were declared to be standard.

By this change silver was undervalued and gold came into use in its place. By the Act of February 12, 1837, the coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued and the gold dollar of 25.8 grains of standard gold, 900 fine, was declared to be the unit of value. The subsequent restoration of the coinage of silver dollars under the Act of February 28, 1878, was on government account and did not restore the silver dollar to its former place as a standard of value.

But while Congress provided for the so-called double or bi-metallic standard, this double standard has never been effective in this country. From 1792 to 1834 silver was the metal by which all values were measured, and since 1834 gold has been and still is the sole actual standard.

Coins and Paper Currency. There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely, gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the Act of July 14, 1890, United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. While they do not all possess the full legal tender quality, each kind has such attributes as to give it currency. The status of each kind is as follows:

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law, and when below such standard and limit of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Treasury notes of the Act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificate are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents. Paper Money. The first paper money ever issued by the government of the United States was authorized by the Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861. The notes issued were called "demand notes," because they were payable on demand at certain designated sub-treasuries. They were receivable for all public dues, and the government was authorized to release them when received; but the time within which such releases might be made was limited to December 31, 1862. The amount authorized by these Acts was \$50,000,000. An additional issue of \$10,000,000 was authorized by the Act of February 12, 1862, and there were released amounting to \$30,000. The demand notes were paid in gold when presented for redemption and they were received for all public dues, and they were receivable for all public dues.

precision. All other United States notes were depreciated in value from 1862 until the resumption of specie payments. The Act of February 25, 1862, provided for the substitution of United States notes in place of the demand notes, and the latter were therefore cancelled when received. By July 1, 1863, all except \$3,770,000 had been retired, and nearly three millions of this small remainder were cancelled during the next fiscal year. These notes were not legal tender when first issued, but they were afterwards made so by the Act of March 17, 1862.

Fractional Currency. When specie payments were suspended, about January 1, 1862, both gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation. The place of the subsidiary silver coins was for a time supplied by the use of tickets, due bills and other forms of private obligations, which were issued by merchants, manufacturers and others whose business required them to "make change." Congress soon interfered and authorized, first, the use of postage stamps for change; second, a modified form of postage stamp called postal currency, and finally fractional paper currency in denominations corresponding to the subsidiary silver coins. The highest amount authorized was \$50,000,000. The highest amount outstanding at any time was \$49,102,660.27, and the amount still outstanding, though not in use as money, is \$15,254,324.41, of which \$8,375,934 is officially estimated to have been destroyed.

COURTING GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Republicans Trying to Ascertain How They Will Vote. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Republican congressional committee is doing its best to sound the gold Democrats who supported McKinley in 1896, to ascertain as closely as possible how their votes will be cast this year on the congressional as well as presidential ticket. Knowing that there is a great tendency among this class to support the Democratic congressional candidates this fall, they are doing what they can to offset it.

In the close districts the gold Democrats are being assiduously courted by their Republican friends, and special efforts are being directed toward them by the campaign managers. Personal appeals will be made later, and the gold Democrats will be men of consequence in this campaign. They are entreated not to mar the good effects of the aid which they rendered the sound money ticket in 1896 and 1898. It is explained to them that the work espoused by the Republican party, and which they endorsed so bravely along with their votes, is not finished with the enactment of the gold standard law. The financial policy includes currency and banking legislation yet to be adopted. This was entered upon by the Republican party with the aid of the gold Democrats. Having put their hands to the plow, these Democrats are besought not to leave before the furrow is turned. The election of a Democratic House of Representatives, it is claimed, would retard the work of currency reform indefinitely, and might be the beginning of a movement which would unsettle conditions and undo the good already accomplished.

Largest Sugar Cane Mill.

There is now being established at the port of Banes, on the north coast of Cuba, a factory which will be the largest in the world for the production of cane sugar. It will have a daily capacity of 2,000 tons of cane and will be built by the United Fruit Company. This company owns more than 100,000 acres of land near Banes, about half of which will be devoted to the culture of fruit, and enough of the remainder to sugar cane for the supply of this big factory. The land is new and planting of cane has been going on all this season. The factory is expected to be completed within one year, in time for the opening of the 1901 campaign. It will be located on the water front, so as to enable steamers to load at the factory and proceed to the refineries at New York, and land the sugar there at a cost of about 7 cents per 100 pounds, which gives it considerable advantage over old factories.—Sugar Planters' Journal.

CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Holloway of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and had suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., general agents Territory of Hawaii.

Grand Ball FOR THE BENEFIT OF Olive Branch, Rebekah Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. Friday Evening, September 7, 1900. PROGRESS HALL. Tickets for Lady and Gentleman, \$1.00

NEW SUMMER GOODS. An Elegant Line of Ties, Shirts, Pajamas, Silk and Gropes, Kimonos, Etc., Etc. A Large Stock of Ladies' Gowns and Children's STRAW HATS on hand. K. ISOSHIMA, King Street, Below Castle & Cooke's.



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Have everything in readiness and are prepared to serve their customers with ICE manufactured from pure condensed water from artesian wells.

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED. HOFFMAN & MARKHAM Telephone 3161, Blue. P. O. Box 600



GAS & ELECTRIC CO., Ltd. MAGOON BUILDING, Corner Merchant and Alakea Street.

Metropolitan Meat Co. 108 KING STREET. G. J. WALLER, - - - Manager.

Wholesale and Retail BUTCHERS and NAVY CONTRACTORS

In Consequence Of the advance in the price and of the high rate of duty imposed under the U. S. tariff upon beef imported from Australia, whence our chief supply for this market is at present drawn, we are unable to continue supplying our customers at the present prices, and, commencing September 1st, an increase of 3 cents per pound over present rates will be charged for beef and veal.

Metropolitan Meat Co. Ltd., G. J. WALLER, Manager. Honolulu, H. T., August 30, 1900. Telephone 475 is the business office of the Robert Grieve Printing Company and The Republican. Telephone 123 is the editorial department.

1900 Ramblers:- Ramblers:-1900

\$40.00 will buy you a fine up to date Rambler Bicycle. We sell these on the instalment plan for \$5.00 more, easy terms. We take old wheels in exchange as part payment and allow all they are worth. We have a number of 2nd. hand wheels in stock now that we can sell at very low prices. If you want a cheap wheel call and look at them. We have a big supply of SUNDRIES and also do the best repair work in the Islands.

E. O. HALL & SON, Limited, King Street.

THE WHITE HOUSE 420 Fort Street

A Remnant Sale of Ribbons

Less than half price. Our goods are marked in plain figures. We give what we advertise.

AMERICAN DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION

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The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., Has Removed its Offices and Showroom to Alakea Street, Makai Merchant.

BARGAINS IN ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

On and after August 9, all Electric Fixtures and Shades now in stock will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE to make room for shipment to arrive per "Andrew Welch."

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

The new method of aerating all liquids. All carbonated beverages obtainable at a moment's notice. SPARKLETS Is the name of the little capsule which does the work at a very small price. For sale by all the leading druggists throughout the Islands.

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Have just opened a New and Fine Line of Heavy PONGEE SILK GOODS FOR MEN'S SUITS.

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