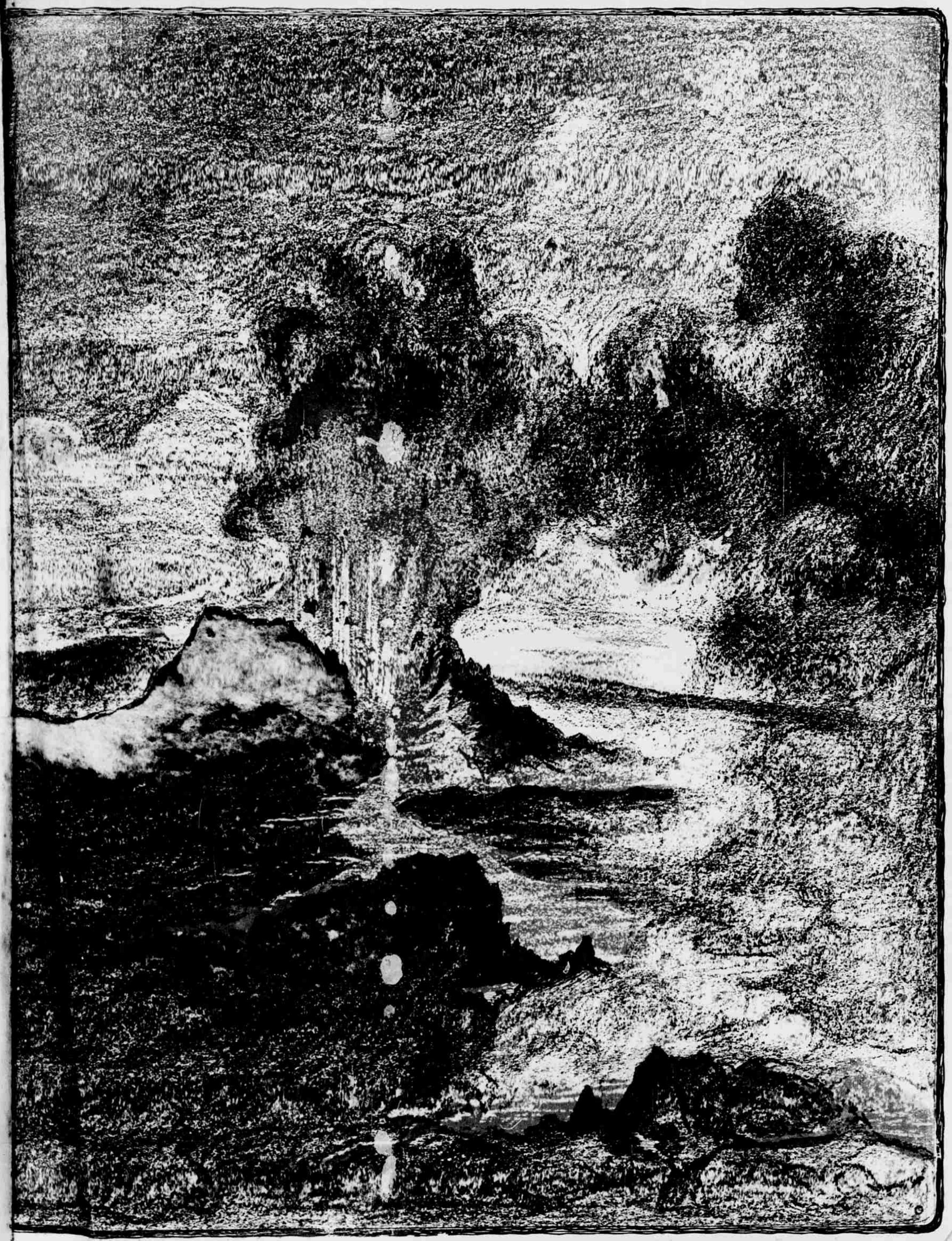
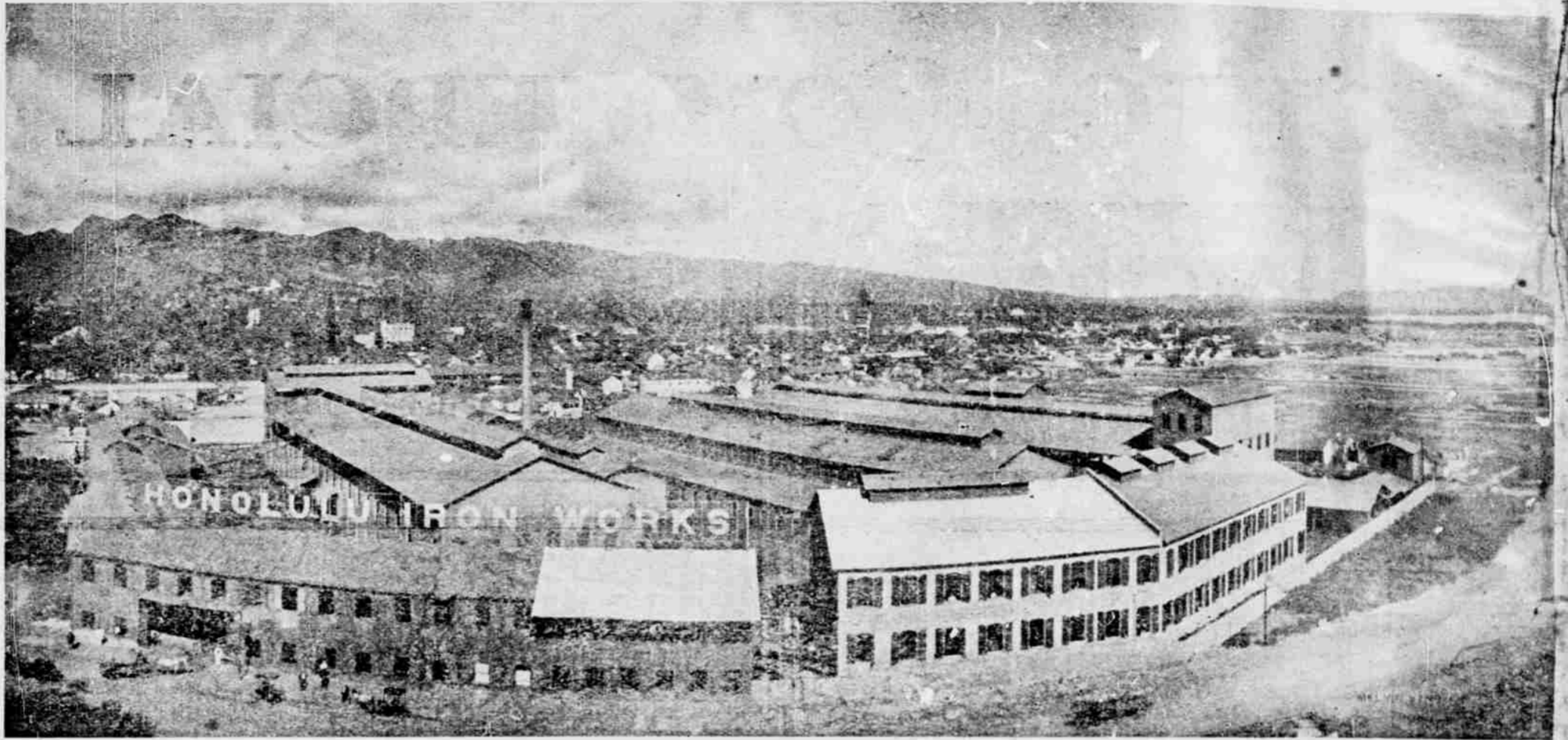


PACIFIC COMMERCIAL
ADVERTISER
Established 1854



MONOLULU IRON WORKS ESTABLISHED .. 1852 ..



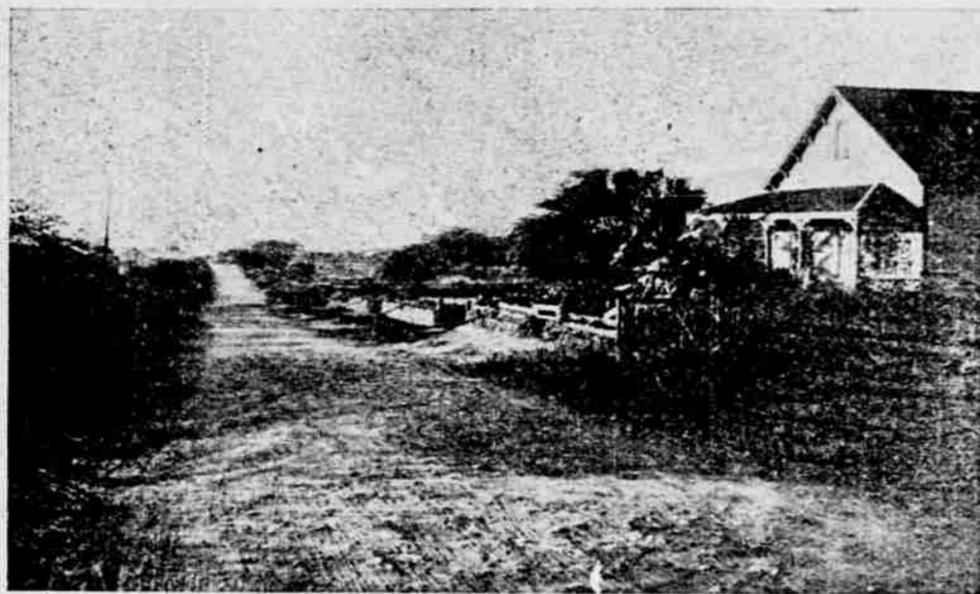
MANUFACTURERS OF SUGAR MACHINERY

SUGAR MILLS, up to the largest size, either single or nine-roller; Vacuum Pans; Evaporators, Standard or "Lillie" Film Evaporator; Mill Gearing, Corliss Engines, Filter Presses, Sand Filter, Bag Filters, Mechanical Filters, Cooler Cars and Sugar Coolers, Tank Work of all description; Riveted Irrigation Pipes, Steam Boilers, Centrifugal Mixers, Oil Tanks, Forgings of the heaviest description for marine work; drilling tools, etc.; Castings, Patterns of all descriptions; Coppersmith Work.

Sole Agents for: **KRAJEWSKI-PESANT CO.**—Patent Cane Crushers, "Lillie" Automatic Film Evaporators, Sugar Machinery built by the Kilby Manufacturing Co., Link-Belt Machinery Co., Chicago; Conveyors and Hoists of all descriptions, National Tube Co., New York, "Valvoline" Oils, Henshaw, Bulkeley & Co., San Francisco, Hoisting Engines, Portable Boilers, Horizontal and Vertical Steam Engines, Rock Crushers and Rock Drills, Machine Tools, such as Laths, Planers, Shapers, Drilling Machines, Emery Grinders, Hersey Manufacturing Co., Etc.

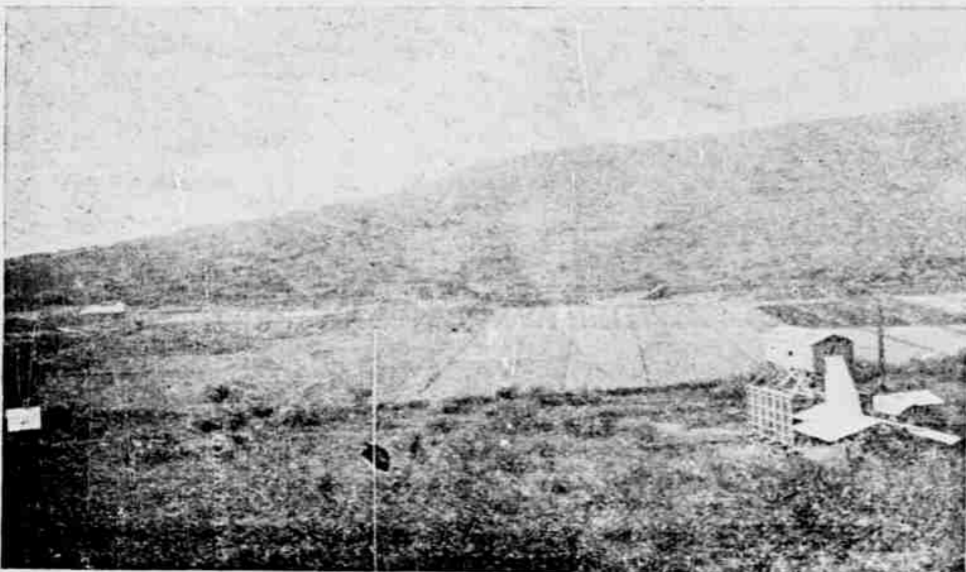
STORE DEPARTMENT—In the store on the site of the old shops is carried a large stock of **Engineer's Supplies**, such as "Valvoline" Oils, all brands of Packing, Steam and Water Fittings, Brass and Iron Valves, of any size, common and Norway Iron, Tool, Angel and Machine Steel, Black, Galvanized, Brass and Copper Pipe, Machine and Carriage Bolts, Steel Plates, Hand Tools, Well Casing, etc., etc. An extensive line of Lathes, Engines, Boilers, Hoisting Engines, Shapers, Drills, Emery Grinders, Washing Machines etc., is also carried at the store. In the **Plumbing Supply Department** is kept a large stock of the latest improved Porcelain and Enameled Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Sinks and Plumbing Fittings, together with a large stock of Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Sanitary Fittings.

HONOLULU, T. H.



Palolo Land and Improvement Co., Ltd.

Offers for Sale over one-thousand acres of suburban lands in Homesteads, Building Lots, and small Farming Tracts, with choice of Valley, Plain or Mountain; Scenery Unsurpassed, and Climate all that can be Desired. The company operates the largest Rock Crusher in the Territory.



Palolo Land and Improvement Co., Ltd.

Office: Room No. 7, McIntyre B'ld'g, cor. King and Fort Sts., Honolulu, Hawaii.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.



OFFICERS.

F. J. LOWREY, President.
A. B. WOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. GILMAN, Sec'y and Treasurer.
F. J. AMWEG, Auditor.

Puupueo Tract, MANOA VALLEY,
Now ready for sale.

Magnificent view of Mountains and Ocean; Macadamized Streets; Artesian Water; Electric Cars; finest Suburban Property in Honolulu.

ISLAND REALTY CO.,
LIMITED.

CHAS. H. GILMAN, MANAGER, Judd Building.



ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

VOL. XXXV., No. 6054.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1902.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

RETAINERS OF LATE DOWAGER PAY RESPECTS

Floral Tributes Are Laid Upon the Casket of Kapiolani.

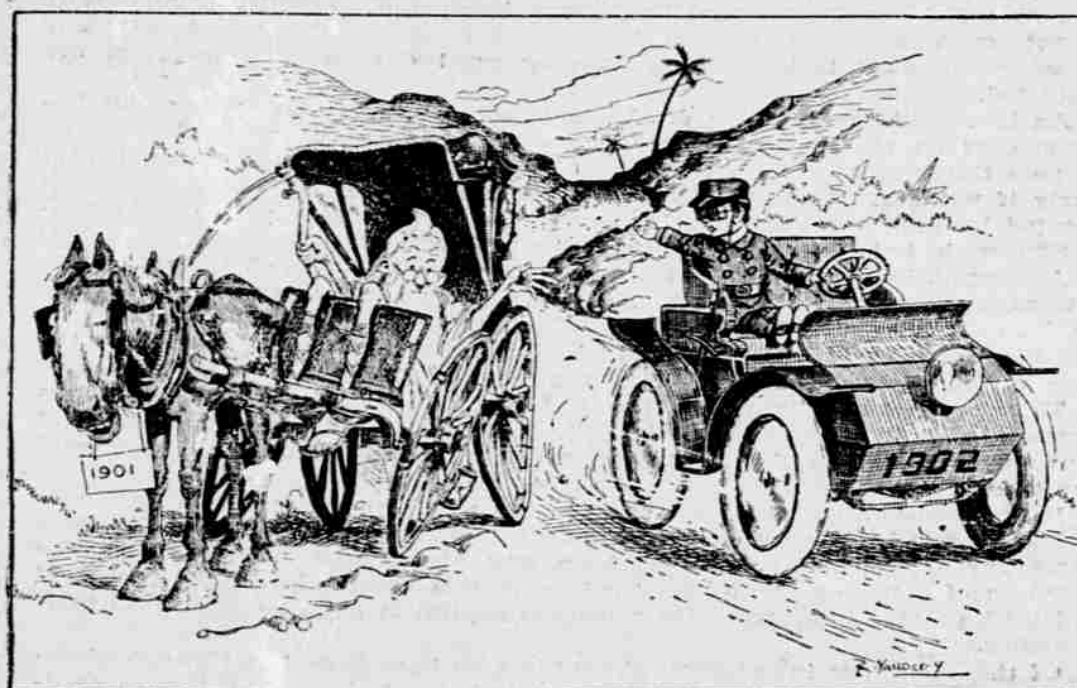
Interior of Mausoleum Decorated
With Island Blossoms and
Kahilis.

Plans Making for Removal of the Caskets
to a Beautiful Vault Beneath
a Monolith.

WITH HEARTS full of sorrow, the old retainers of Queen Dowager Kapiolani yesterday morning entered the royal mausoleum where lie the remains of the Kalakaua dynasty, and covered the caskets with leis of ilima and pandana and with fragrant masses of malle. Tenderly the old servants bestowed their floral tokens amid the mournful wailing of an old chanter, who recited the virtues and deeds of the late Queen. It was her birthday. At 11 o'clock the retainers silently gathered near the mausoleum entrance. The iron doors were opened by Mrs. Maria Beckley Kehea, the keeper, and a small procession entered the sacred precincts. At the head was Princess Kalaniana'ole, accompanied by many people, including the Chiefess Keanu, Mrs. R. W. Wilcox, J. F. Colburn, representing Princes David and Cupid, and the retainers. The old chanter filled the mausoleum with his wails and soon all were in tears. The caskets of King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani were covered with deep black palls emblazoned with the royal arms of each. Surrounding the space were the kahilis, the feather emblems standing like sentinels on guard. Bouquets of natural La France and Beauty roses and artificial flowers rested on easels; and floral crowns in purple and yellow were conspicuous by their fragrance, as well as their hue. Princess Kalaniana'ole with dainty touch arranged the leis and malle upon the caskets until they were almost buried beneath the tokens. The caskets of the Queen's relatives were also remembered and upon all of them, including those of Princess Likelike, Princess Kaiulani and Prince Edward, were placed many flowers and strands of leis. The deep purple and black palls formed a striking background for the brilliant yellow of the ilima leis arranged in festoons. The retainers crowded about the royal caskets eager to again touch the palls, as it is only upon the occasion of the Dowager's birthday that they are permitted to enter the mausoleum. The simple ceremony occupied not more than three-quarters of an hour, during which time the chanter, Paaloka, once the chief oil singer for Kalakaua and Kapiolani, continued his peculiar, weird song, in which the genealogy of Kapiolani and all her family for generations back was given with monotonous rhythm. Among those who entered the mausoleum, besides those already named, were Hon. J. Lot Kaulukou, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wise, Edmund Hart, Morris Keohokalele and the clerks of the Kapiolani Estate office.

Negotiations are now pending for the transfer of the keeping of the mausoleum and grounds from the Territory to the remaining members of the royal

(Continued on Page 6.)



TA TA, OLD YEAR.

MORE VEGETABLES AND LESS MEAT IS THE DIET FOR THE TROPICS

Honolulu Physicians Generally Agree Upon Light Foods for Local
Tables Saying That Nature Here Has Provided
a Proper Bill of Fare.

WHAT should a person, eat in the tropics so as to get the least inconvenience and the most value from food? These questions were put, yesterday, to a number of local physicians:

Dr. W. J. Galbraith said that scientifically it is proven that foods derived from the vegetable kingdom were the proper ones for people living in tropical countries.

"The requirement of vegetables in a country surrounded as we are by salt water, is of the first importance. I don't believe we require nearly the amount of animal food, and especially of oily food, that we do in cold regions. It is a well known fact that the colder the country the greater the consumption of such food, the fatty and oily substances maintaining a body temperature. The reverse applies in tropical and semi-tropical countries. I consider vegetable food not only scientifically, but practically, advantageous in a warm climate. This naturally embraces fruits. We should consume more vegetables here than in a cold country. Another feature, too, is the amount of coffee and tea drinking in the Hawaiian Islands. I believe that both, in an erupting country, are great factors in producing nervous troubles. Their stimulating effect on the nervous system, in a climate of this character is acute. I think cocoa and chocolate preferable."

Dr. C. E. Camp said that where nature produced so much fruit and vegetables, it was probably intended that people living there should use such food. He said that in cold countries meat should be eaten, as the fats and juices keep the body warm. This was not necessary in a tropical country, and undoubtedly more fruits and vegetables and less meats would be better. There is much dyspepsia here, probably due to the eating of too much heavy food. The eating of meats and fish in a tropical country also brings humors on the skin. Dr. Camp believed that meats were difficult to digest in such a climate as Hawaii has. On the other hand, fruits and vegetables are easily assimilated and digested.

Dr. H. C. Sloane strongly advised against a heavy meat diet, urging instead, fruits and vegetables. "I am of the opinion that there is too much meat consumed in this country, and that if the people here would use more fruit and vegetables and less alcohol, their general health would be better. That is the situation in a nutshell. A man should be temperate in all things here in eating and drinking. All the Americans who come from their cold

country eat very much the same as they did in the States. They have formed the habit of eating heavy foods, such as meats and accompaniments, but are hurt by it here. The habit should be broken, and a vegetable diet courted."

Dr. C. B. Wood said that the people of the Islands were prone to a meat diet, and not a vegetable one. "The people ought to eat less meat and more fruit and vegetables. They know this, as a general rule, but fail to observe it. Meat diet is adapted to a cold country. Here they eat too much meat, drink too much in the way of stimulants, and smoke too many cigars. In a hot climate they cannot smoke and drink at pleasure. It is not beneficial. A continuous meat diet in this country produces rheumatism, and is apt to lead to kidney troubles. People are naturally subject to kidney trouble, as these organs are overworked, no matter what one eats. So much water passes from the system through the pores that the solids, not being flushed by the proper amount of liquids, cause the kidneys to be overtasked. In short, heavy food leads to rheumatism, kidney troubles, and an excess of uric acid in the system. I don't think people drink enough water. There is so much more water passing off through the pores that it is necessary to supply the deficiency for the kidneys. For this climate vegetables and fruits are practically the best diet for all."

Dr. R. P. Myers said that by all means a fruit and vegetable diet was preferable here to a meat diet. A meat diet was hurtful to the system in a tropical climate, and was not needed. There was a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables in the Hawaiian Islands, and if the people would pay more attention to them and leave meats alone, except game, poultry and fish, they would keep in much better health. He said that fresh eggs were excellent part of a tropical diet, and milk was also an important factor. His experience in practice here taught him that people who leaned toward a vegetable and fruit diet were in better health than those who continued to use a meat diet, such as is necessary in a cold place.

Dr. W. H. Mays—"When I first came to this climate I believed it was best not to eat too much meat. I have changed my opinion entirely, and believe that people should eat just as much meat here as they do in cold climates. The demand upon the system is very great, and for those in the habit of eating plenty of meat, I think it risky to change. I know that in this I differ from many, but in my

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE MONEY NOW IN TREASURY IS ALL-SUFFICIENT

Department Heads Agree
to Make Both
Ends Meet.

Executive Council Adopts Pro
Rata Plan in Reducing Three
Months' Expenditures.

Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars Now in
Treasury Will Carry Govern-
ment Through.

BY A plan adopted yesterday the Executive Council has so regulated expenditures that the money now in the Territorial Treasury will be sufficient for all needs of the government until the next payment of taxes. There is now on hand about \$700,000 which, with economy in the various departments, will be sufficient to supply all needs without any special session of the Legislature. Treasurer Wright gave a statement of pro rata expenditures for the next three months, and which the heads of departments agreed would suffice, unless there was some unusual and unlooked for expense.

If the plan adopted yesterday works out satisfactorily it will be continued through the year, and will be ample until taxes begin to come in next November. Besides the Governor, there were present at the meeting, Secretary Cooper, Superintendent Boyd, Land Commissioner Boyd, Attorney General Dole, and Treasurer Wright, and it was the general opinion that the pro rata plan adopted could be successfully carried out. Some of the improvements intended by the Public Works Department will of necessity be delayed, but all of the most important will be carried through.

The application of the trustees of Central Union Church for leave to amend their charter to allow an increase in the amount of property to be held by the corporation to \$500,000, was granted.

The application of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, to be allowed to purchase land in Kau, now held under a lease which expires soon, was granted. The company proposes that the land be offered at an upset price of \$1,000.

The offer of Mrs. Mary E. Foster, through the Superintendent of Public Works, to give land for the extension of Fort street, in exchange for a Tanalua lot, was accepted.

Inspector of Electric Wires.

The Department of Public Works has appointed an inspector of electrical wires and wiring, and issued notice that under Section 612 of the laws referring to buildings, the rules and regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters have been adopted, for the government of all wiring. There will be issued permits to place wires in buildings, and before any current may be turned on there must be a certificate of the government inspector. The new position has been filled by the appointment of W. F. Frazer, who was at one time connected with the electric lighting company, and is now the superintendent of the government lighting plant.

Fixing a Date.

The Judiciary Department clerks yesterday sent an acceptance to the Capitol clerks for an association game of football. They ask that Saturday, January 11th, be fixed as the date for the game.

THE PACIFIC.

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH Editor
A. W. PEARSON Manager

WEDNESDAY, : : : JANUARY 1

Hawaii has been American in its sentiment for the last thirty years, although it came under the flag as lately as 1898.

Strangers in Honolulu are not only surprised to find a trolley system, but a more complete one than they usually see in the States.

Hawaii is pronounced Hah-wy-ee, with the accent on the second syllable and Honolulu Ho-no-lulu, with the accent on the first syllable. The early navigators called the islands Owyhee, spelling from what they caught of the pronunciation of the natives.

Honolulu will soon have, in Pearl Lochs, the entrance to which is about to be dredged, the greatest insular harbor of the Pacific. The Lochs are large enough and deep enough to carry the whole American navy and our deep-sea merchant marine added.

The tourist accommodations here are probably the best in the tropics. Great hotels, built to suit the climate, lighted by electricity, furnished in sumptuous style and served with a French cuisine, are supplemented by a fair number of homelike boarding houses. No one need fear that in Hawaii he cannot take his ease in his inn.

The article on the "Evolution of the Sugar Mill," by Mr. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, is one of the best of the special articles in today's Advertiser. Mr. Hedemann is a master of the subject, and has personally had more to do with the present leading position of Hawaiian sugar mills than any other one man.

Though not represented by a signed article in these columns, Mr. E. M. Boyd of the Advertiser's staff has contributed largely to the table of contents. He is one of the special writers of wide experience and facility whose name should not be overlooked in apportioning the credit for whatever literary excellence the New Year number may have attained.

Uncle Sam has not made a bad financial bargain in annexing Hawaii. Besides getting large and valuable blocks of land, including a naval station, docks and yards on Honolulu harbor, and a first-class naval station at Pearl Harbor, for a nominal price, the customs receipts at Honolulu from June 14, 1900, to June 30, 1901, amounted to \$1,264,862. The rate of receipts since June, has been about the same. Besides this, the internal revenue office has collected over \$100,000. At this pace three years' receipts will pay up all of the Hawaiian debt assumed by the national government upon annexation.

The cloud effects in Hawaii are the delight of all who love beautiful things. Until recently attempts to reproduce them photographically have been resultless. Prof. H. W. Henshaw of the Smithsonian Institution, who has, for several years, been residing in Hilo for his health and incidentally making studies of Hawaiian birds—of which he has one of the finest collections in existence—has, however, succeeded in catching some exquisitely artistic effects. The cloud pictures published in this number of the Advertiser are examples of Professor Henshaw's delicate work.

The policy of encouraging small landed proprietorship in Hawaii, announced by President Roosevelt, will work no change in local treatment of the subject. The missionaries initiated the policy in 1848. Sanford B. Dole as legislator, President and Governor, has with unflagging zeal, given it his continuous support, in the face of malicious misrepresentation and discouraging results. The disposition of the few remaining public lands is a subject of such vital importance to the people of this Territory that we present three special articles concerning it, by Governor Dole, J. F. Brown and Land Commissioner Boyd, the three men best fitted to state the facts.

HAWAIIAN PROSPERITY.

THERE ARE those in every community and age who look through dark spectacles, and those who see the bright side of things. Some of the former temperament think that there is a business depression here and talk gloomily of the future.

The Advertiser does not believe anything of the kind. It believes that the business outlook is a bright one, and that financiers may look forward with confidence to the future.

Money is not plentiful, and cannot be readily borrowed, even on good security; but this is no evidence of depression, or hard times. There are the best of reasons for it. The legitimate, normal development of Honolulu in particular and Hawaii in general has been so thoroughly appreciated by our people, and the opportunities so quickly responded to, that our expenditures have exceeded our income and immediate borrowing capacity. Not fatally so—not even seriously so—but just enough so that we must economize and financier somewhat to keep things moving until developing enterprises are completed.

An incomplete compilation of the cash expenditures for permanent improvements on old sugar plantations and development of new ones during the past thirty months foots up \$26,285,000. A complete canvass would give nearly if not quite \$30,000,000. This does not include any estimated value represented by paid-up stock, but is the amount of gold coin paid out in connection with but twenty-four sugar plantations.

A compilation of the expenditures of only fourteen other business organizations, such as the Hawaiian and Moana hotels, the Oahu Railway Co., the Hilo Railway, the Rapid Transit Company, the Brewery, the Honolulu Iron Works and a few of the principal office buildings erected during the same period, shows a capital investment of over \$3,800,000.

This does not take into account the several million dollars that have been invested in land; as many more in buildings, nor the million and a half that went up in smoke in the Chinatown fire, with a loss of business incidental thereto as great.

It is a conservative estimate that in the past two years and a half over \$40,000,000 have been invested in permanent improvements in Hawaii from scarce any of which has there yet been any appreciable return. With the exception of a million or so every dollar of this capital has been furnished by island people either from their surplus capital or from borrowing on their securities.

Of this enormous investment, about \$1,000,000 have been lost through abandonment of the enterprises. The balance is in good shape. All that is needed for the Territory to make a magnificent showing is a little more time to enable the people to realize on their investments.

It takes three years to get returns from a sugar plantation. The new plantations and the enlarged old ones begin this month to take off the first crops of sugar produced under this era of development.

The other enterprises above mentioned are now going and solvent concerns, almost without exception profitable ones.

This community has financial indigestion, induced by swallowing more than it can assimilate at one time, but it has no organic or fatal malady.

The future is not only reassuring, but brilliant.

The largest acreage in the history of the industry in Hawaii will be turned into sugar within the next few months. Last year's crop was 350,000 tons. If this year's is no greater, and if the price of sugar goes on down to \$60—and there is no probability that it will—the sugar returns will amount to \$21,600,000 by August or September next.

While labor is not abundant, there are more laborers on the plantations than ever before, and the labor situation is much more satisfactory now than it has been at any time within the past eighteen months.

The work of opening Pearl Harbor has actually begun, and land condemned on which to establish a naval station of the first magnitude, with the assurance of early construction at a cost of several million of dollars.

The early construction of the Nicaragua canal is assured and the trans-Pacific cable is a practical certainty within the year.

The volume of business—both export and internal—is increasing.

A new monthly steam line begins operation with the year between Hilo and San Francisco; as does also a new semi-monthly service between San Francisco, Honolulu and Kahului.

Within the year direct steam service has been opened with New York, by 8,000 and 12,000 ton steamers; the Oceanic Company has added three 6000 ton steamers to its line, and the Pacific Mail Co. will have its new 12,000 ton passenger steamer in service in the spring.

Any other community of this size would have been broken under the financial strain of the last two years.

Almost any other would think it had a boom on now.

Patience, courage, grit and a little more time are all that are needed to once more show bulging bank accounts in Hawaii.

PRINTER'S INK IN HAWAII.

IF A MAINLANDER, not a dweller on the Pacific Coast, were asked to guess how many newspapers and other public prints are issued in Hawaii, he would perhaps say that he did not think we had any. Tropical islands in the Pacific are supposed, by the provincial majority, to get along without an indigenous literature if not without an exotic one. Their people pass for lotus eaters, or gentle savages. To all such it will be news that there are, in the daily, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly field of Hawaii thirty-eight publications of purely local origin, printed in English, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese; that one monthly is in its sixtieth year of continuous appearance; that Honolulu alone sustains five English-printed dailies; and that California, when settled by Americans, drew on Hawaii for its first printing press.

In brief, the stamp of the New Englander is indelible here. When he came he brought his faith in printer's ink, as well as in churches, schools, colleges and other adjuncts of the higher life. The sounds of prayer and praise in the mission stations were followed by the clank and hum of a press turning out Bibles, leaflets and tracts in the native language. Soon a newspaper was started; and since then there has been a continuous and increasing flood of printed matter. More has flowed in from abroad. A look at the files of the earliest Pacific Commercial Advertiser, those of 1856, will show that the Honolulu book stores carried a large stock of the principal newspapers and magazines of the English-speaking world. Today their trade in periodical literature and in books would be creditable to any mainland city of the size of this one.

THIS PAPER.

THE NEW YEAR Advertiser is the product of Honolulu workers. Mechanically it was made in its own plant, and in the past ten days, during which time the fourteen and sixteen-page daily came out as usual, and the trade in job work and binding was not relaxed. This office set all the type, using Mergenthaler machines, made its own line drawings, zinc plates and half tone cuts, did its own color work and but for an eleventh-hour mishap to its large press, which compelled it to draw on the fine facilities of the Star and the Paradise of the Pacific, it would have all the press work to its credit as well.

For the taking of its photographs Messrs. Davey, Williams and Rice & Perkins were employed. Obligations are also felt to Prof. Henshaw of the Smithsonian Institution.

The management hopes the local public will find much to interest it in these columns and much worth filing away. The paper has been notably written. No such brilliant corps of special writers was ever before induced to meet in the columns of any local print. The contributions herewith published are authoritative and they make the New Year number a handbook of Hawaiian affairs.

As a town is judged by its newspapers, a citizen of Honolulu cannot do more public service for the money than to send copies of this issue to his personal friends abroad and to people who would make good use of any exact knowledge they might have of conditions here and throughout the group. This land is widely misrepresented. By hundreds of thousands, if not millions of people, it is thought to be a semi-savage region like Samoa or the Phil-

ippines. Little is really known of its high state of civilization, its material progress, its modern aspects, its commerce, its wealth, its luxury. Among people to whom the truth about Hawaii would be news, the holiday Advertiser will come like a flood of understanding.

WHAT THE CABLE WILL DO.

THE LACK of a cable has deterred thousands of tourists and home-seekers from coming to see Hawaii or to live in it. Business men cannot like a place, however beautiful and healthful it may be, which is 2000 miles from a telegraph wire and six days from a mail train. They feel the need of keeping in touch with the market and with their friends. But for that Hawaii would be overrun with tourists, for there is practically no end to popular curiosity to see the place of which Mark Twain wrote: "No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through half a life-time as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its plummy palms drowsing by the shore; its remote summits floating like islands above the cloudrack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitude; I can hear the plash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

Happily the Hawaiian cable has been provided for. The Mackay-Bennett Cable Company have determined to lay it, and have let contracts accordingly. By next September, just before the winter travel sets in, Hawaii will be in electric touch with the world at large. As the result a great detachment of the 50,000 or 60,000 tourists who annually seek warm weather in the frost-bitten desert belts of Southern California, or in the rain-smitten valleys and foggy beaches of Northern California ought to be induced to come further to the Paradise of the Pacific.

MORE VEGETABLES AND LESS MEAT.

(Continued from page 3.)

opinion meat is necessary. A great deal of harm comes from eating indiscriminately of fruit, and I believe that if bananas are eaten constantly trouble will result. Many physicians think they are nutritious, but I differ in that. I am fully in favor of a meat diet, for anyone who works physically or mentally requires meat here as much as in a temperate climate."

Dr. C. B. Cooper—"Not too much meat, plenty of vegetables and not too much fried food. The restaurants and hotels do too much frying, rather than broiling. I don't see, though, that the diet here should be much different from that in temperate climates, though the tendency is to eat too much meat."

Dr. Augur—"I think the diet here should be nearly the same as anywhere. But our people eat too much meat, as a rule; once a day is enough, with plenty of fruit and vegetables. People as a rule here overeat. I think there are more ill due to over-eating than under-eating. I, myself, eat but two meals a day, omitting breakfast. The people do not give their stomachs time to rest; some eat three meals and then a lunch in between. The stomach should be allowed to rest and assimilate the food taken in."

Governor W. H. Solf, of Apia, Samoa, was a through passenger to San Francisco on the Ventura. He is going East on a six months' vacation. The Governor said that everything was quiet in Samoa when he left, and that the march of progress was evident all over the group. He stated that Nicholas Weaver was making good headway with his cocoa plantation scheme.

The annual business meeting of the Central Union Church was held last evening. The report of the nominating committee submitted November 22, was adopted. The three trustees whose terms expired, were re-elected. Officers of the church and Sunday school were both elected.

A small fire in the roof of a Chinese shack in the rear of the Oahu Lumber Company's mill in Palama, at 11 o'clock last night, called out the department. The fire was out before the engines arrived.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Today—Moderate north-east winds and fair weather.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

Classified Advertisements.

WANTED.

IN Honolulu, and in each of the outer Islands, experienced agents to represent the largest accident insurance company in the world. Address P. O. Box 344, Honolulu, T. H. 6054

MODERN furnished house in good location, for short term. "H. T. S." care Advertiser. 6053

POSITIONS WANTED.

TO DO housework and sewing by the day, by reliable woman. Inquire, this office. 6050

POSITION by expert bookkeeper; large experience; best city references. Address "Accountant," Advertiser. 6038

FOR RENT.

A 7-ROOM dwelling, centrally located, large yard and stable; rent, \$35 per month. Apply to Will E. Fisher, Real Estate Agent, Merchant and Alakea streets. 6054

VERY desirable furnished suite of rooms for couple; centrally located. References required. "C. H.," Box 563. 6053

ONE furnished mosquito-proof front bedroom, or two housekeeping rooms; modern new house, with all conveniences; rent reasonable. Matlock avenue, first gray cottage from Keaumoku street. 6052

THREE cottages, with yards; water paid; 5 rooms each; \$15 per month each; on Pauoa Road. Apply, C. W. Booth. Tel. 2021 White. 6052

NICELY furnished rooms, at Mrs. Hammer, Elite building, Hotel street. 6051

JANUARY 1st—A 5-room furnished cottage, with modern improvements, at 1680 King street. Apply to J. C. Evans, on the premises. 6050

SEVEN-ROOM house; partly rented at \$20; furniture for sale; privilege of renting. Particulars, this office. 6048

TO responsible party, a most desirable furnished cottage in delightful Kona, Hawaii; all modern conveniences. Address Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co., Box 193, City. 6047

STORE in Territory Stables building for rent reasonable. Apply on premises. 6038

ON Alexander street, 7-room house; servants' quarters, stable, good yard. Inquire of Mrs. W. C. Weedon, 1717 Bingham street. 5988

ROOMS AND BOARD.

HELEN'S Court—Private hotel off Adams Lane, near Elite building. Phone White 341. Herman M. Levy, Manager. 6042

OFFICES FOR RENT.

IN BREWER building, Queen street, on reasonable terms. Apply to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd. 5878

ROOMS TO LET.

CARDS for sale at this office—"Furnished Rooms to Let." 6000

FOR SALE.

AS A whole or part; furniture of 7-room cottage, also piano; cottage for rent; must be sold immediately. 1491 Nuuanu avenue. 6053

A \$250 billiard table for \$150, can be seen at Brunswick Billiard Parlors. 6052

A GOOD horse and phaeton can be seen at United States Quarantine Office; 4 to 5 p. m. 6052

\$1,400—\$450 down; bal., \$20 month; fine corner lot, Kaimuki tract, 150 x 200, or will divide to suit purchaser. Address "K.," office. 6052

THE summer resort of Kawapae, Makawao, is for sale; house of 11 rooms, 3 large cisterns, servants' cottage, stables, etc.; 15 acres of land; elevation, 1,200 feet; price, \$4,000; half cash. C. H. Dickey, 925 Fort St. 6049

CARRIAGE and saddle horses. Apply at 307 Stangenwald building. 6015

UNION MILL CO.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, a special meeting of the Union Mill Company will be held at the company's office, in Kohala, on January 16, 1902, at 10 a. m.

H. H. RENTON, Secretary. 6052

EVENTS OF TODAY.
 High mass and sermon, 8 o'clock a. m., at St. John the Baptist's Chapel.
 Special services at St. Augustine's Chapel, at 8:30 a. m.
 Morning service at St. Andrew's, at 9 o'clock; holy communion at 6:30.
 New Year's service at 11 o'clock, at German Lutheran.
 Low masses at 6 and 7 o'clock at Roman Catholic Cathedral.
 Annual reception from 2 to 4 p. m., at the parsonage, for members of Methodist Episcopal Church.
 Today being the feast of the circumcision there will be a celebration of the holy communion at St. Clement's Chapel, at 10:30 a. m.
 Association football at Makiki, at 10:30 a. m., between the Scottish Amateur Association and a team made up of the league clubs.
 Annual New Year's reception for young men at Young Men's Christian Association rooms.
 Polo at Kapiolani Park, at 3 p. m., between the Reds and Blues.
 All courts and Federal and Territorial public buildings will be closed.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A big New Year bill tonight at the Orpheum.
 Quintet clubs were out serenading the town last night.
 Mrs. G. B. Curtis leaves today by the Sonoma, for Sydney, on a six months' visit to her mother.
 Mr. Frank Barwick and Miss Lizzie Crozier were married last evening by Rev. Henry Parker, at the residence of Charles Crozier, Piikoi street.
 In Tantalus several large trees, some of them two feet in diameter, are found to have been blown down by the heavy wind storm of Sunday night.
 A fire alarm was sent in from King and Punchbowl streets last night, but no blaze could be located. Chief Thurston is looking for the person who sent in the false alarm.
 Princess Kalaniana'ole was the hostess at a luau given last evening at the Waikiki residence of Princes David and Cupid, in honor of the late Queen Dowager Kapiolani's birthday.
 The engagement is announced of Mr. Louis Abrams, of Honolulu, and Miss Ethel Keepers, of Sacramento, Cal. Mr. Abrams is the cashier and bookkeeper of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company.
 Rev. R. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Moody Bible School at Chicago, Ill., will address a mixed meeting on Saturday night at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. Mr. Torrey will arrive from the Coast this week.
 John Emmeluth will resume the personal management of the firm of Emmeluth Company today, owing to the retirement of T. F. Davidson, the old manager of the house. J. W. Rankin will be in charge of the plumbing department.
 Upon his return to Honolulu Forester Griffith will go to Molokai and Kauai and will finish up on Oahu. His limit of six weeks in the Islands may be extended, as a request will go to Washington today on the Ventura for permission for a longer stay.
 Mr. Fred Angus was the host of a straw ride last evening. Later he dined at Camp McKinley, his guests being Mrs. Warren, Miss Marcia Warren, Miss Lillian Bacon, Miss Angus, Miss J. Angus, Miss Grace, Dr. McAdory, Geo. Angus, Lieutenant Hancock.
 There was a meeting at noon yesterday of the committees to make arrangements for the reception of Supreme Chancellor Fetters, of the Knights of Pythias. It was decided to hold a big reception and dance at Progress Hall, Thursday, January 9.
 P. A. Perry is moving his fine stock of books and paintings to the ground floor storeroom of Stangenwald building, Merchant street. As Mr. Perry and Mr. Mariner are booked to sail on the China, January 20, and unsold stock is to be taken back with them, it will be seen that less than three weeks remain of this unusual sale. New showroom will be open Thursday morning.
 The new annex to the Hawaiian Hotel is being equipped in regal style. Manager Lake is now placing the furniture in the twenty-eight rooms, and all is of the best quality. The sets are as handsome as any that have been brought to Honolulu for private residences. They were selected in the East by Col. George Macfarlane, and cost in the neighborhood of \$11,000. The annex will be ready for occupancy by the middle of next week. Plots of grass are being put in in the courtyard

**HOME RULERS
 LAY PLANS TO
 CAPTURE VOTERS**

**Will Organize Clubs in
 All Island Voting
 Precincts.**

**Prince Cupid and Kaulia Will
 Travel About Islands and Form
 Small Organizations.**

HOME RULE politics took a boom the other morning, when a caucus of a few of the members of the central committee of the party, met to undertake the first work of the re-organization. The meeting was a private one, not even all the members of the select committee being invited, and those who were in attendance reviewed the work before them and started their movement, which it is expected will result in a complete revolutionizing of the methods of the executive committee.
 There were present the following members of the new central committee: J. Kalaniana'ole (Prince Cupid), Senator Kalauokalani, Carlos Long, John Emmeluth, W. F. Erving, Jesse Makainai, Morris Keohokalole, Judge Kaulia and J. Nakookoo. The meeting was presided over by Prince Cupid, who was named as the chairman of the committee, and the work was undertaken at once.
 The first matter which was brought up was that of the organization of the party upon closer lines. After long discussion, in which Emmeluth led, it was decided that there should be formed in every voting precinct of the Territory a club into which is to be drawn every Home Rule voter. This club system is to be kept in touch with the central committee here, and by them the delegates to the next convention will be chosen.
 When this plan had been adopted by the committee, the matter of the organization of the clubs was discussed. It was the tenor of all the talk that there should be sent out from the central committee members who should make a tour of the Islands for the purpose of arousing the voters and bringing them into the clubs. This committee is to have the power to give charters to the clubs and make them in every way a part of the party organization. There were three names mentioned, Prince Cupid, Judge Kaulia and Senator Kalauokalani. After much discussion the first two named were selected for the task.
 The method by which these clubs are to

to be governed was discussed at some length. It was urged that there be a uniform system, under which the clubs should operate, and as well, should bear relation with the central committee. The plan finally adopted was to place the framing of a constitution and by-laws for the clubs in the hands of a committee, which shall report the result of its labors to the central committee for adoption. The committee chosen is composed of Carlos Long, W. F. Erving, Senator Kalauokalani and John Emmeluth.

When this part of the work was concluded the central committee took up the matter of the mass meeting which it is proposed to hold on Saturday evening of this week.

The report of the committee was accepted, and it was resolved that the program should be held open until noon of Thursday, January 2, to await the replies of those who had been invited to take the platform. The meeting then adjourned, and as Prince Cupid had decided to go to Hilo yesterday, it was voted that there should be no meeting of the central committee until after the next executive committee meeting, which is to take place on Thursday evening, in Foster's Hall.

**POULTRY SHORT AT
 DINNER TABLES**

**Little Turkey and Chicken and Few Oys-
 ters for Good Livers Owing to the
 Alameda's Short Cargo.**

At many a table where it was expected a turkey or a broiler would be placed before the carver for the New Year's dinner this evening, there will be roast beef or mutton, and when the succulent oyster was supposed to grace the soup, there will float about in the supreme the toothsome carrot of the smooth and perfect potato.

The breakdown of the ice room of the Alameda has had a far-reaching effect. Not only was the Christmas supply of poultry insufficient for the call, but there seems to have been an amount entirely inadequate to meet the demand collected from various sources since that holiday. There have been no arrivals of a new supply and the local raisers have not contributed anything like a fair number of birds.

There has not been as great a demand for game at this anniversary of the birth of a year, as formerly, so that the supply of the canvasbacks, redheads, teal and other ducks, of grouse and snipe and plover, has not been depleted, but this has not been a game Christmas and New Year's season, and the buyers have not been anxious to show any tendency for the juicy bird of the marsh.

Pigs, of the suckling sort, have been in good demand and yet they have been in such supply that there is no shortage in the market. Though the price has soared a little there was supply on hand at the principal dealers to insure the luau's success all over this city.



INTO
 OUR
 NEW
 STUDIO

CORNER OF
**UNION AND
 HOTEL
 STREETS.**

Rice & Perkins
 THE PHOTOGRAPHERS

THE HUSBAND HAS A RIGHT TO STAY IN WIFE'S HOME

Humphreys Refuses an Injunction to Stop Abuse.

Supreme Court Reverses Circuit Judge in Case of Smith vs. Hamakua.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS yesterday denied an application for injunction asked by Susan Kahilina to restrain her husband, J. Kahilina, from interfering with or molesting her. Charges of cruelty and physical violence are made, the last assault being at their home in Kaimi, December 29. It was also alleged that ibenee has squandered large sums from his own and his wife's estate. Jealousy is charged, and also that defendant refuses to allow his wife to leave the house. Absolute divorce is asked.

Humphreys gave as a reason for refusing an injunction, that "assault and battery being a criminal offense, its commission cannot be enjoined, and that the proper tribunal may bond him to keep the peace. The court states that he knows of no rule of law which would warrant the court enjoining a defendant husband from living with his wife in her own home.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday in the case of Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Company, sustaining the exceptions to the ruling of the lower court, setting aside the verdict and ordering a new trial.

The suit was for the possession of an undivided one-fourth of 6,350 acres in Hamakua, Hawaii, and the case was tried to a jury, the court instructing a verdict in favor of plaintiff, Smith. This verdict is set aside by the Supreme Court in a lengthy opinion written by the chief justice. The higher court holds that the circuit judge erred in excluding evidence as to adverse possession offered by defendant, and after striking out such evidence in instructing the jury to return a verdict for plaintiff.

NEW FISHERIES SUIT.

Julia G. Ward has sued the Territory of Hawaii for fishery rights in about one hundred acres of beach land near the Old plantation. The action is similar to that of the John A. estate, in testing the reference in the organic act to fisheries.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

An appeal to the Circuit Court has

BY AUMOKII.

Department of Public Works,
Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 31, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with the authority vested in me by section 612 of the Civil Laws, the rules and requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the installation of electric wiring and apparatus, with supplement edition of 1901, with such changes as may be made from time to time in said code, are adopted as the rules and regulations for the installation of an electric wiring of buildings and electric plants within the Territory of Hawaii.

Applications must be made on proper blanks to the Department of Public Works before wiring or installing electric plants in any building within the Territory of Hawaii.

No person or corporation supplying electric current for lighting or motor purposes shall connect with any building without first having the approval, in writing, of the government electrician, of the wiring of said building.

Mr. W. L. Frazee is appointed government electrician, and is authorized to make all necessary inspections.

To take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1902.

JAS. H. BOYD,
Supt. of Public Works.

6054

been taken by the plaintiff in the case of Emmeluth & Co. vs. B. F. White, Judge Dickey gave judgment for defendant. The suit was for a plumbing bill.

James Love has made application that he be allowed to withdraw the will introduced in evidence during the trial to terminate J. A. Magoon's spendthrift guardianship. The order was made yesterday by Judge Humphreys.

An appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken in the case of H. F. Wichman vs. the Orpheum Company. Judge Dickey gave judgment for \$10 for balance due on a gold watch and crest delivered to Mr. Cohen of the defendant company.

Old Cannon at Haleiwa.

Among the decorations of the grounds surrounding Haleiwa, Waialua's attractive and restful resort, are two badly corroded cannon that were fished out of the bay a year or so ago abreast of the hotel. Colonel Laukaea reports two others in the same spot, but too much encrusted with coral formation to be readily dislodged. Natural interest and inquiry has followed their finding, as to the time of their loss and name of the vessel they belonged to. Natives all credit the schooner Malola therewith, but this vessel was lost at Mokuiaia, some miles distant, and comparatively recently, whereas the guns show evidence of having lain many years in the water. Inquiry of a former resident elicits the information that these cannon, stowed in the hold for ballast, belonged to the old schooner S. S., which was lost in 1857, with a load of lumber, fence posts, etc., while in command of a Captain Tar-Thrum's Annual.

CASES BEFORE JUDGE ESTEE

The appeal in the case of the United States vs. Bishop Estate was perfected yesterday. A lengthy assignment of errors was filed and also a petition for writ of error and supersedeas. The court is asked also to fix the amount of security required on appeal, and for a stay of execution until a final decision is received.

The appeal is to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco and will probably go upon the calendar for the April term. A decision can hardly be expected before May or June.

SICK JUROR DELAYS CASE.

The Pearl Harbor land case in which the Honolulu Plantation Company is defendant went over yesterday until Monday, because of the illness of a juror, L. F. Prescott. Judge Estee reported that he had received word from Dr. W. H. Howard that Prescott had become seriously ill upon his return from the inspection trip Monday, and was confined to his bed. He is subject to hemorrhages and is quite ill. The disease was aggravated by the trip to Pearl Harbor, and the physician reported that he would not be able to leave his bed before Monday at the earliest.

The court thereupon, with the consent of the counsel, continued the case until Monday. At that time some other action may be taken if the juror has not recovered. The case may go ahead with eleven jurors, or be continued again until Mr. Prescott is able to attend, or if neither of the plans seem feasible, it may be necessary to secure a new jury and start the case all over again.

RETAINERS OF LATE DOWAGER.

(Continued from Page 3.)

family, giving them the privilege of improving the mausoleum and to carry out a cherished wish of the relatives of the late King and Queen to remove all the caskets now there to a beautiful vault to be erected in the plot of ground just east of the mausoleum, over which will be built a sixty-foot shaft dedicated to King Kalakaua and his Queen. The spot selected is a beautiful place, surrounded by tall royal palms, and when improved according to plans already made, will be one of the most attractive places in Honolulu. The last Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the improvement of the mausoleum, but nothing will be done with this sum until it is known what Congress will do in the matter of turning over the grounds to the members of the royal family. Mr. Colburn has already had contractors go over the mausoleum to arrive at an estimate of the cost which will include putting in a handsome tile flooring, marble steps to the entrance, the walls to be hardwood finished, and everything done to preserve the building. The mausoleum would then be converted into a memorial chapel. It is understood that C. R. Bishop of San Francisco, husband of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, will assume a share of the expense of caring for the grounds and buildings.

SAILORS' HOME FREE OF DEBTS AND PROSPEROUS

Old Officers Reelected and Many Reports Received.

Work Done by the Superintendent Meets with the Approval of Members.

NEVER during its more than a half century of existence has the Sailors' Home been in better condition than it is today, and after the meeting of the association yesterday it was voted to send to Superintendent Capt. Isaiah Bray such an acknowledgment. There were present at the meeting the following:

W. F. Allen, J. F. Hackfeld, F. W. Damon, J. B. Atterton, A. S. Ciegorn, Henry Waterhouse, F. M. Swanzy, W. W. Hall, John Eha, E. F. Bishop, C. L. Wight and F. A. Schaefer.

The trustees elected for the term ending December 31, 1904, were:

Robert Lewers, F. M. Swanzy, J. M. Oat, W. F. Allen, C. L. Wight, W. W. Hall and F. M. Damon. The election of officers held by the trustees, resulted as follows: Col. W. F. Allen, president; John Eha, vice president; F. A. Schaefer, secretary, and E. F. Bishop, treasurer; all re-elections.

Captain Bray submitted his report, which was in short, as follows: Seafaring occupants for the year, 1,384, of which 1,284 were transients; number of men shipped from home, 337; defaulting boarders, 98; amount of demeritization, \$114.00; destitute seamen assisted, 23; amount, \$29.80. Gross receipts, \$3,144.06; gross expenditures, \$2,982; balance, \$162.26. Expended for repairs, \$214.00; expended for renewals, \$333.97.

Among the repairs which are noted is included the mending of all pools and the connection of the buildings with the city sewer system; cleaning and painting of the most of the rooms and verandas, general replacing of locks and fittings, repairs and painting of roofs and plaster renewed; new trees and vines added, making the home the best, as reported by visitors, that they have ever found in any port.

The superintendent reports that there is a disuse of the system of dormitories, and there is a loss of revenue from this disuse. Thanks are tendered to Mrs. Berger for assistance to sailors in need, and to friends who saw to it that there was a splendid Christmas dinner. There was only one death during the year, that of a sailor transient, who was found dead in bed.

The report of Treasurer E. F. Bishop showed a balance of \$255.34, which was left after all expenses and a deficit from the year 1900 of \$469.63 had been met, the total expenditure being \$2,144.66. The receipts were: Donations—F. A. Schaefer & Co., \$100; M. S. Grunbaum & Co., \$100; Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., \$200; H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., \$250; W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., \$250; Castle & Cooke, Ltd., \$250; C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., \$250; Allen & Robinson, \$50; Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., \$250; Bishop & Co., \$250; Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., \$100; the Von Hamm Young Company, \$100; Oahu Railway and Land Co., Ltd., \$250. Total, \$2,400.

Neerology of the Year.

W. Horace Wright, James A. Hopper, Arch. A. Steele, David Center, J. Chas. Long, T. W. Gay, W. H. Henshall, Mrs. M. Bruns, M. R. Colburn, John McLean, J. A. Moore, Dr. Robt. McKibben, Mrs. A. B. Ingalls, J. N. Wright, W. S. Luce, Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. F. S. Lyman, Capt. J. Rice, Hugh Morrison, Jas. Hunt, Paul Neumann, Wm. C. Wilder, M. T. Donnell, Rev. J. Waiamau, Mrs. J. J. Horner, Mrs. M. E. Rowel, Gideon West, Daniel A. Ray, and John C. Baird.

Roll Call and Rally.

A roll call and rally service will be held at the Christian church Thursday evening, January 2, at 7:30 o'clock. Every member of the church is urged to be present to respond when his name is read. There will be a program of interesting and profitable features.

BORN.

LUDEWIG—In this city, December 31, 1901, to the wife of H. F. Ludewig, a daughter.



At Auction!

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1902,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES,

That Valuable Lot

Southwest corner King and Kekaulike streets, fronting 90 feet on King street, by 101 feet on Kekaulike street.

Upset price, \$20,000. Ten thousand dollars can remain on the property at 8 per cent.

Terms—Cash on delivery of deed.

The purchaser will be guaranteed an opportunity to lease the property at once, if he wishes to do so, on a forty years' lease, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, ground rent, payment of rent to begin July 1, 1902. The lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, and to erect forthwith on the premises a brick building to cost not less than ten thousand dollars. The building to be kept insured for ten thousand dollars at lessee's cost for the benefit of the lessor. In the event of loss insurance money to be used in rebuilding.

WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER.

At Auction

ON FRIDAY, JAN. 3rd, 1902,

COMMENCING AT
12 O'CLOCK NOON,

I will offer for sale at my salesrooms, corner Merchant and Alakea streets, 1 Upright Piano, 1 Iron Safe, 2 Show-cases, Mantel Clocks, 3 Cots, Refrigerator, Scales, 3-burner Automatic Blue Flame Stove, Lawn Mowers, Sterling Tandem Bicycle, Cook Stoves, Phonograph, 4 Kitchen Tables, 40 Chairs, etc.

WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER.

BOARDMAN LOTS

KINAU STREET,
KAPIOLANI and
LUNALILO STREETS.

\$1500 and \$1700
EACH!

1-3 CASH

Balance on time.

WILL E. FISHER,
Real Estate Agent and Auc-
tioneer.

Cor. Merchant and Alakea Sts.

Half-tone and zinc cuts made at the Gazette office. If you have a good photograph you may be sure of a good cut.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE semi-monthly report of Berrey's Commercial Agency, issued under date of yesterday, contains what is in some respects a view of the year's business. It says:

Standing on the threshold of the new year, we find ourselves, as far as finances are concerned, short of ready money. The rapid and remarkable growth of the islands during the past two years is alone answerable for this condition of affairs. The large banking institutions have responded nobly to the demands made on them for money, but they were not able to cope with the situation, and in consequence some of the heavy promoters have been compelled to seek help from abroad. They have been quite successful in their efforts, securing most of the funds in San Francisco.

The consensus of opinion among home financiers is, that we have seen our narrowest times, and that from now on money will be put in circulation in anticipation of early sugar returns from the crop now being harvested.

Interest rates have not been excessive during this stringency, and it is not likely that present interest rates will be lowered materially until two crops of sugar have been sent to market.

Labor conditions are much better today than at any time since Hawaii became a full-fledged territory of the United States; wages have been scaled down and are now almost in harmony with the old rates. Latest advices from the mainland are strong in the belief that Congress will not enact legislation unfavorable to our sugar interests. All in all, Hawaii's future has every indication of prosperity and happiness.

During the year just closed our expenditures for improvements amounted to about twenty millions of dollars; this does not take into account wages paid out on various estates. The net profits reached almost thirteen million dollars, leaving a deficit of less than seven millions. We have much to show for this money; the largest and best sugar mills and the finest and most powerful pumping plants have been installed on the newer plantations, a standard railroad built on Hawaii, a modern electric road is in operation in Honolulu. New wharves have been built, manufacturing establishments erected and modern business blocks have been built, such as San Francisco, even, would be proud of.

This unprecedented development of Hawaii's resources has been carried on mostly with local capital. The mortgage indebtedness has increased steadily, up to the time when the government's coffers were replenished by tax receipts; since that time banking institutions have not had to put out much money. The community is just recovering from the plague quarantine of 1900 and the big Chinatown fire. This same calamity occurring in many cities on the mainland would bring forth appeals for help, but Hawaii refused to ask for alms, and buckled down and bore its own burden.

SUGAR.

Sugar stocks are inactive; there are many large buying orders from the brokers, but few shares are obtainable at the low prices prevailing. Stockholders are determined to retain custody of their securities as long as possible. There has been a general sifting out of speculators who are unable to meet their margins, and their securities have found their way into the hands of investors who have bought to hold and not to speculate.

This condition of things will aid materially in the recovery of prices, which is sure to follow when the market is easy again.

Olaa Sugar shares are twelve dollars paid in, with eight dollars still remaining to be called. The company has announced that no assessments will be levied until after June of next year. Pioneer Mill calls for twenty-five per cent on its new stock today. The final assessment of twenty-five per cent will be payable three months later. Hawaiian Sugar Company, on Kauai, will make extensive improvements this year, taking in a large area of new land. A large bond issue will be made and floated on the mainland. The recent drought in the Hamakua and Kohala districts will effect a set-back in those regions for a year or two.

REAL ESTATE.

Never before has there been a time in the history of Honolulu when the prospects for stable values in real estate were as promising or upon a better footing than at the present time. This is largely due to the fact that there is now in contemplation and soon to be realized large public improvements, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, in the development and construction of a naval station at Pearl Harbor, the laying of a cable from the mainland, and the building of the Nicaragua canal. Following closely upon annexation

there was a considerable movement in real estate at increased figures, and prices of lots appreciated in consequence thereof, which is illustrated in the difference in the prices of lots in Kewalo district, when less than two years ago were selling at rate of \$400 to \$500 for lots 60x100 and now had sale at from \$1200 up, largely for warehouse and factory purposes.

The demand at that time for future residence was with the laying out of large areas of suburban property, more especially at Kapiolani Park, Kaimuki and other tracts, these being followed closely by the laying out of Pacific Heights, College Hills, Kaulani and McCully tracts, thereby affording opportunities for the home builder to secure property at reasonable prices, in each and all there was liberal buying almost entirely by local parties, the improvement of which has been delayed in consequence of the stringency in the money market. Yet in face of the most adverse conditions prices in real estate have held strongly.

With the stimulus that will necessarily follow the improvements above referred to we may reasonably hope to attract the attention of outside purchasers seeking investment as well as our home people in both business and residence properties to a degree that will prove entirely satisfactory.

1901—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exports	\$27,912,203 00
Imports	3,088,952 00
The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report	\$127,866.55.
The following instruments have been filed since our last report:	
59 Deeds	\$ 32,264 00
38 Mortgages	131,641 00
19 Chattel mortgages	66,550 00
21 Leases	
2 Releases	
2 Assignments of mortgages	
10 Bills of sale	9,780 45
2 Powers of attorney	
Agreements	
Mortgages no per cent	137,641 00

STOCKS SOLD ON EXCHANGE SINCE LAST REPORT.

21 Shares Ewa,	\$23.75.
73 Shares Oahu,	\$190.
109 Shares Olaa,	\$3.
25 Shares Olaa,	\$4.

SALES OF HAWAIIAN STOCKS AND BONDS ON S. P. STOCK EXCHANGE.

25 Shares Hutchinson S. P. Company,	\$14.25.
20 Shares Hutchinson S. P. Company,	\$11.12½.
50 Shares Honokaa Company,	\$10.37.
50 Shares Honokaa Company,	\$10.25.
5 Shares Paauhau,	\$10.12½.
100 Shares Paauhau,	\$10.25.
175 Shares Makaweli,	\$23.
75 Shares M. Kaweli,	\$22.50.
50 Shares Onomea,	\$22.50.
175 Shares Onomea,	\$22.
50 Shares Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar,	\$34.
10 Shares Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar,	\$35.

ACTIONS IN SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

John H Estate vs. S. Palu, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$37.45.
Allen & Robinson Ltd. vs. Quong Wa On Co., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$114.32.
Allen & Robinson Ltd. vs. Quong Wa On Co., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$116.69.
E. O. Hail & Son Ltd. vs. Harry L. Austin,	
Lorrin Andrews et al. vs. Josepa Hartman, assumpsit.	
W. S. Noblitt vs. Edwin Stone, H. T. Co. Ltd., gar., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$8.35.
E. C. Peters vs. Chong Koon Chee, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$114.25.
H. F. Wichman vs. The Orpheum Company Ltd., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$88.25.
Dr. C. L. Garvin vs. Joseph McGuire, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$34.64.
J. J. Byrne vs. Thomas C. Andrews, H. F. Bartleman, garnishee.	
Chas. E. Moore vs. I. Rosenberg, assumpsit.	
Tamashige vs. Shirashi, assumpsit.	
Henry May & Co. vs. Chock Sing, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$9.15.
Chispinoda da Camara vs. Manuel G. Pedra, trespass; judgment for plaintiff,	\$44.25.
Lui Ah Sing vs. Lum Wing Kong, assumpsit; judgment for defendant,	\$9.40.
Washington Mercantile Company Ltd. vs. Yit Chong Co., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$36.18.
Yit Sing Co. vs. Yit Chong Co., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff,	\$259.28.
Crispino da Camara vs. Manuel Silva, trespass; judgment for plaintiff,	\$44.00.

Union Express Co. Ltd. vs. I. Long, assumpsit.
E. C. Peters vs. N. C. Easton, H. E. & Co., garnishee.
Yoshioka vs. Matsukuma J. Kichi, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$21.59.
Yoshioka Yonezo vs. Miyamoto Chuza, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$48.82.
Yoshioka Yonezo vs. Murakami Torajiro, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$58.55.

Yoshioka Yonezo vs. Neshimoto Kichi, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$31.55.
J. J. Byrne vs. Mrs. M. Arnold, assumpsit.

J. A. Magoon vs. Wm. R. Sims, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$309.36.
Yoshioka Yonezo vs. Tasaka Mosaku, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$54.41.

J. J. Byrne vs. Harry Davidson, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$53.44.
H. D. Middleditch vs. The. esa Wilcox, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$134.93.

S. I. Shaw vs. Almira M. and Peter Johnson, assumpsit.
Oscar Sellers vs. Lee and Lizzie Lee Tong, assumpsit.

Emm.uth & Co. Ltd. vs. B. T. White, assumpsit; judgment for defendant, \$8.20.
Dr. C. L. Garvin vs. Miss Debora Pahau, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$19.17.

H. Sing Fook vs. Chau Ching, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$69.
J. K. Young et al. vs. Mrs. W. Blaisdell, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$87.23.

W. L. Peterson vs. Atone Perry, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$37.41.
Yoshika Yonezo vs. Kameyama Jisuke, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$36.05.

C. Tanaka vs. Antone de Costa, assumpsit.
Florence Harlan vs. Mrs. M. E. Poulson, Wm. E. Fisher, gar., assumpsit.

Yoshika Yonezo vs. Doi Forajiro, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$64.25.
Lee Kow vs. Tong, assumpsit.

P. J. Travens vs. David Kupihea, assumpsit.
California Feed Co. Ltd. vs. Abraham Fernandez, assumpsit.

Allen Robinson Co. Ltd. vs. Tam San, Fee See and Ah Tom, assumpsit; judgment for defendant, \$14.49.
F. Wundenberg, gar., T. J. K. Kaniau vs. Yip Ah On and Ah Sing, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$133.40.

DIVIDENDS PAID DEC. 31.
Ewa 1 per cent, Oahu ½ per cent, Electric Light Company 1 per cent, C. Brewer & Co. 2 per cent, Waimanalo 2 per cent.

COUPONS PAID JAN. 1, 1901.
Ewa bonds 3 per cent, Pioneer bonds 3 per cent, Oahu bonds 3 per cent, McBryde bonds 3 per cent, O. R. & L. Co. 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.
Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis:

Pacific Coast, 30 cents per \$100.
Canada, 50 cents per \$100.
Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100.
London, \$4.88½ per pound Sterling.
London, sixty days, \$4.86½ per pound Sterling.

France, 5.10 francs per dollar.
Frankfort, Germany, 24½ per mark.
Auckland and Sydney, \$4.95 per pound Sterling.

Hongkong, 45½ per Mexican dollar.
Amoy, 47½ per Mexican dollar.
Singapore and Shanghai, 47½ per Mexican dollar.

Yokohama, 50 per Jap. Yen.
Hogo, Kobe, Nagasaki, 50 per Jap. Yen.
Manila, Hollo, P. I., 47½ per Mexican dollar.

All work done by the Peerless Preserving Paint Company is guaranteed for three years.

NOTICE

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on Friday, January 31, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of amending the by-laws of the company, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
6054 F. KLAMP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Koloa Sugar Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on Wednesday, January 8, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of amending the by-laws of the company, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
6054 F. KLAMP, Secretary.

CLOSING NOTICE.

THE METROPOLITAN MEAT Company will close today (New Years) at 10 a. m.
Only one delivery will be made in the morning—10 a. m.
METROPOLITAN MEAT CO., LTD. 6054

JAS. F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer and Broker
65 QUEEN STREET,
P. O. Box 594. Telephone 72

Auction Sale

— OF —
A FINE PIANO

ON FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1902,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, I will sell at public auction a very fine DECKER BROS.' SQUARE PIANO, in good order.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

Auction Sale

OF
Household Furniture

ON FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1902,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, I will sell at public auction an extra choice assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of handsome heavy Brass Bedstead, handsome heavy Oak Bedstead and Bureaus, other handsome Bureaus and Wasnstands, handsome heavy Oak Dining Table and beautiful Chairs, Oak and Mahogany Center Tables, Mahogany Rockers, Mahogany Chairs, Oak Rockers, handsome Oak and Glass China Closet, Upholstered Furniture, handsome large heavy Oak Roller-Top Office Desk and Chair, Black Walnut Bookcase, handsome Parlor Stand Lamp, Cash Register, Clothing, Cloth, Hats, Blankets, Shoes, Dress Goods, etc., etc.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

Auction Sale

— OF —
Valuable Property!

SATURDAY, JAN. 18th, 1902,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, I will sell at public auction, a valuable parcel of business property in Honolulu, and situated on the corner of Kekaulike and Pauahi streets.

Property has a frontage of 98½ feet on Pauahi street, 99 feet on Kekaulike street, 12½ feet on an angle, 50 feet on narrow end, 85 feet rear width of main lot; 79 feet on lane at Waikiki side, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

The sum of \$5,300 will be loaned on the property for two years at 8 per cent.

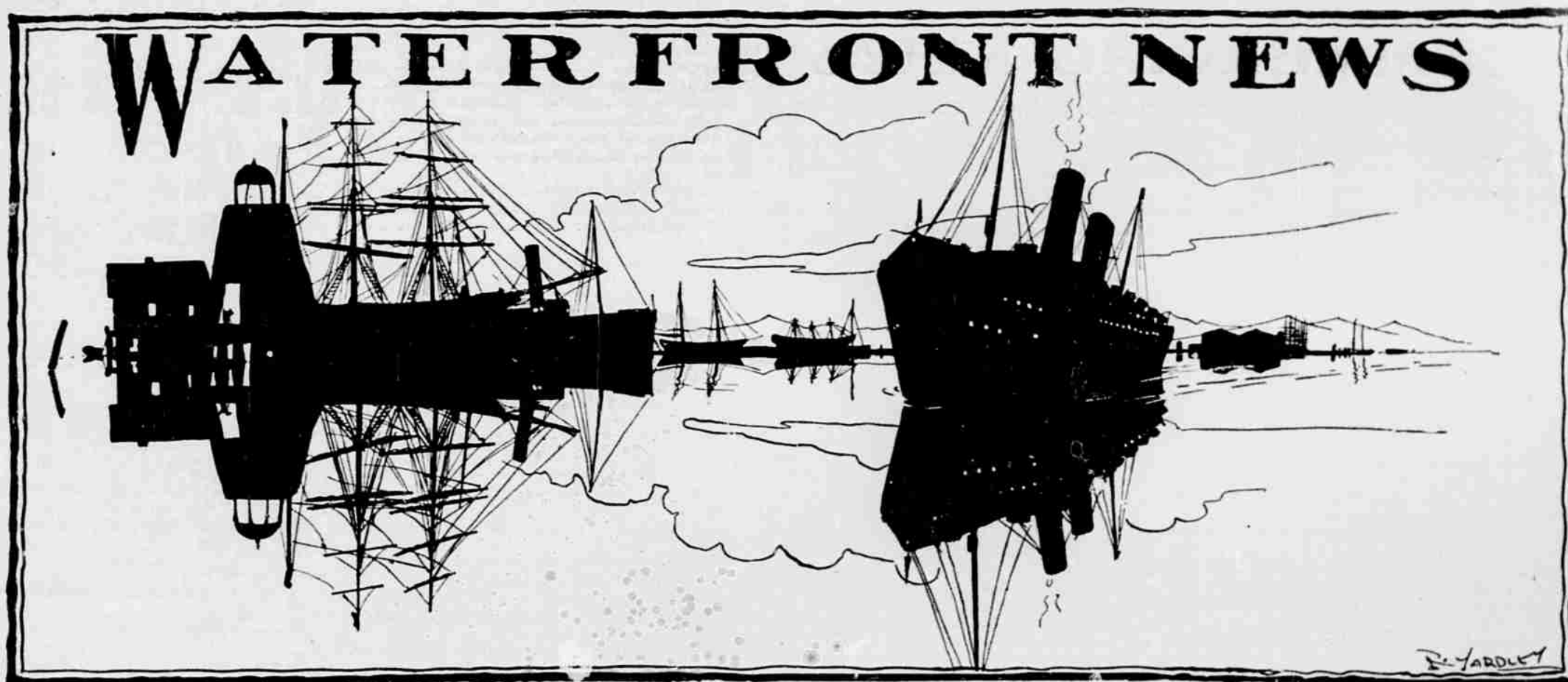
Title perfect.
Plans can be seen at my office.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin.
Deeds at purchaser's expense.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR RENT.

RESIDENCE OF MR. H. E. WAITY, on Metetania street. Large nicely-kept yard; house contains 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, bath, kitchen, pantry, etc., servants' quarters and stables; rent \$40 per month.
Apply to **JAS. F. MORGAN,**
65 Queen Street.



THE S. S. VENTURA, from the Colonies, arrived about 5.30 p. m. yesterday and docked at the Oceanic wharf. She left Sydney on Dec. 17 and Auckland on Dec. 21, making the run from Sydney in fourteen days twenty-two hours and forty-six minutes, and from Auckland in ten days, twenty-three hours and six minutes. Fine weather was experienced to Pago Pago, and from there fair weather with a heavy northeasterly swell. The Ventura brought a large number of passengers, mostly for San Francisco, the chief notability on board being Governor W. H. Soul of Apia, Samoa. There were only eight passengers for Honolulu. Prince Capid's yacht, the Princess, came down on the boat. The Ventura got away shortly before 10 o'clock last night. Special precautions were taken that the speediest possible dispatch of the vessel might not be hindered, and a strict watch was kept to prevent the firemen leaving the boat.

Fell to Deck.

The British ship Langdale, from London, arrived yesterday morning, 154 days out. It took her six weeks to round the horn, and in doing so she lost Tudor Anders, an able seaman, who on October 24, fell from aloft in a sudden squall and struck the deck, thirty feet below, with his head. He was picked up unconscious, and died the next day. In a storm off the Cape, the fore and main lower topsails, were carried away. Captain Hunter has his wife with him. He says that he has been in sight of Honolulu since last Friday. Battering winds prevented him from making port. The Langdale, which has a general cargo, is docked at the railway wharf. An Hawaiian sailor named Kiki, who snipped from London, is among the crew.

Court of Survey.

Captains Fuller, Amesbury and Brokaw, constituting a court of survey, examined the ship Benjamin Sewall yesterday in order to determine the extent of her leak and to decide whether or not to allow the vessel to proceed to Australia, without discharging her cargo here. A diver worked all morning underneath the vessel, but only located a small leak on the starboard side, which would not account for the quantity of water now entering the hold. From present indications, it looks as if the vessel could not be made seaworthy without first discharging her cargo of lumber. The board of survey will make its report today or tomorrow.

Hesper in Distress.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the bark Hesper put into Honolulu leaking badly. She is 25 days out from Vancouver to Fremantle, Australia, with a cargo of lumber, and will probably discharge her deck load here.

New Towboat Co.

It is said that in a short time Honolulu will have a new towboat, which will do business with the small sailing vessels and scows of the port. The head of the company is W. H. Pain, of the Tramways Company.

Grind at Olaa Mill.

It is reported that Puna Plantation will not erect a mill of its own for the present, but will grind at Olaa mill.

DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, December 31, 10 p. m.—Weather clear; wind fresh northeast.

ARRIVED.
 Tuesday, December 31.
 S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from the Colonies; 5:30 p. m.
 Am. schr. Joseph Russ, Peterson, 25 days from Portland; 7 a. m.
 Str. Iwalani, Greene, from Eleele, Makaweli, Waimea and Koloa, at 3 a. m., with 3,632 bags sugar.
 Br. sp. Langdale, Hunter, 154 days from London; 10 a. m.
 Str. Lehua, Napa'a, from Molokai; 3 p. m.

DEPARTED.
 Tuesday, December 31.
 S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco; 9:30 p. m.
 Am. bk. Kaitiani, Dabel, for San Francisco; 1 p. m.
 Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Hansen, for San Francisco.

DUE TODAY.
 S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, in morning.

SAIL TODAY.
 S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies.

SAIL TOMORROW.
 Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Eleele; dynamite, gunpowder, acids and gasoline for leeward side of Kauai; 5 p. m.
 Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Kukuinaele and Honokaa; 5 p. m.
 Str. Maui, F. Bennett, for Mahukona and Hamakua ports; 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.
 Arrived.
 Per Stmr. Iwalani, from Eleele, Makaweli, Waimea and Koloa, December 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Lena Adams and child, Mr. Hansen, C. H. W. Norton, K. Kawamoto and 11 deck.
 Per S. S. Ventura, from Colonies, December 31.—For Honolulu: Mr. G. A. Buss, Mr. C. H. Buss, Mr. F. E. Baume, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Mr. J. C. Harvey, Mr. F. Lay, Mr. F. Innes, Mr. G. H. Cann, In Transit: Mr. E. Bobe and wife, Mr. R. J. Breehman, Mr. A. J. Baumes, Mr. L. M. Eishemus, Mr. G. W. Mailheu and wife, Mr. T. M. McAlpine, Mr. C. J. Newby, Mr. W. A. Scouler, Governor W. H. Soul of Apia, Samoa; Mr. W. N. Rose, Mrs. L. Faust, Mr. D. McMahon and wife, Mr. E. Guarier, Mr. T. Foss, wife and child, Mr. J. Flynn, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. R. Merritt, Tuma bin Khauni, Mr. L. Ward, Miss Rose Faust, Mrs. A. Hooker and two children, Mr. A. C. Pell, Mr. W. Hooper, Mr. L. G. Pohus, Mr. E. Mussich, Mr. R. L. Porter, Mr. R. S. Nason, Miss Daisy Faust, Miss M. A. Cusick, Mr. Karl Founs, Mr. A. J. Willis, Mr. C. Driscoll, Mr. P. Morris, Mr. T. Watson, Mrs. M. Scuenue, Miss Vera Faust, Mr. C. Symons and wife, Mr. J. B. Callaway, Mr. H. Muir, Mr. D. Clark, Mr. P. Griffin.

Per Stmr. Lehua from Molokai, December 31.—Dr. Oliver.
 Departed.
 For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Ventura, Dec. 31.—Miss E. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley and daughter, L. F. Moulton, J. A. Palmer and wife, W. R. Castle Jr., Captain and Mrs. Pond, B. R. Banning, Mrs. F. S. Prescott, W. F. Hall and wife, Robert Graham, Miss Graham, Mr. Hazleton, Joseph Napet, John Singleton and wife, A. B. Wood, Charles E. Pope, Mrs. M. A. Pope, H. C. Horton, J. J. Gilmore and wife, Miss M. Wise, T. A. Petters, F. L. Palmer and wife, Uelson Smith, C. J. Jacobson, George F. Rolthe, B. Lichtig, G. F. Roth, Miss Eva Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Farrant, A. E. Ingersoll,

Mrs. A. Macfarlane, Mrs. H. Janes, Mrs. C. Winters and child, H. C. Schmidt, Mrs. A. J. Hihn, George Hamlin and wife, Mrs. C. P. Hinds, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Miss Bernard, three Bernard children, Miss St. Leon and five brothers, Misses G. and M. Wingate.
 For San Francisco, per Am. bk. Kaitiani, December 31.—J. A. Van Leuven, Mrs. A. Sumner, M. B. Bernley and wife, A. W. Von Arnswald, P. H. Thone, Gus Optiz.

BOOKED TO ARRIVE.
 Per S. S. Sonoma, January 1, from San Francisco.—W. G. Platt and wife, Mrs. M. H. Charles, Mrs. C. W. Hathaway, Miss Hathaway, J. Saeger and wife, Mrs. A. M. Fine, B. Rosenberg, J. G. Waller, T. J. Henry, C. H. Limburg and wife, C. D. Warren, A. Raas, E. E. Paxton, H. McArthur and wife, Miss K. Graydon, Mrs. E. Mehrten and child, J. D. Mehrten, Mrs. Feather and wife, J. L. Torbert, J. C. Penny, H. T. Marsh, P. Hoffman, F. M. Brooks and wife, C. W. Seaward.

BOOKED TO DEPART.
 For the Colonies, per O. S. S. Sonoma, January 1.—G. Gibb, wife and child, J. Gorevan, Katherine J. Mackay, Theodore Wores, W. J. Hoyt, A. F. Estabrook, B. Maniere.

MANY MOVINGS ON FORT STREET

Fort street will take on a somewhat new appearance with the first weeks of the new year. Yesterday was moving day to a slight extent, and the new places along the street will be several. The greatest change will take place in the block between King and Merchant. Yesterday the moving out of Pearson & Potter Co., and the Golden Rule Bazaar was finished, and immediately there will follow the moving in of the new tenants. The old store of the former concern will be occupied by the Honolulu Drug Company, which has been in temporary quarters in the McInerney building. In the latter store H. P. Roth & Co., now in the Magoon block, will take quarters. It is expected that the Woman's Exchange also will move shortly from its place between the two stores mentioned, and that a new retail tobacco store will be opened there.

The changes mentioned are being made to utilize the recently completed Oregon block, at Union and Hotel streets. In this block Pearson & Potter Co. will have the corner stores, and the other rooms will house the Golden Rule Bazaar and a branch of J. Lando. There are several tenants in prospect for the vacant room of McInerney, and there has been some talk of a moving of the stock of the corner into that room while a new front is being prepared.

The greatest change in the appearance of the street will be seen when the new Hackfeld block is in use. The work of removing into that block is now in progress, and it is expected that the building will be in use by the offices and storerooms of the firm within a couple of weeks. There are rumors, too, that the old bank room in the Campbell block will be occupied by a firm of brokers.

L. T. Grant, manager of the automobile company, is expected on the Sonoma.

The Hilo Railroad

The only Broad Gauge Railroad in the Territory of Hawaii.

The Hilo Railroad was incorporated March 28, 1899.

The capital stock is \$1,000,000.00, of which \$750,000.00 has been issued.

The par value of the stock is \$20.00 per share.

The franchise was granted by the Republic of Hawaii, and was subsequently ratified by Act of Congress of the United States and by President McKinley.

The terms of the franchise give the company authority to construct and operate a railroad or railroads anywhere on the island of Hawaii, and grants free right of way over, and depot and station sites upon, any and all Government lands.

FINANCING OF THE COMPANY.

The road has been built partly on

ly under long lease. This land faces on the Waioa river giving access to the sea.

RAILROAD BUILT AND IN OPERATION.

There is now completed and in operation 25 miles of broad gauge railroad from Hilo to the Puna plantation, and from the Olaa mill through the Olaa district, to approximately 16 miles on the Volcano road, a distance of 12 miles. The remaining distance to 22 miles on the Volcano road is under construction, and will be completed within a few weeks, making a total in operation of 43 miles.

The lines along the water front of Hilo and to the Hawaii mill will be constructed in the near future.



MOUTH OF WAILOA RIVER, HILO.

assessments on stock, and partly on bonds.

The bonds were originally issued on successive divisions. These several issues have since been consolidated, and an issue of \$1,000,000.00 of 6 per cent 10-20 bonds authorized, secured by trust mortgage to the First National Bank of Hawaii. Of this amount \$566,000, has been sold, leaving bonds in the treasury to the amount of \$434,000. There is also held in the treasury stock to the amount of \$250,000.

There has been no "construction company" in the building of the road. Every dollar spent has been for the actual cost of the labor and material.

RIGHTS OF WAY ACQUIRED.

The company has acquired and holds title to the following rights of way, viz:

1. Along the water front of Hilo from the Wailluku river to wharf near Coconut Island; thereby giving access to the entire harbor front of Hilo, and direct connection with every wharf built or that can be built in Hilo harbor.

2. From the Hilo water front to the Hawaii Mill. (H. Hackfeld & Co.'s)

3. From the Hilo water front, by two separate routes, to the company's car shops and yards at Waiakea.

4. From Waiakea to the Olaa Mill.

5. From the Olaa Mill to the Puna plantation, in the District of Puna, 25 miles from Hilo.

6. From the Olaa mill to the village of Olaa, and through the Olaa district to a point 22 miles from Hilo on the Volcano road.

LANDS ACQUIRED.

The company has acquired depot and station sites: in Hilo town 2; at Waiakea, Olaa Mill, Puna Plantation, Olaa Village; on the Volcano road at 13 miles, 16 miles and 22 miles. It has acquired at Waiakea, for station, car yard, car and machine shops, warehouses and wharf purposes approximately 50 acres, partly in fee and part-

STATIONS AND WAREHOUSES AND WHARVES.

Stations and warehouses have been constructed at Waiakea, Olaa mill, and Puna plantation.

A wharf equipped with steam hoist cranes has been built upon the Waioa river, which empties into Hilo harbor. The main tracks of the railway terminate on the wharf at the water's

edge, and freight is delivered direct from the cars to lighters and vice versa. A special sugar warehouse 90x40 feet is located on the wharf.

Plans, specifications and soundings are completed for the erection of a 600 foot wharf to 30 feet of water in Hilo harbor, and the company expects to proceed with the early construction of the same.

MACHINE AND CAR SHOPS AND FOUNDRY.

Completely equipped machine, car building, painting and blacksmith shops; also a brass and iron foundry plant have been erected in the company's yards at Waiakea, at a cost of over \$60,000.00.

All of the passenger and freight cars used by the company are built at the company's shops, and all repairs of every kind to both cars and locomotives are made there.

The shops are able to make all the lighter castings, and other metal work and repairs for plantations and shipping, and are doing a considerable business of this character.

They are now filling an order for 300 cane cars for the Olaa Sugar Company.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY.

The railway began operation in June, 1899. Since the first month the company has paid from its earnings all of its operating expenses and interest on its bonds, leaving a surplus net profit.

The basis of the company's business is:

1. A 40 year contract to haul all of the freight and sugar to and from the Olaa plantation.
2. A 40 year contract to haul all of

the freight and sugar to and from the Puna plantation.

3. A contract to haul all of the cane from Puna to the Olaa mill while the latter grinds the Puna cane.

4. A contract to haul all of the cane from Olaa lying above the flume lines to the Olaa mill.

5. A ten year contract to haul all of the sugar and freight to and from the Hawaii mill.

6. A 20 year contract to haul all of the freight of the Hilo Mercantile Company.

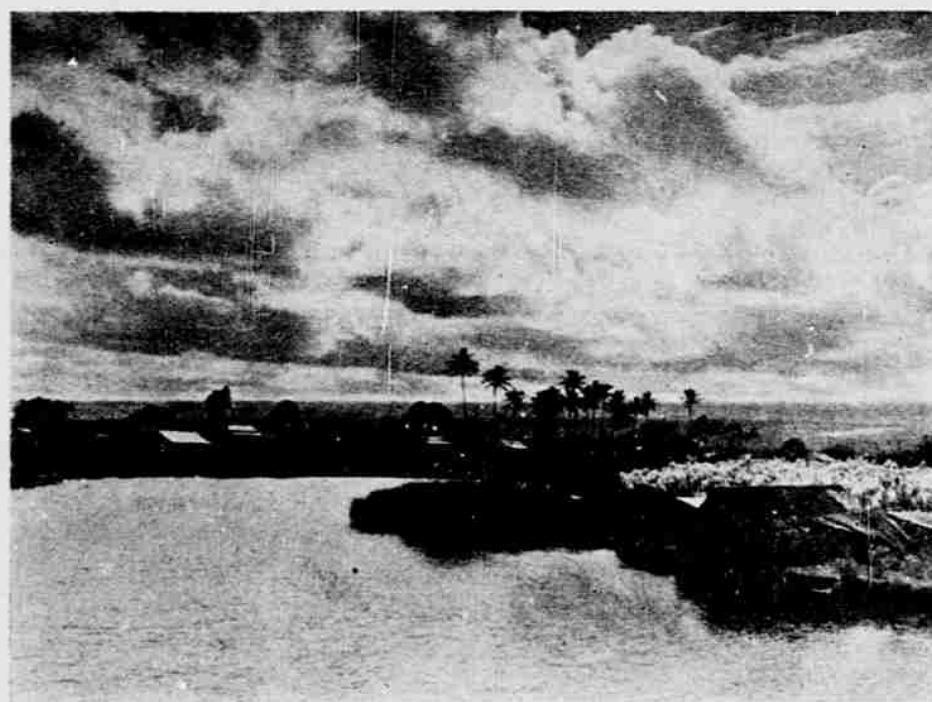
In addition to the foregoing there is all of the general business between the populous and growing town of Hilo and the rich district of Puna, in which are located over 50,000 acres of the finest sugar land in Hawaii, and which is developing more rapidly than any other district in the territory.

The regular business of the company has not yet fairly begun, as no sugar and but very little cane has yet been transported. The Olaa Sugar Company has just begun to grind a 20,000 ton crop, and there will be not less than 25,000 tons of cane to haul during 1902 with every reason to expect a constantly increasing amount thereof, as well as a great increase in general business.

The road is rock ballasted throughout. There is not a bridge nor a culvert on the whole road. The extension into town across the Waioa river and along the waterfront to the government wharf will require two small bridges.

The president of the company is B. F. Dillingham.

The general superintendent is W. H. Lambert.



WAILOA RIVER, HILO.
Yards of Hilo R. R. at Left.



A PUNA RESIDENCE ON THE LINE OF THE HILO RAILROAD.

The
South Kona Agricultural Co.
Limited.



HON. WM. R. CASTLE.

There are certain essential facts that an investigator wants to know about a Hawaiian sugar plantation without having to wade through a mass of padding and poetical description of sunrise and scenery. The leading facts about the South Kona Agricultural Company are hereunder set forth.

INCORPORATION. It is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, on May 10, 1900.

CAPITAL STOCK. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, with the privilege of subsequent extension to \$3,000,000.

Of the \$1,000,000 capital, \$450,000 has been issued as paid up stock for the land and improvements hereinafter set forth.

The remaining \$550,000 is assessable stock, either issued or held in the treasury of the company, with which to carry on the development of the plantation.

PAR VALUE. The stock consists of 10,000 shares of a par value of \$100 each.

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY. A most vital question to stockholders is that of their liability for debts of a corporation. By the laws of Hawaii and the Charter of this Company, the liability of a stockholder is strictly limited to the amount remaining unpaid on the face value of the stock. For example, if \$25 a share has been paid in on a share of assessable stock of this company, and the company should then be unable to meet its obligations, the holder of this stock would then be liable to the creditors of the company for the unpaid amount of the face value of the stock, or \$75, and for no more.

Once a share of stock has been paid up in full, the creditors of the company must look exclusively to the corporation, and there is no personal liability on the part of the stockholders. It is to indicate this "limit of liability" that the word "Limited" is, by Hawaiian law, attached to all limited liability companies incorporated in Hawaii.

LOCATION. The location of the

plantation of this company is in South Kona, Island of Hawaii. The nearest sugar plantation on one side is the Hutchinson, and on the other the Kona Sugar Company.

LANDS. The company owns in fee simple 7,721 acres, and has leases of, or planting agreements with 4,200 acres additional.

Of this area there is of cane land:
In fee owned by the company 3,650 acres
Under lease or planting agreement 2,500 acres

Total cane land controlled by company 6,150 acres

In addition to the above there are between 7,000 and 10,000 acres of additional cane land of fine quality which are within easy reach of the mill location and which will raise cane to be ground at this mill as soon as it is available.

CHARACTER OF LAND. There are two ways of ascertaining the quality of land, and its suitability for cane culture, viz: (1) By chemical analysis. (2) By actual cultivation of cane. Both these methods have been followed on this plantation.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. The analysis of soils in Hawaii has been carried to a high degree of perfection. The elements required by cane are closely known, so that chemical analysis provides a definite basis for estimating the value of different soils for cane cultivation. The soils from all sections of the South Kona Agricultural Company's lands have been analyzed by the best chemists, and the results demonstrate that **THERE IS NONE BETTER ADAPTED TO CANE GROWTH IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.**

PRACTICAL TEST. Cane in small patches has been grown on these lands from time immemorial. For the past three years cane has been grown thereon in acre quantities, and there is now growing on the plantation 350 acres of cane. The growth shown is absolutely phenomenal. Without steam plowing, fertilizing or irrigation and with but little cultivation, the growth, weight and analysis of the cane shows a yield of six tons of sugar and upward per

acre. With the greater economy of an unirrigated plantation, this is as profitable as eight tons to the acre on an irrigated plantation.

RAINFALL—NO IRRIGATION REQUIRED. The rainfall of this district is ample for all vegetation, no irrigation being required for any purpose, even taro, an essentially water plant, growing luxuriantly. The rainfall is also distributed with great evenness throughout the year, as will be seen by the following records of rainfall taken on the plantation lands.

LACK OF WIND. One of the peculiar advantages of this district, for

Amount in cash expended in development of the plantation, \$50,000. This does not include any payment for land, all of which has been deeded to the company clear of incumbrances, in exchange for paid up stock.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT. It is proposed to plant 1,200 acres during 1902 and 1,500 during 1903 and thereafter to annually crop not less than 3,000 acres.

A MILL of sixty tons of sugar a day capacity is being contracted for and will be erected in time to take off the first crop.

FUNDS are being raised to develop

RAINFALL AT KALAHIKI (S. K. A. PLANTATION.)

	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1901
	750	1200	750	1200	750	1200	750	1200	750	1200	750	1200	1800
	Ft.												
January			.61	1.18	1.34	1.49	1.71	2.22	1.80	1.50	2.15		
February			.89	2.68	1.27	2.63	2.72	3.28	1.89	10.50	13.20		
March			2.87	1.07	3.38	3.68	4.77	4.18	6.77	2.93	5.74	10.30	
April			11.86	2.45	1.78	6.80	9.18	4.22	7.29	2.20	5.47	12.15	
May			.84	6.67	2.20	2.61	2.17	3.41	7.16	10.12	1.80	10.90	27.80
June			3.98	2.81	5.53	4.83	4.74	8.27	4.55	5.90	2.51	3.66	8.61
July			4.66	2.95	5.52	7.15	2.59	5.25	6.07	4.58	4.17	4.15	10.63
August			4.72	2.37	2.63	8.26	3.33	4.78	5.01	8.78	5.31	5.28	5.84
September			5.14	2.01	6.93	4.06	2.29	7.34	3.63	5.40	3.60	3.29	6.83
October			2.83	4.82	3.50	9.11	1.69	4.06	2.51	2.21	4.98	2.49	5.05
November			9.10	.79	1.62	5.02	4.48	8.18	2.15	5.10	3.17	3.13	5.29
December			5.95	3.79	2.20	3.07	1.88	5.92	.50	1.05	1.79		
Total	37.22	31.83	37.26	55.15	36.32	65.28	44.41	62.80	37.15	56.13	107.85		

Unfortunately the records for a few months have been lost (before S. K. A. owned the place) and in 1900, the 1,200 feet altitude gauge broke and was not replaced; 1,800 feet has been selected as averaging better with 750 feet. Returns for December 1901 could not be had before going to press.

purpose of cane culture, is the fact that there is practically no wind. It is so sheltered by high mountains that the trade winds never reach it, and a gentle land breeze at night and sea breeze in the day time are the only winds, except during brief periods in the winter months. This has an important bearing on the growth of cane, as wind, more than sun dries up moisture, and high winds break down, destroy and stunt much cane in windy districts.

THE PRESENT STATUS of the enterprise is as follows:
Growing cane, 350 acres.
Buildings—Manager's house, store, office, laborers' houses for 250 laborers, stables for 50 animals, water storage for 250,000 gallons, 25 mules, teams, plows and tools.

the place by sale of stock and bonds. An issue of \$800,000 of 6 per cent bonds has been authorized, \$500,000 of which are now being placed.

PROSPECTS OF PROFIT. Every indication is to the effect that sugar can be produced as cheap if not cheaper on this plantation than anywhere else in the Territory, and that it will pay a handsome profit with sugar at \$50 a ton, which is lower than the price has ever yet been.

THE PRESIDENT and majority stockholder of the company is William R. Castle of Honolulu, formerly Hawaiian Attorney-General, Minister to Washington and Annexation Commissioner. He is an energetic, progressive business man, and is devoting the principal part of his time and energies to this company.



A SPECIMEN COFFEE TREE.
South Kona Agricultural Company's Plantation.



By H. P. Caylor.

E VOLUTION in the conduct of a postal system inaugurated by an Hawaiian monarch, fostered by the President of the subsequent Republic, and but recently developed into an important integral factor of the wonderful, clock-like system of the United States, has made of Honolulu the most important postal base in the Pacific Ocean. The change from the old to the new system, the transfer from the protection guaranteed under the Hawaiian flag to that of Old Glory, the revolutionizing of methods to accord with those in vogue in every city, town, village, hamlet and crossroads of the Mainland, has been accomplished since June 14, 1900, when Hawaii passed from the solitary state of an independent Republic to the fellowship of a Territory of the United States.

The men who have wrought this evolution are mainly those who were in the postal service of the Hawaiian Republic, whose acquaintanceship with the peculiar names of Hawaiian post-offices and the manner of reaching the scores of little out-of-the-way places or localities where a half dozen natives lived, were invaluable to those representatives of the Postoffice Department at Washington, who were sent out to Hawaii to make the service American. In one night the Hawaiian postoffice department lost its identity, and in its place was substituted the far reaching system of Uncle Sam. From the dignity of a department which boasted of a Postmaster General for the Hawaiian Islands alone, the postal service underwent a remodelling and became a classified postoffice of the United States, one among thousands of others.

Although formerly considered a department complete in itself, capable of meeting all the requirements of despatch and delivery of the mails which drifted into the main office at Honolulu, yet when the American system was substituted there were innumerable features found to be contrary to the government and spirit of the United States postal service, which had to be replaced. Many of these changes were not considered conducive to the development of despatch and delivery of mail in the Islands, and protests were frequent. But, as in all sudden and sweeping changes the supposed faultiness of the system has proven beneficial, and today there is no State or Territory in the Union which has a more perfect system of postal administration.

Concessions of an important character have been granted by the authorities at Washington to the Hawaiian postoffices, which are seldom given to offices in any other part of the United States. The peculiar insular position of the Hawaiian Islands, the lack of cable facilities, irregularity of the despatch and delivery of mails between the Coast and Honolulu, have called for special privileges, indicating that the postal department has found time to consider the needs of the Islands and favored them to a large extent.

The postal officials sent here from the United States to supervise the changes, have been men equal to the task, but even their efforts would have been beset with the most trying difficulties had it not been for the person-

nel of the staff of officials and clerks who had charge of the system during the existence of the Hawaiian Monarchy and subsequent Republic. Their intimate knowledge of localities, routes, names and difficulties of landing the mails at certain Island ports, gave the federal officials a solid foundation for their own work.

On this New Years day, just a little over eighteen months since the transfer of sovereignty took place, the various Islands of the group are traversed by scores of mail clerks, mail messengers and mail wagons, making regular trips; a fleet of Island steamers calls at dozens of ports where the landing of Uncle Sam's mail is attended with difficulties owing to the dangerous coasts; the city of Honolulu has a well developed system of delivery of letters by uniformed carriers; mail drop boxes are to be found in every district; the interior of the main postoffice building, albeit too small for the mass of mail handled there daily, is a hive of industry. A dead letter bureau, the only one in actual operation outside the general office at Washington, and one for Porto Rico now authorized, looks after all misdirected mail originating in the Islands; the workman who has no opportunity during the day to register mail, can buy stamps, call for letters, purchase a money order and obtain postal information at the Honolulu office up to midnight every day in the week except Sundays.

The officials at Washington concede that the most peculiar conditions exist in the Hawaiian Islands; every postal official who has been assigned to the group has been made fully aware of this, and in every case has recommended that special privileges be accorded Hawaii, which, in the main have been granted. In the near future the establishment of a corps of clerks on the subsidized steamships of the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Sierra, Ventura and Sonoma, to assort mail between San Francisco and Honolulu and vice versa, will greatly facilitate the delivery of mails not only for Honolulu, but for all the trains and Island steamers. The Second Assistant Postmaster General, in his annual report strongly recommends this feature of the mail service. By July of the present year this recommendation will doubtless have been made effective.

When the transfer of authority was made, Jos. Mort Oat was Postmaster

General of the Hawaiian Islands. The over-night change from the status of a Republic to a Territory made him postmaster in the service of the United States, and his nomination by President McKinley was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Postmaster Oat has had long experience in local postal affairs, which has eminently fitted him for the position he now holds. He gives his personal attention to the handling of mails, and it is not an infrequent sight to see him in the mailing room on the receipt of a heavy mail from the Coast, assisting the clerks in assorting the letters and packages. His right hand man, and the one who has been one of the most valuable officials in conducting the affairs of the entire Island system, is the present cashier, Louis T. Kenake, general superintendent in the handling of the mails. The present personnel of the postoffice is as follows:

Postmaster, Jos. Mort Oat.
Assistant Postmaster, W. I. Medeira.
Cashier, Louis T. Kenake.
Divisions:
Money Order, Z T. Banks, chief clerk.
Registry, W. N. Hanna, chief clerk.
Mailing, W. C. Kenake, chief clerk.
City Distributing, W. S. Marchant, chief clerk.
Stamp Window, F. E. Colty, clerk.
Dead Letter Bureau, Mrs. Alice A. Hutchinson.
General Delivery, F. T. Sullivan, clerk.

The entire force in the Honolulu office, including heads of departments, comprises 35 clerks and 10 carriers, a total of 45, all told.

The federal postoffice officials sent here from Washington, and now stationed in Honolulu, are:

George D. Linn, Postoffice Inspector in charge, and
George W. Carr, Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

The dead letter bureau of the local office is a novelty in postoffice service outside of Washington. It was formally established on May 1, 1901, upon authority from the department. Porto Rico is also to have a similar bureau. In the Honolulu dead letter bureau everything is handled originating in the Territory. Any letters mailed here for the other Islands, and also mail originally sent from the Territory to foreign countries, which cannot be delivered, is sent back to Honolulu and is

placed in the dead letter office for correction. The establishment of this bureau is the outcome of the difficulties of the native language. The dead letter office at Washington can handle almost any language under the sun except Hawaiian. Letters are either delivered to the addressee, returned to the writer or destroyed. The postal authorities point to the value of giving a return address on all envelopes. To encourage letter writers to do this the Postoffice Department at Washington will print any one's name upon an order of envelopes free of charge, the only cost being that attached to the envelopes themselves.

The First Assistant Postmaster General in his annual report says:

For reasons similar to those set forth in the last annual report with respect to Porto Rico and the Philippines, authority was given in March last for the establishment of an independent dead letter service for the Territory of Hawaii, to be conducted as an attachment of the Honolulu office, and under the control of the postmaster at that place. From this action of the department the most gratifying results have followed.

Prior thereto there was great delay and no little embarrassment in the disposition of mail matter of Hawaiian origin or addressed for delivery in the Territory. The new method has insured greater promptness and an improved service in all respects.

The night window service was inaugurated August 1, 1901, for the convenience of those who cannot attend to their mail during the daytime. Working men who have only the hour from 12 to 1 o'clock during the day are often denied the privilege of making use of the registry, money order or delivery windows during the regular hours, and are now accommodated from 6 to 12 p. m. This is the only office in the United States which registers mail, issues money orders and sells stamps up to the midnight hour. In fact, the general delivery window at night is a complete postoffice in itself, as nearly all business transacted in all departments of the postoffice by day, is carried on at this one window at night. For a few weeks the window was kept open all night, but this was found unnecessary, and the closing hour was set at midnight. In November 5, 491 persons were accommodated.



FIRE STATION NO. 1.

There are 959 lock boxes in use at the office. The present metal boxes were put in in July, 1899. Previous to that date there were about 500 boxes. The need of more was felt, and the whole front of the building was torn out, remodeled and the new boxes put in place. Under the Hawaiian postal system the boxes could be used by an entire family and the friends of the family, so that one box was often being used by at least a dozen persons. Under the present system only the renters and their immediate families are entitled to use them. Up to August 13, 1901, boxes were far below the needs of the office, but since the establishment of the free delivery system there have been ample boxes for all who applied for them. One hundred boxes were given up at the beginning of the last quarter, which ended yesterday.

The carrier system was inaugurated August 13, 1901, and so far covers only the district of Honolulu. It is expected that in the course of a year free delivery will take in a much greater area. The outside districts proposed will be covered by mounted carriers. The work of introducing the system in Honolulu was beset with difficulties brought about by the mixture of races, and the census taken by the carriers was fraught with discouraging features. Houses were not numbered; the Oriental population was constantly shifting, but success was achieved in the undertaking. Ten carriers appointed from successful civil service ranks, perform the work. In time the carriers will do a house to house registering of mail, which has so far been delayed on account of the non-receipt of uniforms and paraphernalia.

The work of the mailing department is the most difficult. On such days as the arrival of a steamer from the Coast, bringing anywhere from 100 to 300 sacks of mail, or the arrival of a steamer from the Orient or Australia, bound for the Coast, with two or three Island steamers ready to depart, the nerves of the mailing clerks are tried to the utmost. The incoming mails from two or three sources have to be assorted and delivered into lock boxes, carriers' tables, or pouches for other Islands; train mail has to be made up, and the steamer mail for the United States and the Orient, or the Colonies, despatched. On such occasions the mailing force has little time to rest, and is often compelled to work all day, all night, and far into the next day with short respites for sleep and meals. When the mail arrived from San Francisco with Christmas gifts forming the bulk of it, the office was worked harder than at any time in its history. At such times the force is inadequate to the strain placed upon it. It is either a feast or a famine. Portions of the week are frittered away in looking after inconsequential batches of mail. On "steamer days" not enough hours can be crowded into the day to get the mail out promptly. In spite of this the letter mail is gotten out in a comparatively short time. One of the heaviest mails on record arrived from the Coast late in the afternoon. The clerks worked like Trojans throughout the night, and at 4:45 a. m. had disposed of it. The paper mail was taken up later.

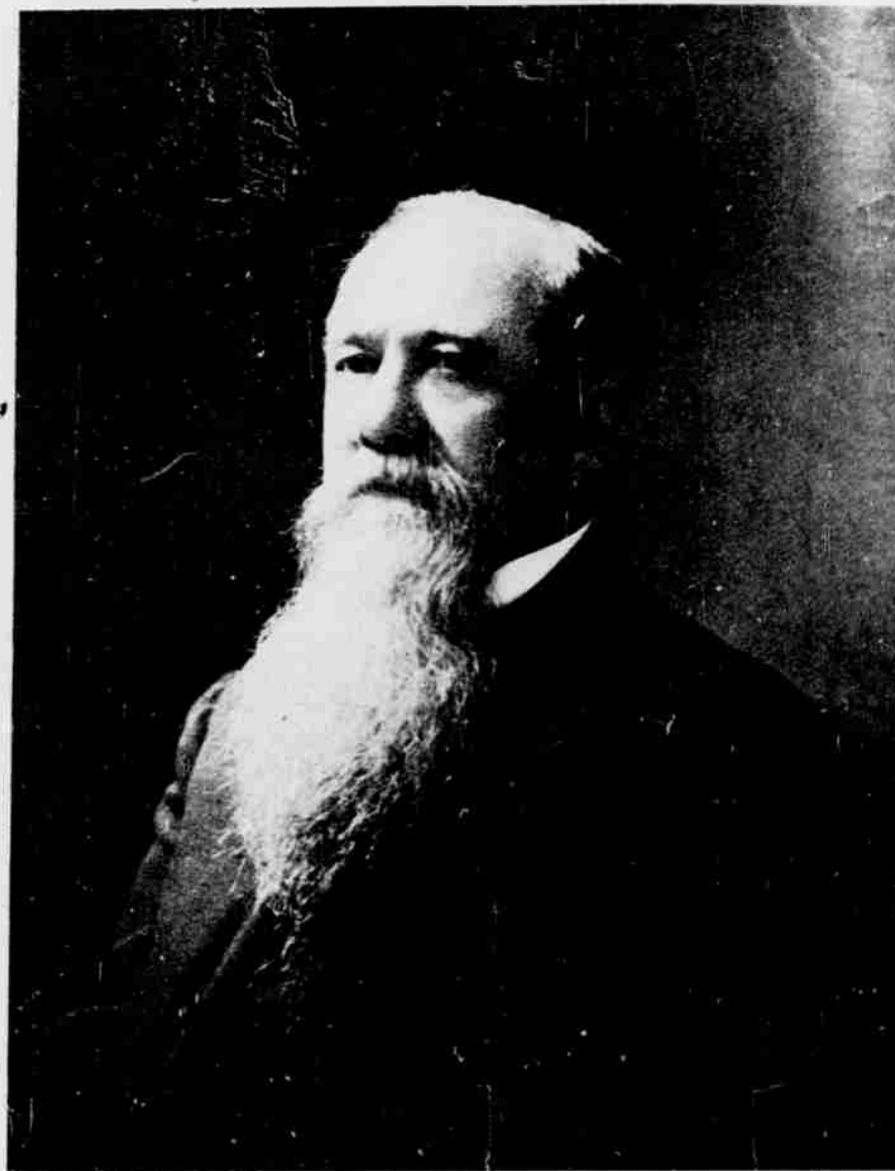
The transportation of the mails

comes under the direction of Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service George W. Carr. This includes all mails despatched by rail, Island steamers, carrier routes, subsidized steamers and foreign mail boats. There are eleven lines of steamship service under contract, Hawaii having the numbers included in the generic term of 80,000. They are as follows: 80,088, Honolulu to Hookena, Hawaii; 89, Honolulu-San Francisco (S. S. Alameda's route); 90, Honolulu-Honokaa, Hawaii; 91, Honolulu-Hanalei, Kauai; 94, Honolulu-Kipahula and Hana, Maui; 95, Honolulu-Molokai ports, with Kalaupapa as terminal; 96, Honolulu-Hilo, Hawaii; 99, Honolulu-Eleele, Kauai, via Lihue and Nawiliwili; 98, Honolulu-Hanamoula landing, Kauai, via Koloa; 97, Honolulu-Waimea, Kauai; 80,100, Honolulu-Honoaoupu, Hawaii.

The Oceanic Company, operating the steamships Sierra, Ventura, Sonoma, is subsidized by the United States government for the carrying of mails, the vessels having been built under United States requirements. They were for service between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia, Honolulu being a port of call, with the exception of the Alameda, which runs between San Francisco and Honolulu only. The subsidized vessels can be used as auxiliary cruisers in time of war.

There are two lines of railroad service; one is the Oahu Railway from Honolulu to Kahuku, serving all the postoffices along the route, with double daily service. If a steamer arrives with mail after the departure of the regular trains, the extra train service is utilized. The other is from Wailuku to Paia, Maui, on the Kahului Railroad, twice daily except Sundays. There are thirty-one Star routes, numbering according to contract from 80,100 to 80,131, inclusive, as follows: 80,101, Kahuku to Heeia, Oahu; 2, Waimanalo to Pali, Oahu; 3, Honolulu to Heeia, Oahu; 4, Kohala to Mahukona, Hawaii; 5, Kohala to Onoipo, Hawaii; 6, Mahukona to Kawaihae, Hawaii; 7, Kawaihae to Honokaa, Hawaii; 8, Honokaa to Laupahoehoe, Hawaii; 9, Hilo to Laupahoehoe, Hawaii; 10, Hilo to Kapehu, Hawaii; 12, Hilo to Pahola, Hawaii; 13, Kohala to Honuapo, Hawaii; 14, Honolulu to Waihinu; 15, Napopo to Hapulua, Hawaii; 16, Holoalua to Kailua, Hawaii; 19, Kawaihae to Kailua, Hawaii; 20, Kailua to Napopo, Hawaii; 17, Lihue to Kikaha, Kauai; 18, Lihue to Hanalei, Kauai; 21, Pearl City to Wahiawa, Oahu; 22, Kipoho to Kalaupua, Hawaii; 16, Makawao to Ulupalakua, Maui; 24, Waihee to Wailuku, Maui; 25, Ulupalakua to Makena Landing, Maui; 26, Wailuku to Maalae Bay, Lahaina and Kihel, Maui; 27, Hana to Kaupo, Maui; 28, Pauuela to Hana, Maui; 29, Paia to Makawao, Maui; 30, Paia to Pauuela, Maui.

Two additional routes will be made from Kikaha to Mana, Kauai, and from Punaluu to Kihala, Hawaii. One of the first things accomplished by the new system was to do away with the hundreds of "localities" to which mail was allowed to be delivered at the regularly appointed postoffices only. Even to this day Islanders insist on addressing letters to persons in these localities, the result of which is to send such letters to the dead letter bureau for correction. As fast as the



J. MORT OAT, Postmaster.

localities come to light they are entered in a book, and the nearest postoffice entered opposite. This list is studied by the mail clerks, and every effort is made to get the mail delivered at the proper office, despite the misleading locality. An alphabetical list is kept up by the mailing division in which are the following localities:

A, 25; B, 4; E, 4; G, 3; H, 81; I, 2; K, 198; L, 17; M, 83; N, 15; O, 16; P, 88; R, 1; S, 1; U, 7; W, 63; a total of 603. The regular postoffices number about 100. Even business houses are prone to follow the old custom, although frequently requested to address only to the postoffices nearest the localities. Many delays are thus occasioned in the delivery of letters, resulting in "kicks" at the office, the fault generally originating in the "kickers." Thirty per cent of all the mail of local origin handled here is addressed in this manner.

The following steamship lines carry the mails to and from Honolulu:

Oceanic, Pacific Mail, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Occidental & Oriental, Canadian Australian Royal Mail, Union and United States Army and Navy transports.

Number of Ocean steamers arriving at and departing from Honolulu with United States mail during the year 1901:

Arrivals—	
From San Francisco	81
From the Orient	45
From the Colonies	31
From Vancouver, B. C.	13
From Samoa (direct)	1
From Tahiti (direct)	1
Departures—	
To San Francisco	85
To the Orient	43
To the Colonies	30
To Vancouver, B. C.	13
To Samoa (direct)	1

Number of transports carrying mail and not included in above:

Arriving—	
From San Francisco	18
From Manila, P. I.	2
From Samoa (direct)	2
Departures—	
To San Francisco	5
To Manila, P. I.	23
To Guam (direct)	2

Number of Island steamers arriving at and departing from Honolulu with United States mail, from December 20, 1900, to December 20, 1901:

From other islands	761
To other islands	735

Number of mails dispatched and received in Honolulu per Oahu Railway and Land Company, from December 20, 1900, to December 20, 1901:

Received	633
Dispatched	640

Number of mails dispatched from Honolulu, Hawaii, by ocean steamers, during the year 1901:

To San Francisco	90
To Yokohama, Japan	42
To Tokio, Japan	10
To Kobe, Japan	3
To Hongkong, China	42
To Shanghai, China	10
To Manila, P. I.	47
To Guam	11
To Apia, Samoa	15
To Pago Pago, Samoa	17
To Suva, Fiji	12
To Auckland, N. Z.	27
To Sydney, N. S. W.	30
To Brisbane, Q.	12
To Victoria, B. C.	13
To Vancouver, B. C.	13
To Tacoma, Wash.	8
To Seattle, Wash.	7

Number of mails received at Honolulu, Hawaii, by ocean steamers, during the year 1901:

From San Francisco, Cal.	90
From Yokohama, Japan	44
From Tokio, Japan	42
From Kobe, Japan	31
From Hongkong, China	44
From Manila, P. I.	60
From Auckland, N. Z.	21
From Sydney, N. S. W.	29
From Brisbane, Q.	29
From Victoria, B. C.	13
From Vancouver, B. C.	13

Total number of dispatches by ocean steamers, 409.

Total number of mails received by ocean steamers, 416.

Total number of ocean steamers arrived with mail, 195.

Total number of ocean steamers dispatched with mail, 202.

Total number of steamers from other Islands with mails, 761.

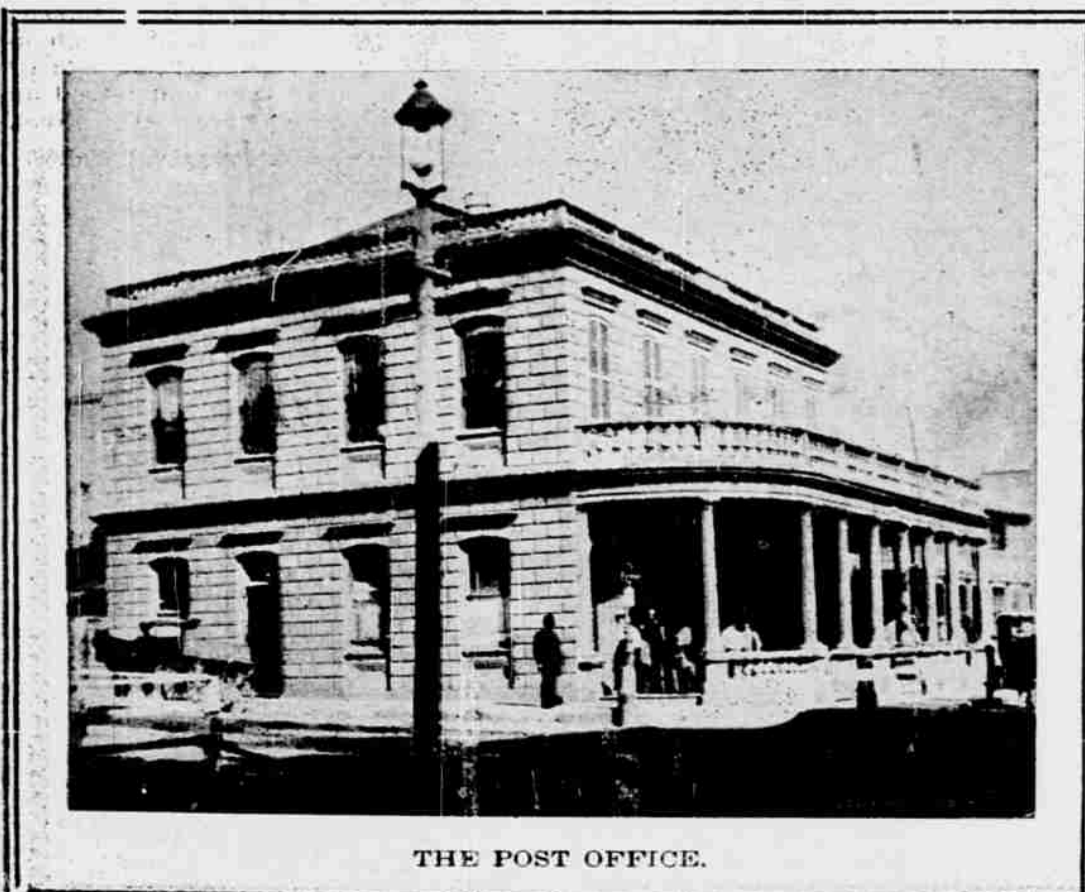
Total number of steamers to other Islands with mails, 735.

Total number of train mails dispatched, 640.

Total number of train mails received, 633.

Over 12,000,000 pieces of mail were handled in the Honolulu office from November 1, 1900, to December 1, 1901, which gives a fair estimate of the importance of the postal service in the Hawaiian Islands. These figures are based on averaging the contents of certain sacks of mail picked at random. It is estimated that a paper sack contains 80 pieces, but, as a general thing, there are usually double that number, and thus the figures given above are supposed to be far under the actual number of pieces handled.

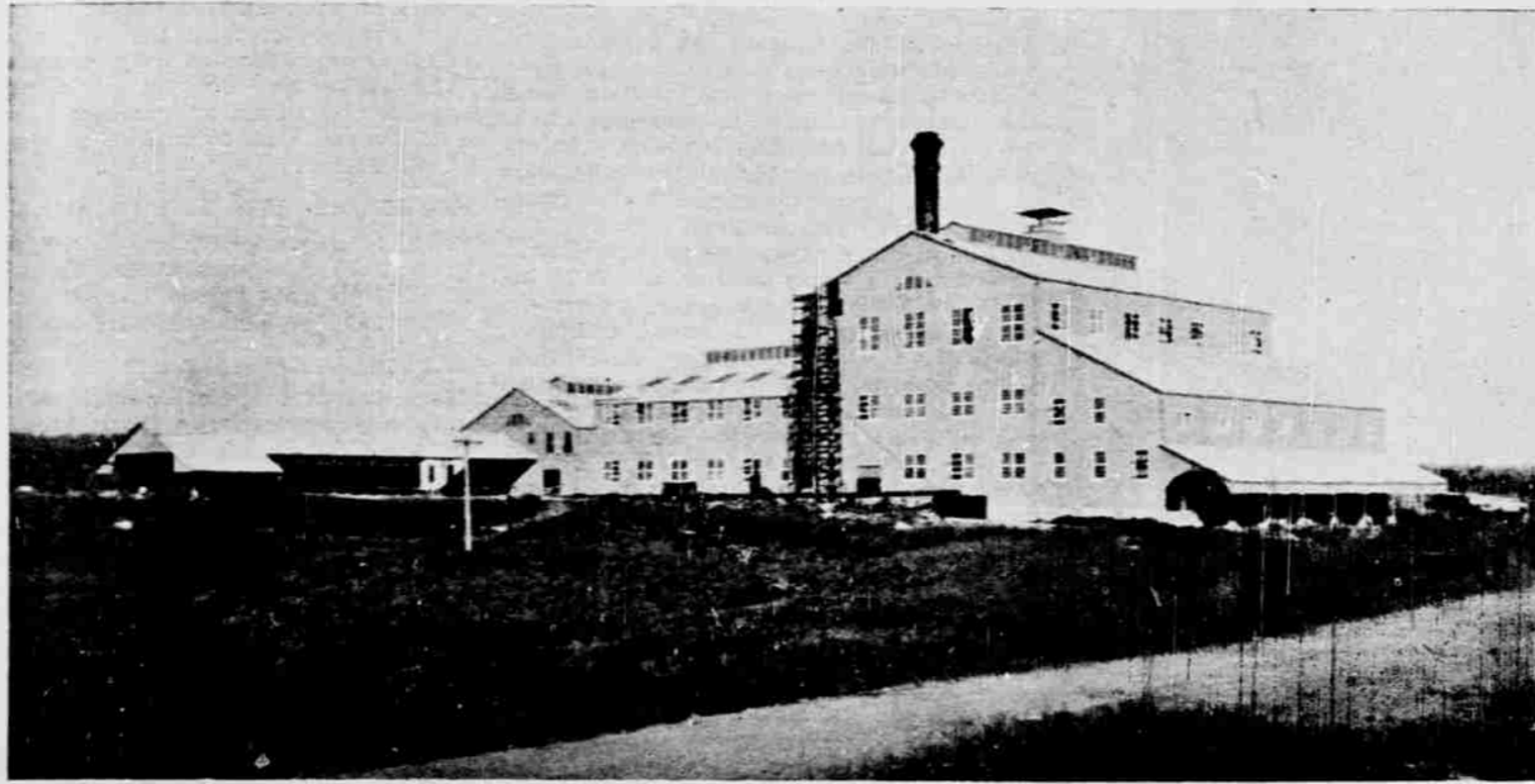
The Hawaiian postoffices have made a record to be proud of since Uncle Sam took charge.



THE POST OFFICE.

The Oloa Sugar Company

Hawaii's Largest Sugar Plantation



THE OLOA SUGAR MILL.

The Oloa Sugar Plantation was started after the Annexation of Hawaii, and is one of the largest in the country. It is completely equipped, in running order and now grinding its first crop. The following are the principal facts regarding the property:

Incorporated May 3, 1899.
 Capital stock, \$5,000,000.00.
 Number of shares, 250,000; par value \$20.00 each.
 Area cane land—In fee, 16,000 acres; 40 year lease, 4,000 acres; total, 20,000 acres.

In addition to this there are not less than 20,000 acres more of fine cane land owned by the Government and private owners within the boundaries of, or adjacent to the plantation. Every inducement is being made to outside land owners to plant cane for sale to the plantation. Over 20 are doing so now. Eventually a large part of this area will produce cane for grinding at Oloa mill.

Area of first crop 1902, 4,182 acres; estimated yield of sugar 21,000 tons.
 Area of second crop, 1903, 5,500 acres; estimated yield of sugar, 27,500 tons.
 Estimated area of third crop, 1904, 6,750 acres; estimated yield of sugar, 23,750 tons.
 If unforeseen contingencies do not interfere the fourth crop should be over 40,000 tons, with an ultimate output when fully developed of 60,000 tons per annum.

STATUS OF CROPS.

First, 1902, now being milled.
 Second, 1903, planting completed in October last.
 Third, 1904, clearing and plowing more than half done; planting begins in March 1902.
 Capacity of Mill: 175 tons of sugar per day; built for expansion to 350 tons per day.
 Cost of Mill: \$625,000.00. Doubling the capacity will cost \$200,000.00 more.
 Water Supply: Inhaustible subterranean streams, tapped by tunnels; and storage reservoirs.
 Methods of Transportation: Mainly water flume, partly railroad.
 Miles of flume: Building, 45; completed, 37.
 Capacity of main flume: 15,000,000 gallons per day.
 Miles of Macadamized Road through the Plantation: Public, 24; plantation, 18; total, 42.
 Miles of Railway through Plantation: In operation, 20; on hand ready for installation, 13; total, 33.
 Buildings completed: Residences for manager, bookkeeper, 38 overseers and time keepers, 30 mechanics, engineers, sugar boilers, surveyor, 2,000 employes, hospital, mill buildings, office, warehouses, two stores, stables for 500 animals.
 Amount of cash expended in development, \$2,700,000.00.
 This is exclusive of the cost of the land, all of which was conveyed to the company free of incumbrances in exchange for paid up stock.

CLIMATE.

The annual rainfall averages 150 inches. There are no droughts. No irrigation is necessary. It rains every month in the year. There is very little wind. It is warmer than in other districts at the same elevation. Cane grows well at over 3,000 feet elevation. Planting and grinding can go on all the year round with great economy in labor and absence of deterioration of the cane through over ripeness as the cane does not blossom on the higher levels.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

The labor conditions are among the most favorable in the country. The climate is mild and agreeable; the country is green the year round; there is no dust; vegetables grow anywhere, and all the year round. There has been no serious shortage of labor at any time. Laborers like the district and the management.

The system of semi-profit sharing has been adopted with great mutual advantage to both the plantation and the laborers. After the cane is planted it is contracted out to individuals, who are made monthly advances for living expenses, and the cane is purchased from them when matured at so much a ton of cane.

Transportation of Sugar: The shipping port of the plantation is Hilo, nine miles distant, with which there is direct railroad connection. Thence the sugar is shipped direct to San Francisco and New York.

The soil, climate and location are among the most favorable in the Islands for sugar cultivation and manufacture.

The Manager is F. B. McStocker.

H. L. Kerr, Architect.

It is only four years since H. L. Kerr, the architect, located here, but in that time he has designed many business blocks and been identified with the promotion of new and important industries, the most notable one being the manufacture of Honolulu brick, which is now being extensively carried on. Perhaps the best known of his buildings, on account of its location, is the two-story brick erected by the Hawaiian Electric Co., and occupied by their general offices, store and shop. Has a frontage of 56 feet on King street and 51 feet on Merchant street, with a depth of 138 feet. The King street front is finely fitted up for the offices.

Another handsome building is the one just erected for Frank Hustace on Beretania street, next the Progress Block. This has a 35-foot frontage on Beretania street and a depth of 105 feet. It contains two stores with basements, two rear warehouse rooms and there are sixteen office rooms on the second floor. The front is of yellow pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings.

A large block, from plans by Mr. Kerr, is that of Y. Linn on the corner of King and Maunakea streets. This contains sixteen stores on the first floor with a basement for each and sixteen store rooms on the second floor. The building has a frontage of 133 feet on King street and 183 feet on Maunakea street, the stores having a depth of 50 feet.

Oil as Fuel.

By LORRIN A. THURSTON.

APPROXIMATELY 200,000 tons of coal per annum are being consumed in Hawaii; the bulk of it for pumping water for irrigating cane.

The cost delivered at the pumps approximates \$10 a ton, or an annual expenditure of \$2,000,000. This is equal to 6 per cent on over \$33,000,000. How to reduce this enormous expense is of vital interest to the Hawaiian sugar industry.

Much has been written about crude oil as fuel, but exact information upon the subject has been difficult to obtain, and many Island people are still in doubt as to whether it will pay to change from coal to oil.

Last summer I visited San Francisco on behalf of the Haiku, Pala, Hawaiian Commercial and Kihai plantations to more thoroughly investigate the subject.

In the course of these investigations I visited the Bakersfield oil wells, having previously been over the Los Angeles field, saw a number of oil burning plants and obtained statistics, estimates, tenders and advice from a number of authorities upon the subject; among others, Mr. Robert Moore and Mr. G. R. Field, of the Risdon Iron Works, Mr. A. M. Hunt, supervising engineer of the Spreckels Gas and Electric Companies, one of the leading civil engineers of San Francisco; Mr. W. S. Miller, Pacific Coast manager of the Standard Oil Company; Mr. John Baker, manager of Union Oil Company; also a report of the California State Mining Bureau.

A number of questions present themselves to those who are considering the advisability of adopting oil as fuel. The more important of these questions are:

1. Is the supply of oil permanent?
2. What is its fuel value relative to coal?
3. What quality of oil is best for Island purposes?
4. What changes and additions are necessary to adapt a coal burning, to an oil burning furnace, and what do they cost?
5. What is a fair price for oil; what price can be depended upon; what will the saving be?

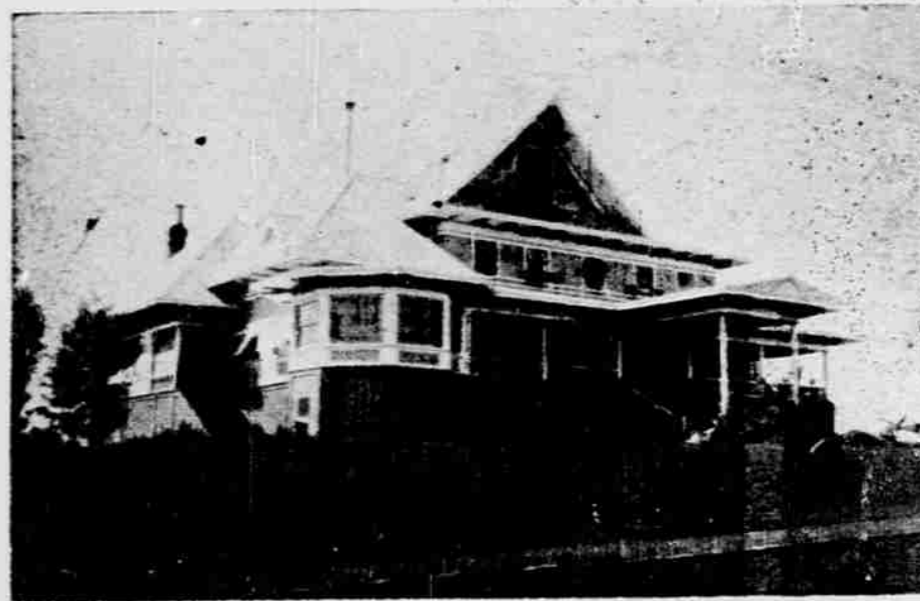
Without claiming any expert knowledge from the information gained as above set forth, I believe the following answers to be substantially correct:

1. PERMANENCE OF OIL SUPPLY.

Enormous deposits of crude oil, or petroleum, have recently been found in Wyoming and Texas, but the cost of freight shuts out any other known field from consideration, than California.

Oil wells have existed in California since 1855, when unsuccessful attempts were made to refine it.

A boom in California oil properties took place in 1864 and 1865, at which time great finds were made in Pennsylvania. The boom soon went by, leaving only a few producing wells. The causes for failure at that time were that the appliances for boring wells to anything but a shallow depth were crude and inefficient; that the oils of California differ in composition from those of the East. Much is unfit for refining, and the methods of treatment were not then understood as they are now; and third, the great



MANAGER'S HOUSE, OLOA SUGAR CO.



OLAA WATER FLUME.

bulk of California oil is good for fuel, but is not a good refining oil, and the present methods of burning crude oil as fuel were then unknown.

The State Mining Bureau of California has recently issued a bulletin on oil and gas yielding formations of California of nearly 250 pages. The bulletin states that there is an oil bearing formation extending in a belt along the Pacific Coast, from Mexico to Alaska.

The oil-bearing strata consists of shale, sandstone and fossiliferous conglomerate. Oil is never found in granite formation. The greatest quantity of oil in this belt has been found in California south of San Francisco, the belt being about 70 miles in width, by 600 in length, equal to an area of 42,000 square miles, or 27,000,000 acres.

The oil strata are found at all depths from a few feet to 3,000 feet, and are reached by bored wells of the artesian type.

The bulk of the recent great oil finds have been at a depth of from 800 to 1,000 feet.

The following table of production shows the rapid and enormous increase of the output of California crude oil. It is not exact, but is amply so to demonstrate the character of the supply:

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT OF CALIFORNIA.

Previous to 1876	175,000 barrels
1876	12,000 barrels
1880	40,000 barrels
1885	325,000 barrels
1890	307,000 barrels
1895	1,208,000 barrels
1899	2,292,000 barrels

The figures for 1900 and 1901 are not at hand, but the industry is increasing by leaps and bounds, and is now probably twice what it was in 1899.

The production of oil in California was progressing steadily, but not with phenomenal rapidity, until about five years ago, when large finds were made in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Within the last two years or so, oil has been found in Bakersfield at the head of the San Joaquin river, several hun-

dred miles from San Francisco, in quantities greater than ever before known in the history of the world, it



OLAA CANE.—16 Months Ratoons.

being only rivalled by the great strikes in Texas made during the present year. At Bakersfield, over an area of several square miles, wells down to a depth of

approximately 1,000 feet, have developed over 500 feet in depth of oil bearing sand.

In most formations the oil is found in porous sandstone or shale rock. At Bakersfield the oil is simply standing in solution in loose sand, as free as beach sand. What may be found below is yet unknown, but in the actually tested territory there are now hundreds of millions of barrels of oil, not "in sight," but available simply for the pumping.

Other fields, notably at McKittrick, Coalinga and on the coast slope near Ventura, have developed oil fields only less extensive than Bakersfield. New finds are being made at frequent intervals, although the low price of oil has to a great extent stopped new prospecting and development.

Nearly every power-using concern in California is today using fuel oil, including the transcontinental railroads, the sugar refineries, the street railways, foundries, machine shops and flour mills, whether the consumption is hundreds or thousands of thousands of barrels. The permanency of the California supply of crude oil for certainly a generation to come is certain and beyond question.

2. FUEL VALUE OF CRUDE OIL.

The claims made for oil vary widely,

omitted, as it is not intended to herein differentiate between coals. It is sufficient to say that the highest is Welsh anthracite, the recognized highest quality of coal, and that the others are commercial coals in common use here and in California.)

COMPARATIVE EVAPORATIVE POWER OF COAL AND OIL.

Another test is a comparison of the number of pounds of water that a pound of coal and of oil will respectively evaporate, with the water at an initial temperature of 212 degrees.

The following tests of different Los Angeles oils, of an approximate gravity of 15°, were also furnished me by Mr. W. S. Miller:

EVAPORATIVE POWER OF OIL.

Oil A, 1 lb evaporated	14.50 lbs water.
Oil B, 1 lb evaporated	15.09 lbs water.
Oil C, 1 lb evaporated	15.10 lbs water.
Oil D, 1 lb evaporated	15.10 lbs water.

EVAPORATIVE POWER OF COAL.

A series of tests of seven different coals in common use in the islands, viz.: Wallsend, Duckenfield, Waratah, Weavington, Comax, East Greta and Roslyn, was made at a local plantation last July, in a new 250-horse power Helme boiler, for the purpose of ascertaining their relative evaporative power. The following was the result:



ranging all the way from 3½ to 5 barrels as the equivalent of a ton of coal.

The differences are largely accounted for in three ways, viz: The difference in quality of coal used in the respective tests; second, the difference in quality and condition of the furnaces in which the tests are made; and third, the difference in the kind of apparatus used and the intelligence with which the plant is handled. Reduce these three elements of divergence to a common basis, and the difference in results is but slight.

DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF COAL.

"A ton of coal" is a very loose term as an indication of fuel value. An illustration of this is shown in the following tests furnished me by Mr. W. S. Miller of the Standard Oil Company. They were made by their own experts for their own information.

COMPARATIVE TESTS OF COAL AND OIL.

In each case one ton of coal evaporated the same amount of water as did the number of gallons of crude oil set opposite.

Name of Coal	Equivalent in gallons of oil	Equivalent in bbls. of oil
Welsh anthracite	193.60	4.59
Coal A	168.75	4.01
Coal B	164.70	3.90
Coal C	152.30	3.62
Coal D	147.40	3.50

(The names of the different coals are

(Identification of coals is omitted.)

1 lb Coal A evaporated	6.804 lbs water.
1 lb Coal B evaporated	6.834 lbs water.
1 lb coal C evaporated	7.017 lbs water.
1 lb Coal D evaporated	7.069 lbs water.
1 lb Coal E evaporated	7.267 lbs water.
1 lb Coal F evaporated	7.354 lbs water.
1 lb Coal G evaporated	7.549 lbs water.

DEDUCTIONS FROM ABOVE STATISTICS.

Fourteen degree oil weighs 8 lbs to the gallon or 336 lbs to the barrel of 42 gallons, and 18 degree oil weighs 7.88 lbs to the gallon or 330 lbs to the barrel, an average of 333 lbs to the barrel.

Assuming from the above statistics that one lb of coal will evaporate say 7½ lbs of water, 1 ton of coal of 2240 lbs will evaporate 16,800 lbs of water.

Likewise assuming that one lb of oil will evaporate 14½ lbs of water, 333 lbs of oil or one barrel, will evaporate 4828.5 lbs. of water.

That is to say, one ton of average coal has the same amount of available heating power as 3.47 bbls of oil.

STATEMENT OF A. M. HUNT.

In reply to a direct question put to Mr. Hunt, as to the relative evaporative power of coal and oil, he replied that in a clean boiler in good condition a pound of the average coal used commercially in San Francisco should regularly evaporate from 7 to 8 lbs of water and a pound of crude oil should evaporate 14 to 15 lbs of water; that if it did less there was defect in apparatus



H. L. KERR, Architect.

or management; and again that he considered one ton of 2240 lbs of average Australian coal as equivalent to from 4 to 4½ barrels of fuel oil.

From the foregoing it would seem to be safe to estimate that 4 bbls of oil has the same heating power as one ton of coal.

3. THE BEST QUALITY OF OIL.

The standard of comparison of oils of different quality is by "degrees of gravity" by the Baume scale, the same instrument used in testing sugar juice.

Much confusion exists, even among oil men, as to what the relative gravity of oil means. Some stated to me that it indicated degree of purity—admixture of foreign matter—the higher the gravity the purer and better the oil. Others claimed that the fuel value of the low gravity oils was greater than the high.

As a matter of fact, the gravity of oil has nothing to do with its purity, and but little with its commercial value.

The gravity of California crude oil varies from 10 degrees Baume, the same density as fresh water, to 60 degrees and upwards.

Below 14 degrees the oil is too thick to flow, and therefore unavailable for economical fuel use. Above 30 degrees it is too valuable as a refining oil. Very little is now used as fuel of a higher gravity than 24 degrees.

In view of the conflicting claims made by dealers in favor of certain grades of oil, I think the following question propounded to Mr. Hunt, and his reply, should be given in full, and that it is conclusive.

as to have little or no effect on heat values.

"A pound of hydrogen will develop, burned, about 14,500 British thermal units.

"A pound of oxygen will develop, when burned, about 61,000 British thermal units.

"The proportion of carbon in crude oil is much greater than the hydrogen, the percentage composition of California oils being such that their heat values per pound vary between nineteen and twenty thousand British thermal units.

"Carbon is heavier than hydrogen; therefore the greater the percentage of carbon contained, the more a gallon will weigh and the lower its gravity on the Baume scale. The greater the percentage of hydrogen contained, the less a gallon will weigh, and the higher its gravity on the Baume scale.

"A gallon of 14 degrees oil weighs 8 lbs.

"A gallon of 18 degrees oil weighs 7.88 lbs.

"If the two oils had the same chemical composition, the 14 degrees oil would have, per gallon, 1.5 per cent more heat units than the 18 degrees oil. However, the 14 degrees oil contains a slightly larger percentage of carbon in its composition, and a smaller percentage of hydrogen than the 18 degrees oil; approximately an amount that will just about offset the increase in weight of 1½ per cent, and a gallon of each of the two oils will develop approximately the same number of British thermal units.

"Except for the problem of pumping one oil is practically as good as another for fuel purposes. This presupposes that the oil is properly settled to remove water and other impurities.

"Light oils spray and gasify more readily in the furnace, but the difference between 14 degrees and 18 degrees oil is



ANIN BLOCK. H. L. Kerr Architect.

very little, especially if the 14 degrees oil is properly preheated.

"If the two oils were offered at the same price, I would select the lighter oil, but would not feel justified in paying a higher price for it. My selection would be based on the greater facility in handling it through small pipe lines to burners, etc."

(2) A tank in which to store and from which to draw the oil.

This can be of steel or wood—preferably steel walls for strength and non-leakage, and wood covers for economy.

The larger the size the smaller the cost per barrel.

The following estimates of cost for steel tanks, covers and all, were furnished me by a responsible firm. These can be reduced very considerably on actual construction. One sixteen hundred barrel tank, 30 feet in diameter, by 14 feet high, sufficient for one week's run for the average sized pumping station, \$2,150.

Twenty thousand barrel tank, 78 feet in diameter by 25 feet high, \$11,500.

The number and size of tanks must depend entirely upon the proximity to the main source of supply and facilities for getting the oil thence to the station.

At Kihai the oil company is installing a 50,000 barrel tank at the landing, and the plantation is installing three auxiliary storage tanks at the three pumping stations, of respectively, 500 barrels, 4,000 barrels and 5,000 barrels capacity.

After thorough investigation of the relative economy of transporting the oil to the stations in tank cars or by pump and pipe line, the latter method has been decided upon.

(3) The only other material required is a few feet of inch and inch and a half pipe to connect up the reservoir, the feed pump and the furnace, costing perhaps \$25, and one burner to each boiler, costing from \$5 to \$25 each.

4. MATERIAL AND LABOR NECESSARY TO CHANGE FROM COAL TO OIL FUEL.

Change of Furnace—The only changes at the furnace required are to lay fire brick, without cement, on the grate bars, and bore two 2-inch holes in the iron front of the furnace, through which to insert the pipes for discharging the oil and steam jet which sprays it, into the furnace. The entire labor and material will not cost over \$60 to \$75, and the change can be made in a day.

In order to change back to coal, all that has to be done is to pull out the pipes and loose brick, which need not take more than thirty minutes.

Other Material Required—The other material required is:

(1) A pump and heater with which to warm the oil and force it into the furnace. These are self contained, a duplicate pump, with heater operated by the exhaust steam from the pump, all being mounted on a portable platform not exceeding 4 feet long by 3 feet wide, and standing about 3 feet high.

One set of pumps runs the whole battery of boilers.



HUSTACE BLOCK. H. L. Kerr, Architect.

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED TO MR. A. M. HUNT, C. E.

"What is meant by 'gravity' of oil?
"Does it indicate relative value for fuel purposes?"

"Is there any practical difference in the number of available heat units contained in oil testing 14 degrees and that testing 18 degrees; if so, how much; that is to say, is oil testing 18 degrees worth more money to the consumer than oil testing 14 degrees? If so, how much more?"

"I am informed that the practical difference is more one of transportation than of value as a heat producer; the lower gravity oil being stiffer and therefore harder to pump, and the higher grade more liquid and therefore easier to pump. Is this correct?"

MR. HUNT'S REPLY.

"Gravity' of oil indicates its weight per unit of volume.

"The lower the gravity of an oil, the heavier it is; so an oil of low gravity furnishes a greater weight of combustible per gallon than a high gravity oil.

"Pound for pound, 18 degrees oil contains more heat units than 14 degrees oil. Gallon for gallon, they contain for all commercial purposes the same number. This because the weight per gallon of the high gravity oil decreases approximately in the same ratio as heat units increase.

"All crude petroleum are composed of the two elements hydrogen and carbon, in varying proportions. Some also contain very small percentages of oxygen, nitrogen and occasionally other elements; but the percentage is so small



THE CAPITOL, HONOLULU.

3. THE PRICE AND ECONOMY OF OIL.

Until a year or so ago the price of oil, at the wells in California fluctuated around a dollar a barrel.

By reason of the recent enormous finds the price at the wells had declined this last summer to as low as twenty cents a barrel, and in some cases even lower.

These facts have given some of the island people what I believe to be a wrong impression as to the cost of oil production, and as to what the future price of oil will be.

Twenty cents a barrel is less than the cost of production at the overwhelming majority of the California wells. The low price has been caused by an enormous over-production, and the cutting of the price by those who had to sell at any price and by some of the largest wells, the production from which was limited only by the number of pumps kept at work.

In the nature of things this could not last, and a combination of all the leading fuel oil companies of California has been made during the last few months, for the purpose of regulating the output and the price of oil.

The probable future price of oil will be from forty to fifty cents per barrel at the wells, at which price there is a good profit to the large producers, and a living profit to the smaller ones.

Although new discoveries may upset all calculations, what consumers must probably estimate upon for the future is, say forty to fifty cents per barrel for oil at the wells, with freight added.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

Some oil is piped to the sea. This amount will increase in the future, but for the present and some time to come the great bulk of the oil will go by railroad to San Francisco for shipment, and has to pay approximately forty cents a barrel railroad freight, a recent decision of the California Railroad Commission having reduced the freight to this price from forty-five and a fraction cents.

This will make the probable regular price of oil at San Francisco approximately ninety cents per barrel.

Owing to the conditions above described contracts were made last summer for delivery in San Francisco at from sixty-eight to seventy-five cents a barrel, on one to two year contracts, but the general expectation is of an early rise.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The water transportation of fuel oil to Hawaii is the greatest obstacle to its use.

In order to secure any economy the oil must be carried in bulk. That is, the oil can not be put into cases or drums, but must be pumped in bulk

into tank vessels and pumped out at the point of destination.

This involves a heavy expenditure in tanking existing vessels or building new ones.

Eventually a tank steamer towing one or more tank barges, as is done on the great lakes, will probably reduce the freight cost, but for the present there is no likelihood of getting a freight rate from California to Hawaii of less than from 50 to 60 cents a barrel.

SUMMARY OF COST PER BARREL.

Oil, including incidental expenses.	\$.50
Railroad freight	.40
Sea freight	.50
Total	\$1.40

After the business is established, economies and reductions may reduce these figures from 5 to 10 per cent, but at the present time there is no possibility of getting responsible oil or transportation companies to undertake to deliver oil to favorable localities in Hawaii for less than \$1.40 to \$1.50 a barrel with an additional charge for more disadvantageous localities.

ECONOMY OF OIL OVER COAL.

The four plantations above named, have closed five-year contracts with the Union Oil Company of California, for the delivery of oil, on shore, in the company's oil tanks at Kahului and Kihui at \$1.40 a barrel.

At this price, reckoning four barrels of oil as equivalent to one ton of coal, the plantations are obtaining oil at the equivalent of coal at \$5.60 a ton.

Allowing ten cents a barrel for cost of transporting oil from landing to pumps and for interest and depreciation on new plant and apparatus required, a more than ample allowance, and we have oil costing \$6.00 doing the same amount of work as coal costing \$10.00; a saving of 40 per cent.

If the coal costs \$9.00 a ton, the saving will be 33 per cent.

This saving on Hawaii's annual coal bill would amount to \$720,000 on \$9.00 coal equal to 6 per cent on \$12,000,000; and to \$800,000 on \$10 coal, equal to 6 per cent on \$13,333,000.

This saving alone will mean the difference between a dividend and a deficit on some plantations.

Joe of Lahaina.

"I was stormed in at Lahaina. Now, Lahaina is a little slice of civilization beached on the shore of barbarism. One can easily stand that little of it, for brown and brawny heathendom becomes more wonderful and captivating by contact. So I was glad of dear, drowsy, little Lahaina; and was glad, also, that she had but one broad street, which possibly led to destruction, and yet looked

lovely in the distance. It didn't matter to me that the one broad street had but one side to it; for the sea lapped over the sloping sands on the lower edge, and the sun used to get right in the face of every solitary citizen of Lahaina, just as he went to supper.

"I was waiting to catch passage in a passing schooner, and that's why I came there; but the schooner flashed by us in a great gale from the south, and so I was stormed in indefinitely.

"It was holy week, and I concluded to go to housekeeping, because it would be so nice to have my frugal meals in private, to go to mass and vespers daily, and then to come back and feel quite at home. My villa was suburban—built of dried grasses on the model of a haystack, dug out in the middle, with doors and windows let into the four sides thereof. It was planted in the midst of a vineyard, with avenues stretching in all directions, under a network of stems and tendrils.

"Her breath is sweeter than the sweet winds That breathe over the grape-blossoms of Lahaina."

"So the song said, and I began to think upon the surpassing sweetness of that breath as I inhaled the sweet winds of Lahaina, while the wilderness of its vineyards blossomed like the rose. I used to sit in my veranda and turn to Joe (Joe was my private and confidential servant), and I would say to Joe, while we scented the odor of grape, and saw the great banana leaves waving their cambic sails, and heard the sea moaning in the melancholy distance—I would say to him, 'Joe, housekeeping is good fun, isn't it?' Whereupon Joe would utter a sort of unanimous 'Yes,' with his whole body and soul; so that question was carried triumphantly, and we would relapse into a comfortable silence, while the voices of the wily singers down on the city front would whisper to us, and cause us to wonder what they could possibly be doing at that moment in the broad way that led to destruction.

"Then we would take a drink of cocoa-milk, and finish our bananas, and go to bed, because we had nothing else to do.

"This is the way that we began our cooperative housekeeping: One night, when there was a rioting sort of a festival off in a retired valley, I saw in the excited throng of natives who were going mad over their national dance, a young face that seemed to embody a whole tropical romance. On another night, when a lot of us were bathing in the moonlight, I saw a figure so fresh and joyous that I began to realize how the old Kreeks could worship mere physical beauty and forget its higher forms. Then I discovered that face on this body—a rare enough combination—and the whole constituted Joe, a young scapegrace who was schooling at Lahaina, under the eye—not a very sharp one—of his uncle.

When I got stormed in, and resolved on housekeeping for a season, I took Joe, bribing his uncle to keep the peace, which he promised to do, provided I gave bonds for Joe's irreproachable conduct while with me. I willingly gave bonds—verbal ones—for this was just what I wanted of Joe: namely, to instil into his

youthful mind those reforms which I rigorously followed, making him become a true and upright citizen. This compact settled, Joe took up his bed—a roll of mats—and down we marched to my villa, and began house-keeping in good earnest.

"We soon got settled, and I began my joy life, tho' we were not without occasional domestic incidents. For instance, Joe would wake up in the middle of the night, declaring to me that he had a log, and thereupon insist upon being let out at once, and in the most vigorous manner. Having filled the air with dust, he would rush off to the baker's for our hot rolls and a pat of breakfast butter, leaving me, meantime, to recover as I might. Having settled myself for a comfortable hour's reading, bolstered up in a luxurious fashion, Joe would enter with breakfast, and orders to the effect that it was to be eaten at once and without delay. It was useless for me to remonstrate with him; he was tyrannical.

He got me into all sorts of trouble. It was holy week and I had resolved upon going to mass and vespers daily. I went. The soft night winds floated in thro' the latticed windows of the chapel, and made the candles flicker upon the altar. The little throng of natives bowed in the impressive silence, and were deeply moved. It was rest for the soul to be there; yet in the midst of it, while the father, with his pale, sad face, gave his instructions, to which we listened as attentively as possible—for there was something in his manner and his voice that made us better creatures—while we listened in the midst of it, I heard a shrill whistle, a sort of chirp that I knew perfectly well. It was Joe, sitting on a cocoa-stump in the garden adjoining, and beseeching me to come out right off. When service was irreverence. 'Joe,' I said, 'if you have no respect for religion yourself, respect those who are more fortunate than you.' But Joe was dressed in his best, and quite wild at the entrancing loveliness of the night. 'Let's walk a little,' said Joe, covered with fragrant wreaths and redolent of cocoa-nut-oil. What could I do? If I had tried to do anything to the contrary, he might have taken me and thrown me away somewhere in a well, or a jungle, and then I could no longer hope to touch the chord of remorse—which chord I sought vainly, and which I have since concluded was not in Joe's physical corporation at all. So we walked a little. In vain I strove to break Joe of the shocking habit of whistling me out of vespers. He would persist in doing it. Moreover, during the day he would collect crusts of bread and banana skins, station himself in ambush behind the curtain of the window next the lane, and as some solitary creature strode solemnly past, Joe would discharge a volley of ammunition over him, and then laugh immoderately at his indignation and surprise. Joe was my pet elephant, and I was obliged to play with him very cautiously.

"One morning he disappeared. I was without the consolation of a breakfast, even. I made my toilet, went to my portmanteau for my purse—for I had decided upon a visit to the baker—when lo! part of my slender means had mysteriously disappeared. Joe was gone, and the money also. All day I thought about it. In the morning after a very long and miserable night, I woke up, and when I opened my eyes, there, in the doorway, stood Joe, in a brand-new suit of clothes, including boots and a hat. He was gorgeous beyond description, and seemed overjoyed to see me, and as merry as tho' nothing unusual had happened. I was quite startled at this apparition. 'Joseph,' I said in my sweetest tone, and then turned over and looked away from him. Joe evaded the subject in the most delicate manner, and was never so interesting as at that moment. He sang his specialties and played clumsily upon his bamboo flute—to soothe me, I suppose—and wanted me to eat a whole flat pie which he had brought home as a peace-offering, buttoned tightly under his jacket. I saw I must strike at once, if I struck at all; so I said: 'Joe, what on earth did you do with all that money?' Joe said he had replenished his wardrobe and bought the fat pie especially for me. 'Joseph,' I said, with great dignity, 'do you know that you have been stealing, and that it is highly sinful to steal, and may result in something unpleasant in the world to come?' Joe said 'Yes,' pleasantly, though I hardly think he meant it; and then he added mildly, that he couldn't lie—which was a glaring falsehood—but wanted me to be sure that he took the money, and so had come back to tell me.

"The next day I sailed out of Lahaina, and Joe came to the beach with his new trousers tucked into his new boots, while he waved his new hat violently in a final adieu, much to the envy and admiration of a score of hatless urchins, who looked upon Joe as the glass of fashion, and but little lower than the angels. When I entered the boat to set sail, a tear stood in Joe's bright eye, and I think he was really sorry to part with me; and I don't wonder at it, because our housekeeping experiences were new to him and, I may add, not unprofitable."—In "South-Sea Idyls," Charles Warren Stoddard.



CLOUD SCENES IN HAWAII.

The Sewerage System of Honolulu

By *Marston Campbell*, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works.



MARSTON CAMPBELL.

Marston Campbell was born in Oakland, California, February 24th, 1867. He was educated in the schools and colleges of California and early determined upon a career as an engineer. He first entered upon the practice with his brother, who was in charge of water development in Southern California, and worked under T. W. Morgan, C. E., when that officer was in charge of the engineering department of the city. In 1886 he was appointed as inspector in charge of sea wall construction at the foot of Market street in San Francisco, and the following year became assistant engineer for the California Board of Har-

bor Commissioners, serving as assistant to the famous engineer Marsden Manson, C. E. Ph. D., until 1893. After that date he practiced his profession in Oakland, varied by two years' service as Deputy City Engineer, also in street department of city of Oakland until in 1899 he came to this city as engineer upon the work of the construction of the naval docks. February 24th, 1900, he was appointed by the Hon. Alexander Young as Road Supervisor, and was reappointed by Superintendent of Public Works McCandless. June 1st of this year he became Assistant Superintendent of Public Works by appointment of Superintendent Boyd.

The question of sewerage for Honolulu was first brought up when Mr. George Alardt, C. E., of San Francisco was employed by the Department of the Interior to report on a system for Honolulu.

His report was made on May, 1890, and can be found in the reports of the Minister of Interior of that date.

Nothing however was done in the matter of sewerage construction, although the Board of Health, and the Department of the Interior continuously and consistently urged upon the Government, the necessity of some decisive action being taken to place the City of Honolulu in a sanitary condition.

It was not until Hon. W. O. Smith, the then President of the Board of Health, and Attorney-General wrote to the Minister of Interior, that the matter began to assume some definite shape. The following quotation from Hon. W. O. Smith's letter expressed fully the conditions and needs of proper sanitation.

"When proper sewerage is provided and the water and slops, that are now deposited in the back-yards and under buildings in the densely settled parts of the city, are thus disposed of, there will be less chance for epidemic diseases."

Again recognizing the insanitation of Honolulu, he used the following words:

"The Board of Health has had occasion repeatedly to urge the construction of a sewer system in Honolulu. The necessity has been generally recognized and discussed for many years. It is of very great importance that the work be undertaken. While the cost may seem large, it would not equal the cost to the country of two or three epidemics of infectious diseases to say nothing of the loss of life."

From our experiences of the plague epidemic of 1898, one can fully appreciate the force of the above words.

During that entire period, the method of removing the sewage matter from the City of Honolulu was by means of three odorless excavator wagons, which, working 24 hours a day could not remove more than 30,000 gallons of sewage matter. With a population of approximately 30,000 people, and under an assumption of 60 gallons per capita, there was a total of 1,800,000 gallons of sewage matter disposed daily in the cesspools of the City of Honolulu. The total amount that could be removed by the excavators being 30,000 gallons, there was then a daily amount of 1,770,000 gallons of sewage matter that had to be absorbed by the soil.

This condition had been going on for many years, and one can realize what must have been the condition of the soil in the thickly populated districts of Honolulu. This was well exempli-

fied during the construction of the sewers, when the excavation of the necessary trenches was made throughout the city. The affluvia that was given forth was very offensive, and many cases of disease can be attributed to the disturbing of the soil. Many strong men who worked in these ditches were laid up with typhoid and malaria.

The seepage which came into these ditches was of a nature nothing more or less than sewage, which contrary to the general belief did not find its way to the sea but was held in the soil.

The actual work on a sewer system for Honolulu commenced, when Mr. Frank S. Dodge was sent to the United States to investigate the matter of sewerage, and it was upon his recommendation that Hon. J. A. King, Minister of Interior, sought and obtained the services of Mr. Rudolph Hering, C. E., one of the recognized authorities in the United States on sanitation. This was in 1896.

On January 5th, 1898, he supplied the Department of the Interior with complete plans and specifications for the sewerage and drainage of Honolulu; and in his report acknowledged his indebtedness to the Cabinet; the Bureau of Surveys; and in particular to Hon. J. A. King, Minister of the Interior; Hon. W. O. Smith, Attorney-General and President of the Board of Health; Mr. William D. Alexander, Surveyor-General; Mr. Frank S. Dodge, City Engineer; and Mr. W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, for the much valuable information and assistance kindly rendered.

On November of the same year, Mr. Rudolph Hering's services were engaged as supervising engineer. He appointed Mr. F. B. Edwards, C. E., as resident engineer in charge of construction.

In January, 1899, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Vincent & Beiser to construct the sewers within the area bounded by the harbor, River street, Beretania street, Alapai street, South street, and the street leading from South street across to Ala Moana road. This also included the main sewers on King street from Alapai to Thomas Square, and the construction of the sewerage reservoir. This contract was entirely completed under the direct supervision of Mr. F. B. Edwards, C. E., resident engineer.

On April 7th, another contract was let to the same parties for the extension of the system covering the most of the remaining portion of the town between Liliha street on the Ewa side, to Artesian street, beyond Punahou, and as far mauka as Judd street, including the Kewalo district. Due to lack of funds, work under this contract was suspended December 11th, 1900. A large portion of this work yet remains

to be done. See cut.

Many sewers in this district have been put in by the property owners, the government furnishing the pipe, brick, manhole covers, etc., and the property owners paying for the cost of labor; all having been done in accordance with the original plans and specifications and to the grade and line set by the engineer.

In July, 1899, a contract was entered into with Mr. J. H. Wilson for the construction of the sewer outfall. After completing 1,500 feet of the vitrified 24-inch pipe, he threw up the contract. From this point it was taken up by the Department, under the direction of Mr. W. E. Rowell, assistant superintendent of public works, when 2,300 additional feet were constructed to a depth of 40 feet of water.

Funds at this time giving out, it was impossible to carry the work as contemplated to a depth of 100 feet.

So far there have been no defects noticed at the end of the outfall. The sewage only slightly discolors the surface of the water; there have been no deposits along the beach, even when our southerly winds are blowing.

On January 8th, 1900, a contract was made with D. L. Davis & Company for the construction of a pump house and screen house. The buildings are substantial as well as ornamental, being built of native stone. (See cut.)

The specifications for the construction of the sewer system were particularly severe and rigid as regards leakage. When work was suspended by order of Hon. James A. McCandless, superintendent of public works, tests were made for leakage by F. B. Edwards, resident engineer. Many leaks were found which were remedied by the contractors and on final examination, the leakage did not exceed that permitted under the specifications.

In July, 1901, the system so far as constructed under contracts (1) and (2) were accepted by the superintendent of public works.

On July 18th, Mr. F. B. Edwards, the resident engineer, severed his connection with the department of public works, and returned to the East.

The insanitary and disgraceful condition of Kewalo district made it imperative that some action be taken toward the construction of the sewerage and drainage systems.

The legislature having made an appropriation of \$25,000 for the sewerage, and \$26,000 for the drainage, I was instructed by the superintendent of public works to commence the construction of the sanitary sewers. This work has progressed rapidly, all in accordance with the original plans and specifications as designed by Mr. Rudolph Hering, C. E.



SEWER PUMPING STATION.

The construction work is necessarily slow due to the enormous amount of ground water encountered. As most of the sewers are below sea level, extreme care must be exercised in their construction to prevent leakage, which is a prime factor in Honolulu's system, as it is a pumping system, pure and simple, and any large amount of leakage would add materially to the cost of operating the system.

This work is being done by Vincent & Belser, under their contract of April 7th, 1899, which included this portion of the city. The materials for constructing the sewers such as pipe, brick, man-hole covers, etc., are furnished by the Government; cement, broken stone, labor, etc., by the contractor.

The necessary surveys, field and office work, is performed by the engineers in the employ of this department. A complete and careful record is kept of the use of all materials and labor. The work is done under the direct supervision of a competent and thorough inspector, and no work is accepted, unless true to line and grade, and free from leakage.

No side or house connections will be permitted until such time as the mains and laterals are completed, and accepted by the Government.

It is hoped to have this system completed, and all connections made by March 1st, 1902.

The pumping station is situated on Ala Moana road at the foot of Coral street. It is equipped with two centrifugal pumps.

At present it is only necessary to keep one pump in operation continuously during the 24 hours; there being a night and day shift of chief and assistant engineer, and two firemen. Daily reports are made to the assistant superintendent of the consumption of coal, waste, oil, etc., with an estimated quantity of the amount pumped daily. The cost of operating is insignificant in comparison with the work performed.

The following is a complete list of sewers constructed from beginning of work to its cessation on December 11th, 1900, showing location, size, length, etc.

MAIN STREET SEWERS.

Street 6-inch Sewers.	Length.
*Corkscrew Alley	441.3
Dominis Street	1,054.5
Ernest Street	352.2
*Gonsalves Lane	280.4
Green Street	1,279.6
Hackfeld Street	873.7
Hassinger Street	584.7
Heulu Street	1,053.0
Kewalo Street	1,332.6
Keeaumoku Street	1,335.7
Kapiolani Street	933.0
*Kinau Lane	381.2
Lunalilo Street	2,109.7
Makiki Street	1,602.2
Nowewehi Street	770.1
Spencer Street	1,566.1
Thurston Street	1,740.4
Victoria Street	1,074.3
Wilder Avenue	851.8

Total for 6-inch sewers 19,616.5

Street 8-inch Sewers.	Length.
Alakea Street	1,598.1
Alapai Street	1,344.0
Allen Street	255.0
Adams Lane	425.0
Alexander Street	923.6
Anapuni Street	1,260.5
Beretania Street (1 after June 1)	9,341.3
Bethel Street	583.6
Bingham Street	1,187.6
Chaplain Lane	420.0
*Coral Street	407.0
College Walk	1,130.5
Dole Street	975.8
First Street	140.0
Fort Street	1,574.0
Garden Lane	366.9
Halekauwila Street	533.8
Hotel Street	3,547.1
Kaahumanu Street	244.2
King Street (1 after June 1st)	3,635.0
Kinau Street	5,129.6
Kewalo Street	1,258.0
Kekaulike Street	584.3
Kakaako Road	523.4
Keeaumoku Street	2,617.4
Kawaiahao Street	588.3
Kamakela Street	411.0
Kapiolani Street	1,520.6
Liliha Street	1,971.0
Likelike Street	523.3
Lunalilo Street	2,783.4
Makiki Street	1,961.6
Maunakea Street	1,379.0
Merchant Street	1,834.7
Mission Street	472.3
Millilani Street	852.3
Miller Street	1,058.9
*Magoon Street	213.1
*Magoon Lane	737.7

Nuuanu Street	1,510.4
Pauahi Street	903.8
Pensacola Street	2,268.6
Piikoi Street	2,169.0
Punahou Street	2,908.6
Punchbowl Street	4,168.2
Queen Street	2,528.2
Quinn's Lane	350.0
Richard Street	1,904.3
Second Street	624.0
Smith Street	1,042.0
Union Street	427.2
Victoria Street	1,057.3
Vineyard Street	682.0
Wilder Avenue	3,147.2
Young Street	5,470.4

Total for 8-inch sewers 89,965.4

Street 10-inch Sewer.	Length.
Alakea Street	624.6
Alexander Street	617.5
Beretania Street	2,180.3
Bingham Street	335.8
*College Walk (6 after June 1st)	2,115.2
Fort Street	999.2
Kakaako Road	529.0
Keeaumoku Street	672.7
King Street	1,056.2
Nuuanu Stream Crossing	237.0
*Queen Street	361.0

Total for 10-inch sewer 9,728.5

Street 12-inch Sewers.	Length.
Alakea Street	213.9

Ala Moana Road - Waikiki Branch	188.7
Total for 24-inch Sewers	2,804.0

CONCRETE SEWERS.

28-inch Concrete Sewers.	Length.
Fort Street	203.8
Halekauwila Street	783.0
Total for 28-inch Concrete	986.8
32-inch Concrete Sewers.	Length.
Ala Moana Road	1,112.7
Halekauwila Street	256.8
Richards Street	386.4
Total for 32-inch Concrete	1,755.9

Ala Moana Road	865.7
36-inch Concrete Sewers.	478.6

OUTFALL SEWER.

24-inch Vitrified Pipe	1,500.0
24-inch Steel Pipe	2,030.0
Total	3,530.0

OVERFLOW SEWER.

27-inch Concrete	205.0
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HOUSE SEWERS FROM MAINS TO PROPERTY LINES.

Alapai Street	633.4
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King Street	311.8
Kawaiahao Street	50.0
Kamakela Street	411.0
Kapiolani Street	1,520.6
Liliha Street	1,971.0
Likelike Street	523.3
Lunalilo Street	2,783.4
Makiki Street	1,961.6
Maunakea Street	1,379.0
Merchant Street	1,834.7
Mission Street	472.3
Millilani Street	852.3
Miller Street	1,058.9
Magoon Street	213.1
Magoon Lane	737.7
Nuuanu Street	1,510.4
Nowewehi Street	770.1
Pauahi Street	903.8
Pensacola Street	2,268.6
Piikoi Street	2,169.0
Punahou Street	2,908.6
Punchbowl Street	4,168.2
Queen Street	2,528.2
Quinn's Lane	350.0
Richards Street	386.4
River Street	822.1
Second Street	624.0
South Street	1,224.9
Seminary Block 4-inch for 84 feet, 6-inch for 12 feet	96.0
Smith Street	886.9
Spencer Street	343.5
Thurston Street	424.9
Union Street	264.6



MAP OF COMPLETED PORTION OF SYSTEM.

King Street	573.7
Nuuanu Stream Crossing	237.0
Piikoi Street	684.5
Punahou Street	663.7
Seminary Block	1,041.9
Total for 12-inch Sewer	2,982.6
Street 14-inch Sewers.	Length.
Alakea Street	679.6
King Street	2,921.5
Queen Street	78.8
River Street	822.1
Total for 14-inch Sewer	4,502.0
Street 16-inch Sewer.	Length.
King Street	1,715.4
Total for 16-inch Sewer	1,715.4
Street 18-inch Sewers.	Length.
King Street	2,225.5
Queen Street	1,028.9
South Street	1,224.9
Total for 18-inch Sewers	4,479.3
Street 21-inch Sewers.	Length.
Queen Street	461.4
Total for 21-inch Sewers	461.4
Street 24-inch Sewers.	Length.
Queen Street	653.5
South Street	1,961.8
Alakea Street	1,409.9
Allen Street	30.0
Adam's Lane	147.0
Alexander Street	506.7
Anapuni Street	515.1
Ala Moana Road	200.1
Beretania Street	6,723.3
Bethel Street	305.7
Bingham Street	376.8
Chaplain Lane	68.0
College Walk	447.5
Coral Street	96.0
Corkscrew Alley	42.9
Dole Street	412.5
Dominis Street	221.1
Ernest Street	42.5
Fort Street	904.8
Garden Lane	96.7
Green Street	440.6
Gonsalves Lane	46.0
Halekauwila Street	72.0
Hotel Street	1,945.3
Hackfeld Street	137.0
Hassinger Street	214.9
Heulu Street	201.7
Kaahumanu Street	102.3
Kinau Street	2,342.6
Kewalo Street	1,333.1
Kekaulike Street	407.6
Kakaako Street	285.0
Keeaumoku Street	1,176.3
Victoria Street	311.8
Vineyard Street	50.0
Wilder Avenue	1,086.0
Young Street	2,231.1
Total feet of sewer laid to date	50,809.0

* In front of name signifies main sewers constructed after June 1st, 1901.

GRAND TOTALS.

House Sewers	50,809.0
6-inch Pipe Sewers	19,616.5
8-inch Pipe Sewers	89,965.4
10-inch Pipe Sewers	9,728.5
12-inch Pipe Sewers	2,982.6
14-inch Pipe Sewers	4,502.0
16-inch Pipe Sewers	1,715.4
18-inch Pipe Sewers	4,479.3
21-inch Pipe Sewers	461.4
24-inch Pipe Sewers	2,804.0
28-inch Concrete Sewers	986.8
32-inch Concrete Sewers	1,755.9
34-inch Concrete Sewers	865.7
36-inch Concrete Sewers	478.6
24-inch Outfall	3,530.0
27-inch Overflow	205.0
Total number of feet of sewer laid	194,887.0

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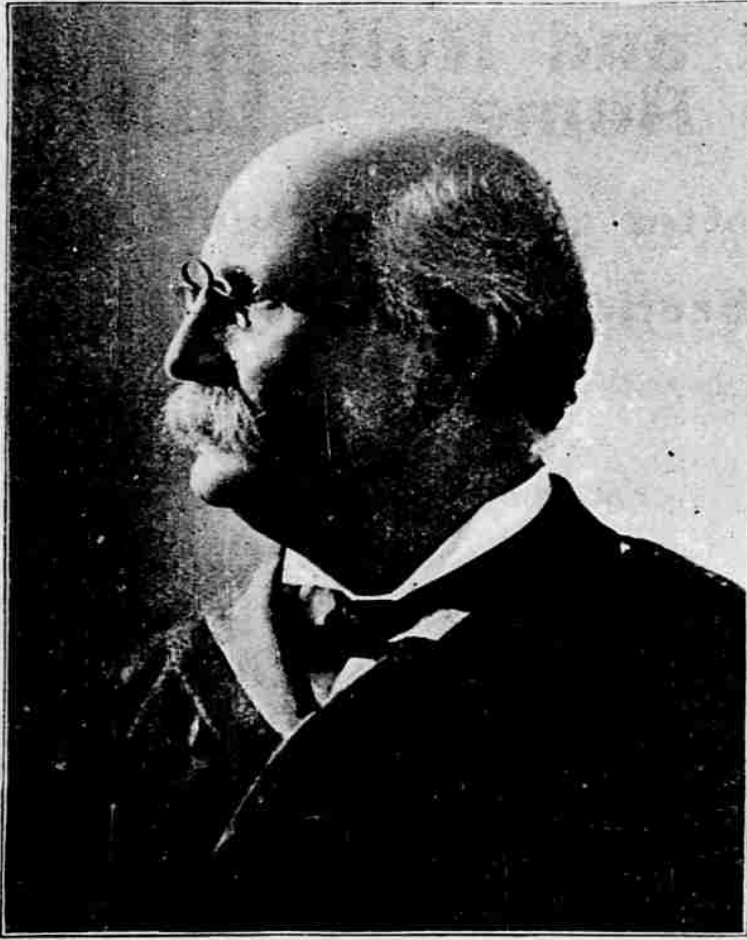
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Hawaii in 1952

By Hon. W. N. Armstrong.



WILLIAM NEVINS ARMSTRONG.

William Nevins Armstrong was born at Lahaina, Maui, March 10th, 1835, his father Dr. Richard Armstrong being one of the missionary band who arrived at the Islands in 1832. In 1849 he was sent, by way of Cape Horn, to be fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He entered Yale College in 1854, graduating 1858 and then took up his law studies under his uncle Chief Justice Chapman of Massachusetts. In 1860 he entered the law office of Choate & Barnes of New York as clerk, where he gained much valuable experience.

Mr. Armstrong practiced law in New York until 1881 when by special request of King Kalakaua he came to Honolulu to take the office of Attorney-General. As Minister of State and Special Commissioner of Immigration he accompanied King Kalakaua on his famous trip around the world, personally

meeting all the crowned heads of Europe and the Orient.

On his return from this trip he resigned his office to return to the United States, where he resumed the practice of law in New York, which he continued until his health failed in 1893. Since that period he has divided his time between Washington, Honolulu and Southern California.

Mr. Armstrong has made a special study of the labor question for many years and is recognized as a high authority on all matters pertaining thereto. He is a man of superior literary ability and a most entertaining speaker while his knowledge of manners and men resulting from his personal observation is most extended.

Mr. Armstrong is a brother of the late General S. C. Armstrong, founder of the Hampton, Va., college for colored people and who was also born in the Hawaiian Islands.

PREDICTIONS regarding the condition of these Islands at the end of fifty years must be made with caution and reservation. No community, owing to its geographical position, is more subject to new sociological changes even radical and startling than the Hawaiian Islands. It is now the age of "unknown factors." Fifty years ago, our habit was to say, "there is nothing new under the sun." We now say, "all is new under the sun." The play of friction between the Oriental and Occidental forces are to be novel, and these Islands are just within their spheres of action.

What the future of this Territory will be, is best foretold by following Professor Jowett's aphorism, that "we see farthest into the future—and that is not far—when we consider the facts of the present." In this article the prosperity or adversity of the future are only broadly suggested.

A few of the facts which appear to be beyond dispute, and which underlie our commercial, political and social life, are herein briefly restated, with the belief that however they may disturb some of our sentiments, they surely indicate that at the end of fifty years, a higher and better civilization than the present will be found here, though it will not be cordially approved by those now living who do not agree with the Almighty in his government of the world. As annexation is now final and irrevocable, there is now no reason for suppressing even

the boldest discussion of our social conditions, under the foolish belief, which has prevailed here, that the "truth" was a dangerous commodity to deal in. This community now faces the wall and cannot escape from it.

For the sake of brevity, the term "American" is used to embrace all branches of the Teutonic race.

The present population of the Islands is about 153,000, of which perhaps 7 per cent or less, amounting to 10,000, are Americans. The census returns in this regard have not been published. The remainder of the population consists of about 61,000 Japanese, 25,000 Chinese, 20,000 Portuguese, 2,000 Porto Ricans, 39,000 native Hawaiians, and about 8,000 part Hawaiians. These figures are approximately correct.

While the Americans have been supremely dominant commercially, and virtually dominant politically in these Islands for over seventy years, the number of American females here is about 3,000. On the other hand, there are now in the Islands about 13,500 Japanese, 3,465 Chinese, 8,000 Portuguese, 14,000 native and 5,000 part Hawaiian women. Excluding the native Hawaiian women, who are of a race which will count for little in the future, there remain 32,965 females who are now or soon will be the mothers of the coming population, as against the 3,000 American females. While these females are of alien blood as against the American females, their offspring are, under the federal constitution and laws, American citizens, with all the rights and privileges of

such citizens. The flag is theirs. They call themselves Americans as legally as the man born within the shadows of Bunker's Hill may call himself an American. The native born Asiatics and Latins already far outnumber the native born Americans. Even the native born Chinese children exceed in number the American children. These American subjects, born of alien parents, are being educated by our excellent school system, and already fill with much credit our higher schools, and before long will be in the majority in our local college. In capacity for learning they are the peers of the Americans, and in mathematical studies, are often their superiors. Under the Territorial laws all children are compelled to attend the schools, and as the condition of the immigrant laborers improve, the education of the children will improve and be enlarged under a school system which is probably not surpassed by any school system of the civilized nations, excepting only in industrial education; and industrial education will soon be pushed with vigor within the limits imposed by the deficiency of varied industries. These Latin-American and Asiatic-American children rise with a bound above the condition of their parents, who are generally of the poorest classes of the lands from which they immigrate. Their environment is new and American. They cease to believe in the traditions, customs and habits of lands which are in fact foreign to them. They are daily confronted with Occidental thought, business, habits and laws. They know of no other. Their constant use of the English language, more than all other methods of education, tends to up-root their racial inheritances, though it may be for several generations that their racial sentiments will partially guide their social and political sentiments. In this respect they will not differ from the Americans, who still manifest strong racial antagonisms in their international relations. With them the love of the place of birth will be dominant as it is with all races, irrespective of ancestry, and unless driven out by some superior force they will prefer to live here. They will discover the value of government by democracy, and will find all other government intolerable. Whatever the industrial vicissitudes of these Islands may be, they will find here better chances of a comfortable living than elsewhere. They may even experience many hardships in the gradual establishment of new industries here, but they will in a large measure cling to the soil of their birth.

If a calculation is made, according to the normal growth of populations, under favorable circumstances, and there are no pestilences, famines, and distress to stay the increase, there should be in this Territory at the end of fifty years, about 75,000 native born Asiatics, exclusive of the fluctuating Asiatic immigrant class; also, about 70,000 native born Portuguese who are increasing with unusual rapidity, and in a much greater ratio than the Americans of the Mainland. The part Hawaiians will number 50,000 more. As race factors their power and stamina is yet unknown. There should be, therefore, at the end of that period nearly 200,000 of native born Latins, Asiatics and part Hawaiians, all of them Americans under the constitution, and Americans in sentiment, thought and living; all of them absolutely loyal to the flag of their country, and some thousands of miles away from influences which might modify their Americanism. The native Hawaiians by that time will either be extinct, or will count only as a remnant.

Judging from the past and the present, the Americans, or those of Occidental origin, will at the end of fifty years, form only a small part of the people. Although Americans swarmed over these Islands as sailors and traders seventy years ago, and although American merchants have been dominant in trade and in all kinds of business, and have been, and are, the owners by a large majority of the property of the Islands, and have virtually ruled the people by establishing under the form of a mild monarchy their own institutions, they have made only an insignificant part of the people in numbers. Their number up to the year 1890 did not exceed 6,000; those from the United States hardly reaching 2,000. It is certain that if there had been what are called inducements the Islands would have been quickly

over-run with American settlers. The experience of the British in their tropical possessions has been the same. The traders alone have sought the tropics, and they have been as a rule temporary residents. Exceptionally high profits in trade have invited a limited number of merchants to these Islands, and a small number of enterprising men to engage in the business of sugar making, as capitalists and not as laborers.

Nowhere within the tropics has the Teutonic race successfully planted colonies of men who tilled their own land in competition with the natives. Though the British West Indies possess marvellous agricultural resources and genial climate, with near markets for all produce, the starving poor and miserably paid field peasantry of England have not during a hundred and twenty years of British possession emigrated to those Islands in order to till the soil, either as tenants or independent owners, though land was cheap and abundant. Even now there is an urgent cry from Queensland that the sugar industry will decline unless cheap Polynesian labor can be obtained. Twenty-five years ago Florida, the tropics of the United States, was swarming with northern men who settled in the State for the purpose of making fortunes in fruit raising, and the cultivation of early vegetables, but aside from the failure of the fruit crops, it is found that there is no tempting profits in southern produce. Many thousands have found that it is as difficult to make money in the tropics as it is in the temperate zone.

The President of the United States, in his message, declares for a "healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own" in these Islands. Every loyal American is with him in this desire. It means the dominance of the American race here and in the future. But the President does not understand, for obvious reasons, the nature of the peculiar conditions here, aside from those which operate generally to secure a large white settlement in the tropics. He may be assured that the American can labor in the tropics if he chooses to do so. But he must adjust himself to new conditions by moderately changing his habits of living which are more suitable to the colder regions. He must learn something from the experience of the Polynesian race which Professor Wallace has declared to be physically one of the finest races of the earth, however much it lacks in character and mental power. The American woman, for lack of proper adjustment, rapidly deteriorates here in health, while the Latin and Asiatic woman thrives. The American who is properly acclimated is the superior of the native and even of the Asiatic in tilling the soil. But he will not labor or till the soil so long as he can find a "lower" class of laborers to till the soil for him. Whenever the American gets on the land in these Islands he at once employs cheap Japanese labor, and stands himself as a proprietor. The same conditions exist in the Southern States where the white man employs the cheap negro laborer as a rule with the result that agriculture in those States is a slipshod affair. The development of the magnificent Western States of America is due to the opening of the soil by men who were forced to do their own tilling; who were themselves the lowest class in the community.

However hopeful and anxious the President is, and all loyal Americans share his hopes and anxieties, for the existence of an independent class of farmers here, each "tilling his own farm," it is not statesmanship or good judgment to ignore conditions which cannot be controlled.

Besides, it seems to be forgotten that there are on the Mainland vast tracts of idle virgin soil waiting for the coming tiller. The day is far distant when the American will find that vast empire too crowded so that he is forced to leave it in order to make a living, as the young Englishmen are driven from overcrowded England. The writers on agriculture say that the soil of the continent has hardly been "scratched." Even the old Eastern States can support with ease ten times the population they now have. Aside from purely climatic and hygienic reasons, only the hope of bettering their fortunes will prompt a good farming class to abandon the Mainland, which we boast flows with milk and honey; leave their kindred, neighbors, schools, churches and well ordered communities of the same sentiment, and settle in a

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country of new and strange environment. For this reason only a handful of American farmers, numbering a thousand or less, have within the last few years "prospected" these Islands. They see no fortunes in raising vegetables with a limited home market, and a distant foreign market on the Pacific Coast where even the bananas of Bluefields and Jamaica closely compete with the Hawaiian banana, and the profits of pineapple cultivation are not enticing unless conducted with great skill. These prospectors find that Americans must labor here as faithfully as in the colder zones; a fact which has not been believed by the multitude, who have read in the story books that men in the tropics live without labor. These prospectors have found that few places, if any, can furnish such splendid opportunities for good living as the United States with their vast acreage of virgin lands, and their permanent and reliable home markets.

In due time, however, the Anglo-Saxon people will spread over the tropics, and become tillers of the soil. This is the work of the coming centuries. We are now only at the "Morning star" of the movement. These prospectors find that there is at present here only one surely profitable industry, the making of sugar, and that involves the investment of large capital, and in the world's competition in the production of it, demands cheap labor. There is substantially no other industry here, though many are possible after experiments have been made and sufficient experience has been obtained. The immigration of a farming class will therefore be limited to the few who are in search of a mild climate.

The destruction of the sugar estates, if that were possible, and the division of such estates into small holdings would not, under present conditions, attract American farmers. Such a division would only establish the aliens, and their descendants on the smaller holdings, and drive the American settler to a losing competition with people who have fewer wants than his own. Near as Porto Rico is to markets, and cheap as its lands are, only speculators, and a few farmers have settled there. Twenty-five years ago, many thousands of Northern men emigrated to Florida, the tropics of America, but long since their visions of fortune vanished and the suffering of the immigrants is a sad story in the history of the white man in the tropics. If great staples like cotton, wheat or corn could be raised with the same or larger profit in the warm belts, American settlers might engage in cultivating them; such crops mature in one season. But these are easy crops which do not appear to do well near the equator.

The tillers of the soil are the "backbone" of a nation. This is a maxim of thinkers from the ancient days to the present hour. We are now confronted with the question, who are to furnish this backbone to our insular Territory? If the Americans will not, for many reasons, furnish it, it will naturally and logically come from the native-born Asiatics, Latins, and part-Hawaiians who are now here, and greatly outnumber the Americans, and are quite suitable and willing to acquire land and "till their own farms." These, by the force of their numbers, aided by the excellent education they receive in our schools, will be politically dominant so long as the principles of democracy prevail here. But, for reasons before stated, both the native born Asiatics and Latins will advance on American lines. They will support and even develop American institutions, and finally race distinctions will be obliterated just as on the Mainland, the Frenchmen cannot be distinguished from Americans in the third generation.

If Christian civilization reaches a comparatively high plane here, whether the units which compose it are yellow, brown or black, is of no consequence.

These views may be denounced as pessimistic regarding the Americans. Edward Everett Hale said twenty years ago, that within fifty years, one would find the native American element crowded out of New England by the Canadian French and the Irish, and that the native Americans would be mainly found in the Southern States. The truth of his forecast is generally admitted, and he is under no charge of pessimism.

It does not follow, however, that the Americans will not be, for many years

to come, the dominating force here, commercially, financially and socially. They will come in sharp conflict with the new Asiatic and Latin civilization, but they will be from time to time reinforced by the progressive ideas of the Mainland which they will use to better advantage than their competitors of alien ancestry. Their danger of decline in power will arise out of their present prosperity, which tends strongly to create a community of "amateurs;" of men demoralized by wealth, and unable to cope with the economic forces about them. Mr. John Broderick, the present secretary of war in the British cabinet, said recently in the Nineteenth Century, that the long prosperity of the British people had converted them into a nation of amateurs in business and in war, and unfitted them to compete with the serious Americans and Germans. Whether danger in this direction is imminent or not is beyond the scope of this article.

The geographical situation of these Islands is the unknown factor of the future. Central and convenient locations have been in the past most important in fixing the course of commerce. But the increasing economy of transportation, the new sources of power and heat, may modify the value of such locations. The completion of an Isthmian canal may make these Islands a port of call for many hundreds of steamships, but these would add little to trade of this port. Old Point Comfort, or Fortress Monroe, is the largest port of call in the United States, and several grocery stores supply the wants of a thousand ships. The value of international commerce lies in "breaking bulk" and the distribution of goods; in a market of exchange; in the conversion of raw material into manufactured articles. The situation of these Islands at the crossroads of the Pacific should make them a superb place for the manufacturing industries.

For instance, within the near future, within the present century, the demand for machinery of all kinds from the lands bordering on the Pacific, east and west and south, will rise to enormous proportions. There is no reason why the Honolulu Iron Works should not employ twenty thousand men in the manufacture of all kinds of mechanical contrivances. The central position of the Islands would attract the buyers and sellers of such articles. The labor supply would come from the intelligent population which will be found here, and which may easily compete with the skilled laborers of other lands. Of the five thousand industries which are followed in the Occidental countries, some at least will flourish here, as time will evolve suitable conditions for their normal growth. In these the Americans will dominate for several generations. They will be the capitalists, and great merchants, with little to fear from their fellow citizens of alien descent, if they are not stricken with the disease of amateurism. Even shipbuilding may be carried on here on an enormous scale owing to the reasons which have been given. Daniel Webster's declaration, in 1847, that the acquisition of Mexican territory, including California, was the taking of territorial "trash" appears now to have been puerile. Great as he was, he stood with his back to the sun. A prediction against the rise of vast industrial plants on these Islands would be equally foolish.

The sugar industry will be subject to the vicissitudes which attend the production of the great staples. Its misfortune is that, unlike other agricultural staple products, its present prosperity depends upon legal protection. The industries of wheat, corn and cotton production are on a solid basis, for they need no nursing. The protection which gives us prosperity, also is nursing a formidable sugar beet industry which within twenty years—only a moment in history—may destroy the value of protection. But growing skill will serve as the natural protection of our own sugar industry. Moreover, the policy of Chinese exclusion will be abandoned sooner or later by the imperious demands of commerce, and larger views of international relations, and the labor question will be removed.

Prince Krapotkin says that the nation which imports its supplies, instead of producing them at home, will be distanced in the economic race, because, he insists, food can be produced more cheaply at home than it can be imported. In this, he says, will be

the cause of the gradual decline of British commercial supremacy. In spite of the natural monopoly which the Southern States have in the cotton industry, and its large value, those States are not prosperous. It is agreed by Southern statesmen that the cause of it lies in the vicious practice of cotton planters of importing their supplies from other States; it enhances the cost of production. The danger from this practice here will develop when the legal protection of the sugar industry no longer exists.

There is another important consideration. During the next thirty years and more, there will be many thousands of native born American subjects of Asiatic and Latin ancestry here. These are now, and will be in the future, educated away from the cane fields. This is conceded. They cannot depend upon the single industry of sugar. But they must live. The Americans are morally responsible for the education which takes them out of the cane fields. Industries must be opened for them, or they must go upon the soil and become tillers of it. This problem will, like all other social problems, find some solution, though friction may take place. As the principles of democracy underlie our Territorial government, the solution will not come from State interference, but through social forces. These new Americans will know of no other political institutions than American, and their racial inheritances may, within constitutional limits, alienate them from the purely American part of the inhabitants in social and political affairs, but their common birthright will constantly and powerfully tend to obliterate race distinctions. The loyal American immigrants from the very hotbeds of patriotism on the Mainland will marry with alacrity attractive native born Latin and Asiatic women, especially if they have fortunes, and the blue blood of the native American will grow thin with new alliances; the children of Ah Wong, Esq., a hundred years from now, will boast of their ancestors who were of the first missionary band that landed here in 1820.

There is, in this Territory, the most unique, mixed-up, and racially incongruous, community that can be found within the bounds of the great republic, excepting the people of the Philippines. It presents an extraordinary conglomeration of humanity. Here, five races are cast into a small political pot, placed on some volcanic peaks rising in a distant sea; in this they must stew in their own juice. Over it, however, is the Federal arm using the strong fingers of an Occidental race of inferior numbers to prevent it from boiling over; casting into the stirring mass the spices, salt, and quickening condiments using its ideas and sentiments. At the end of fifty or more years, when the juice of the ingredients is drawn off and tasted, it will be found to be richly flavored with the taste of creditable civilization.

Though there be even a half million of people living here, there will be no unusual pressure for subsistence, for with the increase of the people will equally develop the agricultural resources of the land, the limits of which no one can foretell.

The scheme of human evolution is not concerned in giving to individuals, to Jones, Smith, and Robinson, great fortunes, but it involves the broader results of securing and maintaining here a prosperous community under its own self government and "the greatest good to the greatest number." This evolution, divine as it must be, will be strongly opposed by many, as all evolution is opposed, but, it is needless to say, the Almighty will survive all opposition, and execute His own purposes. Here, as in New England, the native American may finally disappear, but his institutions will live. The new Americans will, among other things, "till their own farms." Hawaii at the end of fifty years will only be what Americans have made it, and there is no apparent reason why they should not be proud of their work.

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Religion of the Natives.

"The query has been put to me, How does the state of religion among Hawaiians compare with our own? In one sense the question can be answered most favorably. * * * What were the Hawaiians originally, and what were the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons? The one a branch of the Malay family of the human race, the third in point of intelligence; their chief characteristics a love of maritime adventure, with a brutal courage which looked upon death with an icy apathy, because they had but little to enjoy below, and less to hope for in the future; * * * a warm, excitable imagination, and docile to instruction; by turns a child or adult in pleasures and passions—weeping the one moment, the other revelling with boisterous mirth; in short, a creature of base sentiments, more like a man who, under the influence of intoxicating gas, acts out that which is uppermost in his nature, than a human being endowed with moral feelings. Added to this a superstition skillfully concocted and strongly sustained by the few for the degradation and subservience of the many. * * * Christianity introduced into soils so widely different must, humanly speaking, flourish in accordance with the relative fitness of either for its support and increase. And it has been so. In England and America rooting itself in the superior sentiments and intelligence of the people, it now exhibits itself in its fairest and purest light; transported to the Hawaiian Islands by Anglo-Saxon minds, it is there sustained by the strength it brought with it. * * * The Anglo-Saxon race are capable of teaching; the Malay of being taught; the one by its own native energies can conquer and rule the world; the very existence and advancement of the latter is dependent upon the forbearance and benevolence of the former. Such are the natural differences between the two, and these must be borne in mind, if a just opinion of the capacity of the Hawaiians for civilization and Christianity is to be formed. They should be judged by the standards applicable to their position in the human family, and not by our own. * * * The conduct which would bring censure upon an American Christian, should not upon a Hawaiian; their temperaments, knowledge and circumstances are widely different, and they are not to be balanced in the same scale. Of him to whom much is given, much will be required. * * *

A moral sentiment, founded more upon a classification of certain actions either as evil or as good, and their attendant punishments or rewards, than upon any definite ideas of sin and virtue, considered in their relations to moral purity, and the love of the Father, pervaded the nation. * * * The intelligent observer will find much in their present character to gratify him, and more to surprise, when he contrasts them with what they were but a score of years since. It is still difficult to make the natives understand the nature of truth. They have been so accustomed, from the earliest years, to habits of deception, that with many, perhaps the majority, it may be doubted whether any other sensation arises from the detection of a falsehood than mortification at being discovered. In no other point are they more obtuse, but this moral bluntness is gradually wearing away."

JAMES JACKSON JARVIS.

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Prior to 1898 the brokerage business in Honolulu as relating to stocks and bonds was done in an inconspicuous manner, there being no official exchange. With the launching of new enterprises and the increase in investments, owing to annexation, the business took on new life, resulting, in August, 1898, in the formation of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange by James F. Morgan, Willard E. Brown, Harry Armitage, W. A. Love and Geo. R. Carter. The membership was limited to 5 and the initiation fee placed at \$500.00. As indicative of the growth and importance of the Exchange, to-day the membership numbers 15 (the limit set by the Constitution), and seats have sold for \$5,500.00.

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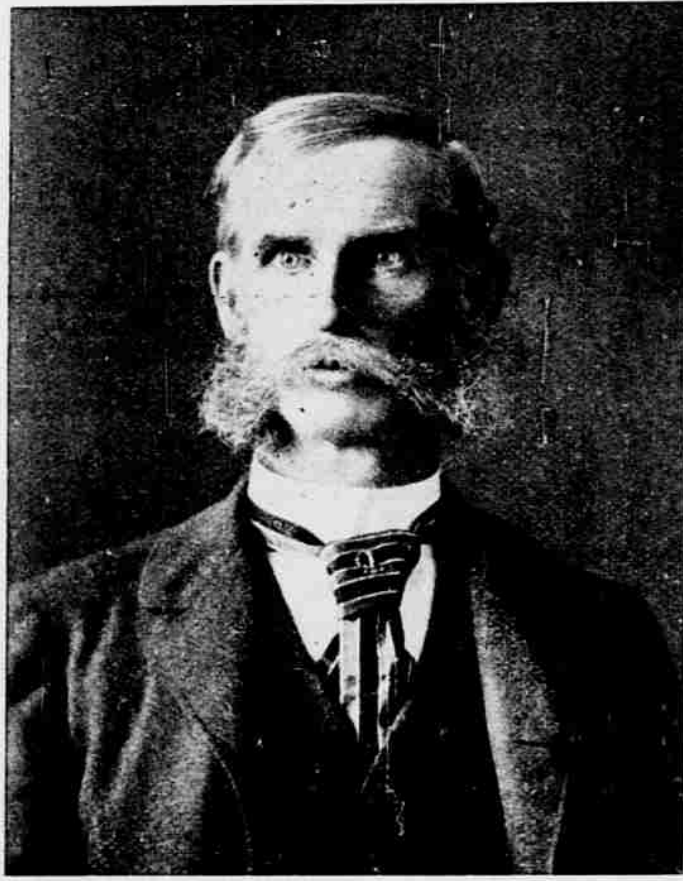
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The Chinese Hawaii

In

By Jas. W. Girvin.



JAMES W. GIRVIN.

James W. Girvin is a recognized authority on Chinese matters, having made a study of the subject for many years. He was formerly secretary of the Chinese Bureau under the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Re-

public. He is a Canadian by birth but has been an American by choice for many years. He has been in the Islands for the past thirty-seven years, with the exception of a short time spent on the coast mostly in traveling, lecturing and writing for the Press.

AS EARLY as 1802 some Chinese came to the Islands in vessels owned by Kamehameha, the Great, one bringing a stone sugar mill with the intention of establishing a sugar plantation. Finding that the locality in which he had located, the Island of Lanai, was unsuitable he returned the following year to China. In the year 1810 the King was trading with China and his annual ventures at that time amounted to \$400,000. Finding that the tonnage tax at Canton was very onerous and was productive of great revenue to China he conceived the idea of establishing a similar tax on foreign vessels in the ports of Hawaii-nee, which was the origin of the Hawaiian customs service.

From 1802 the number of Chinese residing on the Islands slowly increased. Early in the last century, owing to the abuse of native women, a law was passed that no foreigner could marry a native without first taking the oath of allegiance, thereby declaring his intention of making the Islands his home. As some Chinese had taken wives, and others were desirous of doing so, we find as early as 1842 certain of them were admitted to citizenship. It might be mentioned here that they made exemplary husbands and reared fine families, many of whom are intermarried with natives and whites, and all degrees of blood are to be found amongst their descendants.

Bringing with them their sterling industrious and economical habits, they gradually acquired much real and personal property. Their great love of education lead them to send their children to China to acquire the Chinese classics and of late years we find many of them pursuing a higher English education, all of which involves great outlay. It has been remarked by tourists that the Chinese of Hawaii were a superior class to those who go to California, but such is not the case, as they are in both instances largely from the district of Quang Tung, the capital of which is Canton.

The intelligent and prepossessing appearance of the Chinese of Hawaii, as compared with those met with in the Western States, is accounted for, firstly, by the manner in which they have been treated by the residents of the Islands, and secondly, through their acquiring so quickly the Hawaiian language, which has been and is a med-

ium for interchange of thought. Although our antipodes in many respects we find that they are exceedingly reciprocal of politeness extended to them. Their merchants here have maintained the high standard for honest dealing which is attributed to those of Hong Kong, Shanghai and the trading ports of China. They have proven to be very law-abiding and are rarely before the courts on charges other than misdemeanors. They have never sought to intermeddle in the politics of the country. A short residence in this country imbues them with a desire that as good a government as is found here may maintain in their own country. Their young men, while joining reform clubs, are thoroughly loyal to the Emperor and are very solicitous that their people at home should acquire the wisdom of the western nations and that the resources of China should be developed. Their merchants are the purveyors of all kinds of goods to every valley in the islands and their little stores, where it would not be profitable for white men to do business, are great conveniences to their respective neighborhoods. Their laborers have been of incalculable assistance in building up every plantation on the islands and have aided much in the development of the prosperity of the country. They have reclaimed large areas of land, which were of old merely swamp and marsh land, and made of them productive properties, which now bring large rents to their owners. In many instances they have leased disused taro lands, too remote to be utilized for cane, and have thereon established rice plantations which yield large revenues to the owners and taxes to the government.

According to the United States census of June, 1900, there were 25,742 Chinese residing on the Hawaiian Islands. Of these there were 22,277 males, and 3465 females. Of these there were 4076 Hawaiian born, m. 2346, and f. 1730.

There are large numbers of Hawaiian born residing in China, who having the right by birth of returning here, may eventually avail themselves of that privilege. The total number of Chinese registered in the internal revenue office exceeds the number found by the census taker, which is accounted for by the registering of many who were classed as of Hawaiian birth by the census. During the years 1895-98 there were probably over 7,000 who

were permitted by the Hawaiian government to come here, not on contracts who signed an agreement to leave the country at the end of three years, or as soon as they ceased to confine themselves to agricultural work. By registering them the United States government has probably given them the privilege of remaining here.

As the wages of laborers in China amount to but from \$6 to \$10 per annum, with board, in local currency, they considered themselves well paid in receiving \$12.50 per month and board in Hawaii. This \$12.50 when converted into Chinese local currency, brought \$25. So that they had much reason to be satisfied with a change which gave them \$300 instead of \$10 per annum. Since annexation has taken place many laborers have returned, and the scarcity of hands has run the wages up to \$26 per month and board. This great advance in price of labor, together with the advanced rent of lands and taxes, has especially militated against the rice planter. He is unable to advance the price of his product, as that is regulated by the rules of supply and demand, the imported article fixing the value. A singular anomaly exists at present in that the Hawaiian rice, a better article, is being sold at fifty cents per hundred less than the imported Japanese or China rice, the well known scarcity of money compelling holders to realize.

As field hands the Chinese are admittedly the best of all nationalities which have been tried. They are satisfied with their wages and will do an honest day's work without the intervention of a penal contract. They are not given to strikes, but settle their individual differences with the employer.

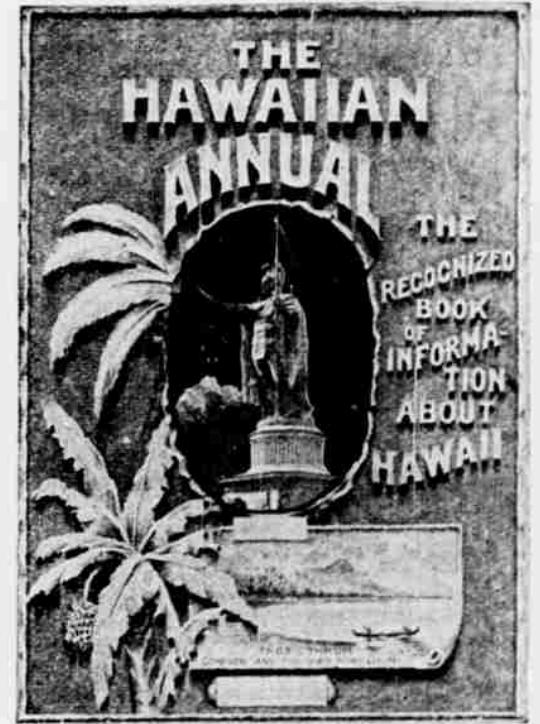
Naturally the Chinese have felt the severity of the exclusion law, which has been most rigorously put in force here where they were accustomed to the mildness of the restriction laws of the late Hawaiian government. Under its terms it was feasible to bring their wives and children to them, and for those who had acquired a residence of two years prior to the passage of the act, permission was granted to go to China and return within two years. A cognate race with the Japanese, the only reason the latter were not included in the exclusion act was that at the time it was passed no material immigration of Japanese had been felt. The exclusion act, which expires next May, was by the treaty and its own terms intended to exclude laborers. Under the rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury, and opinions of the Attorney General, this expressed intention has been extended to excluding salesmen, clerks, buyers, bookkeepers, accountants, managers, storekeepers, apprentices, agents, cashiers, physicians, proprietors of restaurants, laundrymen, barbers, and in fact all classes of laborers, skilled or unskilled. Many of the Chinese capitalists and rice planters live in hope that the present session of Congress will recognize the paramount necessity of admission of more Chinese laborers to Hawaii in order to prevent the threatened extinction of the rice industry. Towards that end they have forwarded a large petition, which was generally signed by people of all nationalities to whom it was presented. They have many reasons to believe that the petition will receive the attention which it deserves, on account of the peculiar conditions existing here. It in no wise conflicts with the exclusion law in that Chinese laborers are prohibited from going to the Mainland from Hawaii by special law. Congress should take into consideration the requirements of a part of the republic which is in the tropics, and where the climate militates against white men engaging in field work, even if they could do the peculiar class of work required in rice planting.

They are large consumers of American food stuffs, as flour, canned goods, ham and bacon, salmon, etc., and all wear American clothing, hats and shoes. The Chinese are not large holders of real estate on the Islands, paying on but 4 per cent, after deducting that paid by American and European corporations. Thirty-five per cent of the taxpayers on the Islands are Chinese, and after deducting amount paid by corporations, they pay 29 1/2 per cent of the personal property taxes. They number 17 per cent of the property owners. In 1899 they paid nearly 35 per cent of the poll, road and school taxes. While paying 35 per cent of the school taxes, but 1,389 Chinese pupils attend public or private schools, being less than 9 per cent in the 195 public and

private schools throughout the Territory. There are employed in the schools twelve Chinese teachers who teach the English language.

It is estimated that the Chinese pay 25 per cent of the Inter-Island freights. All the products of the rice planters is consumed on the Islands. The Chinese have their hospitals and eleemosynary societies, and frequently contribute towards the aid of foreign charitable works. There are several Chinese newspapers published on the Islands, and there are some free public libraries where they make an attempt to keep many of the translations of foreign works and their own periodicals. Many of them who are unable to attend day school, either attend night schools or employ foreign teachers, as a knowledge of the English language is much prized among them. There have been about 750 Chinese admitted to citizenship since 1842, who, together with those born here, are declared by the organic act to be citizens of the United States.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.



Chrum's Annual,

With each New Year the demand for this condensed encyclopedia of Hawaiian information becomes more marked and each issue shows an improvement over the preceding one. The Annual for 1902 is, we feel justified in saying, the best number ever issued and shows a great amount of painstaking research and careful compilation. For 28 years Thrum's Annual has been the ready reference book for the Islands and in all that time little or no complaint has been made against the correctness of the information set forth, its absolute reliability being generally recognized.

The present number contains in addition to the Hawaiian Almanac and the usual statistics of distances, height of elevations, population, etc., the Custom House tables of imports and exports arranged in handy shape for reference; license rates; census tables up to and including the census of 1900; statistics on education, rainfall, temperature, shipping, labor, sugar and tables showing the returns of the general election of 1900. A number of the special articles are of unusual value, the most prominent one being that on Hawaiian Birds by H. W. Henshaw, followed by Miss J. E. Tilden's first paper on Hawaiian Algae. The history of the great house of Hackfeld & Co., since its inception in 1849 is written up interestingly. Club Life in Honolulu is set forth by the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. Organizations for the promotion of Agriculture in Hawaii is handled by T. F. Sedgwick, with an outline of the plans and scope of the Experimental Station by Jared G. Smith, special agent in charge; Wireless Telegraphy by W. R. Farrington; Building by W. E. Pinkham and Hawaiian Calabashes by the editor; the Laws of the First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii are given and information regarding the Hilo Railroad system. The retrospect and information for tourists is complete and up to date.

In no other condensed shape is there so much valuable information to be found and especially for so little cost, 75 cents per copy, postage 10 cents extra, being the price. Mr. T. G. Thrum, the compiler and publisher, is entitled not only to a liberal patronage, but to the thanks of the public as well. Parties outside of Honolulu who desire copies should address T. G. Thrum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

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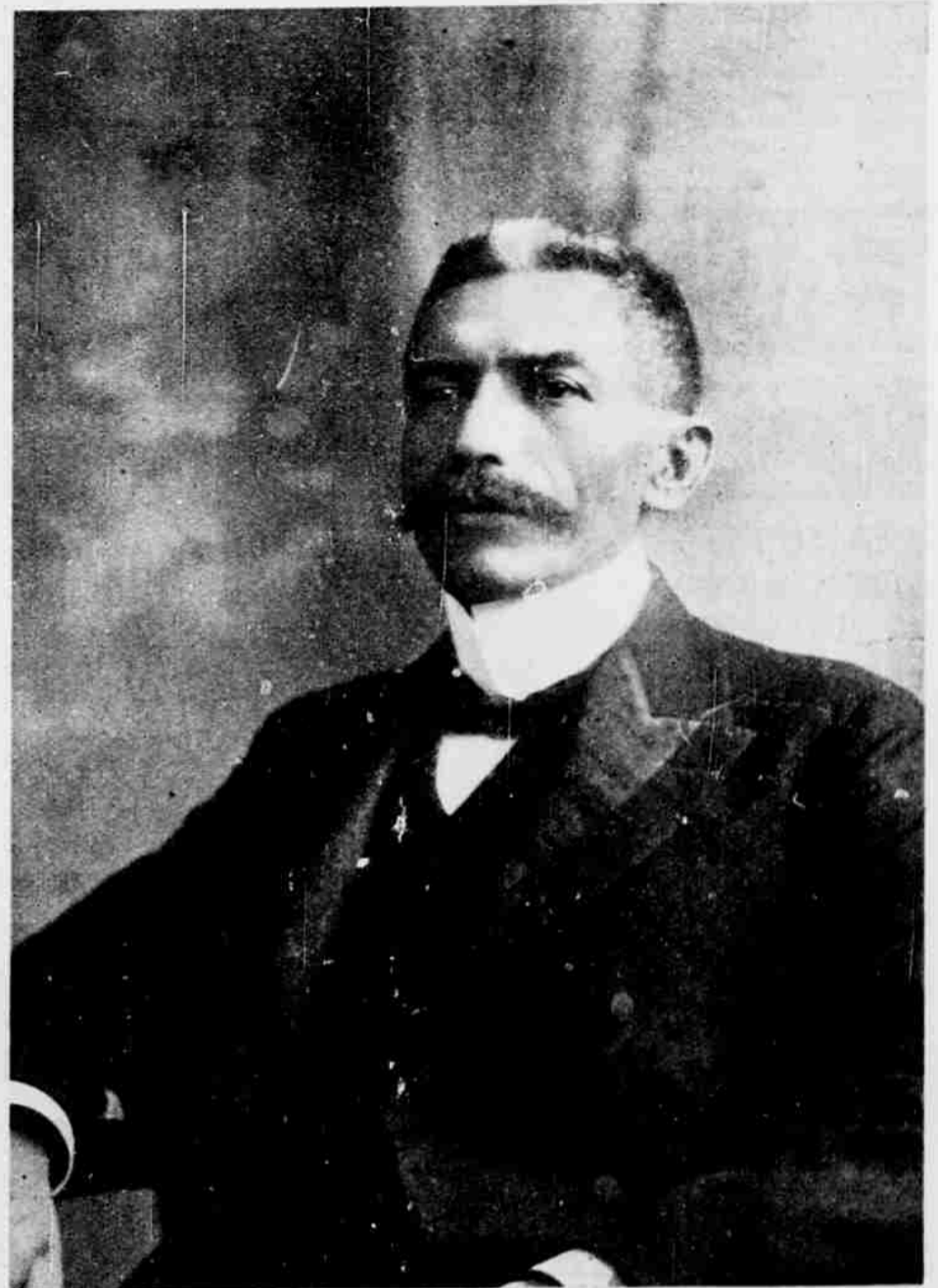
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My First YEAR IN CONGRESS

By Hon. R. W. WILCOX, Delegate from Hawaii.



ROBERT W. WILCOX.

I LEFT Honolulu the latter part of November, 1900, and arrived in Washington the 15th of December, in the morning. At noon of the same day I was introduced to Speaker Henderson by Delegate Pedro Perez, of New Mexico and sworn in as a member of the House. I filed my credentials with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, that is, my credentials for the 56th Congress. Those for the 57th Congress I gave to the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep until the 57th Congress should meet.

After that, some of the members whom I already knew from my previous experience in Washington took me around and through them and various messenger boys of the House. I soon learned the different departments. The stationery department of the House is very complete, and I soon learned that every member is entitled to \$125 worth of stationery every year from this department. The clerks or private secretaries of the members were also very accommodating to my private secretary and showed him all the matters which a new man must learn.

I had a peculiar experience in regard to my mileage. The mileage is paid to the members only, not to the members' clerks. I went to the Sergeant-at-Arms and he put down the mileage as 2080 miles from Honolulu to San Francisco, and the regular allowance from San Francisco to Washington. I asked him about when it was payable and he said "in due time," but that I must have patience. The next day I met Representative J. M. Robinson, a Democrat from Indiana, whom I had known the previous year and explained to him what the Sergeant-at-Arms had said. He replied that I could draw at any time. We then went together to the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and he said there was no appropriation for the mileage of the Delegate from Hawaii. Mr. Robinson said that was all nonsense, that there was a contingent fund which could be used for such purposes. He then took me to Representative J. G. Cannon, Republican member from

Illinois, and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He said he "would see about it." He would have to see the chairman of the Committee on Mileage. I soon found out that all the other members had drawn their mileage both coming and going, and I began to feel a little worried at the dilatory tactics, not knowing just what they meant.

The next day I happened to speak of the matter to Representative S. D. Woods, a Republican from California, and himself a new member who was filling out a term in which there had been made a vacancy. Woods said right away, "Why, that is nonsense. My mileage is already settled." I told him there was no appropriation. He then took me to John A. Barham of California, a Republican, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Mileage. Barham said at once, "We will get the money," and he took me to the Sergeant-at-Arms and had the mileage fixed right away, the Sergeant-at-Arms telling me that I could have all the money both ways at once or I could leave it there on deposit, and he gave me a regular check book such as banks use. He called a clerk and had the mileage calculated right away.

It was all done so quick, it opened my eyes a little. Then I saw Cannon, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and told him what I had done, and he said, "That is all right," but it made a great impression on me as to the distinction between a Democrat and a Republican. Robinson, good friend that he was, hurried off to do his best for me, but was a Democrat and all the answer he could get was, "Wait, have patience, and it will be fixed," but as soon as a Republican took the matter up it was hustled right through. I spoke of this to Wood and he said that Robinson was an old member and should have known better, but that if the Democrats had been on top, it would have been the other way.

A few days after that I met young Berry, son of a Congressman from Kentucky. Young Berry was down here

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for a year as Secretary to Senator Morgan when the Hawaiian Commission was here and I met him then. I told him about the mileage matter and he asked me how the clerk had figured the mileage from Honolulu to San Francisco. I told him as 2080 miles. He exclaimed, "Why, that is nautical miles. You are entitled to statute miles." I said something about not wanting to claim too much, but he said it was a matter of law if allowed it to stand at 2080 miles, the next man from Hawaii would have a hard time to change the precedent, and it had better be fixed at once. So he and I went to the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and got a table of distances. Then we went to the Sergeant-at-Arms and he calculated the whole distance over again. So it occurred that I had the biggest mileage of any of the members of the House, for figuring by statute miles, the distance from Honolulu to San Francisco is something like 2400, making about 5000 miles in all.

The office of the Sergeant-at-Arms is a regular bank, and handles lots of money in a year. The members' salaries are payable once a month and the mileage at 20c per mile both going and coming home is payable as soon as you get there. This can be placed on deposit and when you want to pay a bill you simply write a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, who has tellers in his office just like any other banking institution. When you consider that there are 356 members and in the next house there will be 380, you can see what an amount of coin goes through his hands every year.

I knew that the matter of the protest of Gear was coming on and I wanted to find out about my salary. It seems the Speaker has something to do with the fixing of the salary. He gave orders that my salary was to begin the day I was sworn in. However, another Kentucky man, by the name of Turner, an old member and a lawyer by profession, claimed that my salary should begin with the 14th of June, the day the Organic Act went into effect. I asked him how he made that out, and he said if a member of Congress died that the salary of the new man began from the date of the Congressman's death, although he were not elected for some months after that.

I then met the Oklahoma delegate, Dennis T. Flynn, who is a Republican, and he said he thought that was so too. I told him the Speaker had fixed it at the date I was sworn in, and Flynn replied that Speaker Henderson knew nothing about being a delegate from a Territory, as Iowa had been a State since before Henderson was born. Mr. Turner took me over to Representative DeArmond of Missouri, a member from the Democratic side of the Committee on Judiciary. He explained that the committee then had a case very similar and according to the way the case under consideration was decided, my case would be settled. It seems that General Joseph Wheeler was elected to Congress, but never took his seat. He applied to the War Department and was sent to the Philippines as a Brigadier-General without being sworn in as a member of the House. The man who was elected to Wheeler's seat claimed salary from the date of Wheeler's election. It was finally decided by a majority of the committee that salary was to begin the day he was elected, so mine was also fixed to begin on the 6th of November, 1901, the day I was elected.

They are very careful to fix these precedents because some time Alaska may have a delegate and Porto Rico is making a great effort to secure the same thing which Hawaii has. Porto Rico now has only a commissioner. He gets the same pay as a delegate, but no mileage. He has the right to see the head of any department, but he has no seat on the floor of the House. I met Mr. Degetau, the Porto Rican Commissioner, through Delegate Perea, who, speaking Spanish, has been of considerable assistance to the Commissioner. Degetau speaks English, but of course speaks Spanish better. Degetau told me he was very much annoyed because Porto Rico was only given a commissioner, while Hawaii was given a delegate. He is of course at a disadvantage, for a delegate having the right to a seat on the floor of the House has a much better chance to get acquainted, while a commissioner has to catch them on the fly going out and coming in. I could easily see the difference and the advantage which Hawaii had over Porto Rico.

The seats in the House are arranged theoretically so that the Republicans sit on one side and the Democrats on

the other, but those of us who were late in getting to the session did not have a chance at the seat lottery and had to take such seats as were left. They consequently put us off to one side on the Democratic side of the House among Fusionists, Populists and Democrats. There were a few Republicans there too. Congressman Woods of California sat next to me and he is a Republican, but the most of them belonged to the other side of the House.

The next time I will have a chance to draw a seat the same as the rest of the members, and I will sit on the Republican side of the House, on account of our party being now known as the Home Rule Republican party. They are now re-furnishing the House entire, and there will be plenty of room for all the Republicans on their own side of the House. I will come in as a Republican the same as the Silver Republicans. As long as the name Republican is tacked on to the name, I will be considered a Republican. In the Senate, Senator Pettigrew was a sort of Populist Republican, but he sat on the Republican side all the same.

After I was there a few weeks, I found out that members had the right to issue so many cards to a gallery reserved for friends of the members of

gressmen. They treated White shamefully. One time Williams of Mississippi was making a speech against the negroes and calling them bribe-takers, and several other "nice" names. During his speech, he was interrupted by White, who asked him "What about the bribe-giver?" But Williams paid no more attention to the question than if it had not been made. He kept right on talking, not even noticing the remark. I suppose that negroes are to blame because of their actions in those States.

These same men who hate the negro seem to have no discrimination to make against the Hawaiians. I had perhaps as many friends among the Republicans, D. E. Finley, Democrat from South Carolina, J. A. Moon of Tennessee, another Democrat, and both members of the Committee on Territories, as well as Robinson of Indiana, were very friendly to me.

One day I went over to the Senate, having found that members of the House could go upon the floor of the Senate. The doorkeeper asked me if I was a member of the House, and I said yes. That was all. I had no sooner entered than Senator Pettigrew spied me and came over and gave me a seat and introduced me to Senator Towne of

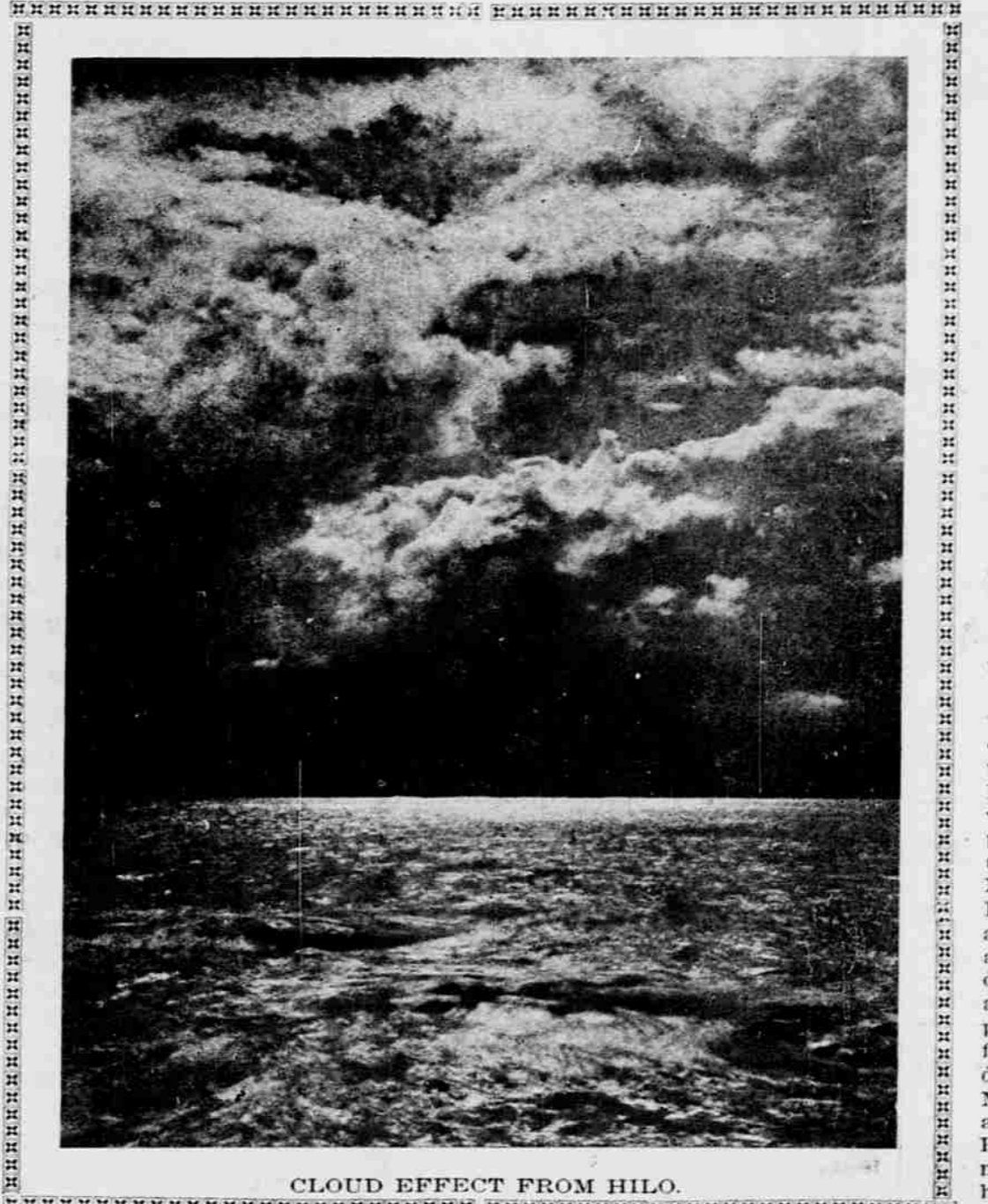
ington, in the winter, I had a long talk with Senator Foraker and explained to him my experiences with the Democrats and the Republicans in the House and how the situation was here, that the party that elected me was neither Republican nor Democratic, but had pledged itself to join whichever party seemed willing to do the most for it. I complained to him of some of the troubles I had had on account of not being a Republican, and he said, "You will have the same show as other Republicans if you will add the word 'Republican.' With that word added you will be recognized as one of us, and the administration will recognize you in its appointments." I told him I would have to see the people here first, as I did not know whether they would accept the proposed change of name.

So the last time I went back as a Republican, and they were very kind to me. Mr. McKinley himself asked me about the third judgeship and I told him I wanted Cayless appointed. He said, "You write a letter direct to me about it and it will be all right, for I will see to it." I noticed the difference in the Interior Department also. The Commissioner of Public Lands of the Interior congratulated me upon my success in putting the native party in the right course to be helped.

Outside of the halls of Congress, too, the people seem very kindly disposed toward Hawaii. I was surprised that the attack which Gear and Moreno made upon me had the effect it did. I had an idea that the publication of that Aguinaldo letter would make the people of Washington down on me to a certain extent. I was therefore very much gratified at the time of the inauguration to receive a letter from Major-General Miles, the commander of all the United States army, asking me to act as one of the reception committee on that occasion. It seems each of the States is represented by a Senator on that committee and one of the delegates is chosen to represent all the Territories. This was the honor tendered to me. Some of the Washington and other paper had a good deal to say about the Aguinaldo matter, but on the whole, instead of the affair doing me damage, it seemed to make me popular with the people, who seemed to think some one was trying to injure me and they took my part.

The inaugural ball, which was held in the pension building, is of course one of the grand affairs of the capitol. It was there that I first saw Mr. Roosevelt. I noticed that his wife was very simply dressed and was very simple in her manners. Many others there were dressed more elegantly than Mrs. Roosevelt, though they were not President's wives. President McKinley and his wife, Vice-President Roosevelt and his wife and the foreign ambassadors and their wives were in a balcony above the crowd, but the President picked us out in the crowd on the main floor, I presume, on account of our dark color, and bowed and turning to Mr. Roosevelt pointed us out to him and Mr. Roosevelt also saluted. Mr. Roosevelt has a peculiarly affable manner. When he comes into the Senate, he has a particularly cordial way of meeting all the Senators. He had a smile that is characteristic of the man. When I first saw him, I thought what a fine President he will make some day, little dreaming that he would so soon become the successor of President McKinley. The Senators all said, though, Roosevelt will never be President. Such a thing as a Vice-President becoming a President by election has never been known in the history of America.

As to the legislation of the last Congress for Hawaii, it was not important. However, the Secretary of Agriculture asked me one day what I thought of establishing an experiment station in Hawaii, saying he was thinking of it. I told him I heartily favored it. There is also an appropriation for support of agricultural schools or colleges which should have gone to Hawaii. It amounts to \$35,000, but although I sent a bill down here to have pass the Legislature, so that we could qualify under this appropriation, the Legislature changed it so that it would not be of any use. It seems the Hilo people wanted it up there, but the government usually wants the agricultural school located where the experiment station is, so as to work the two together. Then, too, the Legislature did not want to let the Governor appoint the trustees. They wanted the Senate to appoint them. I told them it was all nonsense, for we will not have Dole



CLOUD EFFECT FROM HILO.

the House, admitted by card only. Then they began to come to me to sign cards for them. I asked them why they wanted my cards, why they did not give their friends their own cards, and they said their friends wanted the autograph of the first delegate from the new possessions. I imagine that doorkeepers in the gallery wondered how it came about that so many people carried the cards of a new member, who was not supposed to know hardly any one in the city.

There was only one colored man in the House last session and there will be none this session. Representative George H. White, a Republican from North Carolina, was the only man of negro blood in the last House, and he was defeated for re-election because the people of that State have put in an educational qualification which has cut out the negro vote. White has been there for two sessions, but the Democrats say that he will be the last negro that will ever be elected to Congress. Of course the only place from which a negro has a chance is from the South, and down there they have arranged things so that they can outvote any negro candidate in the future. That is what the Democrats say. The Republicans are not so sure about it.

There is certainly a great hatred of the negro among the Southern Con-

gressmen. We talked over Hawaiian affairs, both of them being members of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to which Hawaiian matters are referred. Next I met Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who asked me about the election here. They all told me that if there was anything I wanted not to hesitate to ask them.

I rather cultivated the Republicans, however, for I had learned the advantages. I met Senator Clark of Wyoming and through Congressman Woods, I met Senator Perkins of California and also his colleague, Thos. R. Bard, also Pratt of Connecticut and Teller of Colorado. Teller I knew previously, and he is a very good old man, and a staunch friend of Hawaii. He inquired about the people here. He is one of those who hedged to secure the free franchise for the Hawaiians, and he said as long as the Hawaiians stick together he will be their friend, but when they elect a sugar man's delegate to Congress, they can no longer count on him.

Senators Frye, Hoar, Dolliver, Mason and Nelson, I met, also Senator Foraker, whom I had known the year previous. He is one of the staunch friends of Hawaii also, and is chairman of the committee that has control of Hawaiian matters. Just before I left Wash-



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Sole Agents for

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- Sterling Lubricating Oils.
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Perfumes Dressing Cases,
 Manicure Cases,
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 ETC., ETC.
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**CHICKERING
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DRAW EXCHANGE ON
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 tional Bank.
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 change Bought and Sold.
 COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY
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BANK OF HAWAII
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Incorporated under the Laws of the
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 Paid-Up Capital . . . \$600,000
 Reserve 50,000
 Undivided Profits . . . 154,000

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 P. C. Jones.....Vice President
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 F. C. Atherton.....Assistant Cashier
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 promptly and carefully attend to all
 business connected with banking en-
 trusted to it. Sell and Purchase For-
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 and interest allowed in accordance
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Subscribed Capital . . . Yen 24,000,00
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 On Fixed Deposit for 12 months, 4 per-
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 On Fixed Deposit for 6 months, 3½ per-
 cent per annum.
 On Fixed Deposit for 3 months, 3 per-
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The bank buys and receives for col-
 lection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts
 and Letters of Credit, and transacts a
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 AGENCY OF
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 HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO, JAPAN
 DRAW EXCHANGE ON FIRST
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Hawaii Land Co. LIMITED.

Capital Stock \$100,000.
 Capital, paid up \$58,080.

OFFICERS.
 W. C. AehlPresident and Manager
 M. K. Nakulna Vice President
 J. Makainai Treasurer
 Enoch Johnson Secretary
 C. J. Holt Auditor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 Jonah Kumalae, S. M. Kakanui,
 J. M. Kea.

The above Company will buy, lease,
 or sell lands in all parts of the Ha-
 waiian Islands, and also has houses in
 the city of Honolulu for rent.

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BISHOP & CO.
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 Commercial and Travelers' Letters
 of Credit issued, available in all the
 Principal Cities of the World.

THE FIRST
American Savings & Trust Co.
 OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.
 President Cecil Brown
 Vice President M. P. Robinson
 Cashier W. G. Cooper
 Principal Office: Fort, near Merchant
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 interest allowed for yearly deposits at
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 Rules and regulations of savings de-
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always and the Governor appoints them in the other Territories. I am sorry we did not get that \$35,000 for I believe in encouraging American farmers and in training the Hawaiians to agricultural pursuits.

Another thing, I tried to get a revenue cutter for Hawaii. It seems that Hawaii is entitled to one, and it would be sent out here and manned by Hawaiians, except of course the officers. By the assistance of young Berry of Kentucky, I got an appropriation of \$250,000 for a revenue cutter recommended by the Treasury Department. We got into the sundry civil appropriation bill while it was in committee in the Senate being amended. Senator Cullum put it in for us. But he cut it down to \$200,000. It went to the conference committee finally and they had a hard time with it, for neither house would agree to the conference report, and they kept cutting down, until finally the very last thing our poor revenue cutter was thrown out. I give the credit to Berry for getting it in so nice. He had it fixed with the Treasury office so that when the committee asked the Treasury whether they would recommend it, they got a letter back the same day strongly recommending it. They all said that next time, however, Hawaii would certainly get their revenue cutter.

At the last moment I worked very hard to get a commission appointed to come down here and investigate the land laws, so that a law could be passed which would fit our condition down here and yet not do damage to anybody in the islands. Of course, Mr. Hermann, the public lands commissioner, was in favor of it and we tried to get in an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose, but it seems that Senator Hansborough had put in a resolution extending the American land laws here and wanted a Congressional committee to investigate it. The resolution was passed and went to the committee on the contingent fund to see where the money was to come from. Then somebody found out that Hansborough and Clark of Wyoming and Hatfield of Idaho were to be the committee, and when they found that out, Senator Jones of Nevada and Senator Jones of Arkansas put their heads together and refused to report on the matter until after 12 o'clock on the 4th of March, when the Congress expired by limitation. The Congressmen were all agreed that Hermann himself is the best man to come down, for they say he will make a fair report for our islands and for everybody. They say that Congressmen simply want to come down here on a junket and drink a lot of champagne and then they will make a report to their own liking. I think this Congress will send some one down. I believe that something of the kind ought to be done for our lands, but I do not favor the idea of some of them. I do not believe they should take away all the lands from the sugar planters, but on the other hand, I do not believe that the sugar people should be hogs and want everything. I think the American farmer should be encouraged to come here and for that reason I believe it is important to start an agricultural college.

The next to last day of the session there was nothing to do, for everybody was waiting for the report of the conference committee and the Speaker would announce a recess from time to time. At such times the members would start songs, and it reminded me of my younger days when I was in the academies and the boys used to sing. The House sat all night. Sometimes the members would go into the cloak rooms and sleep on a couch, leaving some friend to watch the appearance of the conference committee and call them if they were needed. Finally when 12 o'clock noon on the 4th came, they had to adjourn and President McKinley came in to be sworn in and also the newly-elected Senators.

It was about that time that I found out how easy it was for one man to kill a law which both houses wanted, for one of the members of the Senate got the floor and discussed the river and harbor bill until it was too late to pass it and get it to the President for signature. So even the last day of Congress I found there was a great deal for a new member to learn.

In this river and harbor bill was an appropriation for all the harbors of Hawaii. I found out that they would not make an appropriation for their improvement until they had been surveyed by the War Department, so I had an appropriation for the survey of all the harbors of the islands, but it of course

went down with the rest of the bill on account of the Senator's long speech.

Never till then did I appreciate that one member alone held the power to destroy bills passed by both the House and the Senate.

ROBERT W. WILCOX.



H. J. NOLTE.

We are pleased to be able to present in this issue a picture of Mr. H. J. Nolte who has for many years done the leading restaurant business of Honolulu and who has undoubtedly fed more people than any man in the city.

Born in Hamburg, Germany, September 9th, 1833, and with an early inclination towards the sea, Mr. Nolte spent the years of his earlier manhood on the deck of a merchantman and from 1851 to 1855 sailed on the schooners Zoe, Lady Jane and Restless and was mate on the ship Francis Palmer, Capt. John Paty, plying between San Francisco and Honolulu. He had then become so much attached to this city that he decided to abandon the sea and locate here permanently and associated himself with Jack Fox who had succeeded Edward Ingram in conducting a restaurant at the corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets where it was first established in 1853. Later on having succeeded to the sole ownership of the business and foreseeing that Fort street would be the principal business thoroughfare, he removed the restaurant to its present location on Fort street, just above Queen where the sign "Beaver Coffee Saloon" has swung for twenty years.

Other restaurants, innumerable, have sprung up and gone to seed without affecting his business which has grown to large proportions, his place being the recognized headquarters for the principal business men during the noon hour.

He carries a large stock of the choicest cigars and tobaccos, suited to the high class trade and enjoys an enviable patronage.

Since locating here Mr. Nolte has made three trips back to his old home, the first in 1865, again in 1880 and the last one the past year. Although now in his 69th year he is a remarkably well preserved man and would easily pass for fifteen years younger. Very few men who have lived in Honolulu have become known to so many people as the subject of this sketch.

The Triangle Store.

On the corner of King and South streets is located the Triangle Store, so called from the peculiar shape of the building. This is a grocery and feed store under the management of W. D. Bancroft and it enjoys the reputation of doing the best business of any concern of its size in Honolulu. This reputation has been gained only by strict attention to the wants of its patrons and universal courtesy to all customers, regardless of their rank or station.

Mr. Bancroft stands high in the commercial world and has the happy faculty of making a personal friend and regular patron of every customer who comes to the place. A large and well assorted stock is carried and the place has the appearance of push and prosperity.

Metropolitan Meat Co. Limited. A GREAT INDUSTRY

Over 30 years ago Gilbert Waller started in the meat business in Honolulu calling his establishment the Metropolitan Market. He was succeeded by Gilbert J. Waller, the present manager, who personally conducted the business for a number of years, afterwards forming a copartnership with James Campbell, James I. Dowsett and T. R. Foster, all since deceased. This firm was, in its turn, succeeded by still another composed of many prominent business men and leading graziers. In June 1900 the co-partnership arrangement was dissolved and a stock com-

pany with limited liability formed, which was incorporated July 1900 and still continues the business under the name of the Metropolitan Meat Co., Limited. The officers of the concern are: Samuel Parker, President; M. P. Robinson, Vice-President; G. J. Waller, Treasurer and Manager; Ed. Ingham, Secretary; A. J. Campbell, Auditor. The company owns and operates its own cold storage plant which is located in the rear of and connected with the King street store but opens out on Bethel street. The Linde type of Refrigerating Machinery from Chicago is used with a 7 ton capacity in 24 hours, capable of keeping 40,000 cubic feet of space at or below the freezing point and all meats, poultry, butter, etc., go through the refrigerator before being placed on sale. The slaughter houses of the Meat Co. are at present located



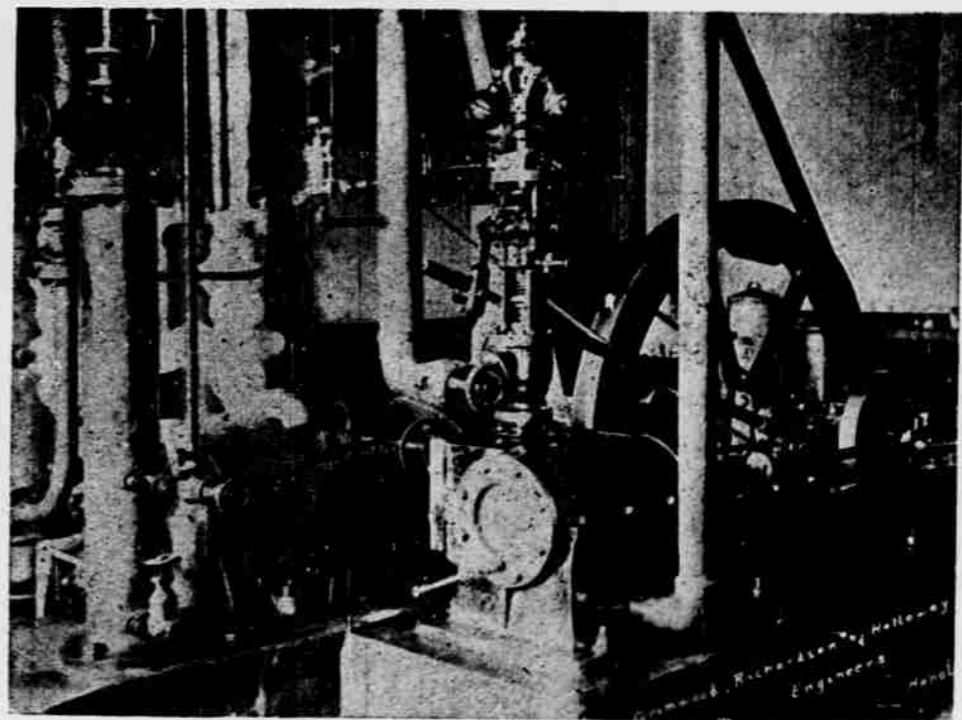
METROPOLITAN MEAT CO., KING ST.

cern having the contracts for their supplies.

pany with limited liability formed, which was incorporated July 1900 and still continues the business under the name of the Metropolitan Meat Co., Limited. The officers of the concern are:

- Samuel Parker President
M. P. Robinson Vice-President
G. J. Waller Treasurer and Manager
Ed. Ingham Secretary
A. J. Campbell Auditor
with the following Board of Directors:
F. M. Swanzy, Cecil Brown, S. M. Damon, A. W. Carter, W. G. Irwin, L. L. McCandless and G. J. Waller. It is doubtful if any other concern on the

The company owns and operates its own cold storage plant which is located in the rear of and connected with the King street store but opens out on Bethel street. The Linde type of Refrigerating Machinery from Chicago is used with a 7 ton capacity in 24 hours, capable of keeping 40,000 cubic feet of space at or below the freezing point and all meats, poultry, butter, etc., go through the refrigerator before being placed on sale. The slaughter houses of the Meat Co. are at present located



REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

Islands has so great an aggregation of capital represented on its directorate.

This company is quiet and unostentatious in its business methods but the amount of business it does in both its retail and wholesale departments is simply astounding. In its retail store on King street there are 47 employees busily engaged and in addition to everything in the line of meats, a large business is done in butter, fruits and vegetables. Their store quarters are handsomely fitted up and, while necessarily spacious, are thronged with cus-

at Iwilei not far from the Oahu prison but it is proposed to remove them to Kalihi in the near future where much greater space can be obtained and facilities and hygienic conditions can be improved. This market business is not only one of the most important industries of the city and territory from a business standpoint but is equally important from the public health point of view and it is a satisfaction to know it is in the hands of men who have both money and experience to handle it properly.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co

and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
OPTIC	JAN. 4	GAELIC	JAN. 3
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PEKING	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
GAELIC	JAN. 28	DORIC	JAN. 31
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
CHINA	FEB. 14	PERU	FEB. 15
DORIC	FEB. 22	COPTIC	FEB. 25
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
PERU	MARCH 12	PEKING	MARCH 12
COPTIC	MARCH 20	GAELIC	MARCH 22
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 28	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 29

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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AGENTS.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE



TO
DENVER,
KANSAS CITY,
ST. LOUIS,
OMAHA,
ST. PAUL,
CHICAGO

AND ALL

Principal Eastern Points

Three Trains Daily from
SAN FRANCISCO.
Two Trains Daily from
PORTLAND
THE QUICKEST TIME BY MANY
HOURS.

UNION PACIFIC TRAINS
ARE PALACES ON WHEELS
New and Modern Equipment.
Double Drawing Room Palace
Cars.
Buffet Smoking and Library Cars
Free Reclining Chair Cars.
Ordinary Sleeping Cars.
Dining Cars, Meals a la carte.
D. W. HITCHCOCK, G. A.,
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AN ALL ROUND ATHLETE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
NEW YORK LINE
Regular Line of Packets
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NEW YORK to HONOLULU
at regular intervals.
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OR C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Company

New York to Honolulu via Pacific Coast

THE SPLENDID NEW STEEL STEAMERS

S. S. OREGONIAN, 6,000 tons, to sail about December 20
S. S. CALIFORNIAN, 6,000 tons, to sail about January 20
S. S. AMERICAN, 6,000 tons, to sail in February
S. S. HYADES, 3,000 tons, from San Francisco for Honolulu, sail January 4
Freight received at Company's wharf, Forty-second street, South Brooklyn, at all times.

For further particulars, apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

C. P. MORSE, General Freight Agent.

AGENTS, HONOLULU.

THE EMPORIUM

San Francisco, U.S.A.

This is a modern Department Store; covering nine acres of floor space, employing from 1000 to 2000 people according to the season of the year. The sixty-four departments sell everything to eat, drink, wear, use in the home, and for sports and recreation. We have made a special study of the requirements for the island trade. *We can save you money. Send us a trial order.*

Dress Goods
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Ready-to-wear Clothing for Men, Women and Children
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Send for *free copy* of our large general catalogue *The Emporium Economist*, which contains more than 1000 illustrations of latest fashions, etc. *It tells how to shop economically by mail.*

Oceanic Steamship Co.

Time Table:

The fine passenger steamers of this line will arrive and leave this port as hereunder:

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
VENTURA	DEC. 31	SONOMA	JAN. 1
ALAMEDA	JAN. 15	ALAMEDA	JAN. 11
SIERRA	JAN. 21	VENTURA	JAN. 22
ALAMEDA	FEB. 5	ALAMEDA	FEB. 1
SONOMA	FEB. 11	SIERRA	FEB. 12
ALAMEDA	FEB. 26	ALAMEDA	FEB. 22
VENTURA	MAR. 4	SONOMA	MAR. 5
ALAMEDA	MAR. 19	ALAMEDA	MAR. 15
SIERRA	MAR. 25	VENTURA	MAR. 26
ALAMEDA	APRIL 9	ALAMEDA	APRIL 5
SONOMA	APRIL 15	SIERRA	APRIL 16
ALAMEDA	APRIL 30	ALAMEDA	APRIL 26
VENTURA	MAY 6		

In connection with the sailing of the above steamers, the Agents are prepared to issue, to intending passengers, Coupon Through Tickets by any railroad, from San Francisco to all points in the United States, and from New York by any steamship line to all European ports.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

WM. G. IRWIN & Co

—LIMITED—

General Agents Oceanic S. S. Co.

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Company.

Steamers of the above line running in connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY between Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, N. S. W., and calling at Victoria, B. C., Honolulu, and Brisbane, Q., are

Due at Honolulu.

On or about the dates below stated, viz:

From Sydney and Brisbane, for Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and Honolulu, B. C.:	From Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., for Brisbane and Sydney:		
MOANA	JAN. 15	AORANGI	JAN. 18
MIOWERA	FEB. 12	MOANA	FEB. 15
AORANGI	MAR. 12	MIOWERA	MAR. 15
MOANA	APRIL 9	AORANGI	APRIL 12

The winter service is now running daily BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND MONTREAL, making the run without change. The finest railway service in the world.

Through tickets issued from Honolulu to Canada, United States and Europe.

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agts.

The - Hawaiian - Land - Policy

By SANFORD B. DOLE,

Governor - of - the - Territory - of - Hawaii,

Certain recent comments upon the results of the Hawaiian land policy has been in a vein of discouragement as to its ultimate success in the line of establishing a class of independent small farmers owning their holdings and making a living from them.

The present special interest in this subject appears to have arisen from a sentence in President Roosevelt's message to Congress, which disapproves of large estates cultivated by cheap labor in this Territory and favors the development of small estates tilled by their owners, following as nearly as possible the American homestead system.

Some alarm has been felt among residents of the Territory interested in large estates, lest the expression referred to might be significant of the presence of a hostile sentiment in the President's mind toward the continuance of the large estates which are so conspicuous a feature in our sugar production.

No anxiety or opposition was expressed by those interested in the production of sugar, when in 1895 the Legislature discussed the land policy of the Executive of the Republic of Hawaii and finally enacted the new land act which substantially legalized such policy. This legislature included many who were personally interested in the prosperity of the large estates which were then as now chiefly sugar plantations. Yet this land policy as expressed by the legislation then enacted on the subject, which covered the whole administration of the Public lands, radically favored the settlement of small farmers who should own and cultivate their farms, and curtailed in various ways the opportunities of capitalists or anyone of acquiring fee simple and leasehold lands except as home makers. For instance the Land Act of 1895 forbade the sale of any public land of over 1,000 acres in one piece, and it limited all general leases of public lands to a term of 21 years, and provided that all such leases should contain a clause allowing the Government at any time to take possession of any part of the leased premises for homestead purposes without other consideration than a pro rata diminution of the rent according to the area taken.

The Land Act of 1895 has been carried out according to its spirit as expressed in its terms, with liberality toward applicants for small holdings and rigidly toward large estates. Beyond small areas sold to sugar plantations from time to time, from five to ninety acres in area for sites of costly permanent improvements, such as sugar mills, pumping stations and buildings for plantation use, few sales of land in fee simple have been made to this class of applicants, who do not appear to be looking for any special favors from the government.

The Hawaiian land policy has been confirmed by Congress in the act creating the Territory of Hawaii, with several modifications, of which, the limit to corporations of the right of acquiring over a thousand acres of land in fee simple, and the limit of leases of agricultural land to terms of five years, are the most important.

The President's message with the exception of his expression in favor of the American homestead system for Hawaii, corresponds substantially with the Hawaiian policy of recent years. He desires that American legislation should be shaped toward the development of "a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own," which result was the aim of Hawaiian legislation on the subject. It is not to be supposed that a policy of destruction of the existing sugar plantation enterprises is contemplated.

As to the prospects of the Hawaiian land policy for the development of a

class of home makers who shall own and cultivate their farms, there is much to say.

The Legislature of 1884, enacted a homestead law, initiated by the then reform party, which provided a system for furnishing land in small holdings to persons desiring them.

The Land Act of 1895 provided four methods by which persons desiring small holdings might acquire them. These were Homestead Leases, Cash Freeholds, Right of Purchase Leases and Special Agreements of sale.

The Homestead Leases are grants of small holdings not over sixteen acres of agricultural land or not over sixty acres of pastoral land with not over one acre of wet land, for 999 years without money consideration other than moderate fees for papers. These holdings are inalienable, descend to heirs and revert to the Government in case of abandonment.

Cash Freeholds are limited to 100 acres in first class and 200 acres in second class agricultural land, and to 600 acres in first class and 1,200 acres in

tended to any number of years, some agreements providing for as many as ten annual installments. Conditions of improvement are, and conditions of residence may be, required under this system.

Under these different methods of land settlement, including the Homestead Act of 1884, above referred to, 1,512 holdings have been taken up aggregating an area of 51,696.6 acres of land, with an average area of 34.19 acres.

The following tables give some interesting details of this enterprise as to the nationality of the settlers and the comparative popularity of the different methods. It must be remembered that after annexation a cessation of all land transactions from September 30th, 1899, to January 1st, 1901, was required by the Federal Government.

These tables do not include 206 holdings aggregating 13,034.66 acres and averaging 63.27 acres, taken up under special provisions of Land Act 1895, whereby certain holders of leases of small sections of Crown Lands issued during the monarchy, were permitted

From August 12th, 1898, to date of November 30th, 1901.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Americans . . .	1	13.28	13.28
Hawaiians . . .	3	54.54	18.18
	4	67.82	16.95

HOMESTEAD LEASE SYSTEM.
From date of Land Act, 1895, to August 12th, 1898.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Hawaiians . . .	72	998.06	13.86
	72	711.57	9.88

RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASES.
From date of Land Act, 1895, to August 12th, 1898.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Americans . . .	94	6,610.22	70.32
Portuguese . . .	128	4,851.94	37.98
Hawaiians . . .	222	8,343.22	36.68
British	21	1,359.20	64.72
Russians	8	694.00	86.75
Germans	17	835.31	49.13
Norwegians . . .	11	566.00	51.45
Japanese	3	185.45	31.81
French	2	189.00	94.50
Italian	1	20.00	20.00
	507	23,654.34	46.66

From August 12th, 1898, to date of November 30th, 1901.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Americans . . .	56	4,275.61	76.35
Hawaiians . . .	17	975.43	57.37
Portuguese . . .	12	545.83	45.48
Russians	17	1,060.34	62.37
	102	6,857.21	67.22

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS.
From date of Land Act, 1895, to August 12th, 1898.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Americans . . .	41	2,275.65	55.50
Hawaiians . . .	27	1,952.65	72.32
Portuguese . . .	5	236.10	47.22
Germans	4	220.00	55.00
British	5	276.35	55.87
Norwegian . . .	1	100.00	100.00
	83	5,063.74	61.00

From August 12th, 1898, to date of November 30th, 1901.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Americans . . .	92	4,394.01	47.76
Hawaiians . . .	23	531.41	23.10
Portuguese . . .	9	147.58	16.39
Japanese	1	48.45	48.45
	125	5,121.45	40.97

RECAPITULATION.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Hawaiians . . .	657	17,081.96	26.00
Portuguese . . .	364	9,447.30	25.95
Americans . . .	335	18,523.46	55.29
Japanese	41	850.62	20.75
Germans	38	1,330.64	35.00
British	26	1,638.55	63.00
Russians	25	1,754.34	70.17
Norwegians . . .	12	666.00	55.50
Chinese	11	194.73	17.70
French	2	189.00	94.50
Italians	1	20.00	20.00
	1,512	51,696.60	34.19

From time to time holdings are abandoned by their occupiers. I do not know how large the number is, but the percentage is small. Some few of those who take up lands fail to perform the required conditions. As a rule however the lands are held and conditions performed, not always exactly, but often approximately or "substantially" as the statute puts it.

It cannot be denied that the 657 Hawaiian settlers with their 17,081.96 acres of land, or the 364 Portuguese settlers with their 9,447.3 acres are greatly ben-

(Continued on Page 34.)



GOVERNOR SANFORD B. DOLE.

second class pastoral land. They are obtained at auction, the successful bidder obtaining an agreement of sale and paying down a fourth of the purchase price and the remaining three-fourths in three annual installments with interest. Conditions of residence and improvement are also required before the occupier can obtain a patent, which cannot be obtained in any case before the end of three years.

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to acquire fee simple title for the same, and in some cases to add to their areas.

HOLDINGS TAKEN UP UNDER THE HOMESTEAD LAW OF 1884 AND THE LAND ACT OF 1895.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Hawaiians . . .	215	3,315.30	15.42
Americans . . .	45	772.82	17.17
Portuguese . . .	203	3,329.75	16.40
Germans	17	275.53	16.19
Japanese	37	616.72	16.66
Chinese	11	195.73	17.70
	528	8,504.65	16.10

CASH FREEHOLDS.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Area.	Average Area.
Americans . . .	6	181.87	30.31
Hawaiians . . .	6	199.79	33.29
Portuguese . . .	7	336.10	48.01
	19	717.76	37.77

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50 Per Cent Reduction on the most beautiful of Chatelaine and Shopping Bags; all Leather Goods, new this season and decidedly the correct and suitable things to give to the ladies.

25 Per Cent Reduction on the most elegant of Sterling Silver Novelties, Manicure Sets, Needle Sets, etc., etc. Traveling and Toilet Cases, Military Brushes, etc., etc.

✻ ✻ ✻

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out some business in
other lines, Paper
Patterns for instance.

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New Idea Patterns

and are sold at 10 cents each. You cannot get any other Patterns half as satisfactory as they, because they embody ideas of style, fashion and general all-round satisfactoriness that no others possess. Remember the small price, 10 cents each.

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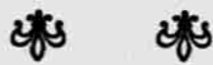
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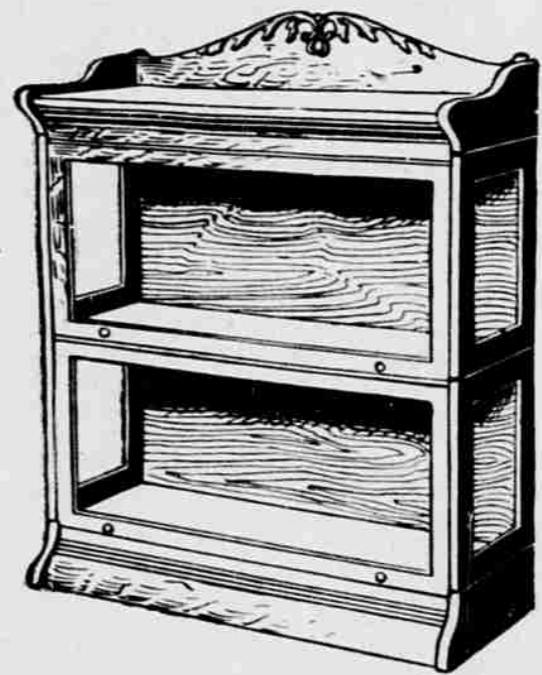
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(Continued from Page 32.)

effited by their holdings, or that the Territory is a great gainer by the fact of such occupation. The system promotes home life, encourages thrift and with even a most moderate industry on the part of the settlers is the basis of comfort and plenty. As to the Hawaiians it may be said that these opportunities of acquiring land are undoubtedly most favorable to their perpetuation as a race.

The facts given are evidence of a fair beginning of an enterprise which has ever had the sympathy and confidence of those interested in the social and political growth of the country. What the future shall be depends much upon the management of this important department. The work is moving along at the present time with indications of an increasing interest, especially among the native Hawaiians.

It is clear to those who are in touch with the administration of this department that the work of promoting the settlement of our public lands by small farmers cannot be forced. The best success will be obtained through a natural growth. The small producer is so dependent upon a convenient market, that the conditions and prospects of the market have a very direct influence upon the demand for small farms by those who wish to make a living or part of a living from them.

American farmers have not come to this country yet in any considerable numbers. The Americans who have taken up homesteads are, for the most part, men without experience in farming. If a thousand of the best farmers in the United States were brought here and furnished with the best homesteads in the Territory, they would be disappointed in the local conditions, including expensive transportation, insufficient roads and unreliable markets.

In some localities adjacent to sugar plantations the small farmer has his most favorable outlook, as he is sure of a cash market for his crop, if his crop is sugar cane. Moreover the sugar plantation with its hundreds of laborers and its small community of Anglo-Saxon families, furnishes a considerable demand for other products.

It is a mistake to look upon the sugar enterprises of the country as intrinsically a menace to small farming or vice versa. The two systems are consistent with each other, at least for the present. The immediate opportunity of the settler is in the general prosperity induced by the cultivation of sugar by the large estates, which makes a demand for his produce and promotes a large circulation of money; while in the labor difficulties which beset the planter he may find as time goes on his ultimate salvation in mutual arrangements with the farmers, for the production of sugar cane.

The statements that are occasionally made to the effect that the Hawaiian climate is too tropical for white men to endure in out of door work, are

without foundation. Naturally the white man will not work in gangs under an overseer, but it is the Anglo-Saxon blood and not the climate that is the reason. Americans today are doing all kinds of farming work under the Hawaiian sun without inconvenience. The white mechanic does not hesitate to work out of doors. The athletically disposed of foreign descent are enterprising in all out-door exercises to an extent that makes it difficult to keep up in-door gymnastics.

The President's expression in favor of the extension of the American homestead system to the Territory of Hawaii may be made from a want of acquaintance with the Hawaiian homestead system, which has developed according to local conditions, including the peculiar topography of the country, the character of the population, the difficulties of surveying and road making and the requirements of the Hawaiian for wet land for the production of taro, his staff of life.

I have recently come across an article in the Harper's weekly of December 7th, entitled "The Nation as a Land Owner." The opening paragraph of which reads as follows:

"There is not an effective land law upon the statute books of the United States today which should not be immediately repealed or greatly amended. Each and every one of the present laws providing for the disposal of the agricultural public domain is now merely a vehicle of fraud, offering premium for perjury, and tending to obstruct and discourage the settlement of the country by bona fide home seekers."

A later sentence is as follows: "The homestead law, after having accomplished a magnificent work in bringing about the settlement of the Western States, has outlived its usefulness in its present form."

If the writer of the article in question is correct in his conclusions relative to the American homestead laws, there would seem to be no possible benefit to be gained by their extension to Hawaii, but rather great injury.

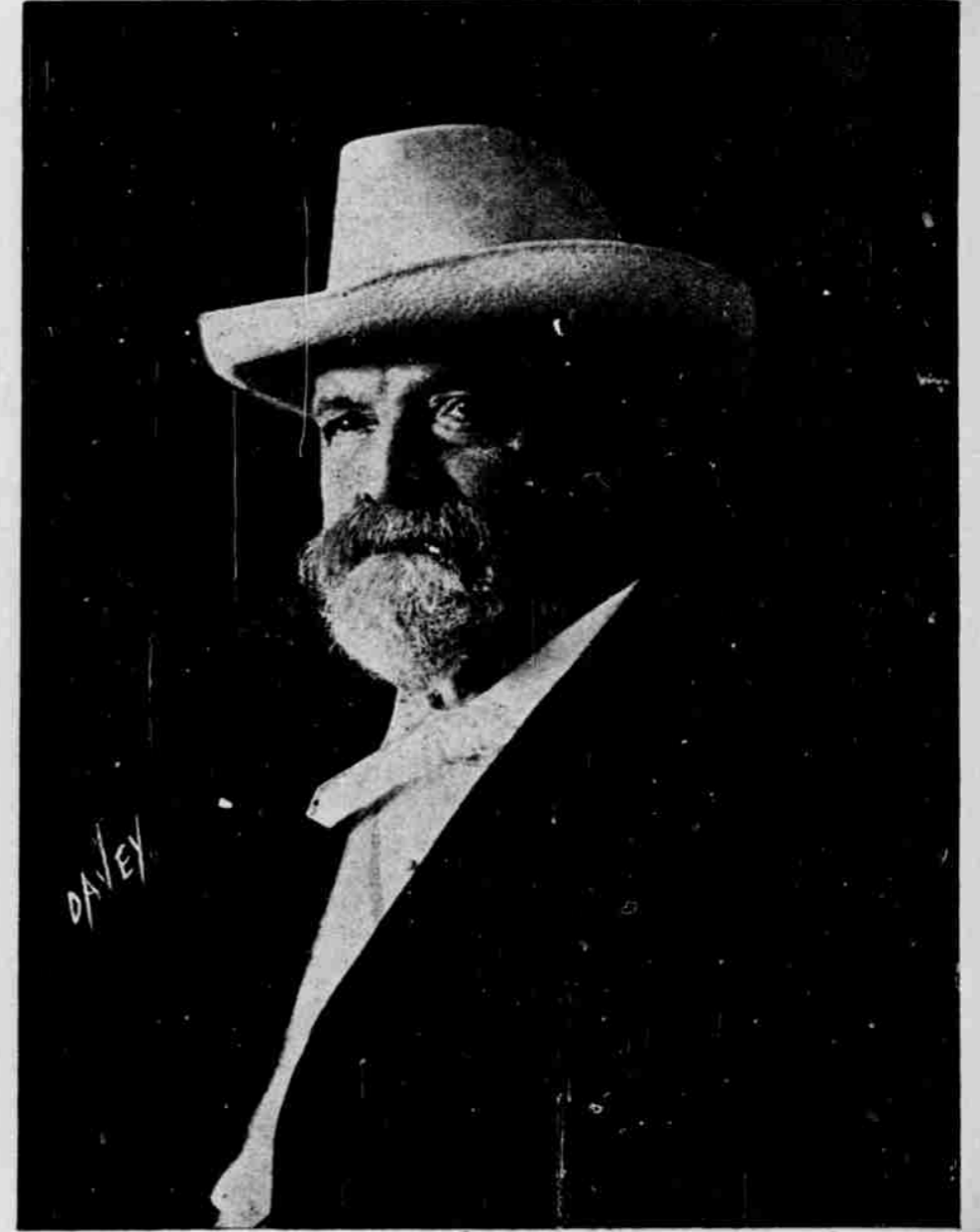
The Hawaiian public lands are limited in area, and any change in the existing system which would tend to obstruct the development of a farming community of persons owning and cultivating their farms, by offering opportunities to capitalists of absorbing such lands would be a great and permanent blow to the social and political development of the Territory.

If the opinion of the writer referred to is inaccurate, still is it likely that a system prepared for the administration of the landed interests of a great country like the United States, is as suitable for the management of the public lands of a small country like Hawaii, with its tropical climate, its mountainous character and its varied population, as a system which has grown out of local conditions?

SANFORD B. DOLE.

was ended and the youth was ready to begin his mining career at Cold Springs, El Dorado county. From that point after a short stay he went on to Volcano, Amador county, where the pursuit of gold engaged his attention for two and a half years. But this experience was not of sufficient weight to attach the young man to the life and so he took up a course of training for the bar.

His studies were inaugurated in the office of a fellow Pennsylvanian, Judge F. M. Paulding, and under the tutelage of that pioneer he laid his foundations for success. Two years he stayed in the little office in Volcano and then sought a wider field in Sacramento where again two years of work in the offices of Clark and Gass were needed to fit him for the bar, to which he was called in 1859. He at once opened an office for himself and so great was his success, not only in his profession but among the people, that he was sent to the legislature four years later.



HON. M. M. ESTEE,
Judge U. S. District Court.

That marked the entrance into politics of the judge, and he acquitted himself with credit. His work was done in conjunction with men who later made their mark in public life in the state but he was not found wanting, for the next year he was chosen by the people of his county as the District Attorney. This office he filled in such a way as to attract attention and the result was that he found a wider field upon the close of his term of office. It was in 1860 that Mr. Estee went to San Francisco after repeated invitations to join the Bar there, and he was from the first successful in his profession. Until his appointment to the bench here he practiced in San Francisco and during all those years he was greatly honored by associates, well liked by acquaintances and trusted by those with whom he was in business relations.

Judge Estee was ever a politician. In 1871 he got out into the Booth campaign and made much of a fight which was one of the hottest ever known in a state which has a record for warm contests. So great was his service then that he was sent to the legislature again from San Francisco and was chosen speaker of the House. In 1878 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state and was the chairman of the committee on corporations of that body. There was a fight on between the Southern Pacific railroad and Judge Estee, in fact he always fought the corporation and there was a three cornered contest when Estee was named for governor in 1882. He would not give over his principles and was beaten by Governor Stoneman, with the aid of the road. Judge Estee was a presidential elector when Rutherford B. Hayes was chosen President and was sent as a delegate to the Republican convention of 1888 and was chosen permanent chairman of that body. Again in 1894 the nomination for governor was given him by his party, but he was once more fought by the railroad and was beaten by Governor Budd, through the vote of San Francisco.

Aside from his work in public Judge Estee found time to write a work of three volumes upon pleading, practice and forms, which is a standard in states where there is a code practice. He has been a member of the Pan-American congress, of the Trans-Mississippi congress and of innumerable bodies where he has rendered service for his state and the nation as well. He never gave over his love for outdoor life and so when his business grew to such an extent that he could seek more leisure from the practice, he began to cultivate grapes and fruits upon a magnificent estate at Napa, where he has some of the best of fruits in the state.

Judge Estee was married in 1863 to Miss Frances Divine, daughter of Judge Davis Divine of San Jose. The couple have one daughter, the wife of Mr. Charles J. Deering, of the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, who has visited with her parents since their stay in Honolulu.

The Makiki Store.

Stores located in the heart of the residence districts are not, as a rule, considered up to date, but people living in the neighborhood of Keeaumoku street and Wilder avenue claim that this is not true of the Makiki Store, located at that point and under the management of Mr. Otto Gertz. Mr. Gertz is an experienced groceryman and knows

just what the residents are most apt to want on short notice, keeping his stock exceptionally well assorted. The business has outgrown its local nature and its delivery wagons are now seen in all parts of the city.

A stock of hay, grain and feed is carried in addition to a full line of family groceries and a specialty is made of high grade goods for the better class of trade.

Our First Federal Judge

THE only Federal justice in the islands is Judge Morris M. Estee, of the United States District Court. Before the appointment was made there was talk of Judge Estee for the Governorship, but the place to which he was appointed at length was one which was more satisfactory to him. Always a lawyer he came to the bench here with ripe experience and a knowledge of the law from actual practice, which has been of incalculable value since the organic act went into effect.

The times have been trying but through all Judge Estee has shown that he was an impartial judge, a clear sighted and careful one, who had the best interests of the community at heart and whose record has been one clear of any taint. There have been many causes which have tried the temper of the best men whose time they have engrossed. There have been discussions of the constitution and the flag, admiralty causes which took up whole terms almost of the court and later the condemnation suits for the taking over of the lands which are needed by the government at Pearl Harbor for use in the construction of the naval station. All of these matters have shown the caliber of the Judge and have indicated the temper with which he approaches questions which call for thought and study.

Morris M. Estee was born in November, 1834, in Freehold township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, but his early life was spent in the little town of Concord in Erie county, to which his parents removed when the child was in tender years. There his life was that of the boy on the farm, and he was working hard in the summer and the winter getting his education at the public schools, with a little time at a select school to fill in, until, as he advanced in years, he was sent to Waterford Academy. There he studied until in his nineteenth year he deserted his school life to travel across the plains toward the land of gold. All his early training had been along the lines of hard work, industry and strict attention to the little things of life. So it was that the child was father to the man.

It was in the spring of 1853 that he started with a party to make the long overland journey and the trip was accompanied by the usual hardships. Delays came and it was not until September of that year that the pilgrimage



SOCIAL LIFE IN HONOLULU

By Elizabeth van Cleve Hall.

A CITY embowered in trees, environed by mountains piercing clouds which are generally turned inside out to show the "silver lining;" a genial climate, where fires are only used for culinary and mechanical purposes; churches, homes, schools and business activity; warm hearts as wide open as the houses. Set this in the midst of a bejewelled sea and stir the air with the fresh trade wind and you have Honolulu.

The social life of this fair city is a natural out-growth of such surroundings, being all out of doors, has developed a large, generous hospitality which greets the newcomers with a cheery welcome, and quickly makes him feel at ease.

Honolulu is pre-eminently a city of homes. The houses are not pretentious, architecturally, but they are homelike, the unique feature being the broad lanai, which gives the special charm of out of door life, yet affords all necessary shelter from sun or rain. Accustomed as we are to an abundance of fresh air, it is always hard for us to adapt ourselves to the stifling shutupedness of homes on the Mainland.

Broad lawns with their accompaniment of trees, shrubs, flowers and vines, naturally belong to the climate, and it is to be hoped that the tendency to place houses closely together will not grow as the necessity of open doors and windows makes a close proximity of dwellings incongruous and altogether undesirable.

It is sometimes said that it is hard to secure an entrance to Honolulu society of the better class without letters of introduction, but this is only right and fair. Other communities claim such a right, and why should Honolulu be more lax. A community like this in position is sure to have its share of visitors who, having forfeited social rights at home, have fled to midocean expecting to find society so primitive that their irregularities will not be recognized. Honolulu has had some experiences of this kind, and a certain amount of caution has been the result, but even now there is perhaps less standoffishness than one would expect. Well disposed people can always find friends among the refined and cultured. In fact, as water seeks its level, so with people. One can go either fast or slow in Honolulu, as he shall elect, and he generally elects in accordance with his tastes and inclinations.

It is no longer possible to call upon all newcomers as we did thirty years ago, and we cannot now say that we know every white person, at least, by sight. We are growing more formal, and there is, perhaps, danger of grafting too much northern formality onto our tropic life, and spoiling the special charm which is ours by right.

Educationally Honolulu has a good name. We have no colleges properly so-called, but we have a good public school system in operation, and our High School and Oahu College graduates enter Eastern colleges with credit.

Oahu College has an ideal situation for a school of its kind, while not a college, as its missionary founders originally planned to make it, it has proven a good preparatory school, and its influence in the community has always been excellent. It affords to both sexes, without regard to color or nationality, equal opportunity, and aims to give a solid Christian education. With adequate endowment it could become an ideal school of its class. It is doubtful if it ever grows into a university or college, but its rank as a preparatory school could be much higher and its usefulness could easily be made of wider reach.

The religiously inclined can find enough variety in forms of worship to meet their needs, and the philanthropic can work as much or as little as they choose.

A public library, Christian associations for both men and women, temperance unions, associated charities and kindred organizations offer opportunities for any who find time hanging heavily on their hands.

We need, perhaps, more hospitals in our city, or something which will reach farther than our present supply. The day is past when free hospitals for one class only will satisfy the needs of the city, and it is to be hoped that our generous community will realize this before long and rise to the occasion.

Honolulu churches work together pretty well on the whole. Perhaps our open air life helps to keep us from being as strictly denominational as some other communities. When the Catholic ladies lately gave a large fair, Protestant ladies helped cheerfully to make it a success, and there are always ready helpers in affairs of this kind who overlook their doctrinal differences and lend a hand where it is needed.

The Honolulu business community is unique. There seems to be a fraternal spirit which one rarely if ever meets among business men. Talk as you will of soulless corporations and the domination of the Almighty dollar, you will have to admit, if you live here long enough, that the Honolulu business man is a man and a brother. His helpful sympathy is quick and ready, and his generosity is proverbial, while for business integrity he cannot be surpassed.

Those much abused sugar barons who, by the way, worked to earn their wealth, are generous givers, and use their money freely; and if there is a city of its size anywhere where the call of charity meets a quicker and more hearty response, its name should be made known at once, for its present

abode must be in the land called "Oblivion."

We have to make our own amusements largely, for we are too far from the great lines of travel, and the trip is too expensive, to tempt first class artists, either musical or dramatic, and the patrons of these arts among us do not take kindly to inferior performances. The arrival of a genuine artist is a great event, and anything which is really good finds acceptance, though it would be unwise to attempt a long season of either music or drama.

Some one who came here only a short time ago was disappointed at finding the people so well dressed, and expressed surprise at not seeing Hawaiian women on the streets arrayed only in garlands and hula costumes. Tourists collect pictures of this kind and, whether intentionally or not, give this general impression abroad, but many of us who have lived a lifetime in Honolulu have never seen a hula girl to know her. Hula girls there are, undoubtedly, but they never appear on our streets in their professional regalia. It is like the two men who had lived a life time in India; one was well informed of the habits of tigers, but knew nothing of missionaries except from hearsay, while the other could tell all about missionaries from personal knowledge, but had never seen a tiger. Each had cultivated his special taste with satisfactory results.

The people in our streets are exceptionally well dressed, and the Hawaiian women are not a whit behind their white sisters in this respect. Even a hula girl would resent the insinuation that she would brave the light of day and walk down Fort street in fringe and anklets.

With increased facilities for travel much of the old manner of life will doubtless be lost or, at least, modified. Strangers are coming who have no sympathy with the past, and whose ways are not such as we have known. Many of the younger generation will readily adapt themselves to the new conditions, but it is to be hoped that the influence of the kamaainas will not be entirely lost. May they be able to preserve something of the charm of the past when we felt aloha in the air, shared our joys and sorrows, and called one another by our first names.

Dear, beautiful Honolulu! a home of homes art thou. Sins thou hast, and sorrows and bitter wrongs; but thy hearts are warm and loving; thy skies are fair and sunny; and of thee it may be truly said, "She stretcheth forth her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hand to the needy."

By Mary Dillingham Frear.

THE many Islanders who go abroad for business or for pleasure and the invigoration of a cooler climate, are beset with questions regarding the social life of Honolulu. How shall we sum it up to give a general conception of our way of living here? Doubtless, very different impressions are given since life has always as many aspects as there are different residents, even in so small a place as Honolulu. Perhaps, however, there are a few general impressions upon which most of us would agree.

In the first place, although Honolulu is a city of about 40,000 inhabitants, it is most cosmopolitan, the Anglo-Saxons being only a small proportion of that number, and while within the tropics and on the high road over seas to the Orient, it is distinctly American, not Oriental, in character. The traveler on the Pacific Mail or the Occidental and Oriental line who has just accustomed himself to tiffin and the punkah on board ship steps ashore upon American soil to find an American civilization about him. The reason for this is not far to seek when we consider that the founders of this

civilization were not merely American, but strongly and impressively American.

The first settlers in Hawaii were New England men and women who came not only as missionaries of the Gospel to the heathen, but who brought and planted their strongest American traditions. So unyielding were some of these traditions that their architecture, for instance, regardless of climatic conditions, presented not only the cellar, but the steep roof and narrow porch, as is shown in the old coral dwelling next Kawafahao Church, and the wooden dwelling beside it, rather than the spreading roof and broad lanai of modern style. There was no architecture here to serve as example, the rude hut of the native being the only structure; hence Honolulu soon deserved its title of "transplanted New England." But while the character of the people and their homes was strongly that of New England, conditions here favored a closer intimacy than that in the settlements at home, and the small circle of friends grew into a large and well-called family-circle, with always a welcome and a hearty one for the stranger.

Few now are left of those who bore the honored title of "Father" and "Mother" throughout the community, the "malahinis" far outnumber the "kamaainas," and now the old resident is often himself a stranger among strangers.

With the growth of numbers and the introduction of new ways the old simplicity and informality of the life have fast disappeared. Residents of only two years speak of the great changes they have observed during their stay here. No longer is a dish of strawberries with white sugar a mark of ceremony due the invited guest. Ladies no longer go out to spend the day with friends, arriving before breakfast and staying to tea. The American rush is upon us. For the last few years as many as two or three entertainments may have been given in the same evening!

The calling day has become established, each district having an assigned day.

Dinners and luncheons, and these increasingly elaborate, are now a characteristic form of entertainment. But informality still holds its own to a certain extent. A hostess receives without gloves, and usually meets her guests without the intervention of a servant, at the front door or on the lanai. Receptions, at homes, card parties and dances prevail here as elsewhere. For many years the presence of men of war of different nations in our harbor was a marked feature of the social life. Reciprocal entertainments on board and on shore made society gay indeed. Since annexation these visits of war vessels have been infrequent, and as yet the army post and naval station have not become the social centers that they are elsewhere.

While American customs and American hours for business and for recreation have given the place one general characteristic, the climatic conditions have necessitated a second, that of outdoor life with all that accompanies it.

Save for the fact that our returning travelers and our tourists bring with them the clothing suitable to a cooler climate, the dress of the Islanders is usually white, both for men and for women, and the large hats of Hawaiian, South American and Philippine manufacture, are much worn.

The horseback riding of former days is, since the general use of bicycles, much less common, although always popular for recreation, ladies riding almost without exception in divided skirts. The carriages patronized by all nationalities are beginning to diminish in number in our overcrowded streets since the arrival of the long-coveted electric railway.

Despite all that is said of lack of energy in tropical and semi-tropical countries, athletics are much in favor, football, baseball, tennis, golf, and lately, polo, being favorite sports. More delightful to the stranger than any of these is the enjoyment of surfing in the graceful Hawaiian canoe. The theater, the lecture hall and the concert room seldom afford attractions, as the remoteness of our Islands offers insufficient inducements to the best talent. Moonlight band concerts in the shady parks or in the grounds of the Hawaiian Hotel draw appreciative crowds.

Clubs have so far played an unimportant part of Island life. The Pacific Club for men is well known, but as yet, Hawaiian women have neither the pleasures nor the absorbing tasks of women's clubs. The Kiloana Art League is year by year winning its way into favor, lending as it does a literary and artistic flavor to an otherwise purely social life.

Are there cliques in Honolulu? Yes and no cry all at once. Time and an increasing population make these inevitable, but there still exists a general feeling of good will among all those who call Honolulu home, and the coming of the steamer with its throng of strangers, and the departure of the same with its flower-wreathed passengers indicates that our community may still bear its name for hospitality, and that its people still welcome the coming speed the parting guest.

Anonymous.

The phrase "social life" is synonymous with "pleasure"—a making toward the delights of existence. Joy and Mirth and Gayety are its votaries. Through its entrance-way Fun and Frolic take resistless passports. At its threshold Fashion stands. Inclination points the way among its many paths; and over its dalliance-grounds there is stretched a cloth of gold with brilliant tints interwoven.

And yet the foundation of Social Life is that same groundwork upon which is based all life, be it Social life, Political life, Educational life, even Religious life—a foundation resultant in part from the conditions existent. And so in speaking of social life it is hardly possible to refrain from taking into consideration the reasons why it is as it is, for social life in Honolulu—a place far removed not only in position but as well in many of its aspects, from the mainland—is bound to be unique in certain respects. One of the first things which attracts the notice of the stranger is the cosmopolitan phase here so evident. The many different nationalities in our midst, Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese and Native in addition to the German, English and American, giving as they assuredly do, picturesqueness to the whole, have also a very definite effect upon certain customs. Though there are now no court functions as of old when there was the glitter and pomp of royalty, though even the later etiquette observed by foreign ministers or home cabinet officers and their households, that made of Honolulu, during the Presidency, a miniature Washington, is no longer observed, there are still about particular centers, representing each of these aforementioned nationalities, coteries that form their parts of Honolulu's social life, and by the color they give to all large entertainments show that past conditions have left charming impress upon the general social life.

The position of the islands, out of quick touch as they are with the rest of the world, has been conducive first, to a throwing back upon self as to style of pleasures, and secondly, to a perfection in such as are of a nature where constant repetition was necessary to success. Horseback riding, for instance; in proportion to the population there are probably few places in the world where there are as many perfect horse-men and -women as here, and this alone brings up a long line of pleasure in the way of excursions into the mountains and enjoyment at country places.

The water, surrounding, affording such facilities for swimming in a climate that allows it as well in December as in June, has given to the ka-maainas a degree of skill seldom attained and is a constant attraction to those who are pleasure-bound.

The delightful custom of band concerts opens up a vista of enjoyments; driving—for Honolulu with, until re-

cently, only mule-cars for means of transit has been a place where even among those whose wealth is hardly sufficient to warrant the keeping of horses and carriages, driving seemed less a luxury than a necessity; dinners and dancing—for band concerts mean hops at the hotels, and music of native melodies.

And throughout all social activity there is a lack of the rush and hurry of life away, an ease of movement that is doubtless an attribute of the tropics; a tolerance of the peculiarities of individuals—which last has possibly been more particularly engendered here by the spirit of the missionary times when were formed ties, if not of blood relationship, of friendship cemented by years of closest intimacy—a freedom from the restraint of larger places; a doing away with many absurd conventionalities; a broadening kindness; and a generous-hearted hospitality that give to Honolulu's social life a charm elsewhere unequalled.

Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co. Limited.

This company was incorporated October 9th, 1883, and commenced business on Queen, Edinburg and Halekaiwila streets, at which place they continued in business until December, 1900.

New shops, with a floor space of 24,600 square feet, were then erected on Queen street between Millilani and Punchbowl and directly opposite the Judiciary building. This entire building is devoted to general blacksmithing, the manufacturing, repairing and painting of vehicles and to the storage of wagon and carriage material.

In the woodworking department, a large stock of hardwood lumber, shafts, poles, wheels, spokes, rims, hubs, felces and the various wood parts used in carriage and wagon construction, are carefully seasoned; while in the blacksmithing department, a complete stock of iron, steel, springs, axles, forgings, bolts and clips is always ready for use.

The Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co., Ltd., enjoys a reputation throughout the Islands for the superior quality of its products and is constantly using every effort to maintain that reputation and to improve its output.

The installation of a modern power plant in both the wood and iron working departments makes it possible to turn out the finest kinds of carriages and wagons at prices lower than the best class of Eastern work is sold here, while the fact of having material seasoned where it is to be used is a point in favor of island made vehicles that outsiders can never overcome.

In the rubber tire line, this company has for years had the exclusive agency for the universally acknowledged best tire made, the Kelly-Springfield, while they furnish a cheaper brand, if desired.

Each department, the blacksmithing, woodworking, painting, trimming and rubber tiring, is under the foremanship of an expert in his particular line while the entire business is under the management of a man recently from the largest factory on the coast and thoroughly conversant with all phases of the business.

Outside of its manufacturing department, this company is now building up a large trade in materials. Importing direct from the Eastern markets in large quantities and buying for cash, they are in a position to supply everything in their line at prices lower than small purchases can be made in San Francisco.

With its shops in perfect running order, the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company solicits the trade, not only of its former patrons and those who know the superiority of an island-made vehicle, but also that of those who have been accustomed to buying imported jobs. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

Nineteen Hundred Two.

Father the New Year now dawning,
Leaps forth from Thy loving hands
Expectant, each night and morning,
To voice Thy wonderful plans.
Thy love a veil ever weaveth
Over days that are to be;
The same love, enough revealeth
To help us keep step with Thee.

Each day dawning dark, or brightly,
Comes ever to us made new;
And its record closes nightly
As its sun hides in the blue.
Take heart! make to-day victorious,
By lessons from yesterday,
Some other lives make glorious
With good deeds brightening their way.

Waiting not until to-morrow
Lest we miss Love's ministry
Some lone soul who sits in sorrow
Vainly watch for you or me.
Alabaster boxes given,
Lavish we on living hearts
Now, before dear ties are riven;
While life's sickening sorrow smarts.

Lord, thanks we give for all the years;
Welcome! Nineteen Hundred Two!
With all it brings, or smiles or tears;
All that we can be, or do
While into Thy Eternity,
Glide all of the yesterdays,
To-day and morrows that may be
Our Now, fill with work and praise.
MRS. IOS. H. RICHARDS.
Honolulu, December fourteenth.

A New Year Ode. • 1901 •

Oh, year, both sinned against and sinning,
You're neither ending nor beginning.
The threshold of a century new,
You're numbered one—some say you're two.
A source of argument and bother,
You don't seem either one or t'other;
You've tried your best two steeds to ride,
Neither of which you can bestride.

Stern destiny now drops the curtain
On your existence so uncertain;
We're tired of shifting, moving sand
And want to know just where we stand
In reference to the Christian Era,—
Whither we're one or two from zero.
Worthy, perhaps, of commendation
You lack the virtue of location.

You've been a year of vacillation,
Of woeful, lurid legislation,
And neither judge nor politician
Can solve the problem of "transition."
The calendar is still congested
With cases bitterly contested;
An honest man can't cast a proxy
Without a charge of being foxy.

Go, year of speculative doubt;
You've lived your useless period out;
Distance adds pleasure to the view,
Retire for something fair and new!
You'll find a resting place at last,
You're part and parcel of the past,
In dim uncertainty begotten,
Remembered best when most forgotten! (Continued)

© 1902 ©

Hail, fairest nineteen hundred two!
Our hopes are centered now in you;
Unlike the year just laid in dust
You have betrayed no sacred trust;
The memories of bitter tears,
The restless ever haunting fears,
Are storms and clouds of years gone by,
Yours is a bright and glowing sky!

We're better than we ever were,
As thousands of us can aver,
We shall avoid last year's mistakes
And make no compromising breaks,
Determined to be really good
And follow lives of rectitude.
Our past don't justify, 'tis true,
Our hopes of nineteen hundred two.

No urgent work shall be deferred
Nor inclination be preferred
To duty's plain and simple course,
Example shall precept enforce.
When Cupid is the heart's sweet guest
Love shall not be a theme of jest,
Husbands shall love their wives as true
As sweethearts in nineteen hundred two!

How deaf we've been to love's appeals,
How we have scorned those high ideals
That actuate us now and thrill
Our hearts with impulse nobler still.
Ah me! the past is fled and gone—
We can't recall, but can atone,
And different careers pursue
In lovely nineteen hundred two!

Perish the thought that oft before
Like hopes we had and vows we swore!
Those were but visionary schemes,
Impalpable and misty dreams.
But now with aspirations high
Our souls temptations vain defy,
To weaknesses we bid adieu
Secure in nineteen hundred two!

But, oh! if nineteen hundred two
Should prove a fickle goddess too,
If all our plans with wisdom fraught
Should fail to count and come to naught,
'Tis not our purpose to despond—
No let us one and all respond
To reason's call and once more see
What lies in nineteen hundred three!
CLARENCE M. WHITE.

The Same Old Thing

You have asked all the poets their songs to sing
Of the future, and what the New Year will bring
You may give the poets and prophets full swing
But I'll bet you a hat it's the "same old thing"
The same old scramble for gold and gain
The same old pleasure, the same old pain
And wine and women and prayers that are vain
The shout of the victor the cry of the slain
And labor will weep and money will win
The creditor swear and the debtor will grin,
The eagle will soar and the earth worm will crawl,
And the trail of the serpent sweeps over it all.



KAPENA.

. . Some of Honolulu's New Buildings . .

Fine Work of the Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.

One of the most important signs of progress in a city, is the erection of first class buildings. That Honolulu is not behindhand in this line of work, the most casual sightseer will notice, but at the beginning of a new year, it is worth while to take more than casual notice, to look carefully at the work, which has been done during the last year and some of that which will be done during the ensuing year by one of our newest, but at the same time, best equipped and most reliable firms, the "Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, Limited."

The two store and office buildings erected for Mr. J. P. Mendonca, one on the corner of Smith and King streets, the other on the corner of Hotel and Smith are the largest and best of their kind in that part of the city. They are of the permanent and artistic class of construction, which is so suitable to the tropics, and has long been neglected in Honolulu, of brick with stucco facing and tiled roof.

Another building, which is an ornament to the city is the new Convent of the Sacred Heart, which the Construction Company has erected on Fort street near the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The ornamentation of this building, which is also of brick and plaster, especially the fine work on the arched interior veranda and the perfection of all the finishings, shows as clearly the hand of the skilled workman, as do the solid walls and the conscientious ornamental brick work in front.

Another store building, known as the "Sachs Building," is being erected by the Construction Company on the corner of Fort street and Beretania avenue. This is to be three stories in height and is built of ornamental buff brick. The work is progressing rapidly and the showing that has been made in a short time reflects great credit on the company.

The Lewers & Cooke building on

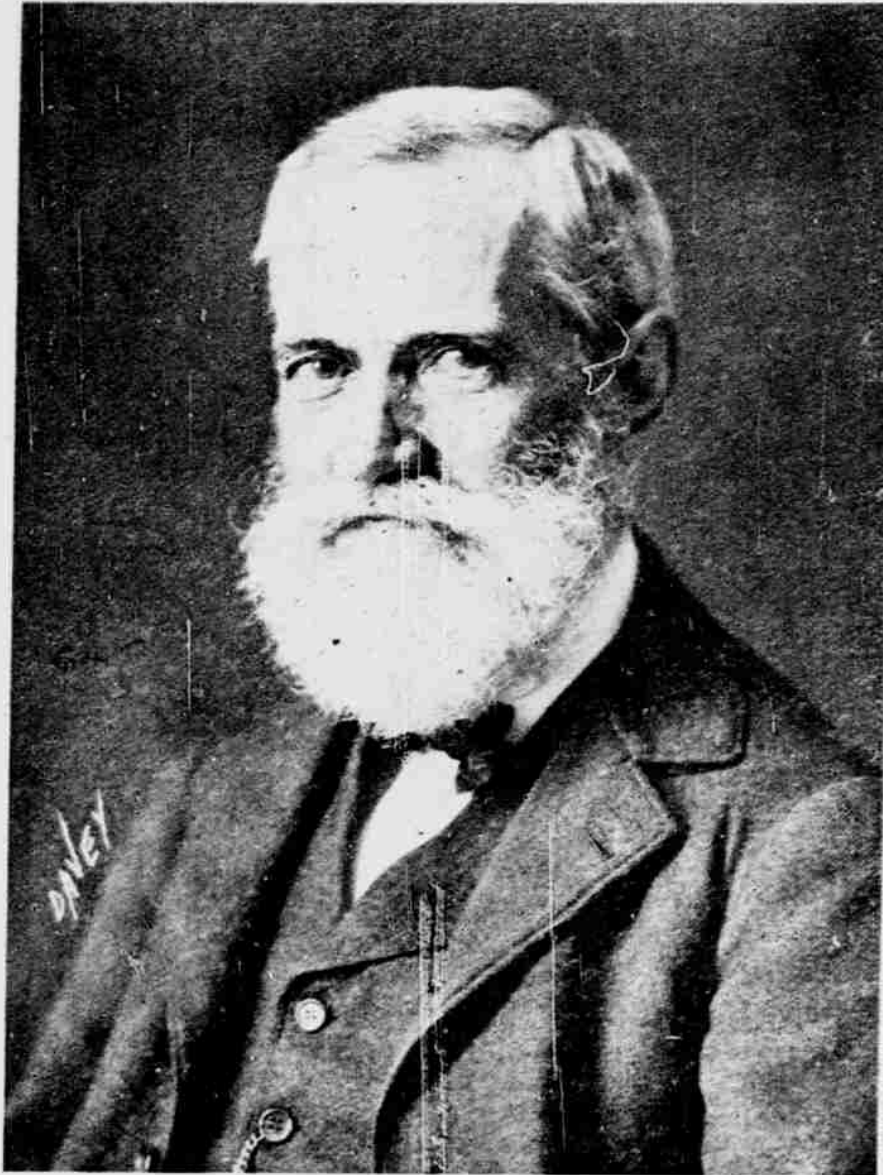
King street is to be a three-story, fire-proof structure with buff brick facing. It will be one of the handsome buildings of Honolulu. The foundation work of this structure presented great difficulties to the builders. Water was struck a short distance below the surface and the coral was found to be perforated with springs. Great care has been necessary in making the concrete floor absolutely water-proof and thick enough to withstand the pressure of the springs. But the company has used all diligence, frequently working all its men the entire night to take advantage of the low tides, so that now the little electric pump that has been so useful is quiet and the cellar floor presents a surface as smooth and dry as though there were no water within a mile.

The engineer and manager, Mr. F. J. Amweg, is a man of wide experience in the Eastern states, who is fully competent to apply this experience to local conditions. He is able to estimate accurately, to construct with all up-to-date methods, and he does not want to confine himself to buildings in the city. His experience is wide and should be applied to the construction of really good roads, of bridges, fortifications and ditches and to all kinds of plantation work. With an experienced company working out the whole scheme of a plantation from the surveying, the building of laborers' quarters and digging ditches, the laying of railroad tracks or installing the overhead cable system, to the building of the mill and the installation of the machinery itself, the waste of energy and money which has been disastrous to so many new enterprises would be entirely avoided.

The Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, Limited, then stands at the beginning of the New Year with a tried and experienced force of men and officers, with the record of good work behind it, and asks at the hands of the public the recognition of good work in the future that has been so fully given in the past.

METEOROLOGY IN HAWAII

By CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.



HON. CURTIS J. LYONS.

Curtis J. Lyons was born at Waimea, Hawaii, in 1833, his parents being of the missionary band who arrived the year previous in the whaleship Averick from New Bedford. His father, the Rev. Lorenzo Lyons, was a man of very considerable attainment and has been considered preeminently the lyric poet of Hawaii.

After a three years' attendance at Punahou College he joined, in 1850, the Land Commission for locating Kuleana and land grants, remaining with them for three years, during which time he acquired an extensive knowledge and acquaintance with the early land system, which has been of the greatest value to the department and governments ever since. Having now earned sufficient to take him through college he entered Williams College in Massa-

chusetts, graduating in 1858. He then applied himself to the study of theology, but at the end of two years his health failed compelling his return to the Islands where he recovered in due time. He then entered the newspaper field, working on both the Kuokoa and Advertiser as translator and editorial writer. He was also a member of the legislature during two sessions.

He joined the Government Survey Service in 1871 and has been connected with the department ever since. He was for many years working triangulations and in charge of the office and the present efficiency of the system is due largely to the joint labors of Prof. W. M. Alexander and Curtis J. Lyons. Since 1896 Mr. Lyons has had charge of meteorology and his daily reports are a feature of the newspapers.

Meteorology in Hawaii.

THE INTEREST in Hawaiian meteorology is two-fold. In the first place the climatic interest. The far-famed climate of Hawaii needs to be put into definite figures that it may be scientifically and accurately stated, and not given out as a mere impression. The rainfall and the probable character of succeeding seasons is needed for industrial discussions and plans.

In the second place, Hawaii's share of service in simultaneous or synchronous meteorology must be rendered. Meteorologists throughout the world are more and more working together. Particularly the United States is interested in the relation of Pacific Ocean conditions to those on the mainland. All the facts obtainable are wanted.

The local government work in this direction began in a very small way within the government survey in 1881, entirely as a voluntary service, superadded to the surveying duties of the office. First the barometer, and later on the temperature and wind and cloud observations were made. Instruments were standardized by comparison with those of scientific government parties visiting Honolulu. In 1883 the rainfall record was undertaken, and the occupation of the present station at 1508 Alexander street, Punahou, began. In 1890, at the direction of the then Min-

ister of Interior, Lorrin A. Thurston, the systematic collection of rainfall data began, many of the observers taking up the matter in response to letters from the Minister himself. There are now about eighty stations reporting rainfall. At the same time the weekly publication of a summary which appears on the last page of the Advertiser, also in the Gazette, was instituted and continues to this day.

A report prepared by the writer was published in 1899, as a part of the Biennial Report of the Interior Department, in which all obtainable records by private parties up to that date were summarized. This has proved a valuable summary, but the separate edition was long since exhausted.

About that date the study of the humidity of the atmosphere was taken up. Previous to that time, very little really accurate work in that line had been done anywhere, even in Europe and America, owing to crudities in practice, and even now the moisture is apt to be over-estimated.

The United States Weather Bureau and the Hydrographic office both requested, in the early nineties, to have detailed records sent them, which has been done regularly. Owing to the fact that this station, so to speak, commands so large a portion of the earth's surface the detailed record for every day of the month is published in the United States Weather Review. In the event of a cable being laid to the mainland, most of the items will appear on the daily weather map

published at Washington, as is the case with other cities. It may be remarked here that a full file of this daily map comes to the meteorological office here by every mail, and can be consulted by anyone applying.

For three years past the leading papers have been furnished by telephone with the daily weather items, including the dew point and humidity, to accustom the public to the use of these items as affecting the weather. The effort to furnish forecasts for short periods ahead was taken up at the request of the papers themselves, and has proved in a measure successful. Of course, there is not a background to the west to draw information from by telegraph as on the mainland. Should a cable be laid to Midway Island, it would be of service in the winter time, as the winter storms and changes come from that direction.

The annual reports for six years, viz., 1892-1897, inclusive, were published. Copies of all but 1892 can be had. 1898 to 1901 are soon to be published, and what will probably be appreciated, a pamphlet containing the monthly rainfall for every station for the entire period of observation.

As to results: The mean annual temperature of Honolulu at sea level is 74 F., different years varying from this not over half a degree one way or the other. The mean of 6 a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m. is taken as the standard average, the mean of maximum and minimum being slightly too high, generally taking an entire month being about .7 of a degree. It is a common idea that the temperature on the windward side of the Islands is much less, but it is doubtful whether any place at sea level is over a degree cooler than Honolulu. To compare this place with the West India islands, while the temperature there has no doubt been over-estimated, it is probably not less than a mean of 78 degrees, being four degrees higher than ours, which is quite a difference in the tropics.

With elevation the temperature diminishes in varying ratios in different localities, sometimes as rapidly as one degree F. in 200 feet, elsewhere only a degree in 400 feet. Probably 1 degree in 300 feet is a fair average. The daily range in Honolulu is 11 degrees average. At greater elevations it is greater, viz., 15 or 16 degrees. On the windward coasts it is less; at Pepeekeo, Hilo, 7 degrees. The monthly temperatures vary at Honolulu from 70 in January to 78 in July and August. Our extremes are generally 54 degrees to 88 degrees. Rare instances of 50 degrees and 90 degrees have been noted.

The humidity makes more difference in what is termed the sensible temperature than the temperature itself. The thermometer at 80 degrees with the dew point at 62 to 64 degrees, gives a very comfortable atmosphere; at 75 degrees with the dew point at 70 to 72 degrees, it is decidedly oppressive. Rapid evaporation in the first instance cools the skin, and frees the lungs; in the other case the lack of it blocks the pores and the cells. But curious to say, a sudden fall in the dew point is only bracing to the strong. It precipitates colds on all the sensitive ones. Our average dew point is 64 degrees, or 6.6 grains of moisture to

a cubic foot of air; and our relative humidity or percentage of saturation is 72 per cent, which is no higher than that of maritime cities on the mainland. San Francisco's humidity is about 70 or 73, and the West India islands mark it to 80. This is one of our strong points.

The trade winds blow here on an average 260 days in the year. A good deal of what is called south wind is merely a sea breeze. There is such a thing as land breeze at Honolulu; it is very light and comes from the Ewa mountains. The disturbances here in the winter time are mostly caused by the southern edges of the great circular or revolving storms that pass across the Pacific Ocean from Japan, going well to the northward and landing on the American coast. Some come up from the southwest, and are probably the genuine "Komas," which are rare. It would take more space than is here allowed to explain, and to tell the truth there is much yet to learn. November and February carry the heaviest rain records. December and January are sometimes very delightful months, and sometimes the contrary. It depends on the belt of latitude on which the storms moved, what is the character of the winter.

The rainfall of the Islands is an extremely interesting subject from its external variety. We will take Honolulu, and the fundamental principle in rain science that when air is moist and is thrown from sea level to a high altitude it cools and has to part with its burden of water, i. e., it rains. The winds strike the Koolau mountains, Konahua-nui, etc., and shoot upward and onward, and the heavy rain falls at Luakaha and in Manoa, 120 inches a year. The wind, on the other hand, comes around Koko Head and around over Waialae and Kapiolani Park, and is not sent upward, and it rains there hardly 20 inches a year. All intermediate amounts imaginable are found between—37 inches in the suburbs and 30 inches in town.

On the same principle as mentioned above, the huge mountains Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa cause the heavy rains of Hilo and Olaa, amounting to an average at different points of anywhere from 100 to 200 inches annually. Kaunama, just above Hilo Town, carries the record for authenticated monthly rainfall, viz., 55.58 inches, also 231.84 for the year. Hana, Maui, has the highest 24-hour record, 30 inches in 48 hours. Some places on the lee coast of Hawaii probably do not have over eight inches per year, though that is not proven. The Kona forest belt has its rainy season in July and August. This is exceptional, and is caused by sea breeze and back current of the trades combined, carrying the sea air up the mountain slope.

The balmy character of the Hawaiian atmosphere is derived largely from the fact that the supply comes from a high elevation. That is, the air goes to the equator as trade winds, there rises, parts with its moisture in the heavy rains of that belt, comes back overhead as the S. W. upper current, descends to sea level about latitude 30, and comes down to us as the fresh N. E. trades.

Hawaiian meteorology is therefore not the monotonous subject that it appears at first glance.

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HISTORY OF Hawaiian Education

By ALATAU T. ATKINSON,

Supt. of Public Instruction for the Territory of Hawaii.



HON. ALATAU T. ATKINSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The history of education on these Islands extends farther back than most people imagine. Between the years 1823-27 a peculiar system of education sprang up, which spread rapidly over the Islands to the remotest villages and flourished for about ten years. These were schools for adults. The high chiefs with their immediate attendants were the first pupils. Each chief then sent the most proficient of his retinue to his different lands, and gave notice to his tenants to attend school. The whole population went to school. At their best period there were 900 of these schools and 52,000 pupils, mostly adults. Reading and writing were the subjects taught.

From 1830 to 1840 schools were established by the American missionaries. In 1831 Lahainaluna Seminary was founded. This establishment still exists. In 1836 a school for girls was established in Wailuku, which lasted till 1848. A family school for the young chiefs of high rank was opened in 1840 at Honolulu, with fourteen pupils, supported by the Government, and the English language was made the medium of instruction, this survives in the Royal School of the present day, which is open to all classes and educates over 400 children. The Oahu Charity School was founded by foreign residents in 1823, which became eventually Fort Street School, and lastly developed into our present High School, which occupies the premises of late Princess Ruth, and later of the High Chiefess Bernice Pauahi Bishop to whom they came by inheritance. The Roman Catholics, when firmly established on the Islands, established schools throughout the group in 1839.

All this however had not been governmental effort, but in 1843 a department of Public Instruction was organized and placed under the charge of a minister of the crown. This position was filled by W. Richards, and he held till his death in 1847, when the position

was taken by Richard Armstrong, father of the future founder and administrator of Hampton Institute. In 1855 the department was remodeled and placed under a Board of Education with a President who had the same duties as the Minister of Public Instruction, but was no longer a member of the Cabinet.

I have given this brief sketch of our educational history, because it is well

known to any one taking an interest in the Territory should understand that we have a long educational growth, and that some of our institutions date far back into last century. After the establishment of the public school system there has been a steady advance in education. When first started the public schools were taught entirely in the Hawaiian language. By the year 1878 sixty-one per cent were still taught in Hawaiian. At the present time English is the medium of instruction in every school in the Territory.

As regulated by the Organic act the present school officials consists of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate for a period of four years, six Commissioners of Education, of whom two can be women appointed and approved on similar lines. There are three inspectors and traveling Normal instructors appointed by the Superintendent and Commissioners, whose duties are to visit the schools of the Islands, instruct teachers, hold teachers' meetings and examinations, and report to the Superintendent in detail upon the work of each individual teacher, and the collective work of the schools. The office staff in Honolulu, consists of a secretary, assistant secretary, stenographer and book clerk.

The Territory is, for school purposes, divided into twenty-three districts. In each of these the department is represented by a school agent. This officer is the mouth piece of the department in the district and has authority to suspend teachers for misconduct subject to the approval by the department. The school agents have the supervision of the buildings, and are expected to inform the department of any matters which pertain to the advancement of the schools. They serve virtually without pay. These appointments are made by the Superintendent and the Commissioners and are held during their pleasure. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen and each district has one or more truant officers who look up children not in school, and when necessary prosecute the parents.

According to the last printed report of the Superintendent there were 140 schools supported by the Government, 352 teachers of whom 112 were males and 240 females and 11,501 pupils, 6,339 males and 5,162 females. The figures for December, 1901, have not yet been collected, they are taken as of December 20, and do not reach the education office till perhaps ten days later. But at a moderate estimate there are considerably over 12,000 children in the public schools, and there are many to be still provided for. The number of teachers on the pay roll is now 374, and the number of schools 143, while at least ten schools have had from one to two rooms added to them in order to afford accommodation for the children who are constantly demanding admittance.

The private schools number 55, have 207 teachers and 4,336 children. The

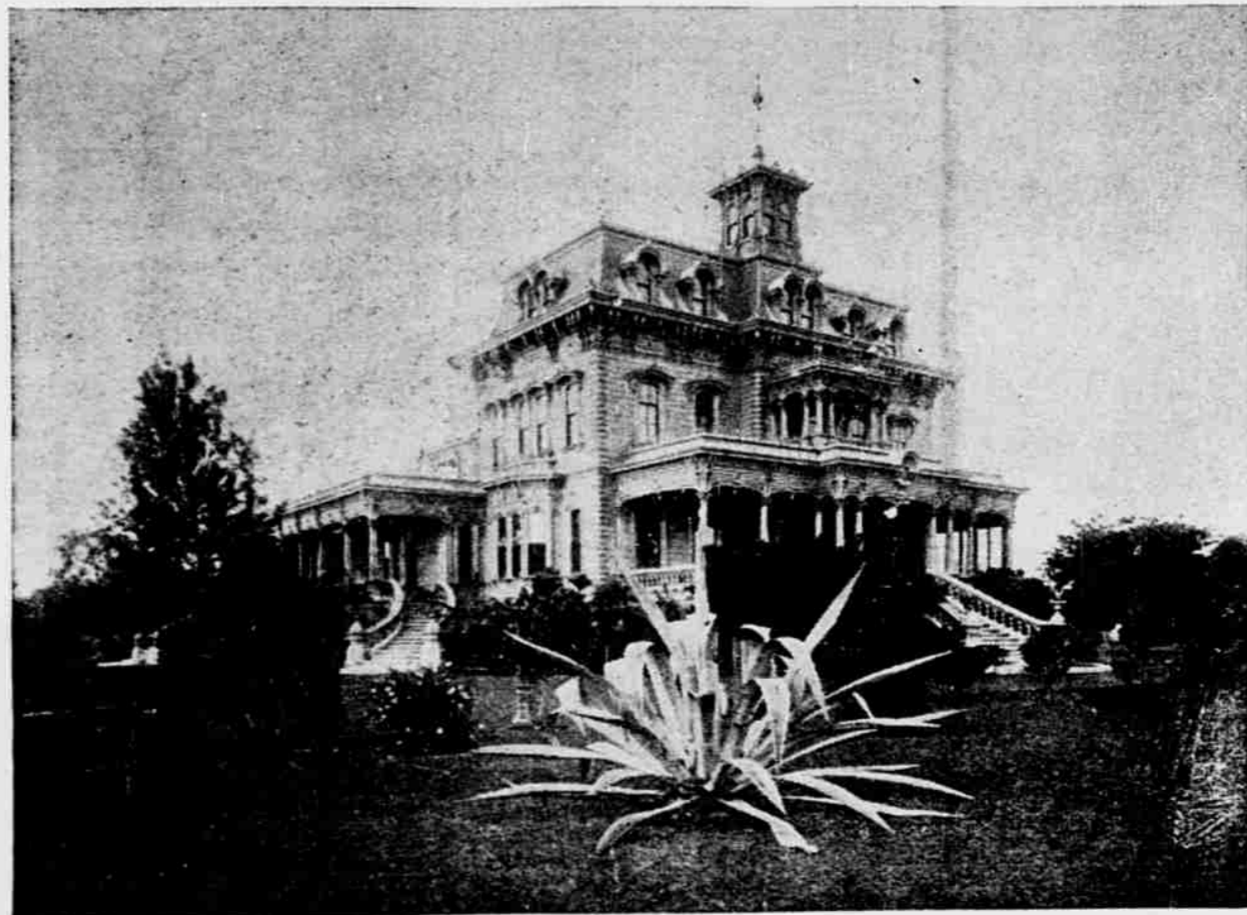
total number of pupils in our schools, therefore, according to last report was 15,537 and at the present time there must be considerably over 16,000.

In a territory such as this there is bound to be a great diversity of nationalities. The tables furnish ten distinct nationalities, and one line labeled other foreigners which covers any that are not specifically mentioned. Making a comparison for the past decade will show how the different nationalities have changed from 1890 to 1900, and also the large increase in the total of children amounting to over fifty per cent.

	1890	1900
Hawaiian	5,599	4,977
Part-Hawaiian	1,573	2,631
American	259	698
British	139	232
German	199	320
Portuguese	1,813	3,809
Scandinavian	56	114
Japanese	39	1,352
Chinese	262	1,289
South Sea Islanders	42	28
Other Foreigners	25	87
Totals	10,006	15,537

If we have a diversity of nationalities among the pupils, so have we a large diversity among the teachers. Of the 352 public school teachers listed in 1900, there were 49 Hawaiians, 51 Part-Hawaiians, 175 Americans, 40 British, 4 German, 20 Portuguese, 9 Scandinavian and 4 other foreigners. All of these teach the English language. The Hawaiians, part-Hawaiians, Portuguese and Scandinavians have been brought up in our own schools, and a good many of the others, for of those classed as American and British many have been born in the Islands. We have a Normal School which has been most successful in training teachers for our peculiar work, and we find these teachers as a rule better adapted than those we get from the mainland, for minor, and in time, with experience for the higher and more responsible positions.

The teachers of the Islands are remarkable body of people. As a mass they are devoted to their work. Some of them have been in the service for many years, one dating her commencement of work back to 1863, and still showing herself progressive and active, and attending summer schools and teachers' meetings, thus keeping herself abreast of the times. There is a regular schedule of salaries for teachers, by which, if satisfactory, their salaries are raised at stated intervals. Normal Certificate teachers commence at \$50 per month and rise to \$75 per month in the fifteenth year for assistants. The salaries of principals vary according to size of school, usually running from \$800 a year to \$1,500 after long service. There are five schools with salaries of \$200 per month for supervising principals, and the High School commands \$225 per month. Salaries are paid in twelve monthly installments. The Commissioners have the right of dis-



HONOLULU HIGH SCHOOL.

missing any teacher summarily for cause.

There is a regular course of study which is carefully followed out. English is the back bone of the teaching and everything that is done is made to help instruction in language. Every thing is now taught in English, save in the High School no other language is taught. It must be borne in mind that English is not taught as an exotic, but that the teaching is in English, thus making it the vehicle of thought. Years ago the writer of these lines realized the importance of making English the vehicle of thought among the younger generation, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the idea germinated has grown into so healthy a plant. In the Public Schools of the Territory there is no translation from one language to another. It is just as when an American boy goes to a German educational establishment. He has to assimilate the language. He does it because he cannot help it. The best proof of the success of our system is that the children of such a heterogeneous population "play" in English. It may not be the most perfect of English, but it is very much better than the English interlarded with the local slang, which may be heard in the streets of large cities on the mainland, or in Great Britain.

But, of course, however strongly we may have to emphasize English we do not neglect other things. Our great aim is to fit the youth of both sexes as they are taught arithmetic, geography, composition, especial attention being given to letter writing, United States history, physiology in an elementary way, and so forth. Hand work is not neglected and almost every school has its sewing chest, its garden tools, and its knives for a modified sort of Sloyd. In many schools we have both boys and girls taught to sew, but in such advanced views it is hard to overcome the inertia of prejudice both of teachers and boys. All our Normal School graduates, both male and female are taught to sew, and to handle carpenter's tools.

The agricultural side of education is also brought in. Here and there, where we have exceptional teachers we are able to do fairly scientific work, but in most places we have to be contented with keeping the grounds in good order, and encouraging the pupils to plant flowers, and sometimes vegetables. All this work furnishes food for thought, for expression as well as for the mere manner of planting and caring for the seed.

School is compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen. Children or their parents can elect whether they will go to a public or a private school. There is also a provision in the law

which allows for private tuition at home. Of the 15,537 pupils last reported in all the Hawaiian schools, public and private, 13,690 were within the compulsory school age, 805 were under six and were mostly attending kindergartens, and 1,042 were above 15, attending the higher institutions of education.

In an article of a few hundred words it is hard to compress all one would like to say about the education of a Territory which has paid so much attention to the subject as this. Under the Monarchy, under the Republic, and now as an integral part of the great United States there has always been manifested a wonderful liberality towards the schools. Whatever the vicissitude of the finances, the teachers and the children are well looked after. The Department of Education may not be able to go forward as it would wish, and as it knows is necessary, but it has never yet taken a step backward.

The monthly pay for teachers, janitors and truant officers amounts to close on to \$25,000 or \$600,000 for the biennial period. New school houses and repairs of buildings, together with furniture and fixtures have been allowed \$199,025.00 for the two years. Out of this two industrial schools are to be fitted and built, and it is proposed to remodel Lahainaluna entirely, besides the necessary support of these schools which comes out of the same fund. Considering conditions here there is no cause for the Department to complain. There is much that should be done or provided for, notably a new building for the Royal School and a new building for the Normal School. Probably the next Legislature will provide for these wants.

The schools are kept open from 9 to 2 for five days a week, during ten months of the year, and it is the pride of the Islands that since their establishment in 1843 no public school for children has ever had to be closed on account of a shortage of funds.

To have been connected with the public school system of the Islands is an honor and no one appreciates it more than

ALATAU T. ATKINSON,
Superintendent Public Instruction, H. T.

Pain-Killer, the old and well-known remedy, has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, indigestion, cramp or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, diarrhoea and dysentery. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

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SENATOR W. C. ACHI.

W. C. Achi, the head of the firm, was born at Kohala, Hawaii, Dec. 16th, 1858, and attended the common schools there. July 11, 1870, he entered the Rev. E. Bond's select school and three years later the Hilo boarding school. From there he went to the Seminary at Lahainaluna, entering July 7, 1876, and graduating in May, 1879. The following

September he entered Oahu College, where he remained until January, 1882, at which time he entered the law office of W. R. Castle, where he devoted himself closely to the study of law, being admitted to the bar February, 1887, to practice in all the courts of Hawaii. His popularity was attested when in September, 1897, he was elected representative from the Second District of the Republic of Hawaii, including Kohala, the Kona's and Kau. During the Legislature of 1898, he was further honored by being elected a Councillor of State. After annexation he was elected as one of the first Senators for the new Territory and made a most satisfactory showing for the Republican minority. Mr. Achi has always given considerable attention to real estate and has opened up more tracts in Honolulu than any other individual and his firm now has more city property for sale than many other firms, and they also deal extensively in stocks. Few individuals have a better knowledge of property and values here than Mr. Achi.

On his trip to San Francisco in October, 1898, he formed the idea that a boulevard in Honolulu would be a good investment for the public or Government and during the Legislature of 1901 he introduced a resolution appropriating \$50,000 for such a boulevard, but it failed to pass.

Mr. Achi with Hon. W. R. Castle and others is a promoter and stockholder in the South Kona Agricultural Co. Ltd., of South Kona, on the Island of Hawaii.

He is a consistent worker for the good of Hawaiians and is continually urging them through written articles in the newspapers and in other ways to go into business and to follow the example of other nationalities in the islands, and it seems that there are many Hawaiians who are following his advice and it is his policy to lead them all he can in a business way.

Mr. Achi is a hard worker and a shrewd, far seeing business man as well as an astute politician. He is essentially a self-made man whose efforts and ability can be gauged by the liberal measure of success which he has attained.



KAIULANI SCHOOL.

The Native Protestant Churches - of - Hawaii

By S. E. BISHOP.



REV. SERENO E. BISHOP, D.D.

Rev. Sereno Edwards Bishop, D.D., was born February 7, 1827, at Kaawaloa, in a native cottage about ten rods north of the present monument to Capt. James Cook. His father was the Rev. Artemas Bishop, missionary at Kailua from 1824 to 1836, and at Ewa, Oahu, from 1836 to 1856. The son was sent, like most of the children of missionaries, to the States at the age of thirteen. He graduated at Amherst College in 1846, and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1851. After a year of ministerial service in various churches in New York State, he came back to Hawaii in January, 1853, having been absent thirteen years. Nine years were then occupied in the service of the American Seamen's Friend Society as Chaplain to seamen in Lahaina. The whalers having deserted that port, late in 1867, Mr. Bishop removed with his family to the remote station of Hana, Maui, where he labored for nearly four years as a missionary of the American Board. In July 1865, he removed to Lahainaluna, serving there as principal of

that institution for twelve years. In 1877, he removed to Honolulu, on account of nervous head trouble. Here Mr. Bishop was employed from 1880 to 1885 as an assistant in the Government Survey, and for seven years more in work as a private surveyor. From 1893 to 1898, he did considerable newspaper work, writing about 150 letters as a correspondent of the Washington Evening Star, and about 50 letters to the New York Independent. These letters were all written in support of the Queen's dethronement, and of the movement for Annexation. For fourteen and a half years past, Dr. Bishop has edited *The Friend*, a monthly religious journal, established by Rev. S. C. Damon in 1843. Besides such journalistic work, he has published several short papers, notably in 1884 an essay on the Krakatoa Red Glows which won the third of the Warner prizes offered. In June 1896, he received from his Alma Mater, fifty years after graduating, the degree of Doctor in Divinity. Dr. Bishop still resides in Honolulu, at the age of nearly 75, with strength still adequate for some work.

THese churches were organized by the American Protestant missionaries, the first of whom arrived in 1820. With their great caution in receiving the heathen Hawaiians to baptism and church privileges, it was not until 1825 that the first church of native members was organized in Honolulu. By 1837 a total of 1168 persons had been admitted to church membership. In 1838-9 a mighty religious awakening pervaded the group, resulting in a total of over 20,000 church members out of a population of 120,000. With the present decrease of the pure Hawaiians to about 30,000, the protestant church membership has declined to 3,700, as officially reported in June, 1901. Estimating the pure Hawaiians as 29,000, this makes the membership about one-eighth of the whole. Affiliated with the actual members of the church may be estimated at least three times as many, so that one-half of the people may be considered as Protestants. The other half are mainly divided between the Roman Catholics and the Mormons. As a marked indication of the superior moral and social condition of native Protestant families may justly be cited

the fact that during the outbreak of cholera in Honolulu in 1896, involving over eighty cases, not a single case occurred in any household of the nearly 500 members of the Kawaiahae church. The above given membership of 3,700 is distributed among 52 separately organized churches upon the five principal Islands, viz.: twenty on Hawaii, sixteen on Maui and Molokai, nine on Oahu, and seven on Kauai. The churches on Hawaii average 77 members, those on Maui and Molokai 42, on Oahu 122, and on Kauai 63. In charge of these fifty churches are thirty-eight native pastors and three white pastors. Many of these have charge of one or more neighboring churches. The totals of money raised among these churches in the year 1900-1 is as follows:

For pastors' support	\$14,798 95
For church building	9,277 70
For miscellaneous	7,116 55
For Hawaiian Board	998 45
Total	\$31,011 60

This would amount to over \$8 per mem-

ber, but it is proper to state that considerable amounts, possibly as much as one-half, are contributed in aid by friendly foreigners, and are counted in with the gifts of the native members.

These churches are organized into five Island associations, viz.: those of East Hawaii, West Hawaii, Maui and Molokai, Oahu, and Kauai. These local associations meet twice each year. The whole are also united into one large body known as "The Hawaiian Evangelical Association," which meets once in each year, and is attended by all pastors and affiliated ministers, and by lay delegates from each of the Island associations.

The government of the churches is nominally Congregational, but largely partakes of Presbyterian elements. The internal discipline of each church is practically in the hands of a body of lunas or elders, elected annually, supervised by the pastor. The Island Associations resemble Presbyteries in most of their functions. They ordain ministers, license preachers, install, dismiss and discipline pastors, try cases of discipline appealed to them from the churches, and exercise judicial functions generally, like Presbyteries.

The General (or Hawaiian Evangelical) Association has many of the functions of a Presbyterian Synod, exercising judicial and legislative powers as occasion arises. Its sessions are largely occupied with hearing and passing upon reports on the state of the churches in each Island Association, and statistical reports from each individual church. One of its duties is annually to elect in turn one-third of the members of a board, which is commonly known as "The Hawaiian Board," although its official title is "The Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association."

The Hawaiian Board is composed of from twenty-five to thirty members, each serving for three years. It is composed this year of twenty-nine members, there being nine white clergymen and six native ditto, with fourteen white clergymen and four native ditto, with one Chinese. Its officers for the present year are the following:

- Hon. J. B. Atherton, President.
- Hon. Henry Waterhouse, Vice President.
- Rev. O. P. Emerson, Corresponding Secretary.
- Rev. T. Leadingham, Recording Secretary.
- Theo. Richards, Treasurer.
- F. J. Lowrey, Auditor.

This Board directs all of the missionary work of the churches, especially among the Chinese, Portuguese, and Japanese population, as well as among the Hawaiians. It supervises a considerable educational work, and that of publication. A former large foreign missionary work in the Gilbert Islands has mainly passed over to the American Board. The duties of the Board are many, including an annual expenditure of nearly \$40,000, mainly contributed by benevolent white residents. The chief official ones are the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer, the duties of both of whom are onerous.

Maintained by the Hawaiian Board, under the superintendence of the Rev. John Leadingham, is the "North Pacific Mission Institute," now in active operation for 24 years, for the training of pastors and missionaries. Nearly all of the present native pastors are graduates of this institution.

The largest of the native churches are:

	Members.
Hale Church in Hilo	264
Kohala do.	213
Kailua do.	244
Kaunakapili do.	198
Kaunawapili do.	198

As compared with Christian churches in America, it cannot be claimed that the moral standard of domestic life among these Hawaiian Christians is an elevated one. Some of the habitual immorality of their heathen forefathers survives among them, and some of the ancient superstition, bringing them more or less under the influence of heathen sorcerers. Hawaiians have their own peculiar infirmities of character, as well as as proclivity to the vices of the whites, and from these the native church members are not exempt. But they are progressing, and the standard of morality in the churches is unquestionably higher than it was even one generation ago. The writer feels fully assured that whatever is best in native Hawaiian life is to be found in these churches.

Reminiscences of Early Christian Days in Hawaii.

I am asked by the editor to add to the foregoing statistics some personal memories of the early times when the labors of the early missionaries, of whom my father was one, were beginning to bear fruit. My earliest recollections date back over seventy years, including the aspects



OLD PALI ROAD.
(Photo by Hitchcock.)



OLD KAWAIAHA'O CHURCH.

congregations at Kawaiaha'o. Here there great length, standing on ground to the seaward of the Waikiki end of the present stone edifice. This was usually well-filled with people in like condition with those at Kailua. There was, however, near the pulpit a considerable group of chiefs and their retainers, better clothed than the masses. The pulpit, a lofty one, was midway of the long Waikiki side of the great church, a little out from the side. Near it were one or two pews, enclosed for royal occupants, also a few settees for missionaries and other foreigners. The rest of the people squatted upon their mats, and often leaned prostrate in sleep during the long sermon.

I well remember seeing Kaahumanu at her home in 1832, and soon after when dying at a cottage in Manoa valley, which must have been not far from the present Castle mansion. She was a wonderful woman, a fit successor to Kamehameha's despotic but beneficent rule, and a chief propagator of Christianity among her people. For a year or so after her death some disorder followed, ending with the fatal expedition of Governor Boki, the chief opponent of Kaahumanu's policy. After that event, the young King Kamehameha became amenable to better influences.

On our tedious voyages between Kailua and Honolulu, we often tarried at Lahaina, where Rev. William Richards was the principal missionary. I recall only one Sunday spent there, probably in 1832, when we attended worship in the new and unfinished Wahee stone church. The walls were unplastered. A wooden gallery surrounded them above in true New England style. This was a novelty, and impressed itself on my mind. The congregation was doubtless like that at Kailua. There were some royal chiefs at Lahaina, with whom Mr. Richards had acquired great influence. Lahainaluna Seminary was then begun, and on one occasion, our ladies drove up there in a "Dearborn" wagon, which was perhaps the first wheeled carriage in these Islands. About that time, in 1836, the white ladies in Honolulu and Lahaina were quite commonly drawn by natives in small spring wagons. It was afterwards

of churches and congregations from 1831 to 1839. At our mission station at Kailua, Governor Kuakini had erected an enormous church edifice in the native style, which would hold as many as two thousand people. In this were regularly assembled every Sunday large congregations, all squatted on mats. The missionary on duty for the day preached to them in familiar strain, striving to secure the attention of their untrained minds, and teach them the truths of the Bible. The people were rude in garb. The men wore the small kihil mantle, and the malo or breech girdle. Most of the women wore scant chemise of cotton or tapa, with a long pa-u wrapped around the loins. Rarely had any man even a shirt.

Most of these people took part in a simple Sunday School exercise, in which the more intelligent natives acted as teachers. Printed books were few, but gradually increased in numbers, until by 1839 the whole of the Bible had been translated and published. A tolerable degree of order was kept in these assemblies of natives, disturbed, however, by constant hacking and spitting. The huge and doughty governor was a frequent attendant. He and his wife, Keona, were royal chiefs, and accordingly of immense girth and stature. Kuakini was estimated to weigh 500 pounds. We occasionally saw him bestriding the only horse in Kailua, which bent and staggered under his weight.

Kuakini after more than ten years of Father Thurston's devoted and prudent labors, had grown to be a very steadfast and efficient supporter of the missionaries. He was, however, more of a statesman than a pietist, and ruled the population of the great Island with an iron hand. The masses of the people were mere serfs, and suffered severe oppression. Their condition was that of very great poverty, and in daily life their persons and houses presented a very squalid appearance. There were among them a few individuals of some little chiefish rank, who had some small means.

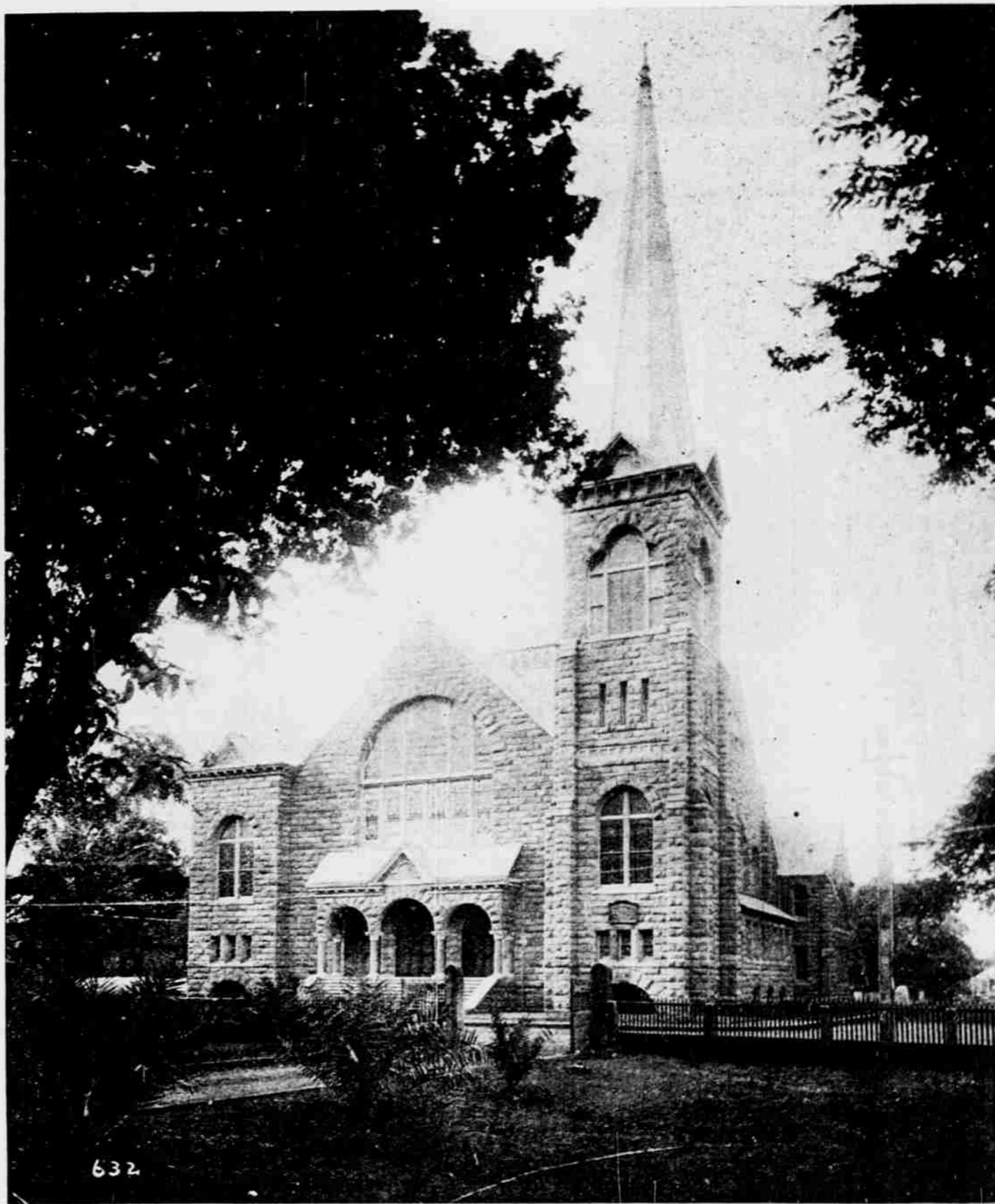
The two missionaries at this station of Kailua, Asa Thurston and Artemus Bishop, were active and faithful pastors. They alternated in regular duties at the central church, and in Sunday and week day visits to outlying parishes from three to six miles distant, which they reached on foot or by canoe. They did much work in schools, where reading and writing were the chief lessons, taught by very ignorant native helpers. Of these teachers, at first an almost universal practice was to hold the little primer before the pupils so as to be upside down to the latter. The scholars were all learning to read their books upside down. Most of the pupils were adults, among whom there had grown to be much eagerness for the pala-pala, or book learning.

As early as 1826, before my birth, a great impulse had been given to learning by the personal tours of the vigorous queen regent, Kaahumanu, who went all through the Islands, commanding the people to listen to the Kumus, or missionary teachers. They had no thought but to obey orders, and the labor of the missionaries was greatly facilitated so far as nominal attention was secured. Kaahumanu had been a somewhat dissolute and very imperious and tyrannical ruler, although of much shrewd wisdom.

She early became amenable to the very wise and winning personality of Rev. Hiram Bingham and his wife. In 1825, Kaahumanu and several high royal chiefs and others, were baptized and organized into a church in Honolulu, which was the origin of the present Kawaia-

hao church. This Queen became a most devout and saintly Christian, heartily abandoning all the heathen practices of her former life.

We visited Honolulu almost every year during the period of the thirties, and my recollection is very distinct of the great



CENTRAL UNION CHURCH (PROTESTANT).

made matter of reproach that they thus treated the poor natives as beasts of burden. Native labor was then plenty and unemployed. A native in Honolulu was glad to earn twelve and a half cents a day.

In 1836 we removed to Ewa, just across the stream from the present Pearl City. There my father found his hands full of work. He finished the great adobe church, begun by Rev. Lowell Smith, and built a large school house. Mr. Smith, in the following year, organized a second church in Honolulu, and built the great adobe church of Kaumakapili, usually known as "Smith's Church," on the site of the brick church, lately removed. This "building" was done by the natives and their chiefs, under the superintendence of the missionary. From this time on, church edifices of foreign form began to rise throughout the Islands. The stone church at Kailua was built by Koakini, on the site of the great thatched edifice destroyed by fire in 1835.

A considerable part of the labor of the older missionaries was expended in translating the Scriptures and preparing school books. I remember no time when my father did not spend as much as twelve hours a week at his study table, working with the aid of Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, or revising the translations made by Messrs. Bingham, Thurston or Richards, who were adepts in that work. Mr. E. O. Hall, as printer, and Mr. Henry Dimond, as bookbinder, were active in their work of publication, on the ground now occupied by Kawaiahao Girls' Seminary. The first edition of the entire Bible in Hawaiian appeared in 1839, in three volumes, 12mo.

A great culmination took place in 1837-9, as a result of seventeen years of earnest missionary labor. Perhaps no more marked religious awakening has ever taken place in the history of the Christian church. A tremendous religious enthusiasm pervaded every district of the Islands. The pastors and their native helpers held crowded meetings night and day in every village. Penitents with tearful emotion flocked in crowds for admission to the churches. During those years, as personally witnessed, our Ewa church membership increased from perhaps 100 to a thousand. Rev. Titus Coan of Hilo and Rev. Lorenzo Lyons of Waimea each baptized many thousands of enthusiastic converts.

One Sabbath, Mr. Coan baptized 1200 candidates. It was physically impossible to apply the water individually, and he adopted the expedient of sprinkling them in groups, with a brush. At some time in 1838, the writer witnessed the baptism of four hundred native men and women in the course of two hours, by Rev. Artemus Bishop. About 6,000 people were present, under a large lanai shelter covering one-half of the churchyard, exactly where the present church now stands. The 400 were previously organized into groups of about ten each, and seated on the ground in the order in which their names were previously written upon a paper. As the pastor approached each group, they rose to their knees. He then touched each forehead with a wet sponge, pronouncing the person's name, and following with the baptismal formula, "I baptize you all into the name," etc.

I suppose that this memory of mine is unique. Perhaps no other person now living witnessed the event. I was too young at the time to deeply appreciate the vast moral and spiritual revolution that was then taking place. This great awakening was the predisposing cause of the extraordinary change which soon followed in the willing elevation by the king and chiefs of their serfs to the status of independent freeholders, and of voters for representatives in the legislature. That great moral and mental uplifting became the foundation of all the subsequent well-being of the Hawaiian race.



NATURAL BRIDGE AT ONOMEA, HAWAII.



The history of the messenger service in Honolulu can be set forth by a few facts in regard to the "American" started by Edgar Henriques in 1898 and incorporated in October. The business was looked upon as something of an experiment at the start, but it caught on quickly, the public having apparently been waiting for just such a convenience and giving it a liberal patronage from the very day of its inauguration.

As the business houses and the conservatives came to realize that it was both a time and money saver for them, its business increased until, by general request, special call boxes were placed in all of the principal office and business blocks, the service being found indispensable.

The present officers of the company are Edgar Henriques, President and Manager; Lorrin Andrews, Vice-President; Charles Ramsey, Treasurer and T. J. King, Auditor.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

The business of Henry Waterhouse & Company has developed to such an extent that in January, 1901, they moved their offices from Queen street to the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, where they have one of the best and most centrally located corners of the city.

The members of the firm are Henry Waterhouse and Arthur B. Wood, and they enjoy the reputation of having their word as good as their bond. The firm has a variety of interests and their business is far-reaching in its practical application. They are financiers, stock and bond brokers, real estate and fire insurance agents, sugar factors and trustees. They are also agents for sugar plantations, stock ranches and a large number of individuals who reside abroad or on the other islands, and who have large financial interests to be cared for.

Messrs. Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco and New York, are the firm's agents, and they are therefore in position to act to the best possible advantage both for Island and foreign clients.

The members of the firm have associated with them in their various departments, men of ability, integrity and business experience. Mr. Richard H. Trent, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., is the cashier and in charge of the firm's books. Mr. R. W. Shingle transacts the stock and bond business and is a member of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange. Mr. Percy M. Pond is in charge of the Real Estate Depart-

ment and Mr. Edwin Benner of the Fire Insurance Department, which represents two of the best fire insurance companies in the world,—namely, the German-American Insurance Company of New York and the Union Assurance Society of London.

Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. Wood are connected with many of the largest and most substantial business enterprises in the city, and being kamaainas (old timers) are well known all over the Islands. The firm is one of the best known in the city.

The Washington Mercantile Co., Ltd.

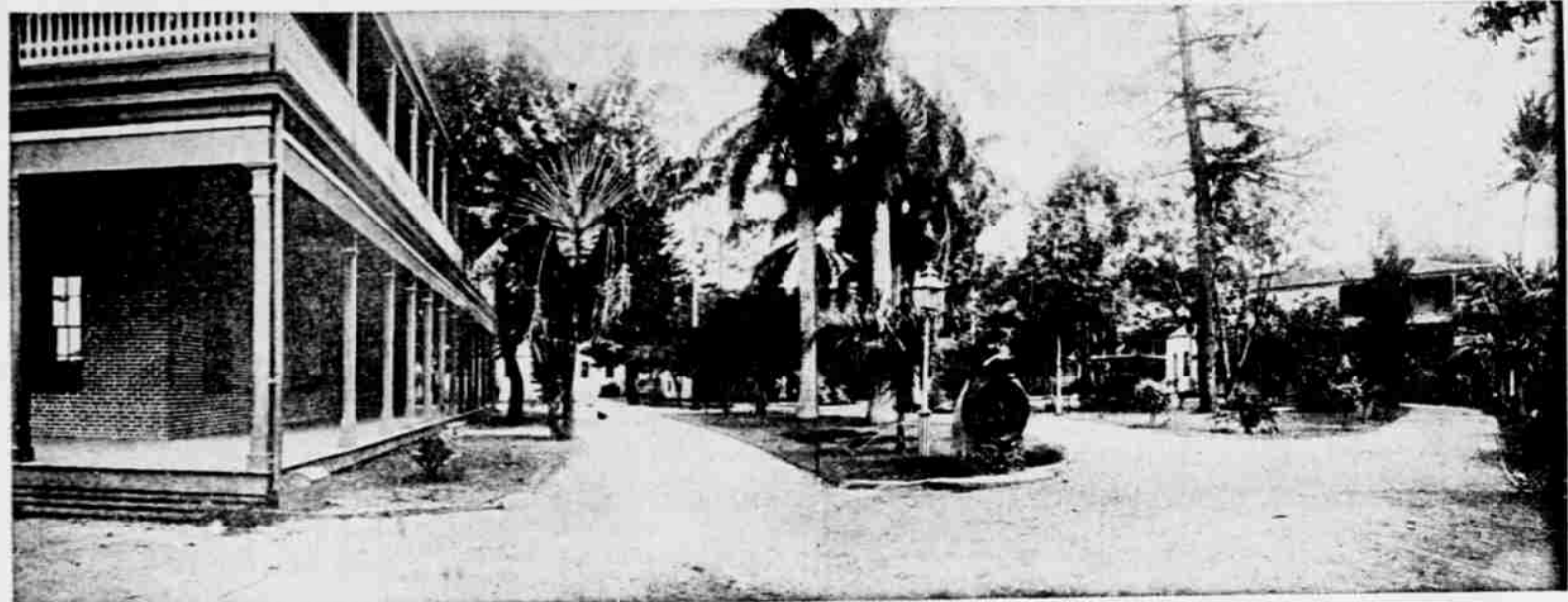
In 1896 Samuel Lowden started in the hay and grain business, in what was a small way, as compared with the companies that had been doing business in those lines in Honolulu for a number of years previous. The business was evidently inaugurated at a most propitious time however as it did well from the very first day and grew with astonishing rapidity, making it necessary to keep adding to the working force, both inside and out. During this period the business was being conducted under the name of the Washington Feed Co., and additional lines were being taken on, one of the most important being the agency of the Port Costa Milling Co.'s flour, thousands of sacks of which were sold to the city and island trade every month.

Early in 1899 the business had grown to such magnitude that it was deemed best to incorporate and this was done April 17th, 1899, under the name of the Washington Mercantile Co., Limited, and a full line of fancy and staple groceries was taken on. Agencies were offered and accepted from some of the largest and best known concerns in the United States, such as the Cudahy Packing Co., Standard Biscuit Co., Central California Canneries, Centennial's Best Flour, Graham Bros. & Co.'s Toilet Soaps, Hill Bros. Butter, etc.

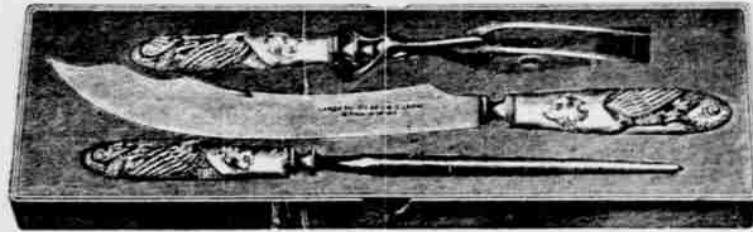
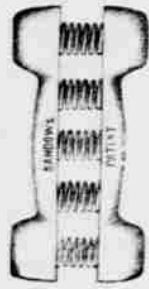
The concern passed into the control of several young men of acknowledged energy, ability and probity who have spared no effort in pushing it to the front until it is now recognized as one of the heaviest importers in its line in the Islands.

The present officers of the company are M. J. Bissell, President and Manager; C. S. Richardson, Vice-President; Geo. E. Morgan, Secretary; Edward T. Grady, Treasurer; and Charles Bon, Auditor. The main office and sample rooms are corner Fort and Queen streets and in addition to hay and feed they now deal extensively in groceries and provisions, dairy products, tobacco and cigars, grain, flour, etc.

They also have a branch office at 123 California street, San Francisco, under the management of C. S. Richardson, the Vice-President of the company, where the buying is mostly done.



ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

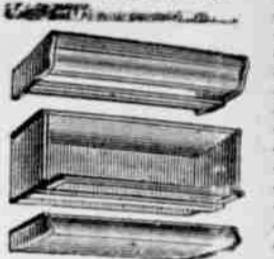
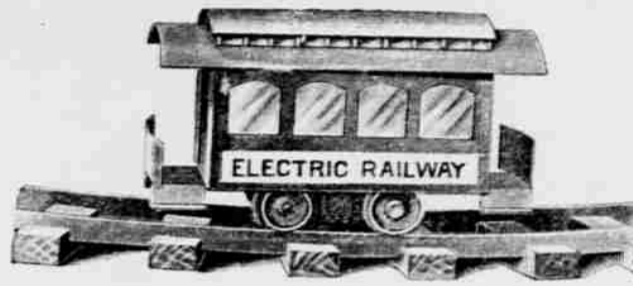
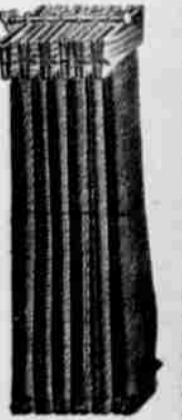


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Fine Assortment
of
Hawaiian Jewelry.

Fort Street - - Love Building

PAUL R. ISENBERG, PRESIDENT

CHAS. F. HERRICK, MANAGER

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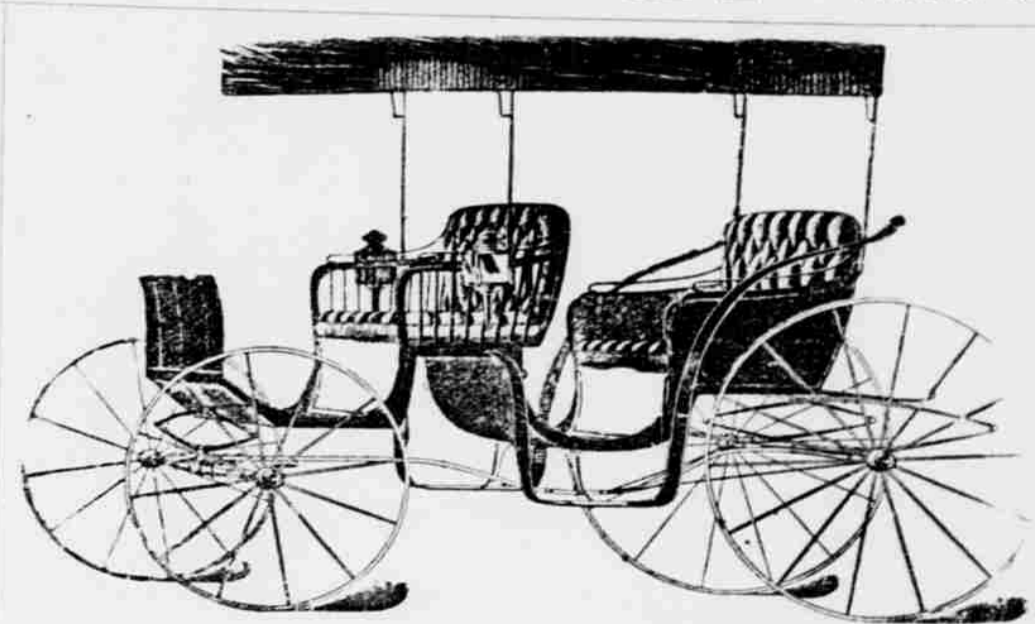
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We are showing Forty new and distinctive styles, which will make the most exclusive line of the year. We have no hesitancy in expressing our conviction that this "Forty" will stand as the strongest line in the Territory in General Beauty, Style and Selling Qualities.



Sole Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co's Fine Vehicles.

Hawaii In Literature.

Sleep Sweetly, Hawaii.

On the heaving of the ocean,
 Like a loving mother's breast,
 Lie the Islands of Hawaii,
 As an infant on its rest,
 Sleep sweetly, Hawaii, so fearless and free;
 Fair daughter of ocean, the child of the sea.

Fond the mother's arms are clasping,
 With caresses soft and light,
 In the foaming of the surf-beat,
 On the shores by day and night.
 Sleep sweetly, Hawaii; each silvery tide
 But draws thy fond mother more close to thy side.

Where the light cascades are falling
 To the ocean from the steep,
 These are gentle baby fingers
 Which within the mother's creep.
 Sleep sweetly, Hawaii, so tenderly blest;
 As lovingly brooded as bird in its nest.

Soft the baby eyes are hidden,
 In the sunshine and the calm,
 'Mid the radiance of the mountains,
 Fringed with fragrant fern and palm.
 Sleep sweetly, Hawaii, the stars in the sky
 Are joined in the tune of thy kind lullaby.

Robes of verdure, closely clinging
 Round thy form in tender grace,
 Weave the beauty of thy garments
 Cloth of gold and leafy lace.
 Sleep sweetly, Hawaii, each cloud as it flies
 But brings thee a message of love from the skies.

Hushed amid the tender silence,
 Still thy heart is beating low,
 In the fiery, livid pulsing
 Of the lurid crater's glow.
 Sleep sweetly, Hawaii, the murmur of waves
 Is echo of music from coral formed caves.

Calmly rest, with sunbeam smiling
 O'er the dimples of thy face,
 Clasp amid the loving waters
 Of thy mother's fond embrace.
 Sleep sweetly, Hawaii, so trustful and strong;
 All nature is singing thy glad cradle song.

Kaiulani.

Heard ye those winds which sighed and swept
 From sea to sea while rain-tides wept?
 Tho' storms fling on and tempest leaps,
 Dark midnight past, the Princess sleeps!

Saw ye that place—the gentle tread,
 Kahilis bending, fragrance shed?
 Mid all the throng which bows and weeps,
 In robes of white, the Princess sleeps!

Know ye the crown—no goldsmith arts,
 But forged from out a thousand hearts,
 For her who, 'midst the change of state,
 Was gracious, triumphing o'er fate?
 For such the world in homage keeps
 A crown, although the Princess sleeps.
 —From "Hawaii Fair," by Philip Henry Dodge.

"Love-Life on a Lanai."

"It was the witching hour of sunset, and we sat at dinner with tearful eyes over the Commodore's curry. . . . We dined, as usual, in the Commodore's unrivalled lanai—the very thought of which is a kind of spiritual feast to this very hour. . . ."

"The Commodore was a roaring old sea-dog, who had been last ashore somewhere in the early part of the century, and finding himself in quarters more comfortable than his wildest fancy dated to paint, he resolved to end his amphibious days on that strip of shining beach, and nevermore lose sight of land until he should slip his cable for the last time, and sail into undiscovered seas. Meanwhile, he entertained his friends at Waikiki, a kind of tropical Long Branch, a few miles out of Honolulu. . . . Off there in the Pacific, under the vertical sun, all shadow is held at a premium. There are stationary caravans of coco-trees that seem to be looking for their desert home—weird, slender trees, with tattered plumes, and a hopeless air about them, as though they were born to sorrow, but meant to make the best of it. Still these fine old palms cast a thin shadow, about the size and shape of a

colossal spider, and there is no comfort in trying to sit in it. Of course, there are other trees with more foliage, and vines that run riot and blossom themselves to death; but somehow the sharp arrows of sunshine dart in and sting a fellow in an unpleasant fashion, and nothing short of a good thatch is to be relied upon. So out from the low eaves of the Commodore's cottage, on the seaward side, there was a dense roof of leaves and grass, that ran clear to the edge of the sea, and looked as tho' it wanted to go farther. . . . and this is the Hawaiian lanai!

"Of course, the Commodore always dined in his lanai. . . . Black coffee was offered us, in cups of the pattern of gull's eggs. By this time all the sky was saffron, all the sea a shadow of saffron, and in the golden base that lay between a schooner with a piratical slant to her masts swam by, beyond the foam that hissed along the reef. . . . Hawaiian feast days are not set down in the calendar. Somebody's child has a birthday, or there is a new house that needs christening; or perhaps a church is in want and the feast can net a hundred or two dollars for it—since all the eatables in such cases are donated, and the eaters enter to the feast with the payment of one dollar per head. Our feast was not sanctified; a chief of the best blood was in the humor to entertain his friends, countrymen and lovers. . . . As we entered the premises, it appeared to us that half the Island was under cover; for limitless lanais seemed to run on to the end of time in bewitching vistas. Numberless lanterns swung softly in the evening gale. A multitude of white-robed native girls passed to and fro with that inimitable grace which I have always supposed Eve copied from the serpent and imparted to her daughters, who still affect the modern Edens of the earth. Young Hawaiian bloods, clad in snow-white trousers and ballet shirts, with wreaths of maile around their necks and ginger-flowers in their hair, grouped themselves along the evergreen corridors, and looked unutterable things without any noticeable effort on their part.

"Thro' the central corridor, under a long line of lanterns, was spread the corporeal feast, and on either side of it in two ravenous lines, sat, tailor-fashion, the hungry and the thirsty. It is useless to attempt an idealization of the Hawaiian eater. He simply devours whatever suits his palate, as tho' he were a packing-case that needed filling, and the sooner filled the more creditable the performance. But the amount of filling that he is equal to is the marvel, and the patient perseverance of the man, so long as there is a crumb left, is something that I despair of reconciling with any known system of physiology. The mastication began early in the afternoon. It was eight p. m. when we looked in upon the orgie, and the bones were not all picked, tho' they seemed likely to be before midnight.

"Will you eat?" said the host. It was not etiquette to decline, and we sat at the end of the lanai, with nameless dishes strewn about us in hopeless confusion. We dipped a finger into pink poi, and

took a pinch of baked dog. We had limpets with rock salt; kukui-nuts roasted and pulverized; and the pale, quivering bits of fish-flesh, not an hour dead, and still cool with the native coolness of the sea. It was a fishy feast, anyway; and not even the fruits or the flowers could entirely alleviate the inward agony consequent upon a morsel of raw fish swallowed to please our host.

"There was music at the farther end of the palm-leaf pavilion, and thither we wended our way. The inner court was festooned with flags, and covered with a large mat. Upon the mat sat, or reclined, several chiefs. I am never able to account for the audacious grace of these women, who throw themselves upon floor, and stretch their supple limbs like tigresses, with a kind of imperial scorn for your one-horse proprieties. Their voluminous light garments scarcely concealed the ample curves of their bodies, and the marvelous creatures seemed to be breathing to slow music, while their slumberous eyes regarded us with a gentle indifference that was more tantalizing than any other species of coquetry that I have knowledge of.

"At one side of the enclosure sat a group of musicians twanging upon native harps, and beating the national calabash. Song after song was sung, pipe after pipe was smoked, and bits of easy and playful conversation filled the intervals. . . . The great charm of a native feast is the entire absence of an formality. . . . We proposed an immediate adjournment to the beach. The inner court was soon deserted and our little party—with now embraced, figuratively, several magnificent chiefesses, as well as the primitive Hawaiian orchestra—moved in silence toward the sea. The long, curving beach glistened and sparkled in the moonlight. The sea, within the reef, was like a tideless river, from whose pellucid depths, where the coral spread its wilderness of branches, an unearthly radiance was reflected. A fleet of slender canoes floated to and fro upon the water, and beyond them the creaming reef flashed like a girde of silver, beiting us in from all the world. . . . And all the air was shining and soft as tho' the moon had dissolved in an ecstasy, and nothing but a snap of cold weather could congeal her again. . . . Wherever we lay, pillows were mysteriously slipped under our heads, and the willingest hands in the world began an involuntary performance of the lomi-lomi.

"Let me not think upon the lomi-lomi, for there is none of it within reach; but I may say of it that, before the skilful and magnetic hands of the manipulators are folded, every nerve in the body is seized with an intense little spasm of recognition, and dies happy. A dreamless sleep succeeds, and this is followed by an awakening into new life, full of proud possibilities."—Chas. Warren Stoddard.

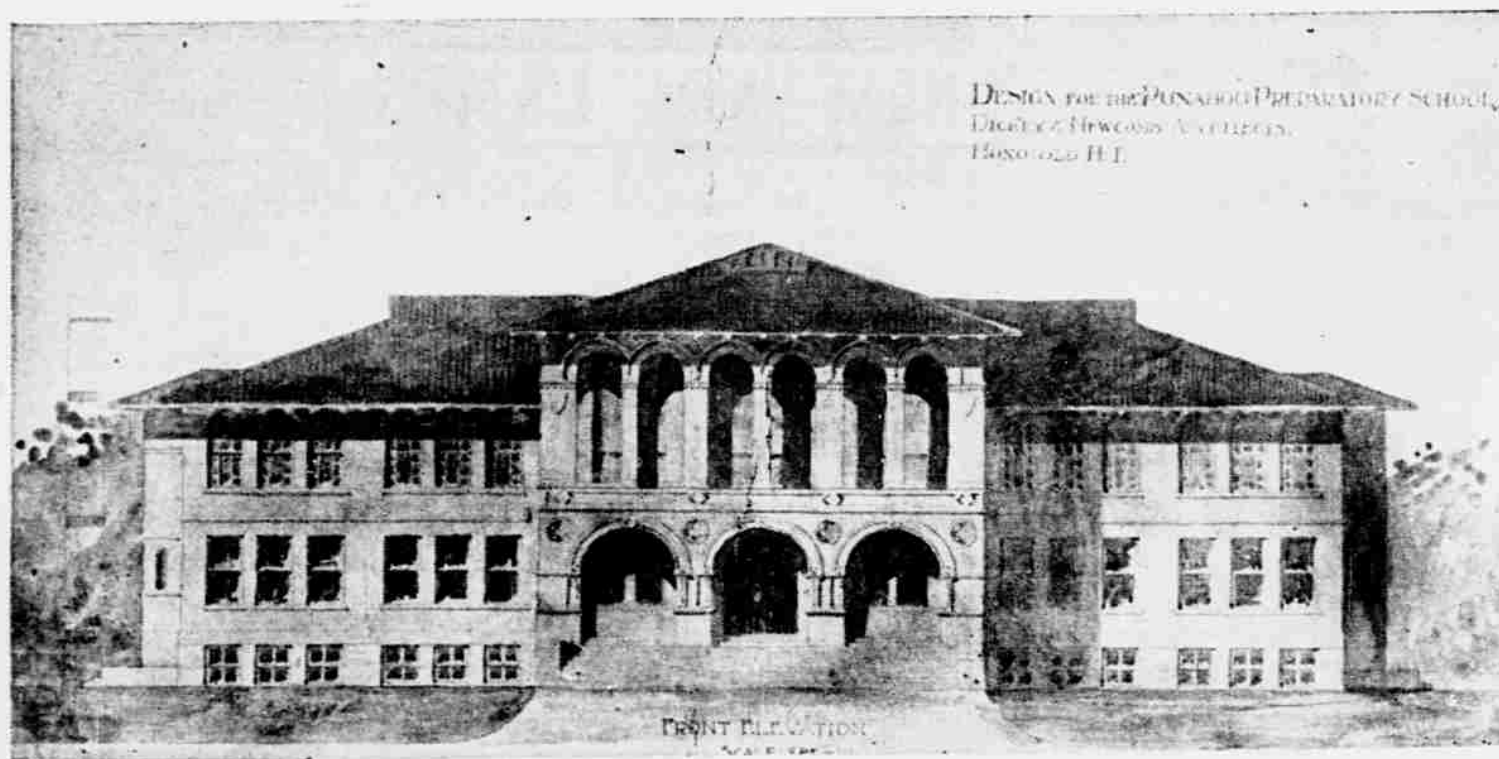
A Forest Paradise.

"The forest would be quite impenetrable were it not for the remains of wood-hauling trails, which, though grown up

to the height of my shoulders, are still passable.

"Underneath the green maize, invisible streams, deep down, made sweet music, sweeter even than the gentle murmur of the cool breeze among the trees. The forest on the volcano track which I thought so tropical and wonderful a short time ago, is nothing for beauty to compare with this 'Garden of God.' I wish I could describe it, but cannot; and as you know only our pale, small-leaved trees, with their uniform green, I can not say that it is like this or that. One might exhaust the whole vocabulary of wonderment upon it. . . . There were openings over which huge, candle-nuts, with their pea-green and silver foliage, spread their giant arms, and the light played thro' their branches on an infinite variety of ferns. There were groves of bananas and plantains with shiny leaves eight feet long, like enormous hart's-tongue, the bright-leaved noni, the dark-leaved koa, the mahogany of the Pacific; the great glossy leaved Eugenia—a forest tree large as our best oaks; the small-leaved ohia, its rose-crimson flowers making a glory in the forests, and its young shoots of carmine red vying with the coloring of the New England fall; and the lauhala drooped its formal plumes, which creak in the faintest breeze; and the superb bread-fruit hung its untempting fruit, and spreading guavas displayed their ripe yellow treasures, and there were trees that had surrendered their own lives to a conquering army of vigorous parasites which had clothed their skeletons with an unapproachable and indistinguishable beauty, and over trees and parasites the tender tendrils of great mauve morning-glories trailed and wreathed themselves, and the strong, strangling stems of the le wound themselves round the tall ohias, which supported their quaint yucca-like spikes of leaves fifty feet from the ground.

"There were some superb plants of the glossy, tropical-looking bird's-nest fern, . . . which makes its home on the stems and branches of trees, and brightens the forest with its great shining fronds. . . . I shall never again see anything so beautiful, and this fringe of the impassable timber belt I enjoyed it more than anything I have yet seen; it was intoxicating, my eyes were 'satisfied with seeing.' It was a dream, a rapture, this maze of form and color, this entangled luxuriance, this bewildering beauty, through which we caught glimpses of a heavenly sky above, while far away, below glade and lawn, shimmered in surprising loveliness the cool blue of the Pacific. To me, with my hatred of reptiles and insects, it is not the least among the charms of Hawaii that these glorious entanglements and cool, damp depths of a redundant vegetation give shelter to nothing of unseemly shape and venomous proboscis or frog. Here in cool, dreamy, sunny Onomea, there are no horrid, drumming, stabbing mosquitoes as at Honolulu, to remind me of what I forget sometimes, that I am not in Eden.—From "Six Months of the Sandwich Islands," by Isabella L. Bird.



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RECORD BREAKING sale of white goods

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Embroideries, Torchon Laces, Victoria Lawn, Linen Lawn, Genuine Irish Linen Lawn, Grass Linens, Handkerchief Linen Lawn, Table Linen, 400 White Bed Quilts, 500 Sheets ready made in all sizes and qualities.

Pillow Cases plain and Hemstitched; 20,000 yards of Pillow Case Lace in all widths, White Piques, Fancy White Goods, White Blankets, Turkish Towels, Linen Towels, Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Children's Hats and Bonnets, Children's White Dresses in all sizes.

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at prices that will astonish you.

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Receive Hearty Endorsements.

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These lamps we will install at a very small cost. They will give five times the amount of light of the incandescent for the same money. Burn eighty hours with one trimming and give a soft, penetrating, evenly distributed light, without fluttering or noise. For further information send us a postal, or ring up, Main 390, and we will be pleased to call at your office.

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INFANTS fed on Taroena are robust, healthy little beings that defy disease. Combined with milk it is a perfect diet. It makes puny babies strong.

IN THE SICK ROOM

Taroena will be found a most beneficial food in all cases where a light diet is required. It is a pure, wholesome food, and contains no chemicals or combination other than found in taro. Endorsed by hundreds of eminent physicians.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

All Druggists and Grocers. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TAROENA FOOD CO
HONOLULU.

The Honolulu Fire Department

By CHARLES H. THURSTON, Chief Engineer.



CHARLES H. THURSTON.

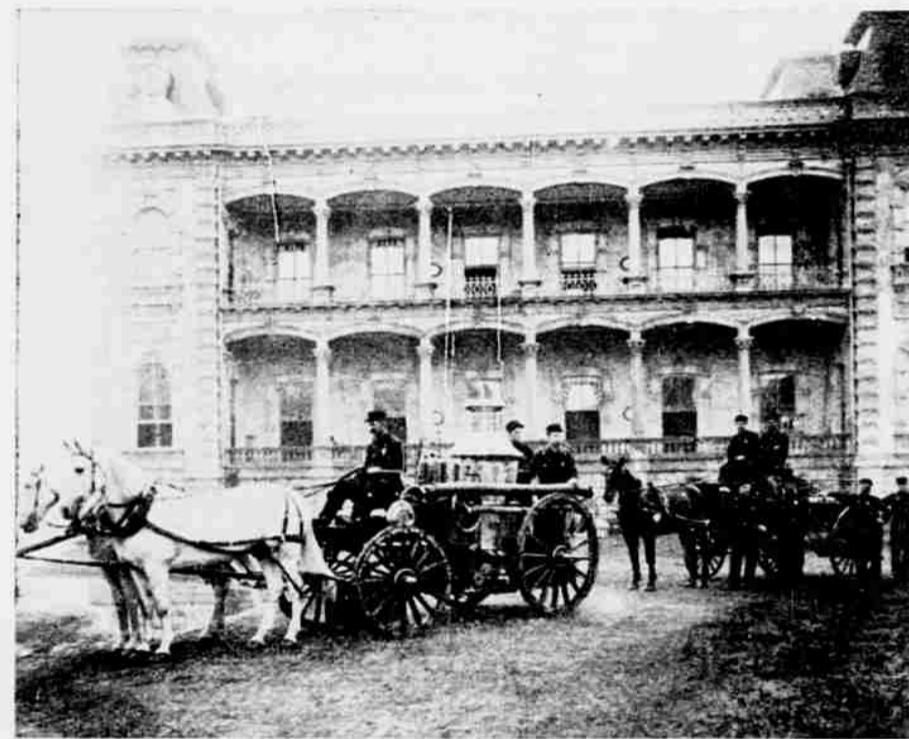
Charles H. Thurston, Chief Engineer of the Honolulu Fire Department, was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, November 21, 1870, and is therefore just 31 years of age. He came to Honolulu about 11 years ago, and has been connected with the fire department in various capacities for the past five years. He was foreman of Engine No. 1, when the station was located on King street, from where he was transferred to the Central Fire Station and promoted to the rank of Assistant Chief Engineer, holding that office for a year and a half. During Chief Hunt's illness last spring Mr. Thurston assumed temporary charge of the entire department as Acting Chief Engineer. The death of Mr. Hunt opened the way for his promotion to the highest rank in the department, the Fire Commissioners appointing him as chief on June 15, 1901. He has a splendid record in the department as a brave, energetic fireman and one not afraid to risk his life to save

others. On the night of Friday, October 21, 1898, a live wire fell before Engine House No. 1 on King street during a severe rain storm and a native hackman was killed by coming in contact with the wire. Two United States volunteer soldiers attempted to remove the body and one was killed. The other was prostrated. Thurston who was then foreman, was on watch in the station. He saw the danger in touching the bodies and warned a physician not to go near them. The latter did not heed the warning and was also stricken. Thurston at once made a fine effort to save the living and after tugging at the men, finally drew them away from the wire which was charged with 1,000 volts. During the sanitary fires caused by the Board of Health during the plague, Mr. Thurston was next in command under Chief Hunt and much of the hard work done

by the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph System, 65 non-interfering boxes, 29 of which are to be of the keyless pattern. The last legislature made an appropriation for the installation of the fire-alarm system and the contract calls for its completion in working order ready to be handed over to the department by April 1 of the present year. Such a system has long been needed in a city of the size of Honolulu with its cosmopolitan population and the inflammable character of most of the buildings. With this alarm system completed, the new fire station in Palama equipped and ready for work, and an aerial hook and ladder on hand, such as I hope to see connected with the department this year, Honolulu can feel proud of its up-to-date system. The last legislature appropriated the sum of \$4,500 for the purchase of an aerial hook and ladder truck, but failed to provide for its maintenance in commission. With such equipment we will be in a position to handle any ordinary fire within the city proper.

The department consists of the following paid companies: Engine No. 1, housed at the Central station; Engine No. 2, housed at Central station; Engine No. 3, housed at Makiki; Chemical company, housed at Central station. There are 37 men on the payrolls at present, to which number will be added ten men for the Palama station. The department is managed by a Board of three commissioners, appointed

by the Governor, who serve without pay. Since I was chosen as chief engineer of the department to succeed the late Chief Hunt on June 15, 1901, there have been thirty calls for the services of the department, among them notably being the fires in the Hall block and Honolulu Stockyards, two of the largest the Honolulu department has had to contend with, outside of the plague fires. The heaviest losers in these fires were the first to thank the department for its services in attempting to save their property, which indicates that everybody is satisfied with the workings of the department. There is a house drill for all the companies three times a week, consisting of bed drill and floor alarms. The bed drill trains the men for responding quickly at night when they are asleep in their dormitories. They arise, don their clothes, slip down the sliding poles and take position for getting out of the stations. The average time for this drill is about 20 seconds. Hitching up from the floor and getting out into the street takes about ten seconds, although no attempt is made at fancy exhibitions. Every man belonging to the department sleeps in the dormitories. They are given 24 hours liberty every twelve days, and never more than three at a time are off duty.



ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

The equipment of the Honolulu fire department consists of a Central Fire station built of Hawaiian lava rock, two and a half stories high which cost \$37,350; Makiki fire station, built of wood, two stories high, which cost \$2,969; and the Palama station, built of brick, in course of erection, which will cost \$18,954. The apparatus consists of one first size Metropolitan engine, built by the American Fire Engine Company, with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute; one second size Clapp & Jones fire engine, with a capacity of 800 gallons per minute; two second size Amoskeag engines of 1,400 gallons capacity per minute; one third size Amoskeag engine of 600 gallons capacity per minute; one fourth size Clapp & Jones engine, drawn by hand, of 500 gallons capacity per minute; one double 60 gallons Champion chemical engine; eighteen horses; three two-horse hose wagons; one single-horse hose wagon; 4,500 feet cotton hose; 2,500 feet rubber hose, together with all the other necessary equipment in the matter of tools for fire fighting.

As for water supply there are 200 three-way standing and fifty ground hydrants distributed throughout the city, and provision was made for an increase of hydrants by an appropriation of \$6,000 by the last legislature. At the present time there is being installed



KALIHI FIRE STATION NO. 4.



RHEUM TISM.

Torturing, grinding, rasping, aggravating pain! Let it come in the guise of Lumbago, Sciatica, Muscular, Inflammatory, "Come and Go"; in the joints, in the chest, in the back; anywhere, I will cure it. My Electric Belt goes to the spot and drives it out of the body. It relieves the pain in an hour and cures the worst cases in a week.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Has cured thousands of Rheumatics. It will cure you.

Rheumatism Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin—Dear Sir: About one month ago I began the use of your belts for the cure of rheumatism, having suffered with it for three years, and after having tried all kinds of medicines and doctors, and being compelled to change my residence from Amador county. I began to improve immediately after three days' use of the belt, and have continued to do so since. It has done good work for me. I now get up in the morning feeling fresh and rested, instead of that tired, worn feeling, and have increased greatly in weight. I feel better in every respect, and have your belt to thank for it. You may use this letter as you see fit. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. O'NEIL,

1347 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

FREE TEST I want every sufferer from Sciatica, Rheumatism, FREE BOOK Lamé Back, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, General Nervousness or Vital Weakness, Indigestion, etc., to test my Belt free at my office. If you can't call, send for my book about it, free. Inclose his ad.

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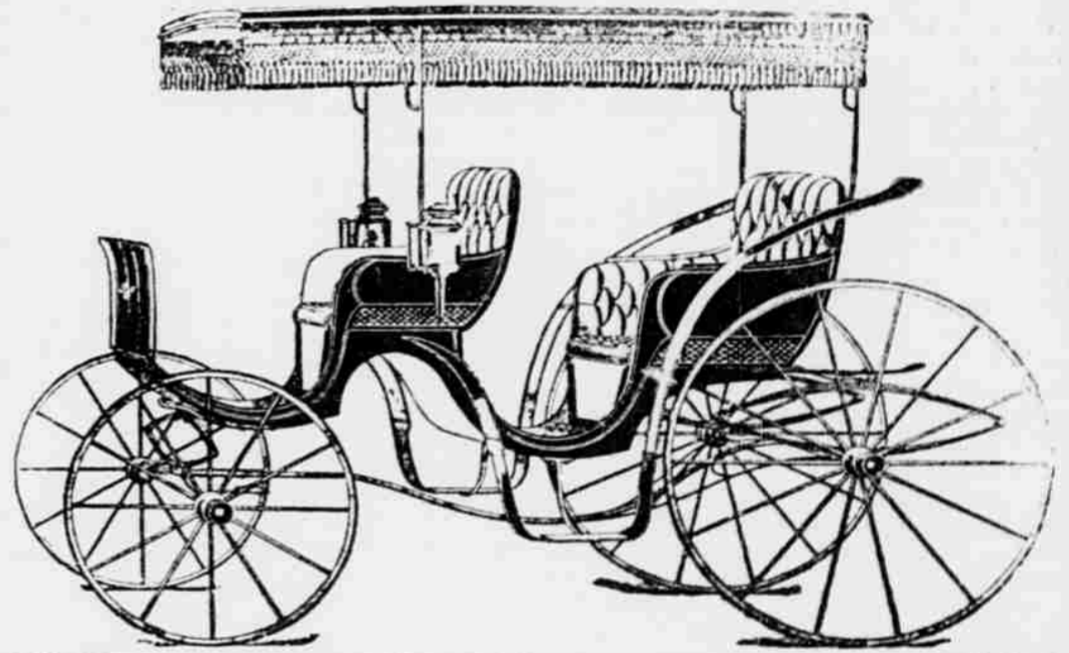
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We carry a stock which is as low in price as any other.

We also have superior grades which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

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A few minutes spent with us will be convincing to you.

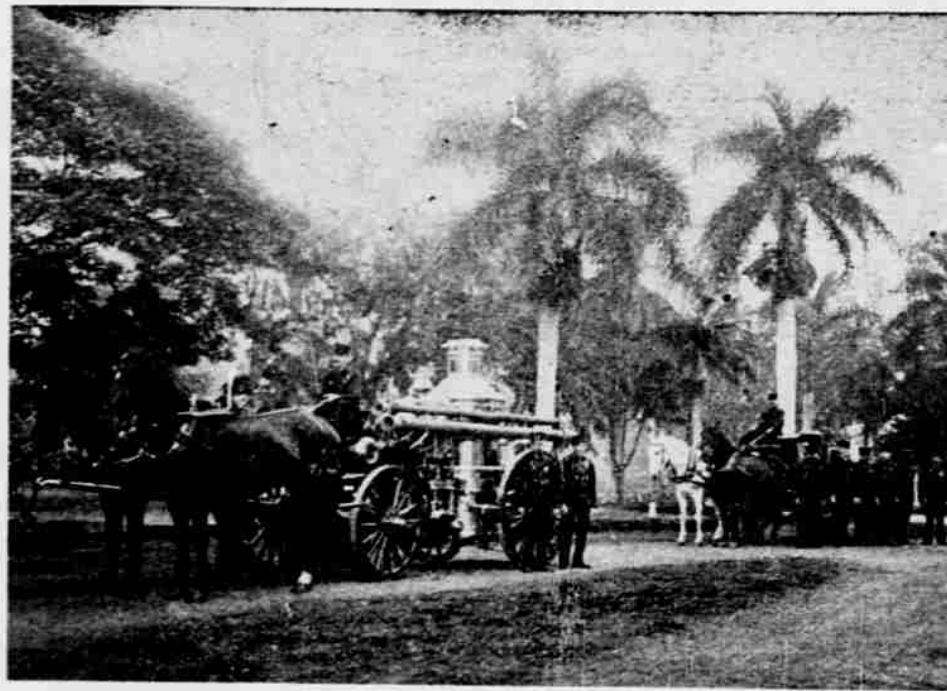
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ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.

The United States Agricultural Experiment Station

By Jared S. Smith.

The work of an agricultural experiment station is to attempt the solution of the unanswered problems that confront the practical worker. Although science has been at work for more than a hundred years, and although there are an army of workers, new problems are constantly arising. There is no science more complex. Indeed, that of agriculture requires a combination of all. The metallurgist, the chemist, the worker of wood and iron, steel and brass is governed by fixed and empirical rules, but what farmer is there who can say that when he plants a seed a tree will grow from it? The complexity of growth is that of life itself. The dead organism or the inert metal can be controlled with exactness. Nature and natural conditions, our name for forces and laws not understood, govern the development of living animals and plants. He who can reduce to a definite law of cause and effect one "natural condition" has done much to lessen the percentage of error in securing definite results. Certain crops require certain soils and will not grow in another part of the same field, or above or below a certain elevation. There must be reasons for this, but what are they? The cosmopolitan Manania or Bermuda grass does not set seed in all localities, and practically every pound used in the United States is imported from Australia. A pine tree grown in Oahu was 4 inches high at the end of six years from seed,—not much of a Christmas tree. The keawe tree does not thrive on the windward side of Oahu. These seem curious facts. Why plants do or do not grow to maturity under the influence of definite "natural conditions" form interesting fields for investigation.

In a land where there are still so many unsolved problems the query is what lines of greatest advantage to the planter or farmer, fruit grower or stockman can first be taken up.

A SOIL PROBLEM.

There are few soils that do not contain enough mineral plant foods to grow crops if only these can be made available. This is especially true of the potash, phosphoric acid, iron, sulphur and magnesium. The essential elements most readily soluble and hence often absent from soils are nitrogen and lime. But even these are seldom entirely lacking from soils. How to make available what is already in the soil is one of the problems. The best way to accomplish this is to cultivate, thoroughly, deep and often. At the Cornell Station the effect of cultivation and various combinations of fertilizers on a disease of the potato was being tried. A check plot of worn out yellow clay was planted to potatoes without any fertilizer but the soil was stirred every week during the growing season. The idea of the experiment was not to see what the effect of cultivation would be on worn-out land but

to watch the effect of fertilizers on checking or controlling disease. Prof. Roberts stated in his report that the results of thorough cultivation of the worn-out plot of land came as a surprise to all. Not only were the potatoes unusually free from disease but the yield was greater than on adjoining plots which had been heavily fertilized but only given the normal amount of cultivation. The constant stirring and consequent aeration of the soil made the mineral ingredients available—so that they could be taken up by the plant. Chemical analyses of this same soil indicated its very low quality. The mineral plant foods can only be eaten by plants when in solution in the waters of the soil. These solutions are extremely dilute, in fact when too dense cannot be absorbed by the roots. To secure best results in the growth of any plant these mineral elements must become gradually available, so that the plant can feed tomorrow as well as today, nor must the minerals be in too strong or dense solutions. The control over the fertilizing elements can only be exercised by cultivation. I believe that on many farms and plantations better results can be obtained at less cost by the use of less fertilizer, less water and more thorough cultivation. How and when to stir the ground are problems that can be worked out and that need to be solved. Those who irrigate sometimes place too much faith in water and those who buy commercial fertilizers could sometimes save money by enab-

ling their crops to get hold of the fertilizer already present in their fields but in unavallable form.

FORAGE AND FEEDING.

Much work is yet to be done for the stockraising interests of the islands. To fatten a steer or a hog, or get the most work from a horse or mule, or the largest yield of milk from a cow requires that the animal shall be fed a ration best suited to its needs.

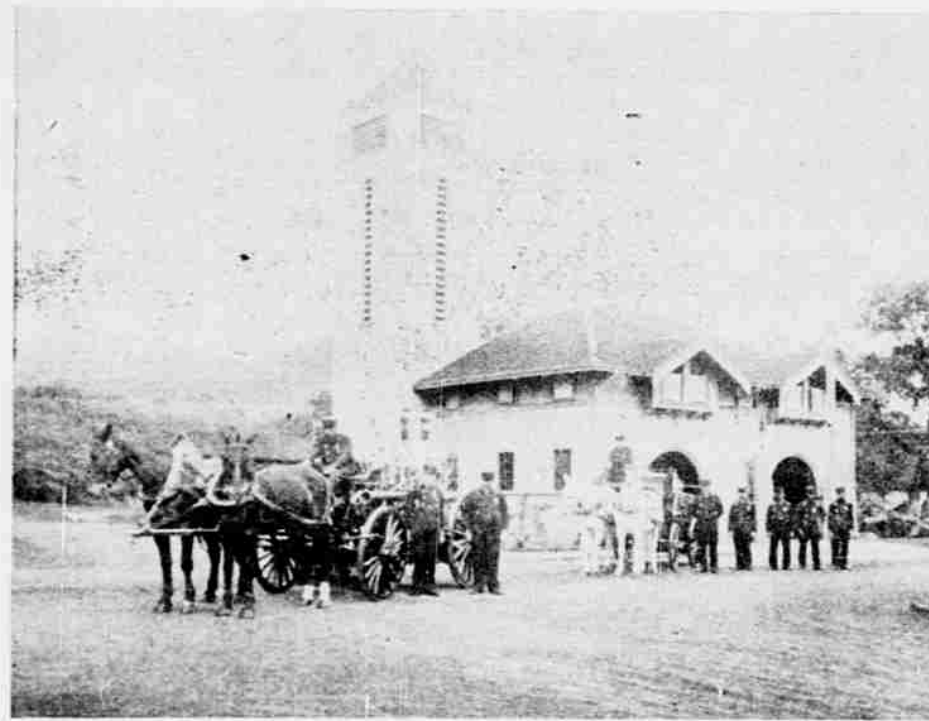
As in the case of sugar cane, lime and magnesia must be available in the soil in a certain definite ration (1:0.95 per cent.) else the cane will not make its maximum amount of sugar, so also, in the case of a steer, there must be a certain ratio or percentage of fat-forming and muscle-making ingredients in the daily feed ration. Grasses as a rule contain an excess of fat-formers over muscle-makers. The clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans and certain seeds contain too much of the muscle-maker and too little fat-formers. The ratio between these two classes of feeds required by animals is pretty definite. It varies with age, but is common to all animals of one species whatever the breed. A three-year-old steer requires about 1 pound of digestible protein or muscle-maker to 4½ of starch, sugar, fibre and fat, whether he be Shorthorn, Holstein or any other breed. If these classes of foods are not present in his daily ration in the right proportions, if for example the ratio of muscle-makers to fat-formers is 1 to 10 instead of 1 to 4½, the animal must eat that much more food, and the excess of starch, sugar, etc., in his ration will be wasted, and pass into the manure. Or if an insufficient ration is fed the animal does not get enough to replace

principle is the same as in the case of human beings. The man who lives on potatoes alone, or on meal alone, must eat an enormous quantity to satisfy his hunger, but with a combination of meat and potatoes he is satisfied with a much smaller amount. The starch of the potato is fuel to keep the body warm, the protein of the meat replaces worn-out muscle, blood and tissues. The potato contains very little protein, the meat alone does not supply the necessary fuel.

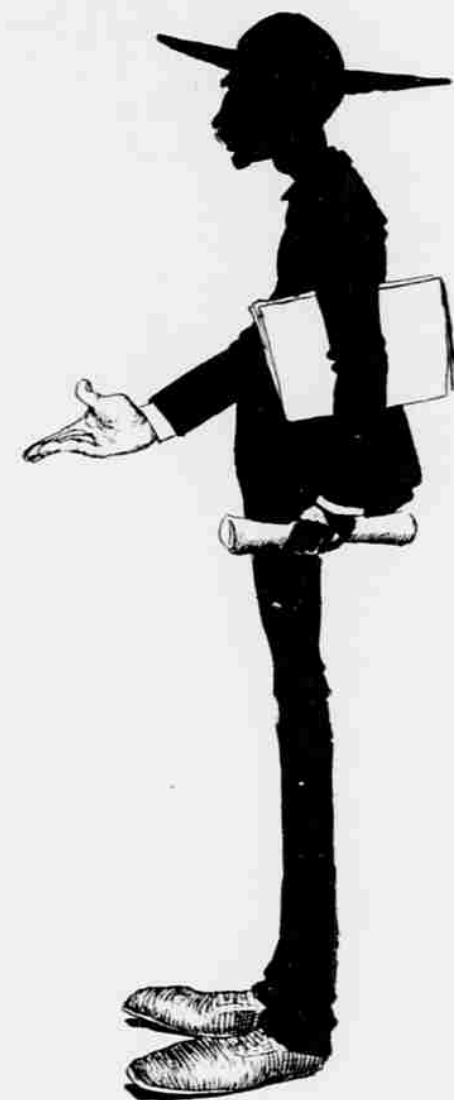
Experiments with forage plants, and especially with combinations of feeds both for fattening live stock and for producing large milk yields in dairy cows, would be of interest to all the people in Hawaii.

OTHER PROBLEMS.

These are only two of the problems to be taken up. Others are to study the disease of plants and animals, the chemical and physical conditions of the soils, injurious and beneficial insects, irrigation and the use and abuse of water, the natural distribution of plants as indicative of zones of cultivation of related crops, the introduction of new commercial crops, and the resurrection of some which have been allowed to lapse. The object of an experiment station is to help all those interested in any branch of agriculture, to the extent of its means and ability.



MAKIKI FIRE STATION AND COMPANY NO. 3.



THE GLAD HAND.



CHEMICAL NO. 1.

HAWAII PONO I

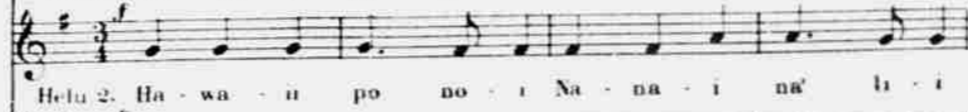
Words by KING KALAKAUA.

Composed by H. BERGER.

SOPRANO.



ALTO.



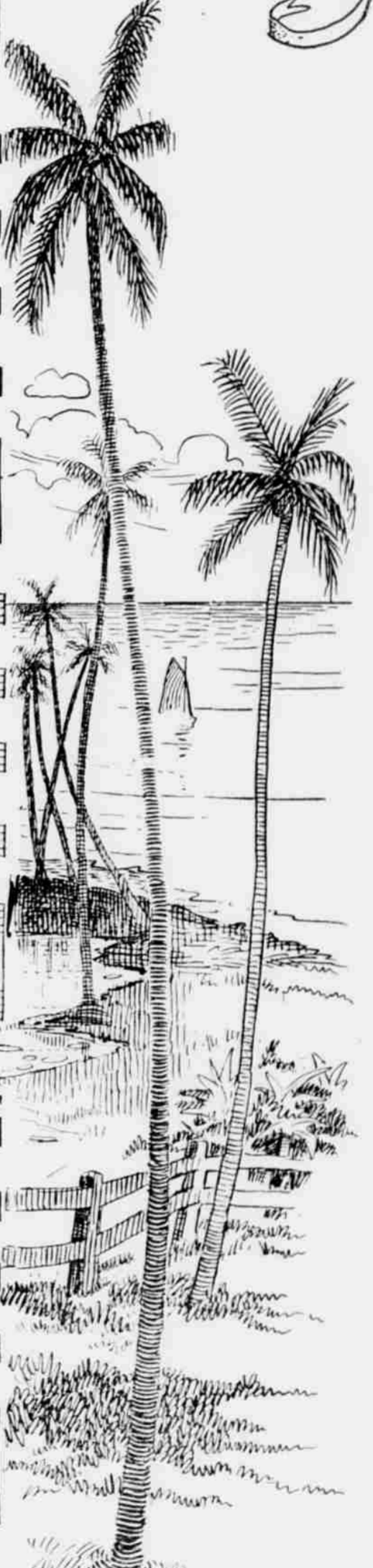
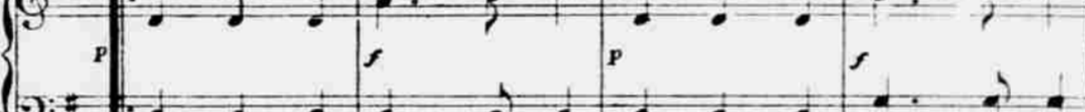
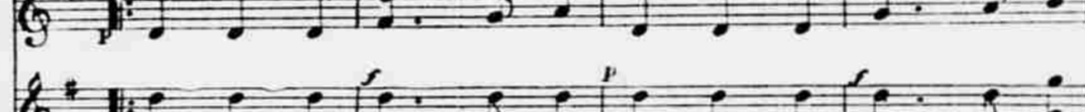
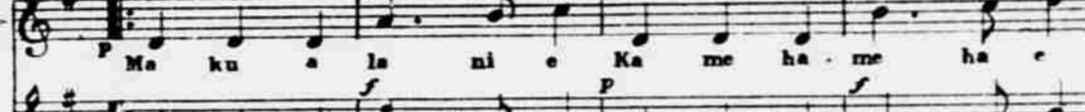
TENOR.



BASS.



PIANO.



NOTICE.

In erding Cabin and Steerage Passengers

from the port of Honolulu are hereby informed that until further notice the undersigned will not book passengers on the steamers for which they are Agents unless said passengers report at their office at least nine (9) days previous to the scheduled date of sailing. Further information may be had upon application at the offices of

H HACKFELD & Co., Ltd.
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ALL THE TIME.

Scotch Short Bread; Cakes, all sizes, prices and styles; Bies, just like your mother used to make.

Cookies, Macarions, Lady Fingers, Cream Puffs.

Tons of Pure Candy—from cheap grade for children up to better grades. For 50c we can furnish you a box of Delicious Candies—worth a dollar elsewhere.

Don't Forget
New England Bakery

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS
NERVOUSNESS

Upsets the stomach and prevents the nutritive elements from getting into the blood. The stomach finally rebels against food, and the result is dyspepsia. The Bitters will strengthen the nerves and cure DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, FLATULENCE, also create a hearty appetite, purify the blood and build up the system. Be sure to try it.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

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throughout the world have made Cyrus Noble whiskey the leading brand.

Its pure and old.

One and three crown.

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Have Your Feet Handsomely Dressed

No one can afford to wear ugly, ill-fitting shoes these days. Shoe manufacturers have given us splendid creations in foot gear and at prices that place comfortable shoes within the reach of every one. Our shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen at \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pair, are beauties and are both dressy and durable. See us when you need shoes.

Manufacturers Shoe Store

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Eastman Kodak

Of life's pleasures, picture taking is one of the keenest. The excellent advantages of beautiful views in Honolulu and vicinity enjoyed by the amateur, makes this so.

The outdoor exercise adds to health, education and enjoyment.

20 PER CENT REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.

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Fort Street, Honolulu.



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By calling on us for the finest grades of Wall Papers, Linoleums, Window Shades, etc.

We have the highest grades of paper in the city and for those who want a good paper cheap we have one that looks like Ingrain at 12 1/2 cents per roll.

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GROCERIES, FRUIT, TOBACCO AND COLD DRINKS, TARO AND BREAD-FRUIT SPECIALTIES.

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My... Year in Washington

By Mrs. ROBERT W. WILCOX.



PRINCESS THERESA OWANA KAOHELELANI.

WASHINGTON is a delightful place. I did not like San Francisco much, but Washington is charming. All the people of Washington are just as lovely as can be.

When I went to Washington with my husband last year I took both of my children with me. We lived for some time at the Hotel Normandie, but when we called upon the President, which of course we did as soon after arrival as possible, he advised us to go to house-keeping. The call on the President was the first call we made, of course. Mr. Wilcox and myself and two children and Mr. Kalaualani, Mr. Wilcox's secretary, went together. My little son was probably the first Hawaiian boy to shake the hand of a President of the United States. He asked us right away where we were living, and we told him at the Normandie. Mr. McKinley was a man who believed in economy, and he told me to go and keep house and practice economy.

After that we went to get a house. To keep house in Washington is something one must get accustomed to. The cooks won't do anything but cook and one must have two or three extra servants beside them. It is not like it is in Hawaii where one or two servants will do all your work. The first month we were not pleased. The butcher and the bread man and the rest of them put in fearful bills. The cooks would order to suit themselves. So Mr. Wilcox put his foot down and after that everything was paid for in cash instead of running bills. The first month the cook must have made a good thing. In Washington they make their living that way. They have to make it while Congress is in session for after Congress adjourns, the town is empty and they have to make it up when the town is full.

We secured a house at 2016 R street, N. W., and after two or three months everything went all right. We lived in this house the balance of our stay in Washington and Kalaualani and his wife are still living there. While we were in Washington they lived with us.

After getting settled I began my calls. All new comers to Washington have to make all first calls. My first call was on the Costa Rican Ambassador and wife. Then on the Mexican, the Japanese, the Chinese Ambassador, the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang. I do not remember the rest of his name, is very popular in Washington and everybody goes to his receptions on Fridays. I called on General Miles and his wife, the Spanish Ambassador and all the Ambassadors in the city. It is not like it is here in Honolulu where one goes calling once a month; there you go calling every week. I had my reception day. I received Tuesdays and lots of people came and called. I could not begin to tell who they are but I have their cards. Of course all the people that I called on—or nearly all of them at least—returned my call. Among those on whom I called and who called in return were Mr. and Mrs. Brewer. Mr. Brewer is on the Civil Service Commission.

When I got settled there the ladies came around and asked me to assist them in an Episcopal church fair and have charge of the Hawaiian booth, it was called the Trinity church, Third and Sixth N. W. It was a big affair. We put up the Hawaiian table and were assisted by Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. McFarland Boyd and Miss Lillian Cramer and Mr. D. Kalaualani Jr. Our booth was the "number one" booth. Next came the Philippine or Porto Rican booth. We had pumpkin vine hats, Home Rule pillows, calabashes and also uku,ele, coconut calabashes and tabu sticks, real Hawaiian tapa and mats, necklaces and bracelets and a Holoku, the Hawaiian dress.

Mr. Forest McKinley, nephew of the President, and his wife; Mr. Wu, the Chinese ambassador and his wife, the Japanese Ambassador and his wife, the Mexican Ambassador and their wives called on us.

I did not go out a great deal while I was in Washington on account of a trouble with one of my eyes. I was afraid it was going to keep me from going to the inauguration but fortunately, the swelling began to go away a

little before the fourth of March. I met Mrs. McKinley at the inaugural ball. Mr. Wilcox was appointed one of the reception committee by General Miles. The President staid there in the balcony and Mr. Wilcox and I and Miss Lillian Cramer were walking around. I said I wanted to see the President. Mr. Wilcox had already gone up stairs with the reception committee and had come down again and was walking around with us. I wanted to go up stairs and I wanted to see the Vice-President. I looked up to Mr. McKinley as we passed and bowed and he bowed in return and turned to his wife and called her attention to us and she bowed. Then he turned to the Vice-President Roosevelt and pointed out the Delegate from Hawaii and his wife. Then he nudged his wife and Mrs. Roosevelt looked at us and bowed.

The inaugural ball was very elegant, such a lot of American beauty roses. But there was no dancing and no refreshments. I had hoped to have a dance, but there was such a crush it was impossible.

The first social function I went to was at the Corcoran Art Gallery. It took us nearly three hours to get in. We had to go in two by two. I do not know exactly what it was, but it was some sort of a society and there was a reception being held to the President of the society. Everybody was in evening dress. Everybody had on fine things. When we got there in our carriage we were ushered into a room to take our things off and then taken into another room, where we were to meet this President of the society. After that was over, we met some of the Senators and Representatives and their wives and took a look through the beautiful art gallery. We went into every room and looked at all the paintings and of course met several people there. We came away at almost a quarter to twelve and were driven home in our own carriage—as we always kept a carriage and coachman.

Mr. Wilcox and I were invited to the White House three times—once to dine and twice to receptions. I was not able to go on any of the occasions on account of my eyes, but Mr. Wilcox was present each time alone. We never attended an evening party because I was not well, but I liked Washington society very much indeed. We went to the Capitol and looked all through that and went to the different departments and met the heads of the big departments like Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Long and other notables. I liked everybody in Washington. Everybody seemed to be good.

I cannot remember all the people that I met, but Hon. Dennis Flynn, delegate from Oklahoma, and his wife, called at our house; also the ambassador from Peru. I also met Senator Cullum in the capital, at the time that Mr. Wilcox and I went all through it. Among others was Representative Woods of Stockton, Cal., Mrs. Oscar Turner, mother of the representative from Kentucky, who was stopping at the Ebbett house. Mr. Henderson, the Speaker of the House, I also met, as well as his wife. One of the most pleasant people I met was Mr. Hermann, the Commissioner of Lands.

As to the theatres in Washington, we attended the Lafayette, the Columbia and the Grand Opera, beside the vaudeville houses. They treated us very well at all the theatres. As long as I was in

the city, I never sat in the body of the house at the theatre. They always gave us a box, and usually sent in flowers as soon as we were seated. Sometimes Carlo Long, and Elen Long, who were then studying at the Georgetown University, would go to the theatre with us. There is a great deal of dress in the Washington theatres, almost everybody being in full dress.

I gave a luau in Washington on the 1st of May, which was my birthday. It was a regular Hawaiian luau, with sweet potato poi and fish, mullet from the fish market, cooked the Hawaiian way; coconut and sweet potatoes, "keole palau," sometimes called coconut pudding. Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture sent me several large bunches of carnations and I made them up into leis, and as the guests came they had to wear these leis on their necks. After we were through with the luau, we all went to the theatre. I had two carriages come to the door, one of which was my own, of course, and we all jumped into the wagons and were taken to the vaudeville, where we occupied two boxes, still with these leis on. The result was that the people looked at us more than at the people who were performing on the stage. We had on these yellow paper leis at the theatre. We also had some leis made of maiden hair fern intertwined with roses. There were fifteen of us in the party.

After that, one day we went down to Chesapeake beach on the cars and went in bathing. Then we went out crabbing. Then we went to a little Italian villa, where we had our luncheon. After that we went out crabbing again and it was nearly four when we stopped and had some fresh crabs and oysters cooked at the little houses along the beach.

Mr. W. H. Pain and his wife called on us in Washington. As soon as I heard that they were on their way to Honolulu from England, and that they were in Washington, I sent right down and found them. Mr. Pain was on his way back from England, where he had been married and I gave them a quiet dinner at my house in Washington. It was only a small affair, just a few present.

When Sam Parker was in Washington he called on us. Every time he came to Washington he always called. Major Seward, who used to be down here in some capacity, called on us, too. Of course while I was in Washington I met Mr. Hankey, who was on there in the matter of the Bar Association against Judge Humphreys, and I also saw Mr. Geo. Gear when he was there working against Mr. Wilcox and for his present judgeship.

I called on every ambassador in Washington who was in town except the Italian Ambassador. Lord Pauncefote was away, so I did not see him.

We went down to Chevy Chase one afternoon with Mr. Wilcox and a party of friends. They had a very good band down there. There is a big park with a very large lake and they have a pavilion where dancing is going on. The lake is full of frogs. Another day we went down Chevy Chase way and went down to Cabin John. We went over Cabin John bridge. We let the children take a ride in the merry-go-round and then went to see the gypsies. They had a band there, too. Then we went to

(Continued on page 54.)



NATIVE POI MAKERS.

Immunity From Disease

Do you know what water you are drinking?

Is it boiled and then filtered?

Your physician will tell you first filter and then boil it.

You can save all this trouble and be perfectly safe from all diseases that are transmitted to the system through drinking water, buy using the

Puritan Water Still

This simple and inexpensive article can be used on your wood, coal or oil stove, and will supply beautiful distilled water.

Distilled Water

you know, is condensed steam, mixed with pure oxygen.

Now that the heavy winter rains have set in, you should be more careful than ever.

Do not take any more chances.

You cannot make a better investment than to purchase one of our Puritan water stills.

No home should be without one.

We are the sole distributing agents for the Hawaiian Territory, and intend to push the sale of these all over the group, thereby reducing the great amount of suffering from malarial troubles.

You can see these machines working in one of our front windows.

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Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

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53, 55, 57

KING ST., HONOLULU.



SIC SIMPER TYRANNIS.

OUR CROW FOR 1902.

GROCERIES.

A boy once wrote: "I luv a rooster fer tew things—one iz the krow that iz in him, and the other iz the spurs that air on him to bak up his krow with."

We admit having crowed often and loud, but we have the "spurs to bak up the krow."

We sell pure and wholesome Groceries.

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SPECIAL PRICES Dry Goods and Notions

It Will Pay You to Buy From Us.

We Have a Large and Well Selected Stock

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HARNESS--All Kinds

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DON'T DRIVE A SHABBY RIG.

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Your Boy Wants a Mexican Saddle

for his Pony—we have them.

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Corner Fort and King Streets.

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A DOUGHTY WARRIOR.

Happy New Year!



For your New Year's Dinner the following choice collection for only \$10:

\$10

- 2 Champagne, pts.
- 3 Rhine Wine, qts.
- 3 French Claret, qts.
- 1 Sherry, qt.
- 2 Vermouth, pts.
- 1 Port, qt.

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Headquarters**

For the Choicest
Whiskies in Town!

Hofschlaeger Co., Ltd
Pioneer Wine and Liquor
House.

No. 26 King St., near Bethel.

(Continued from page 52.)

the hotel there and had everything we could wish for—fried fish, salmon, oysters—everything we wanted. Ice cream. When we were through we came around to "Glen Echo. The Glen is very beautiful inside. There is a big grove and all around they have the regular gypsies. There is also a vaudeville and a sort of chute the chutes by which you go up and down and through dark places, where they had figures of goblins, etc., and finally come out after going through what appears to be heaven. We went over on the Maryland side, went through Georgetown university and came home.

Mr. Wilcox and I were invited to the Catholic church to hear Cardinal Gibbons. We found the church very full, but when we got there they had reserved us a seat way down in front.

I enjoyed myself very much in Washington, especially Fridays, which was the day of Ambassador Wu's receptions. Everybody went to the receptions of the Chinese Minister.

With Mr. Wilcox I went through the different departments. At the Smithsonian Institute they have a Hawaiian department. They had just a few things as the most of their exhibit was in Buffalo at the Pan-American Exposition. They still have a large feather cloak, one or two old yellow leis and a few Hawaiian mats. We went to the library of Congress and through the capitol. We inspected the whispering gallery in the rotunda, went over to Arlington and went through the cemetery and down to the house where President Washington used to live, visited Fort Meyer and the Washington monument. I did not go up in the monument for the elevator did not seem to be safe just then.

The inauguration of President McKinley was a grand affair. It was grand to see all the soldiers and the military and cavalry. It was a big day. I started from our house in my own carriage with the children and Miss Cramer and drove up to the capitol. There we were stopped by a guard and after he inspected our invitations, he allowed us to pass. Then another guard stopped us and again I had to show my card as wife of the delegate from Hawaii. I guess we were stopped three or four times before we finally got to the capitol and left our carriages. I had to salute on this side and that side. I thought I must salute everybody, Hawaiian style. When I got there, Mr. Wilcox was already there, for he was a member of the reception committee. We went into the Senate, where we found seats. It was too warm for me, though, and I had to go out. I left my children in Senator Cullom's room with Mr. Ridgeway, his secretary, and Mrs. Cramer. Mr. Wilcox came in and said that the time had nearly arrived for the President to come to the Senate chamber, so I went back to see it. After that was over, we and the rest of the representatives and Senators and their wives went out to see the President take the oath. We had a hard time getting out, for we had to pass so many ushers and every doorkeeper wanted to see our cards. Everybody had kodaks, and as I passed out some of the Hawaiian boys took a snap at shot at me. I was the first one to take my seat. Then the Senators and Representatives began to come with their wives. Mr. Wilcox then came and sat beside me.

As Mr. McKinley came in it began to rain. I had on a royal purple brocaded gown of silk made princess style, and hat to match. We stood it a little while, but I could stand it no longer. As Mr. McKinley left, he passed right by us. I said to him that it was raining a great deal, and he laughed. We hurried up to get home, for at 7:30 we went to the ball.



A CRICKETER.

THE WATER SYSTEM AND SUPPLY

By ANDREW BROWN,
SUPT. OF WATER WORKS.



ANDREW BROWN.

Andrew Brown was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1849, and all Scotland celebrates his birthday at the same time that they pay honor to "Bobby" Burns, on January 25th. He spent his youth in that city, leaving for the western hemisphere at the age of 20 years. He first settled in Montreal and afterward, for several years, worked at his trade of coppersmith in the leading cities of Canada. After several years there he journeyed to San Francisco and entered

the employment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, where he stayed until he was sent for to come to this city to take charge of work for the Honolulu Iron Works, some fifteen years ago. He remained with that company until 1893, when he entered the employ of the Government, and after that time Superintendent of the Water Works, which post he has held ever since. He is also chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Honolulu is being supplied with water cheaply and well in spite of the handicaps under which the department labors. There are three pumping plants but even with these, there often is a shortage, in extreme dry spells, owing to the lack of proper impounding reservoirs for the retaining of the waters which fall in the mountains.

Many years ago there was an able commission summoned here for the purpose of ascertaining what plans would procure the best results in the matter of a future water supply for the city of Honolulu. The consensus of this board was that the building of impounding reservoirs above Luakaha, would secure a sufficient supply of water to last Honolulu during its driest summers. This would have cost a large sum of money, but would have been a good investment in that it would have provided a supply for the city, on the basis of gravity, for some time to come.

The cost of pumping is the greatest factor in that the price of coal is large and the expense from this source makes the heaviest showing in the cash outgo of the department. With all this however the people of Honolulu are supplied with water at a very low rate when consideration is given to the rates which are paid in other cities of the West, of about the same size, though in almost every instance there are gravity supply systems in those cities. For instance the rates now in force in this city are as follows:

GENERAL RATES.

Section 1. For buildings occupied by a single family, covering a ground surface of (not including open porches):

Square feet.	One story.	Two stories.
0 to 600.....	\$ 6.00.....	\$ 9.00
601 to 800.....	7.00.....	10.00
801 to 1000.....	8.00.....	12.00
1001 to 1200.....	9.00.....	13.00
1201 to 1400.....	10.00.....	15.00
1401 to 1600.....	11.00.....	16.00
1601 to 1800.....	12.00.....	18.00
1801 to 2000.....	13.00.....	19.00
2001 to 2500.....	14.00.....	21.00
2501 to 3000.....	15.00.....	22.00
3001 to 3500.....	16.00.....	24.00
3501 to 4000.....	17.00.....	25.00
4001 to 4500.....	18.00.....	27.00
4501 to 5000.....	19.00.....	28.00
5001 to 5500.....	20.00.....	30.00
5501 to 6000.....	21.00.....	31.00

For all houses one story in height, covering a greater area than six thousand square feet, there shall be added one dollar for each additional five hundred square feet or fraction thereof, and the further sum of 50 per cent, of the first floor rate for each additional story.

Where a house or building is occupied by more than one family the general rate for each additional family shall be three-quarters (¾) of the foregoing rates, except where two or more families occupy the same floor, in which case the rate for each family on the same floor shall be the rate for the floor surface occupied by such family, according to the foregoing table.

Note.—The general rate includes water for general household purposes, but does not include any of the following specified rates:

SPECIAL RATES.

- Section 2. For horses or mules, including water for washing vehicles.
 - For 1st horse, \$3.00 per annum.
 - For 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th horse, \$2.00 per annum each.
 - For 6th to 50th horse, \$1.00 per annum each.
 - For 51st and above, 75 cents per annum each.
 - For 1st cow, \$1.50 per annum.
 - For 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th cow, \$1.00 per annum each.
 - For 6th cow and above, 75 cents per annum each.

Section 3. Irrigation where confined to such four (4) hours of the day as are published from time to time by the Superintendent of Water Works, at the rate of one-half cent per square yard per annum; no annual charge to be less than (\$5.00) five dollars.

Section 4. Stores, banks, bakeries, offices, warehouses, saloons, groceries, eating houses, barber shops, butcher shops, book binderies, blacksmith shops, confectioners, hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, churches, halls, laundries, photograph galleries, printing offices, steam engines, green houses, markets, market stalls, horse troughs, soda fountains and other places of business, each to be charged according to the estimated quantity used.

Section 5. Water shall be furnished and delivered to snipping lying alongside any of the wharves on the waterfront where water pipes or mains are laid, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. daily, at the rate of one-fourth cent per gallon.

With these as the yearly rates here the following monthly rates in ten Coast cities are of interest. The rates are those made for a small house with five persons, which here would not pay, on an average more than \$10 a year. Hollister, \$1.50; Napa City, \$1.00 to \$2.50; San Bernardino, \$1.50; Vallejo, \$.75; Sacramento, \$1.00; Suisun, \$1.20; Santa Clara, \$1.00; Modesto, \$.60, all of these towns in California; Pendleton, Ore., \$1.50; Portland, Ore., \$1.00. In addition to these rates there is in most of the cities named a rate of 50 cents each month for a private bath, and on the general average the meter rate is 25 cents, in some places being 20 and others as high as 50 cents per thousand gallons.

As showing the scope of the local water system the following items would convey the greatest amount of general information:

The Water Works consists of a pumping and gravity system.

The pumping system consists of three pumps:

No. 1—One vertical tripple expansion engine with a capacity of 5,000,000 U. S. gallons per twenty-four hours supplied from three twelve-inch artesian wells.

No. 2—One Blake Horizontal pumping engine with a capacity of 2,500,000 U. S. gallons per twenty-four hours supplied from two ten-inch artesian wells.

No. 3—One tripple cylinder single acting brass pump with a capacity of 1,500,000 U. S. gallons per twenty-four hours supplied from one eight-inch artesian well.

The pumping system supplies the city to an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet above sea level.

There are two reservoirs connected with the same, one with a capacity of 1,500,000 U. S. gallons and one 850,000 U. S. gallons.

The gravity system consists of three reservoirs:

No. 1—With a capacity of 21,000,000 gallons at an elevation of 405 feet above sea level.

No. 2—With a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons at an elevation of 735 feet above sea level.

No. 3—With a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons at an elevation of 850 feet above sea level.

Nos. 2 and 3 are piped to the electric light station where the water is used to generate power to run the street lights after which it passes into No. 1 which supplies the higher levels say from the 150 feet level to 350 feet above sea level.

These reservoirs are supplied from rain and springs from the mountains above Luakaha.

There is about sixty miles of mains in the city varying in size from eighteen inch to three inch.

There are also 200 fire hydrants for the use of the Fire Department.

The value of the whole plant is estimated at about \$800,000.00.

The revenue from the Water Works is about \$100,000.00 per annum.

The running expenses for coal, general repairs, all salaries and rent of lands connected with the bureau is

(Continued on page 56.)

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS AT OUR SHOE STORE

A BIG CUT IN PRICES PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL

Interesting Quotations to Buyers of Shoes.

Children's Shoes,

	Former Price.	Removal Sale Price.
Button Shoes, 4x8,	\$1 75	\$1 25
Misses' shoes, 9x11,	2 00	1 50
Misses' shoes, 11x2,	2 50	2 00
Misses' Slippers, 11x2.	2 25	1 65

Ladies' Shoes,

	Former Price.	Removal Sale Price.
Oxford Lace Tie, - -	1 50	75
Oxford Lace Tie, - -	2 50	1 75
Oxford Shoes, Louis heel,	3 00	2 50
Black Lace Boots, - -	2 50	1 50
Tan Lace Boots, - -	4 50	3 00
Button Boots - - -	3 00	2 00
Straped Slippers, - -	2 25	1 75
Beaded Slippers Straped.	3 00	2 25
White Kid " Border Strap	2 50	2 00

Boy's Shoes,

	Former Price.	Removal Sale Price.
Calf Lace Bals, 11x2 -	\$2 00	\$1 25
Calf Lace Bals, 2 1/2 x 5 1/2 - -	2 25	1 50

Men's Shoes,

	Former Price.	Removal Sale Price.
Lace Bals. all sizes, - -	1 50	1 00
Koko Kid Bals, - - -	1 75	1 25
Rapid Transit Bals, - -	2 00	1 50
Superior Bal Shoes, - -	2 50	2 00
All Calf Bals, - - -	3 00	2 50
do do - - -	3 50	3 00
do do - - -	4 00	3 50
Strong & Garfield Shoes,	6 50	5 00
Nettleton's Shoes, - -	6 50	5 00
Tan Oxford Shoes, - -	4 50	3 50
Men's Slippers, - - -	1 75	1 25
do do - - -	3 00	1 25
Mulitifiers, - - -	3 00	2 25
White Canvas Shoes, - -	2 50	1 75

These Bargains to be Found at the Busy Corner, *Hotel and Fort.*

L. B. KERR & CO., Ltd.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

Agents for

Halawa Plantation,
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in Stocks,
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Act as Trustees and Trustees' Agents. Negotiate Loans with local and San Francisco correspondents.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO.

Fort and Merchant Sts.
Tel. Main 313.



A WET GOODS MAN.

BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF
HIDES AND TALLOW.

Office of the Board of Health.
Honolulu, Dec. 30, 1901.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of hides and tallow belonging to the Board of Health, for a period of six months, ending June 30, 1902, will be received at the office of the Board of Health up to 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, January 2, 1902.

Tenders must be for the price per pound, for hides and tallow delivered on the wharf at Honolulu, on weights approved by an agent of the board.

Payments for the same to be made monthly.

The board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

H. C. SLOGGETT,
President Board of Health.

6053

BY AUTHORITY.

Office of the Board of Health,
December 28, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the lot Waikiki of Sheridan street, near the Beach Road, is set aside for the purpose of the dumping of garbage and other offensive refuse.

Per order of the Board of Health.

H. C. SLOGGETT,
President Board of Health.

Attest: C. CHARLOCK,
6052 Secretary Board of Health.

JOSEPH HARTMANN & CO.

WHOLESALE
Wine and Liquor Dealers

Waverley Block, BETHEL ST.

(Continued from page 54.)

about \$45,000.00 per annum leaving an income of about \$55,000.00 per annum.

Free water is supplied as follows: To the Federal Government, Camp McKinley, Waikiki; Quartermaster's Department at the old barracks; Experimental Station on Punchbowl and mule corrals at Iwilei and Kalihi.

The Territorial Government, water for flushing sewers, Fire Department, Planters' Experimental Station, Makiki; street sprinkling; the prison; all government schools and buildings.

The consumption is about 8,000,000 U. S. gallons per twenty-four hours.

There are about 3,500 privileges paying water rates at the present day.

For many years there have been improvements under consideration, extensions which have been recommended by the superintendent and afterward drafted into bills which have generally failed. In all these instances there has been a looking to the future and a planning for the development which seems certain to come to this city.

Puupueo.

Heretofore beautiful Manoa Valley has never been properly appreciated because of its being so little known, but the completion of the trolley line, bringing it within twenty minutes' ride of the heart of the city, has placed it within reach of thousands of people who now go there to enjoy the lovely scenery and the cool, refreshing mountain breezes.

It was a company of wise men who purchased the Puupueo tract, foreseeing the demand for residence sites there when the district should be brought within easy reach of the business section and the public permitted to view its superior attractions. As soon as it was definitely decided that the electric line would run through the tract it was surveyed and platted into large lots, fronting on broad avenues, the streets were graded, curbed with stone and macadamized and artesian water piped to every lot. The Island Realty Company was formed and incorporated in 1900 being composed of men whose names are a guarantee of full value for every dollar invested there, the officers of the company being F. J. Lowrey, President; A. B. Wood, Vice-President; J. A. Gilman, Secretary and Treasurer; F. J. Amweg, Auditor, and Chas. H. Gilman, Manager. Wm. M. Minton, lately with Gear, Lansing & Co., has been secured as selling agent and the property has been placed on the market under the most favorable auspices.

The area suitable for residence property and located within a reasonable distance of business is so very limited in Honolulu that should the city continue its present rate of growth it will all be taken up in a very short time. Many handsome homes have already been erected on property adjoining the Puupueo tract and it is destined to be one of the best neighborhoods in the city.

There will be a rush for locations with the first warm weather and wise ones will take time by the forelock and make their selections before the choicest view sites are all taken. Many of the lots have an unsurpassed ocean view, while others have the most beautiful views of mountain and valley to be found in the suburbs of Honolulu.



BENSON SMITH & CO., WAREHOUSE.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The Big Drug Firm



BENSON SMITH & CO., STORE.

In the drug trade of Hawaii there is perhaps no firm better known than that whose name heads this article. Benson, Smith & Co. were established in Honolulu in 1883 and incorporated as a joint stock company with limited liability in January 1898. The corporation carries on the business of wholesale and retail druggists in the premises at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, where they occupy a two-story building, the retail department being on the ground floor and the wholesale up stairs, while a large warehouse at the back contains the surplus stock. Within the past year, owing to the growth of their business, it was found necessary to annex the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Whitney, thus materially increasing the space of the wholesale branch. The personnel of the company consists of Geo. W. Smith, President and Manager; J. H. Fisher, Vice-President; J. A. Kennedy, Secretary, and S. L. Rumsey, Treasurer.

The retail department has two entrances, one on Fort street, the other on Hotel street and is thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences for the carrying on of an extensive drug trade. In common with all first class drug stores, there is an excellent soda fountain at which all the newest and most refreshing summer beverages flavored with pure, fresh fruit syrups, etc., are served. Then there is the prescription department, the most important of all, for a doctor is of very little assistance to a sick person unless the prescriptions he gives are carefully and accurately compounded from the purest of drugs. To insure absolute exactness in all their dispensing, Benson, Smith & Co., Limited, employ none but the most skilled chemists, who check over each other's

work before allowing the package to leave the dispensing counter, thus guaranteeing to the public and to the physician perfect safety and accuracy and thereby winning their confidence.

The patent medicine department, too, is complete in every detail, all the



INTERIOR BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD.

standard remedies of the most reliable dispensaries being found upon the shelves, and many others besides, which one would not expect to find in far-off Honolulu. As soon as new and tried articles are put upon the market, this firm at once secures a supply.

Their stock of the world's best perfume is an exceedingly large and varied one, containing, as it does, all the newest odors of perfumes and toilet waters, likewise sachets, face powders, and soaps.

For the convenience of the practicing physician and the chemist, a complete assortment is kept of surgical instruments, microscopes, fine balances, polariscopes, reagents and chemical apparatus, including hydrometers, retorts, test tubes, evaporating dishes, chemical glassware, etc., of the most modern and scientific manufacture.

This firm is able at any time to furnish sugar plantations with all necessary chemical supplies. They also represent the famous manufacturers of pharmaceutical supplies, Messrs. John Wyeth & Bro., of Philadelphia, U. S. A., the excellence and purity of whose products have won for them a world-wide reputation.

To facilitate the quick delivery of all parcels and packages in Honolulu, a pneumatic-tired bicycle delivery car, in charge of a trustworthy man, is employed.

In conclusion, it may be said that

any one favoring Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., with their patronage, will receive most courteous treatment, and their orders prompt attention.

Craining a Warrior.

"He fought his first battle when he was eleven. He was sitting, as he had been taught to do, on a rock at the bottom of the pool spearing fish, when his mother dived down and hastily beckoned him to the surface.

"It is a shark," she said, as soon as their heads were above water. "I am going to kill him."

"A man-eating monster eighteen feet long was swimming leisurely about, carrying terror to smaller fishes that had thus far found the pool a safe refuge from sharks, and had accordingly congregated in large numbers. It was the first fish larger than ulua that Aelani had ever seen.

"Let me kill him!" he eagerly cried, catching hold of the stick, sharpened at both ends, which Hiwa held in her hands.

"For a moment, as it seemed to Hiwa, her heart stopped beating. The boy was a mere child, and, if he should become frightened and lose his wits at the critical instant, he would surely be bitten in twain. But there was no sign of fear in his face. His eyes shone, and his pulses throbbed with the joy of coming battle. Why should not he do it? He was a fish himself almost, with human intelligence. He knew the trick perfectly, for in the training, in which nothing a warrior should know was forgotten, he had been exercised in it many times, his mother personating the shark. Even base-born men faced sharks without fear, and Aelani, tho' but a child, was Aelani, the Pledge from Heaven.

"He is born to great deeds," reflected Hiwa, "and must learn to do them. And there is no danger, for only the God of sharks can swim before a child of Waka-ka and Papa."

"Nevertheless, she armed herself with a spear and kept near him.

"The boy swam quietly out to within a few fathoms of the shark, and then lay upon the water almost motionless. The great fish, thinking he had an easy

prey, approached slowly and turned to bite. As he did so a small hand, quick as lightning, thrust the stick between his jaws, and they closed over it, burying one sharp end in the roof of the mouth and the other through the great tongue into the lower jaw. The next instant, with the supple swiftness of an ulua, the child dived and glided away. His work was finished. He had only to keep beyond reach of the mighty tall thrashing the water in death agony."—"Hiwa," by Edmund P. Dole.

Relics of the Past.

"There are not left in Honolulu a half-dozen grass houses and those that remain are mere curiosities on rich men's grounds. One charming relic on the Macfarlane place, at Waikiki, has a history, and one on the grounds of Minister Damon, at Moanalua, is furnished in the old fashion. They are oblong, steep-roofed dwellings, and their interiors show that the Hawaiians were sybaritic savages, and knew what comfort was. Fine braided mats, soft as meadow grass, make the carpets. One-half the room is a raised platform, and over a layer of rushes are many matings of pandanus leaves and grass. This was the bed, a soft and luxurious couch, big enough for a dozen persons. There are massive seats of cocoanut stumps, ancient spears, carved of wood and tipped with bone, an old piece of furniture from a heiau, which looks like a chopping-block and has horrid associations, being stained with blood and time."—In Hawaii Nel, Mabel Craft.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

announce for the

Week of January 6th, 1902,

the inauguration of the
FIRST OF THREE
of the most

SENSATIONAL SALES

ever held in Honolulu.

DETAILS LATER

THE SEASON'S LATEST

Creations in Millinery.

RARE COMBINATIONS IN ECONOMY AND STYLE.

A. A. Montano

Leading Dressmaking House
and Millinery Parlors.

ARLINGTON BLOCK, HOTEL ST H. F. DAVISON, Manager.

U. SEKOMOTO

Has removed to Robinson Block, 32 Hotel Street.

NEW STORE

and new and large stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Japanese Goods, Etc.



MINE HOST.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional — alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.



There's NOTHING BETTER

IN THE WAY OF
SEWING MACHINES
THAN OUR

"HOUSEHOLD"

WHICH WE SELL FOR

\$32.00

TRY IT FOR YOURSELF

WE GUARANTEE OUR
MACHINES TO WORK
WELL FOR
TWENTY YEARS.

Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd

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Ning Wo Chan & Co

Ebony Furniture,
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Chinese and Japanese Teas,
Crockery, Mattings,
Vases, Camphorwood Trunk
Rattan Chairs.

SILKS AND SATINS

OF ALL KINDS.

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OAHU ICE & ELECTRIC Co.

Ice Delivered to any part of the
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Island orders promptly filled.

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Telephone Blue 3151. P. O. Box 600.
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THE Kona Coffee Store

Choice Teas, Coffee,
Spices and Extracts

Telephone Orders Given Prompt
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165 King St. Phone Blue 1621

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Fancy and Staple Groceries

Beretania and Emma Sts.

Telephone Blue 2312.

We receive by every steamer from
the Coast fresh Butter, Potatoes, Green
Vegetables, Apples, Crackers, etc. Our
goods are all new, and the best money
can buy.

FINE MILLINERY!

Latest Designs From the Coast
by Every Steamer.

MISS N. F. HAWLEY,
Rooms 210-211, Boston Block

R. Lewers. F. J. Lowrey. C. M. Cooke

Lewers & Cooke

Importers and Dealers in Lumber and
Building Materials. Office
414 Fort Street.

Hawaiian Souvenirs

OUR NEW

Writing Tablet of Paper contains
100 views of Honolulu and the
Islands. Price only 25 cents.

ALOHA COLLECTION

of Hawaiian Songs; the most popular
of the native melodies.
Forty Songs. Price \$2.50.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS

Sixteen views in colors of Ha-
waii's choicest bits of scenery.
Per set, only 50 cents.

NATIVE FANS, Etc.

a choice collection.

Two--STORES--Two
Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd.

King Street near Fort.

Castle & Cooke

LIMITED

LIFE AND FIRE

Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO
OF BOSTON.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO,
OF HARTFORD.

OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM,

By WALTER F. FREAR, Chief Justice.

HAWAII was annexed to the United States about the middle of 1898, and Territorial government was established here about the middle of 1900. Under the first of these changes the judiciary of the Republic of Hawaii remained unaltered in organization, jurisdiction and procedure, but a number of new questions were presented for decision as to the extent of the application of the Constitution and laws of the United States to these islands in the absence of specific legislation by Congress.

The second of these events, however, wrought important changes in certain respects, though it left the judicial system as a whole much as it had been. Very little change was necessary for the reason that, as a result of sixty years of constitutional government under American influences, the organization and procedure of the Hawaiian courts was already similar to what is found in the several states of the Union.

FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Hawaii having been previously an independent sovereignty, its courts exercised most of the jurisdiction exercised by both federal and state courts in the United States, and perhaps the most noticeable change made in the judiciary by the Organic Act was the separation of these two classes of jurisdiction. This was done by establishing a federal court here—a District Court of the United States with the jurisdiction also of a Circuit Court of the United States. This of course operated to transfer from the courts of the Republic, which then became the courts of the Territory, to the federal court all jurisdiction of admiralty and bankruptcy cases.

The extension of the federal Constitution and laws to these islands gave to the federal court jurisdiction also of certain classes of cases that could not formerly arise here, and at the same time gave to the territorial courts jurisdiction over many questions that would naturally arise under the Federal Constitution in the various cases that come before those courts. For instance, questions have arisen in the territorial courts in a number of cases as to the validity of various Hawaiian statutes under the inter-state and foreign commerce clauses of the Constitution. Questions as to the validity of other statutes under other clauses of the Constitution are expected to arise at any time but perhaps it will be as well not to suggest them here.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

The most important, however, of the questions that have arisen under the Constitution were those as to the application of the constitutional provisions which require indictments by grand juries in infamous cases, unanimity of verdicts by trial juries in both civil and criminal cases and uniformity of duties throughout the United States. These related only to the period of two years between annexation and the establishment of territorial government, for after the latter event the Constitution was to have the same force in the Territory as elsewhere in the United States by the express terms of the Organic Act.

Th questions under the "uniformity" clause were passed upon here two years before they were decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Isular Cases." Those relating to grand and petty juries have not yet come before that court.

CHANGES IN JURISDICTION.

Mention may be made also of two classes of cases in respect of which the business of the courts has been altered by direct provisions of the Organic Act. On the one hand it has been diminished by the transfer of election cases from the courts, where such cases were formerly tried here as they are in England, to the legislature, where such cases are tried in the United States. On the other hand it has been increased by the provision abrogating the laws of Hawaii which confer exclusive fishing rights and invalidating all private fishing rights unless they shall be established in the territorial courts within a limited time. Such private fishing rights are very numerous. A most important question will arise as to whether the great majority of such rights

are vested rights of property or entirely dependent upon the statutes. If they are vested rights, a great many cases may be brought to establish them.

STATUS OF TERRITORIAL COURTS.

The territorial courts are practically on the same footing as state courts, differing in this respect from the courts of any other territory ever created by Congress. This was brought about by the provision that the relations between the territorial and federal courts as to appeals, writs of error, removal of causes, etc., should be the same as the corresponding relations between the state and federal courts. All cases, therefore, in which no federal question is involved, may be finally determined here without the expense and delay of going to the mainland. Cases in which federal questions are involved may be taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States just as they are taken from the state Supreme Courts. Appeals do not lie to the federal Circuit Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, as they do in many cases, according to the circumstances, from the courts of other territories, whether federal questions are involved or not.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

The Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Circuit Court are appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of, as formerly, by the President of the Republic, now the Governor of the Territory, with the advice and consent of our local Senate. The provision is retained by which, in the absence or disqualification of a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Circuit Judge or a member of the bar may sit in his place by request of the remaining members of the court. The tenure of office of the Supreme Court Justices is reduced from life to four years and of the Circuit Judges from six to four years. Their salaries are paid by the federal government.

CHANGES IN THE JURY SYSTEM.

Marked changes were made in our jury system. The grand jury was introduced for the first time in the history of Hawaii. This was required by the extension of the federal Constitution to these islands. Formerly indictments were found by Circuit Judges after examination and commitment by District Magistrates. Two important changes were made in respect of trial juries. One of these is that verdicts in both civil and criminal cases must now be unanimous instead of being permitted, as was formerly the case, by nine or more of the twelve jurors. This change also was required by the Constitution. The other change is the abolition of race and mixed juries. This was done as a matter of policy. Formerly in criminal cases foreigners were tried by juries composed of foreigners, and Hawaiians by juries composed of Hawaiians. Civil cases between foreigners were tried by juries of foreigners, those between Hawaiians by juries of Hawaiians, and those between foreigners and Hawaiians by mixed juries composed half of foreigners and half of Hawaiians. Now, jurors are drawn without regard to race, but they must all be citizens of the United States and be able to understandingly speak, read and write the English language.

DIVISION OF COURTS.

The following brief description applies equally to the former courts of the Republic and the present territorial courts. There are the usual three grades of courts—a supreme court, superior courts of record called circuit courts, and inferior local courts called district courts.

The district courts sit without a jury. In criminal cases they have jurisdiction over misdemeanors. In civil cases they have jurisdiction where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$300 except that they cannot try cases of slander, libel, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, or cases involving title to real estate. A general appeal may be taken to the circuit court or to a circuit judge at chambers;

an appeal on points of law to the circuit court or to the supreme court. The circuit courts sit with a jury, unless jury is waived, for the trial of most original law cases, civil and criminal, not begun in the district courts and in cases appealed from the district courts. The circuit judges sit at chambers without a jury in equity and probate cases. There has as yet been no fusion of law and equity cases. These are kept distinct, though the same judges sit in both. Exceptions may be taken from the circuit courts and general appeals from the circuit judges at chambers to the supreme court.

The supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and two associate justices, hears appeals, exceptions and writs of error from the circuit courts, circuit judges and district courts and has original jurisdiction of claims against the government and the issuance of writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition and certiorari.

Our procedure is much like that in the several States. Our statutes have been copied largely from state and federal statutes. In the absence of statute the common law is followed. The supreme court library has over 6,000 volumes of law books.

WHO THE LAWYERS ARE.

There are two classes of lawyers, namely, those admitted to practice in all the courts and those admitted to practice in the lower courts only. The former are mostly Americans, but include a number of Hawaiians; the latter are mostly Hawaiians. About sixty of the former have been admitted since annexation, most of them recent arrivals from the mainland.

W. F. FREAR,
Honolulu, Hawaii, December 17, 1901.



THE JUDICIARY BUILDING, HONOLULU, HAWAII.

.. PUBLIC LANDS ..

.. BY EDWARD S. BOYD, COMMISSIONER. ..



E. S. BOYD, COMMISSIONER OF LAND.

of the Fifth Land District. He is a member of the Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, Honolulu Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

Immediately after the division of 1848, the government proceeded to sell much of its land at private sale and at nominal rates of from \$1.00 per acre, and in some districts even as low as 12 cents per acre. The lands thus sold were selected and surveyed at the option of the purchaser, and many thousand acres of the "cream" of government lands were thus disposed of.

This method, though perhaps a necessity of the time, had serious disadvantages, not the least of which was the leaving of numerous scattered remnants of government land, being the unsalable or undesirable portion at that time, and about 500,000 acres were disposed of, the sales being largely to natives.

The first Homestead Act to facilitate acquirement of small holdings was enacted in 1884, and amended in minor particulars in 1888, 1890, and 1892.

The general results of these homestead laws were good. Numerous families of limited means were able to acquire homes, and considerable improvements in the way of cultivation were noted.

The laws, though good in its way, did not meet all the requirements in the case. The area permitted to be taken up was too small to tempt any but those of limited means, and very moderate ambition.

To promote the settlement and improvement of the remaining government land, under conditions that would be favorable to the settlers but not to the speculators, and to meet the needs of different classes desiring lands, the "Land Act of 1895" was enacted as being specially adapted to the requirements of the case.

The "Land Act of 1895" has proved well suited to the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands, under it the demand for small holdings has been active.

Speculation has been materially minimized, and a marked improvement and development of lands taken is evident, the success of which would not be questioned by any impartial observer familiar with the facts.

In the division of 1848, above referred to, the combined area of remaining government and crown lands was near as can be determined, 2,479,600 acres.

In this remainder is included such lands as have been patented, also such lots that have been taken up and not yet patented, aggregating an area of 759,545

Area of public lands remaining is 1,720,055

And may be roughly classed as follows:

	Acres.
Valuable building lots	145
Cane lands	25,626
Taro and rice lands	977
Coffee lands	26,825
Grazing land (good and bad)	448,200
High forest lands	681,282
Rugged inaccessible mountain	227,000
Barren (of very small value only)	310,000

Total 1,720,055

Of this amount about 8,000 acres of fairly good agricultural land and about 12,000 acres of pastoral land are being surveyed into homestead lots, to be put on the market at an early day.

Within the limits of main Islands of this group is to be found the greatest diversity of topographical features, climate and quality of soil.

Rugged mountains, narrow, deep valleys, flat marsh lands, high mountain pastures, rich alluvial soil and barren lava wastes and every gradation between these states are to be found, not only on a single Island, but not infrequently in a limited portion of a single district.

The volcanic origin of the Islands, the unequal distribution of rainfall, and the rapid rise from sea level to high elevations, account for the wide diversity indicated.

The windward side of the Islands north to northeast are generally well watered; the leeward sides are more rocky and drier, but with richer soil.

To the People of Honolulu.

Add another link to the chain of years!
Let your city's streets resound with cheers

For the new-born child, "Nineteen hundred two,"
Bringing peace and plenty and joy to you.

O, glad bells in steeples, ring and ring!
And children, dear children, sing and sing!

Opportunity has come to do—to be
Upholders of truth and of liberty.

Begone, wild error, impatience and pain!

Love with the New Year has come to reign

Over Hawaii, dear "Isles of the West,"
Home of the people with prosperity blessed.

A. M. F.

Edward S. Boyd was born in Honolulu, December 4, 1870. He is the youngest son of the late Edward H. Boyd and Maria Adams, and was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. E. Strehz at the age of one year. He received his primary instruction in the public schools on Kauai and then went to St. Albans College, which was under control of A. T. Atkinson. He

was last under the tutorship of Rev. A. Mackintosh, principal of the Royal School. For a time he worked as a sugar boiler on one of the plantations.

Mr. Boyd entered the Interior Department in November, 1892, under G. N. Wilcox as minister, when upon the retirement of Col. C. P. Iaukea he became Secretary and Sub-Agent of Public Lands



SACHS BLOCK, H. L. KERR ARCHITECT.

The Territorial Treasury,

By W. H. Wright, Treasurer.



WILLIAM HARRISON WRIGHT.

William H. Wright, brother of our late and respected citizen John H. Wright and father of our present Treasurer, came to these Islands in 1865 and located on the Island of Kauai, where he was married.

W. H. Wright, was born at Koloa, on the Island of Kauai in the year 1869, receiving his early education at the Government schools at that place, and later entering the Iolani College in Honolulu.

Leaving college in 1887, he entered upon a business course and in 1893 was appointed a clerk in the Tax Assessor's office.

In July 1896 he was promoted to the position of Deputy Tax Assessor, and in September 1898 was called upon to assume the position of Registrar of Public Accounts, in the office of the Treasurer. In May 1891 he was appointed Treasurer of the Territory, a position for which he was well qualified, having worked from the bottom of the ladder and being conversant with all the details of the Department. In the slight strain of Hawaiian blood which flows in the veins of the subject of this sketch, are said to be embodied all the desirable characteristics of the Native Hawaiian, while from his foreign progenitors he inherits his judgment and business qualifications.

The treasury of the Territory of Hawaii is facing a condition where the estimated expenditures are in excess of the estimated revenues by more than a million and a quarter of dollars. This condition can have only one end, that the entire amount of expenditures cannot be met, and that there must be a withholding of the improvements at some points.

The bonded debt of the islands before annexation was \$4,171,400. When annexation took place the United States assumed of these bonds \$3,235,400, and as well the indebtedness of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, which was in amount \$764,570.31. With these sums paid there remains of the bonded debt the total of \$936,000, which constitutes the debt of the Territory.

At the same time by the taking over of the various income-producing departments of the government the revenues lost to the Territory were as follows: From the Customs receipts, \$1,100,000, and from the Postal receipts, \$25,000. In addition to this loss of the revenues of these departments, through the failure of the Legislature to pass the law relative to merchandise licenses, there is cut off from the resources of the government each year the sum of \$300,000.

With these changes in the budget

owing to causes over which the Treasury has no control there arises the condition noted above, where the estimated revenues will not meet the expenditures authorized. The amount of the appropriations of the Legislature is \$3,306,000, while the estimated income for the year will be only \$2,008,000. There will be several points where the income will not come up to the estimates, as in the instance of the income tax, which is falling forty per cent below the estimates of the framers of the bill and the office here. To put these figures in tabular form would show the following:

The bonded debt before annexation was \$4,171,400.00.

The United States assumed \$3,235,400.00 and Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank indebtedness \$764,570.31.

Present bonded debt of the Territory is \$936,000.00.

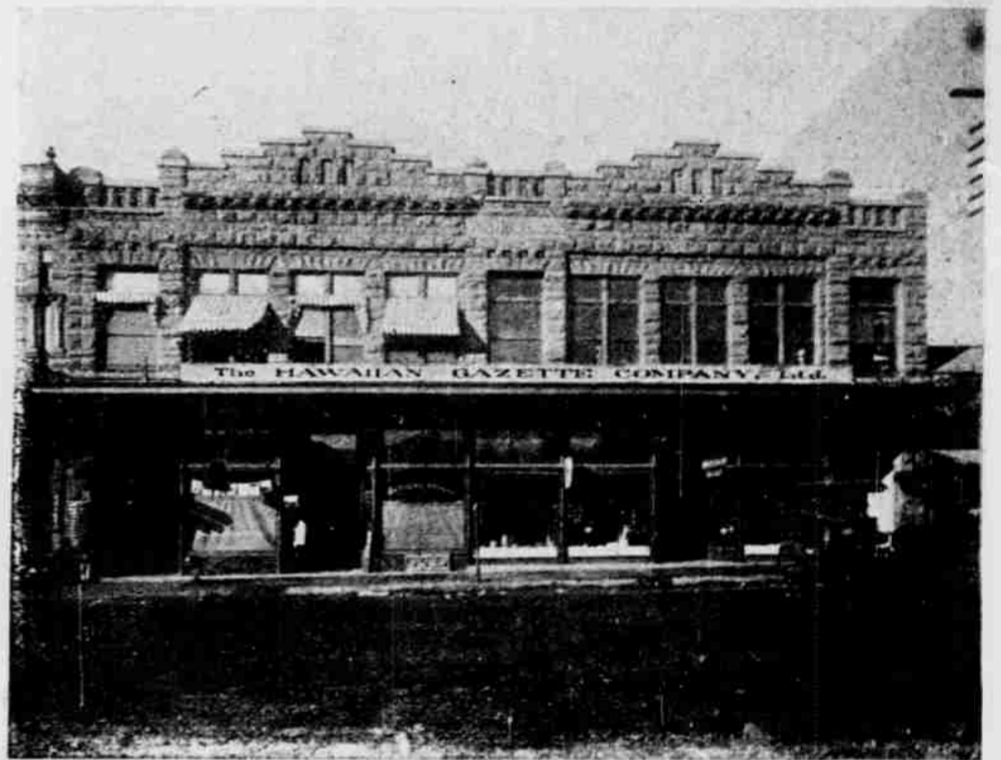
The loss in revenue to the Territory in Customs is \$1,100,000.00.

In merchandise licenses, owing to the failure of the Legislature to pass the law relative to same, \$300,000.00.

Post Office revenue, about \$25,000.00.

The appropriations as passed by the Legislature for the year will be:

Salaries and payrolls (Act 3)...\$1,080,000



HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY.

Crockery and Glassware Department of W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd.



THIS UP-TO-DATE and successful business house was founded by Mr. W. W. Dimond in December, 1895, and is now closely connected with the well known establishment of Nathan-Dohrmann Company, San Francisco. The half tone above shows the first floor of their store, which is the Crockery and Glassware department, including sub-departments for Fine China, Ornaments, Cut Glass and Silverware. The second floor is used for the display of House Furnishing Goods and is connected by an electric elevator. This house is also headquarters for Stoves, Refrigerators and House Furnishing Utensils, and controls for this Territory a number of the best manufactures of goods in these lines.

Materials and Supplies (Act 4). 1,026,000
Fire Claims 500,000
New improvements (Act 4)..... 700,000

\$3,306,000

The estimated income for the year will be:

Taxes\$1,008,000
Income Tax 300,000
Licenses 95,000
Revenue Stamps 90,000
Registrar of Conveyances..... 19,000
Fines and Costs..... 65,000
Government Realizations 25,000
Water Works 105,000
Markets 13,000
Public Works 65,000
Wharfage and Pilotage..... 102,000
Public Lands 110,000
Storage 7,000
Public Instruction 4,000

\$2,008,000

Estimated income from taxes for the coming year:

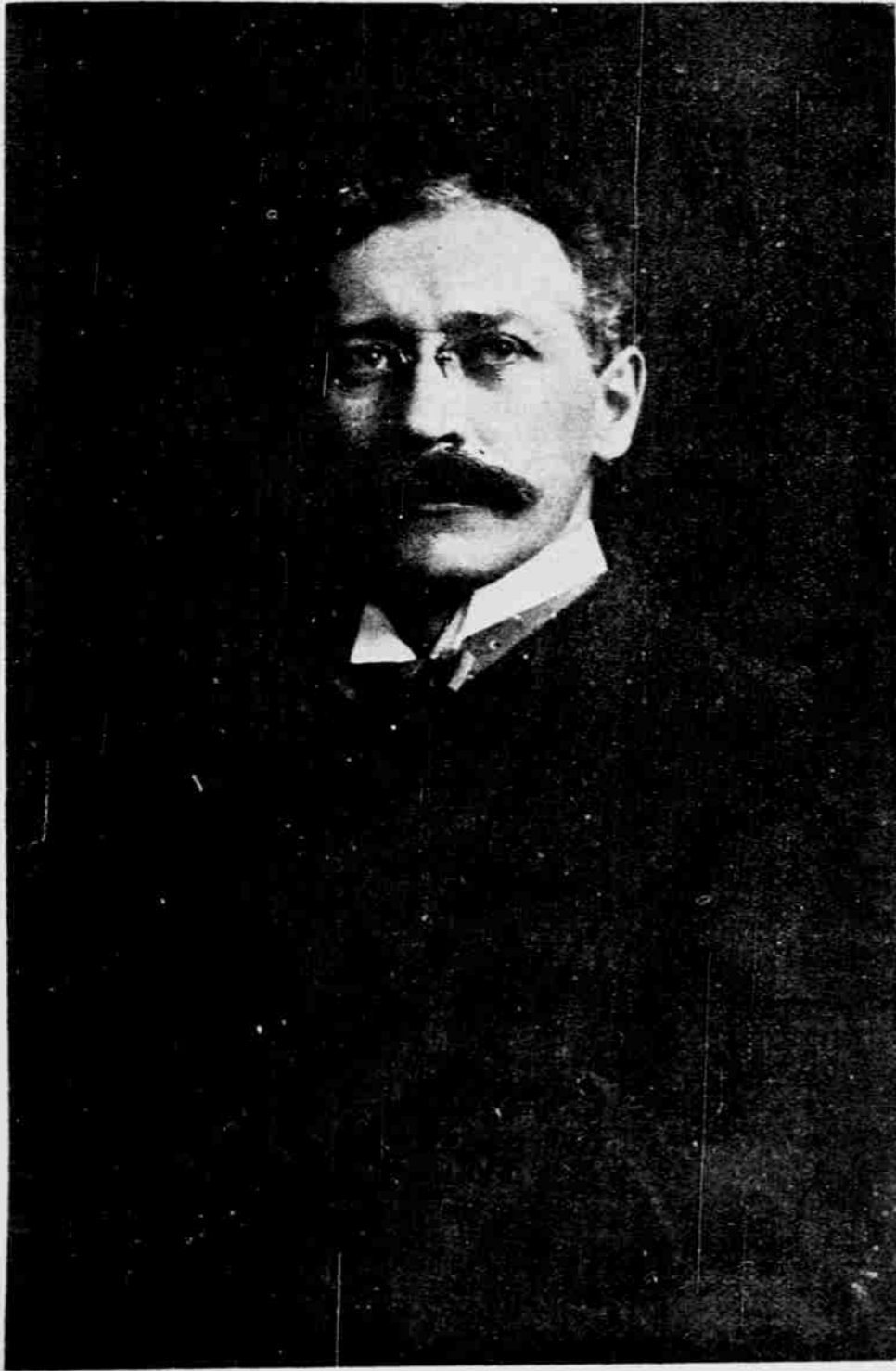
Income Tax\$ 300,000
Property Tax 585,500
Personal Tax 626,250

Notice—When you need whisky always ask for the best quality. "Kentucky Favorite," of Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco

Read the Daily Advertiser; 75 cents per month.

INTERNAL REVENUE

By Roy H. Chamberlain, Collector for Hawaii.



ROY H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Roy H. Chamberlain is a native of Iowa, having been born in that state April 16th, 1862. Although he first saw the light at Haleyville, in the southwest end of the state, he spent most of his life in the county seat, at Clarinda. He received his education there and was engaged in business in that little city until 1898. He had been connected with several financial institutions and thus was fitted for the work which the War brought to him. He was appointed to the customs service in Cuba un-

der the War Department, and served until named a year ago as collector of internal revenue here, arriving in Honolulu February 7, and taking office a week later. His work in Cuba was an important branch of the administration of affairs under the Army and his record was of the best. Mrs. Chamberlain is a daughter of Congressman Hepburn of Iowa, the chairman of the committee of the House which has in charge such matters as the Nicaragua canal measure and the Pacific cable bills.

At the first session of Congress after the war of the rebellion, which convened on July 4th, 1861, legislation was commenced which has since produced the present system of internal taxation. Since that session numerous Acts have been passed modifying and amending existing laws, the one of principal and most recent interest to the general public having been what is known as the "War Revenue Act" of June 13, 1898.

This was officially called "An Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes," and went into effect on June 14, 1898. By this Act the amount accruing from the Internal Revenue tax was greatly increased. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, the total collections were \$170,868,819.36. The following year, with the "War Tax" in operation, showed receipts amounting to \$273,684,573.44, an increase, due principally to the war tax, of over one hundred millions in one year.

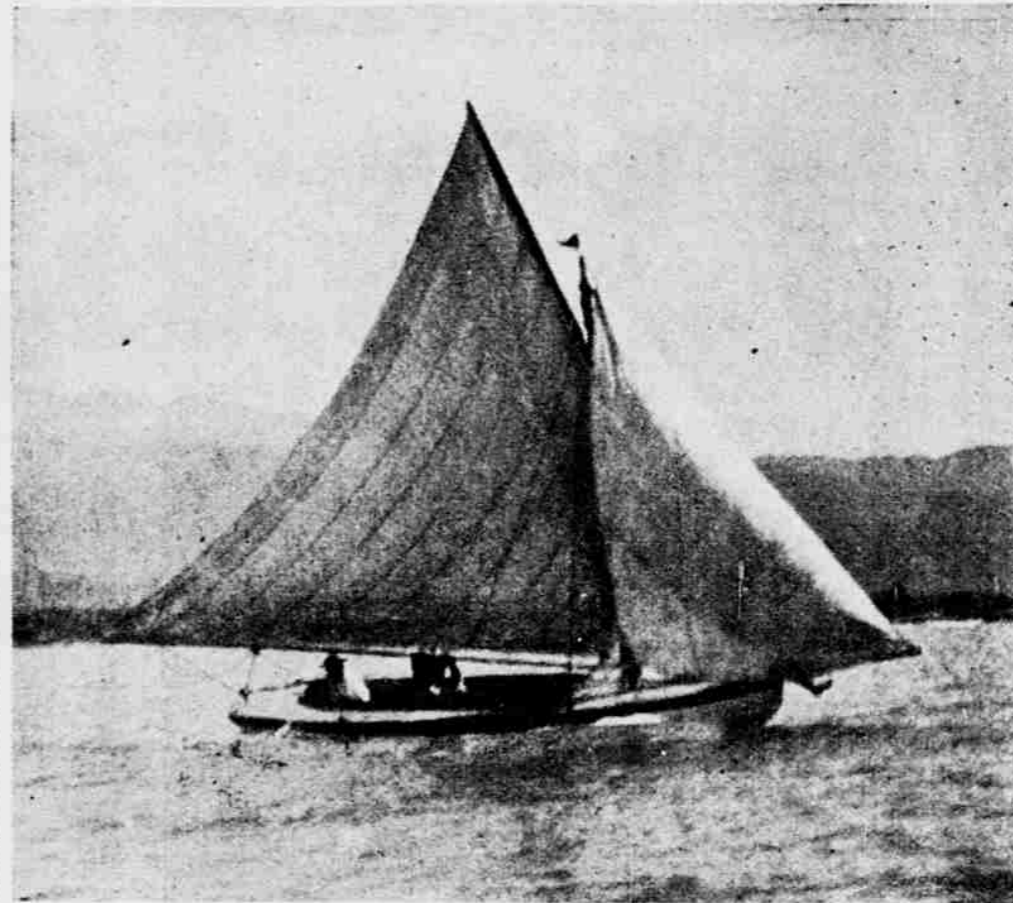
The War Revenue Act brought the people of the United States into daily contact with the Internal Revenue regulations. While heretofore the tax had been imposed chiefly upon various specific occupations and manufactures, it now became a tax to which every American directly contributed, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, money orders, telegrams, promissory notes and express and shipping receipts

being the most constant reminders that Uncle Sam had taken a new departure and had an army to support in other lands.

By an Act of March 2d, 1901, which went into effect on July 1st of this year many of the taxes paid by the use of adhesive stamps were removed, just enough of the war taxes being retained to comfortably keep the wolf from the door of the Treasury.

People had grown so accustomed to the payment of the small stamp taxes at first an annoyance, that when, after three years of operation they were done away with, the habit of paying them had to be broken, and daily custom, to a certain extent, remodelled. It is safe to say that even now a stamp, the use of which became unnecessary on July 1st, is occasionally affixed absent-mindedly to a document the stamping of which has become a habit through the usage of three years.

If the question were casually asked: "Which Department provides the greatest amount of revenue, the Customs or the Internal Revenue?" nine individuals out of every ten would reply without hesitation, "The Customs;" yet for the past fiscal year, which closed on June 30th, the receipts of the Internal Revenue Department were nearly seventy millions of dollars in excess of the Customs. The estimated receipts in this department for the cur-



THE THIRD-CLASS CRACK MYRTLE.

rent year are two hundred and eighty millions. The cost of collecting internal taxes last year was \$4,749,220.44, or 1.43 per cent.

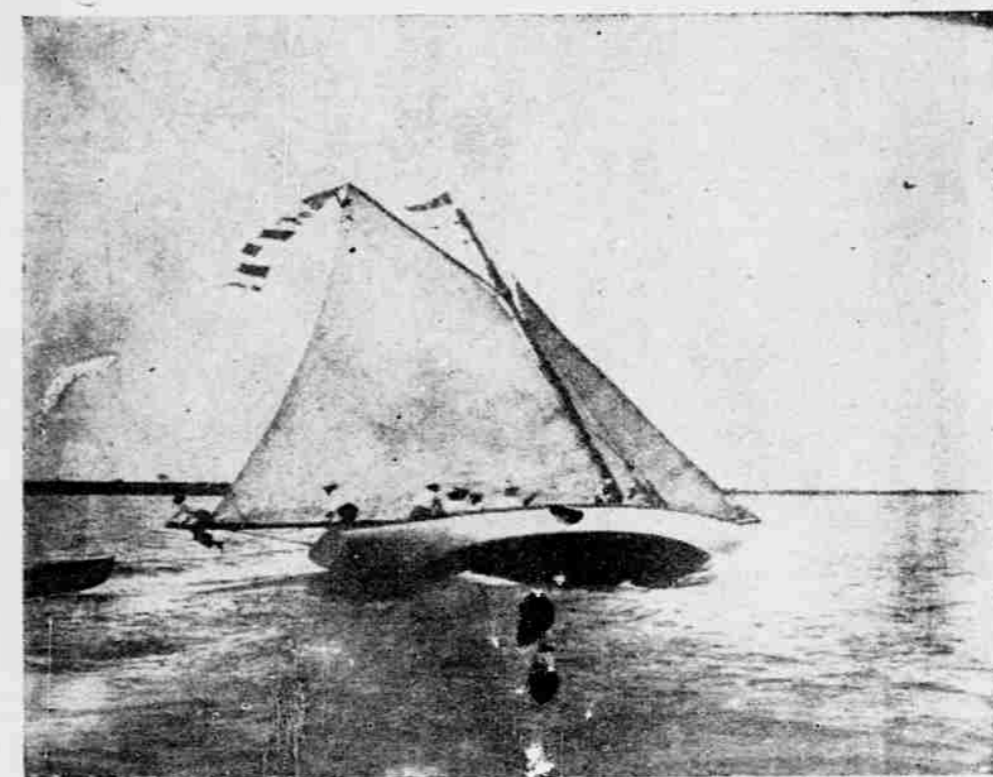
The greatest source of revenue is on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits. In round numbers it totalled for last year one hundred and sixteen millions. Fermented liquors came next in tobacco and cigars, sixty-two millions; schedules A and B (War Tax), thirty-nine millions; legacies and distributive shares, five millions; special taxes other than for dealers in spirituous or fermented liquors, four millions; oleomargarine, two millions; playing cards, three hundred and seven thousand; penalties, one hundred and eighty-five thousand; mixed (or adulterated) flour, six thousand; and banks and bankers, one thousand nine hundred. Opium contributed not one cent of revenue, as the tax on its manufacture of \$10.00 per pound is prohibitive at the present duty on the manufactured product.

The District of Hawaii is unique in the respect that the majority of taxpayers are Asiatics and other foreigners, to many of whom the English language is an unsolved problem. No other district of the United States has so large a percentage of foreign popu-

lation. Three-fifths of the taxpayers in Hawaii are Chinese and Japanese. American, English and German firms come next, in a proportion of about three-tenths, the remaining tenth being Portuguese, with a few other nations represented. The native Hawaiian, however, is hardly in evidence as a Federal taxpayer.

In the District of Hawaii the total collections for the fiscal year of 1901 were \$102,182.63. This total is divided as follows: Documentary stamps, \$50,976.47; proprietary, \$9,505.25; special tax, \$17,715.89; lists, \$13,991.07; playing cards, \$1,842.64; spirits, \$180.51; tobacco, \$5,638.08; cigars, \$997.53; fermented liquors, \$1,335.09. The item "lists" includes fines and penalties and such taxes as are not payable by stamps.

Hawaii is a small district in regard to collections, but consisting, as it does, of small rugged islands sowed broadcast, so to speak, it is a difficult one to cover successfully. Despite these adverse conditions the work has been systematized and simplified so that it progresses in a very satisfactory manner, and while the Division Deputy's life is "not a happy one" at all times, the difficulties are liable to be overcome, in a great measure as the laws and regulations are better comprehended.



THE FLAGSHIP GLADYS.

The Department of Customs

By Edward R. Stackable, Collector for Hawaii.



EDWARD R. STACKABLE.

Edward R. Stackable was born in the Township of Hamburg, Livingston Co., Michigan, in 1864. He migrated to California in 1887 and came to Hawaii in 1890. He entered the Government service July 5th, 1894, as clerk in the office of the road supervisor of Honolulu; was appointed clerk in the finance office in December of the same year, and held that office until July, 1897. He acted as Auditor-General for July, August and September of that year. He was appointed superintendent of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank in September, 1897, and held that position until June 8, 1899, leaving the post upon appointment as Deputy Collector of Customs. Mr. Stackable was promoted to Collector-General of Customs on October 1st of the same year and was appointed Collector of Customs under the United States on June 14th, 1900.

Hawaii Customs Department.

By E. R. Stackable, Collector.
The Act of May 11, 1842, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Taxes, Duty and Government Property," imposed an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Kingdom of Hawaii on or after January 1st, 1843.

Section 7 of the Act reads as follows, viz: "It is furthermore enacted that from and after the first day of January in the year 1843 there shall be an ad valorem duty of three per cent laid on all goods, wares and merchandises and on every article of trade imported to these Hawaiian Islands from foreign nations. None of the above articles shall be landed on these shores until the duty be paid, or bonds for payment be given, and the harbor master has given his consent, and he will not give his consent unless the owner of the

property conforms to the above requirement." A note following this section reads as follows, viz: "Respecting times for paying duties, see an act passed May 9, 1839," but I am unable to find any authority for the assessment of duty on imported merchandise prior to the Act above cited.

Section 2 of the Act of May 11, 1842, which reads as follows, would, doubtless, be of interest to your readers, viz: "The officers and people are hereby informed, however, that there is a new article which is very valuable, and that is coffee. The people would do well to pay their land tax in coffee, rather than in swine, particularly in places well adapted to the growth of coffee. And those persons who are in pursuit of wealth would do well at the present time by planting coffee. Those who raise coffee will find it the same to them as money. The price allowed the present year will be five pounds to the dollar. But that price will not be permanent; it will fall at no distant period."

According to the records of this office, Mr. William Paty assumed the duties of Collector of Customs on January 1, 1843, and was made Collector-General of Customs in pursuance of the Act of August 20, 1846. The Collector-Generals of Customs were as follows, viz:

Wm. Paty, from August 20, 1846, to February 28, 1849.

Chas. R. Bishop, from March 1, 1849, to March 31, 1853.
Warren Goodale, from April 1, 1853, to December 31, 1863.
Wm. F. Allen, from January 1, 1864, to September 19, 1884.
Curtis P. Iaukea, from September 20, 1884, to September 30, 1886.
J. M. Kapena, from October 1, 1886, to April 30, 1887.
A. S. Cleghorn, from May 1, 1887, to April 17, 1893.
J. B. Castle, from April 17, 1893, to August 31, 1897.
Frank B. McStocker, from September 1, 1897, to June 12, 1899.
Richards Ivers, from June 13, 1899, to September 30, 1899.
E. R. Stackable, from October 1, 1899, to June 14, 1900.

The first entry was made in this office by Geo. Pelly and G. T. Allan (Agents of the Hudson Bay Company), on January 6, 1843. The merchandise was imported in the bark "Vancouver," of which Capt. A. Duncan was master, from the Columbia River. The entry consisted of 695 barrels of Columbia River Salmon, valued at \$4,170.00, and 169 planks 4 inches by 12 feet, valued at \$307.20,—the total entered value of the first entry passed being \$4,477.20, on which an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent—\$134.32—was collected.

The customs receipts and the value of the imports and domestic exports from January 1, 1843, to and including June 14, 1900, were as follows, viz:

Year.	Receipts.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.
1843	\$ 8,468 00	\$ 223,388 00	\$ 109,587 00
1844	14,263 00	350,347 00	202,700 00
1845	25,189 00	581,440 99	620,525 00
1846	36,506 00	627,023 40	209,018 00
1847	48,801 00	738,150 19	266,819 00
1848	55,568 00	623,103 28	185,083 00
1849	83,231 00	771,763 84	536,522 00
1850	121,506 00	1,101,528 30	309,828 00
1851	160,602 00	1,813,821 68	257,251 00
1852	113,001 00	759,868 54	281,599 00
1853	155,650 00	1,400,975 86	274,029 00
1854	152,125 00	1,590,837 66	274,741 00
1855	158,411 00	1,383,169 87	466,278 00
1856	123,171 00	1,151,422 93	423,303 00
1857	140,777 00	1,130,165 00	529,966 00
1858	116,138 00	1,089,360 00	628,575 00
1859	132,129 00	1,555,558 00	480,526 54
1860	116,069 56	1,223,749 05	476,872 74
1861	98,953 99	761,109 57	586,541 87
1862	107,490 42	998,238 67	744,413 54
1863	123,352 68	1,175,493 25	1,113,328 81
1864	159,116 72	1,712,242 61	1,521,211 82
1865	192,566 63	1,946,265 68	1,505,821 61
1866	215,047 08	1,993,821 56	1,324,122 02
1867	220,599 91	1,957,410 17	1,450,269 26
1868	210,076 30	1,935,790 72	1,743,291 59
1869	215,798 42	2,040,680 10	1,514,425 06
1870	223,815 75	1,930,227 42	1,733,094 46
1871	221,332 34	1,625,884 27	1,402,685 28
1872	218,375 43	1,746,178 97	1,725,507 78
1873	198,655 76	1,437,611 77	



GROUP OF CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES.



E. O. HALL & SONS' NEW BLOCK.

- Raymer Sharp, Chief Examiner of Merchandise.
- Cavey J. McCracken, Examiner of Merchandise.
- Richard Weedon, Examiner of Merchandise.
- F. L. Beringer, Examiner of Merchandise.
- E. R. Folsom, Examiner of Merchandise.
- M. G. Johnson, Clerk and Appraisers' Storekeeper.
- W. D. Wilder, Clerk.
- R. H. Bemrose, Clerk.
- E. P. Fogarty, Sampler.
- A. B. Ingalls, Examiner, Gauger and Tea Tester.
- B. K. Baird, Clerk.
- Jas. J. Kelley, Bonded Storekeeper.
- R. M. Macaulay, Weigher.
- Wm. P. Barnes, Assistant Weigher.
- J. C. Wells, Assistant Weigher.
- Geo. W. Keister, Inspector in Charge.
- C. H. Ravin, Day Inspector.
- E. A. Jacobson, Day Inspector.
- C. M. Neal, Day Inspector.
- R. J. Taylor, Day Inspector.
- H. M. Tucker, Day Inspector.
- H. Dinklage, Day Inspector.
- Edwin Farmer, Day Inspector.
- L. L. La Pierre, Day Inspector.
- Jas. E. Sheahan, Day Inspector.
- Chas. H. Durfee, Day Inspector.
- F. M. McGrew, Day Inspector.
- R. S. Pierson, Day Inspector.
- J. W. Doyle, Day Inspector.
- C. E. Carter, Night Inspector.
- J. T. Wirud, Night Inspector.
- W. G. Wilson, Night Inspector.
- J. Hodson, Night Inspector.
- J. W. F. Miller, Night Inspector.
- A. J. Proper, Night Inspector.
- W. J. Gallagher, Night Inspector.
- A. E. Mitchell, Night Inspector.
- H. W. Brown, Night Inspector.
- W. B. Moss, Night Inspector.
- Jas. Olds, Jr., Night Inspector.
- G. A. Bower, Night Inspector.
- T. P. Harris, Night Inspector.
- E. W. Cyrus, Night Inspector.
- Chas. Kanuha, Foreman of Laborers.
- Geo. Lucas, Messenger (Laborer).
- J. Makaeha, Laborer.
- S. Panaewa, Laborer.
- J. Kipi, Laborer.
- J. Kekahio, Laborer.
- H. Halha, Laborer.
- T. Mokulehua, Laborer.
- M. H. Kauwe, Laborer.
- L. W. P. Kanealii, Laborer.
- J. K. Nameolau, Laborer.
- Z. S. K. Paaluh, Laborer.

Year.	Receipts.	Total Imports.	Dom. Exports.	a subject which appears to me to be of greatest magnitude; a subject, sir, that requires our first attention and our united exertions. The deficiency in our treasury has been too notorious to make it necessary for me to animadvert upon that subject. Let us content ourselves with endeavoring to remedy the evil. To do this a national revenue must be obtained; but the system must be such a one that, while it secures the object of revenue it shall not be oppressive to our constituents. Happy it is for us that such a system is within our power, for I apprehend that both these objects may be obtained from an impost on articles imported into the United States."
1874	183,857 66	1,310,827 40	1,622,455 37	Since July 4, 1789, a number of tariff acts have been passed by the Congress of the United States.
1875	213,447 21	1,682,471 03	1,835,382 91	The present tariff of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, (known as the Dingley bill), is vastly different from the tariff of the late republic of Hawaii.
1876	199,036 40	1,811,770 56	2,055,133 55	The customs regulations of the United States are so different from the customs regulations of the late republic of Hawaii that I find it impossible to make a comparison.
1877	230,498 71	2,554,356 09	2,462,416 66	
1878	284,426 42	3,046,369 70	3,333,979 49	
1879	359,671 05	3,742,978 41	3,665,503 76	
1880	402,181 63	3,673,268 41	4,889,198 49	
1881	423,192 01	4,547,978 64	6,789,976 38	
1882	505,390 98	4,974,510 01	8,165,931 34	
1883	577,332 87	5,624,240 09	8,036,227 11	
1884	551,736 59	4,637,514 22	8,067,648 82	
1885	502,337 38	3,830,544 58	8,958,663 88	
1886	580,444 04	4,877,738 73	10,340,375 17	
1887	595,002 64	4,943,840 72	9,435,204 12	
1888	546,142 63	4,540,887 46	11,631,434 88	
1889	550,010 16	5,438,790 63	13,810,070 54	
1890	695,956 91	6,962,201 13	13,023,304 16	
1891	732,594 33	7,439,482 65	10,107,315 67	
1892	494,385 10	4,028,295 31	7,959,938 05	
1893	545,754 16	4,363,177 58	10,742,658 50	
1894	522,855 41	5,104,481 43	9,053,309 87	
1895	547,149 04	5,339,785 04	8,358,106 79	
1896	656,895 82	6,063,652 41	15,436,037 23	
1897	708,493 05	7,682,628 09	15,933,688 98	
1898	896,975 70	10,368,815 09	17,105,542 55	
1899	1,295,628 95	16,069,576 96	22,324,874 70	
1900 to June 14	597,801 59	10,231,197 58	14,044,163 99	
Total	\$ 18,565,986 03	\$184,278,309 30	\$272,085,575 35	

The customs receipts from June 14, 1900, to June 30, 1900, were \$45,523.99. (See Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.)

By referring to the report of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, it will be seen that but 13 customs districts in the United States collect over one million dollars per annum, and Hawaii is the ninth on the list, collecting \$1,219,338.79. The list of customs districts collecting over \$1,000,000.00 per annum, are as follows, viz:

New York, New York	\$154,485,638.62
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	20,771,661.70
Boston, Massachusetts	20,123,155.62
Chicago, Illinois	8,327,635.42
San Francisco, California	7,484,338.86

The first tariff act of the United States was an act entitled "An Act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States," which was approved July 4, 1789, and went into operation on August 1, 1789. Mr. Jas. Madison introduced the subject of tariff, and the bill above referred to, in part by the following words, viz: "I take the liberty, Mr. Chairman, at this early stage of the business, to introduce to the committee

There are eighty employees in this Customs District, as follows, viz:

- M. H. Drummond, Special Deputy.
- R. C. Stackable, Cashier.
- J. K. Brown, Jr., Deputy Collector and Clerk (Entry and Manifest Clerk).
- L. N. Gay, Assistant Entry Clerk.
- R. L. Barnes, Deputy Collector and Bond Clerk.
- E. E. Miller, Assistant Bond Clerk.
- Edward Stratemeyer, Marine Clerk.
- Miss Eleanor P. Phelps, Stenographer.
- John W. Short, Chief Liquidating Clerk.
- A. M. Nowell, Deputy Collector and Liquidating Clerk.
- M. J. Scanlon, Liquidating Clerk.
- Peter M. Naluai, Liquidating Clerk.
- Jas. B. Gibson, Deputy Collector and Statistical Clerk.
- E. H. Boyen, Statistical Clerk.
- E. S. McGrew, Statistical Clerk.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

- Joshua K. Brown, Inspector in Charge.
- Albert C. Ridgway, Inspector.
- Chung Leong, Chinese Interpreter.
- Isaac Harbottle, Japanese Interpreter.
- T. Kalsunuma, Japanese Interpreter.
- J. Castle Ridgway, Deputy Collector, Hilo, Hawaii.
- E. H. Bailey, Deputy Collector, Kahului, Maui.
- J. S. Smithies, Deputy Collector, Mahukona, Hawaii.
- L. M. Vetelsen, Deputy Collector and Inspector, Lahaina, Maui.
- W. D. McBryde, Deputy Collector and Inspector, Koloa, Kauai.

Not long ago a Western Kansas politician was asked by his wife to lay aside politics long enough one day to dig the potatoes in the garden. He consented and, after digging for a few minutes, went into the house and said he had found a coin. He washed it off, and it proved to be a silver quarter. He put it in his jeans and went back to work. Presently he went to the house again and said he had found another coin. He washed the dirt off of it, and this time it was a silver half-dollar. He put it in his jeans. "I have worked pretty hard," said he to his wife; "I guess I'll take a short nap." When he awoke, he found that his wife had dug all the rest of the potatoes. But she found no coins. It then dawned upon her that she had been "worked."



CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEARTS. Dickey & Newcomb, Architects.

McBryde = Sugar = Co.,

(Limited.)

Eleele, Kauai, H. I.

McBryde Sugar Company, Limited.
 Organized May, 1899.
 Capitalization, \$3,500,000.00.
 Par Value of Shares, \$20.00 each.
 Agents, T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu. Also, Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco, and New York.
 Officers—President, D. P. R. Isenberg, Honolulu; Vice-President, B. F. Dillingham, Honolulu; Secretary, T. Clive Davies, Honolulu; Treasurer, F. M. Swanzy, Honolulu; Auditor, T. R. Keyworth, Honolulu.
 Directors, A. M. McBryde, Koloa, Kauai; A. S. Wilcox, Lihue, Kauai; W. D. McBryde, Koloa, Kauai; J. M. Lydgate, Lihue, Kauai; R. W. T. Purvis, Lihue, Kauai.

Manager, William Stodart, Eleele, Kauai.
 Location of Plantation, Koloa District, leeward side, Island of Kauai.
 Total area, 18,354 acres.
 Area of land available for cane, 8,000 acres, of which 5,000 acres are under the 400 foot level, and 6,000 acres are owned in fee simple.
 Area of pasture and forest land, including 500 acres of fruit and coffee land, 10,354 acres.

Improvements on land when company organized: Cattle ranch and two small plantations, to-wit: Eleele and Koloa Agricultural Co., located at the extreme ends of the present plantation.

Cash expenditure for improvements on plantation since organization, \$2,300,000, including:

New mill	\$ 420,000
Permanent railroad portable track and rolling stock.....	223,000
Reservoirs	115,000
Pumps	750,000
Steam Plows	100,000
Buildings	150,000

Water Supply: Semi-pumping plantation, averaging six months with pumps and six months with mountain streams and storm water therefrom conserved in reservoirs.

Note:—As additional reservoirs are built the pumping will be still further reduced. \$100,000 in coal bills were saved by the reservoirs this past year.

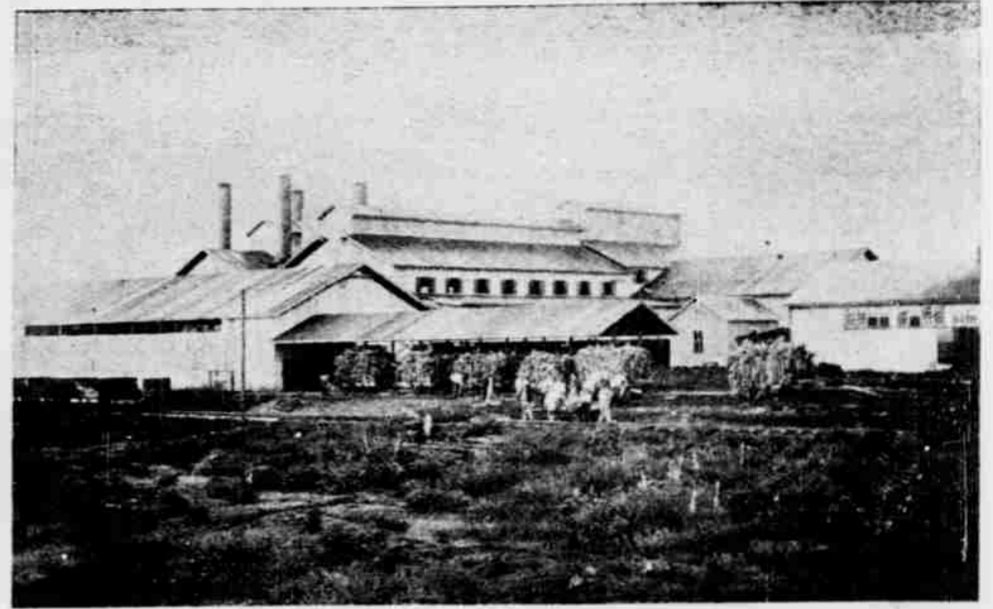
Present capacity of reservoirs, 500,000,000 gallons.
 Rents payable yearly by plantation, \$3,000.00.
 Acreage in cane, 3,600 acres, consisting of plant, long, and short ratoons, of which

1,600 ACRES is now being ground, estimated to yield 10,000 tons. The remaining 2,000 acres for succeeding crop estimated to yield 14,000 tons.

Estimated acreage to be put in this year (1902) 2,200, estimated to yield 15,000 tons.

New Mill of the McBryde Sugar Company, Limited. Capacity, 150 tons per day.

Lahaina Cane, McBryde Plantation, planted October, 1900.



NEW MILL OF THE M'BRYDE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
 CAPACITY, 150 TONS PER DAY.

Dearborn Drug and Chemical Works.

As an example of what energy and ability will accomplish in any given direction, the business which the Dearborn Drug and Chemical Works have built up in the Islands, stands out in bold relief. Previous to '98 they had been doing business here without solicitation. In '98 Wm. H. Edgar, president of the company, visited the Islands, and again in '99, when he established a branch house here with offices in the Brewer building, placing Mr. Edward C. Brown in charge. This branch house was opened in January, 1900, and since then they have built up an extensive trade, solely on the merits of their goods, and are now doing a highly satisfactory business.

The Dearborn Drug and Chemical Works, whose main offices and laboratories are at Chicago, are a large concern, in fact, the leading house of their kind. They have branch houses in New York, Pittsburg, St. Paul, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco and Honolulu, and are represented in almost every city and town of any consequence. Their compounding works are located at Chicago, the oil refinery in

grade lubricating oils. They are also making tests of coal, fuel oils, cements, building materials, ores, etc., in fact, they are analyzers of almost everything, as their laboratories, which are completely equipped for such work, are in charge of scientific chemists and up-to-date experts on steam engineering.

Mr. Edward C. Brown, who is in charge of the Hawaiian department is evidently the right man for the position, having formed an extensive acquaintance in his travels throughout the Islands.



Miki Saito, Esq., His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul at Honolulu, whose picture appears in this issue, though as yet quite a young man, has had long and varied experience in the consular service of his country. His career began as consul at Singapore in 1893. After his experience there he was detached, promoted and ordered to Tacoma to establish a new consulate at that place. He also, while there, was of the greatest assistance in promoting a new steamship line. In 1898, on the departure of Resident Minister Shimamura, Mr. Saito was ordered by his government to come here. On account of the large colony of Japanese in Hawaii this consulate is one of the most important, if not the most important, within the surview of the Japanese government. We understand that the Consul has so conducted affairs as to win the entire confidence of his government, the esteem and good will of his countrymen in Hawaii, and he is held in much favor by the officials and planters of this Territory.



Group of Storage Reservoirs on McBryde Plantation for storm water covering 48.30 acres. Elevation above sea level 650 feet. Combined capacity 300,000,000 gallons.

NOTE:—Taken half a mile away. The cane fields are shown in the distance down on the sea coast. The mill in the midst of the cane fields is marked with a + and the plantation harbor at the mouth of Hanapepe Valley is marked thus: O. The cane fields run along the coast from Hanapepe Valley to Lawai Valley, a distance of 6 miles, and extend inland on an average about a mile. Something less than half the cane fields are in the picture, the balance are to the left. The reservoirs in this picture are distant 3½ miles from the sea.

See cuts on page 65.

Pennsylvania, and leaching works in Virginia. The officials are William H. Edgar, president; Robert F. Carr, first vice president and general manager; W. B. McVicker, second vice president and eastern manager; C. M. Eddy, secretary and treasurer.

They are manufacturing and analytical chemists, and assume the position of chemists on steam engineering; in this capacity they are manufacturing boiler compounds for the treatment of boiler feed waters and refining high-

The Japanese in Hawaii

By MR. M. M. SCOTT.



PROF. M. M. SCOTT.

ing of or about. They have usually been simple agricultural workers on a very small scale, or some of them may have been fishermen. Foreign methods, foreign ways, foreign houses, even the foreigner himself, are strange and mysterious to them.

When these immigrants arrive at their destination on the plantations of Hawaii, all things are strange to them. Such training and experience as they have had at home are of little avail here. Kind of work, climate, food and the method of preparing it, are alike mysterious. What wonder, then, that at least in the beginning little troubles and misunderstandings should have occurred. The gratifying wonder is that they were so few and so trivial. It speaks well for the wonderful adaptability of these simple people, and for the good sense and consideration of their employers that many more, and far graver difficulties have not arisen. With one or two notable exceptions, no serious asperities of any kind have marred the intercourse between Japan and this Territory, in its monarchical, republican or territorial form. This happy condition of affairs has been largely owing to the firm but conciliatory temper and action of Japan's trained consuls in Hawaii, as well as to the good sense and considerate treatment of all questions of difference.

The first immigrants, as is well known, came here under contract, in accordance with the labor convention entered into by the parties of Japan and Hawaii. It finally resulted in the abandonment of the harshest features of the contract system—to-wit: the arrest of and imprisonment of laborers for desertion of service. This feature was voluntarily given up by the planters because it is viewed with disapprobation by the Japanese government, and was disagreeable and distasteful to the planters themselves.

From the beginning of the coming of the Japanese, honest efforts were made to secure the best class of agricultural laborers. They came in large numbers, sometimes as many as 1200 in one ship. Among these large numbers, and in the hurry of one ship's following another in rapid succession, sometimes the incompetent, the vicious and the lewd came along, smuggling themselves in some way or other. This class of persons, however, has been comparatively few, and, in the main, the immigrants have given great and deserved satisfaction. Within the time since the passage of the organic act, comparatively few laborers have come to the islands, and many have gone away; thus the balance being in favor of those who return.

THE JAPANESE AS LABORERS ON PLANTATIONS.

Primarily, as stated in the foregoing, the Japanese came here to labor on the plantations. Long before annexation, under the provisional government, Chinese immigration was discouraged, even prohibited. This was largely owing to the desire to conform to the laws of the United States in regard to Chinese immigration in order to make a point in favor of annexation. Perhaps also subsidiary to this, but of considerable importance, was the fact that the Japanese do not excite the antipathy of the skilled occupations as the Chinese do. Why this is so, no one can tell. It is perhaps personal and therefore inapplicable.

The planters, therefore, being left without an adequate supply of laborers, the Japanese were the best and most available; and their numbers continued to increase on the plantations until, at present, perhaps nearly or quite two-thirds of the unskilled labor there are Japanese. Upon the whole, they, perhaps, give greater satisfaction than any other laborers. At a planters' meeting two or three years ago, about three-fourths of those present gave their preference for Japanese laborers over all others.

Japanese farm laborers possess many traits of character, physical and mental, that make them admirably suited to the kind of work done on cane plantations. They are low of stature and strong of body. It is, perhaps, within limits to say that their average height is not over 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches. For their height, they are broad and deep chested and of unequalled symmetry and muscular power. In stripping, cutting, and loading cane, they are closer to their work than taller and less muscular men. In stooping to lift loads, the arc described is not so large, the radius less; thus giving them comparatively greater power and quicker movement than other and taller men. Parenthetically, I may say that I believe the Japanese to be the strongest and the most muscular of all races of men in proportion to height. Then, even though of the poorest peasantry, they are possessed of quick and flexible intelligence. They have, in a rudimentary form, considerable mechanical ingenuity. In consequence of their manipulative power they make excellent workers for inside mill work, especially around centrifugals.

The one feature I hear complained of, most detrimental to their efficiency as plantation laborers and as household servants, is a tendency to instability of character. Sudden notions to change places, their employers say, is characteristic of them. There is no doubt,

MORE THAN one-third of the population of the Hawaiian Territory are Japanese. The statistics of the last census are not yet available for comparison of the various races in this composite Territory, but enough is known from other sources to sustain the foregoing conclusion as to their comparative predominance in numbers.

Moreover, another fact of great significance is that a vast majority is composed of adult males in the prime of life. There are few very old or very young men among them, and comparatively few women and children. Again the statistics of the last census fall us for exact comparison.

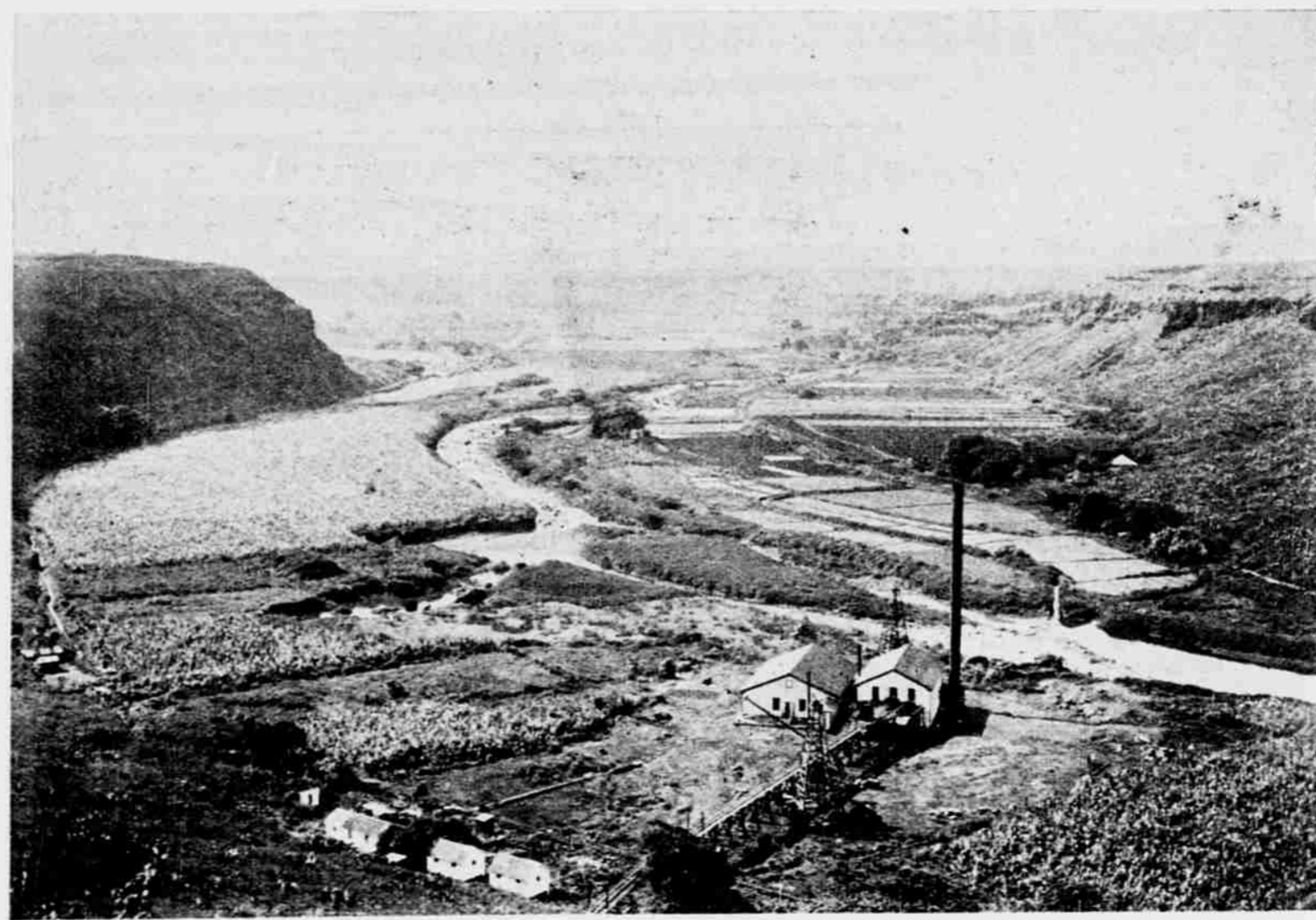
This predominance in numbers of men over women and children is a natural result of the conditions. The Japanese were induced to come to Hawaii originally to be laborers on the plantations. Old men and very young men or boys were not wanted; and many, indeed, almost all of the married men left their wives and children in Japan. Then many of the younger men were unmarried. This state of affairs—so many single men—though, perhaps, of economic advantage to the planters was and is a source of regret to many of the most thoughtful and philanthropic of their number. Wife and children are "hostages to fortune"—as true of the humble Japanese agricultural laborer as of his European brother.

Yet, how could it be otherwise? They came to Hawaii as all people, from the troglodytes to the New Englanders who go west to benefit their material, their financial condition in life.

As elsewhere, and with other races, they, so soon as they made their "pile," were going "home" to live out a happy old age, free from harrassing penury. It is most likely, as with other migrations and other races, their desires will fail of fulfillment in many cases and very many will make their permanent homes here; this will be especially so with the young and with those born here. It cannot be otherwise than that the large element of Japanese entering into the various ramifications of Hawaiian life must be productive of profound influence. It has already been so, and will probably continue with increased acceleration as they become more incorporated into our industrial, commercial and social body.

For the better understanding of those not knowing the facts concerning Japanese emigration, a few words of explanation may be of importance.

Nearly all the immigrants coming to these islands are from the remote provinces of the Japanese Empire. They are the simplest and most rustic of the population. The new and surging life of the Japanese renaissance has scarcely touched them. Probably until they reach their port of departure, usually Kobe, New Japan is to them almost a sealed book. The new mechanical industries are to them a world of wonders. Production of any kind on a large and co-operative plan, they know nothing of or about.



Two Pumping Stations on the McBryde Plantation in Hanapepe Valley. Combined capacity, 20,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. Lift 250 and 380 feet respectively. The one in the distance is a Worthington, the other, a Risdon, both triple expansion. These pumps have been used for irrigation this year three months, the balance of the time the reservoirs and mountain streams have been sufficient. To the right of the valley are the cane fields of the Makaweli Plantation. To the left come those of McBryde. The cane and land in the valley to the left of the Hanapepe River is owned by the McBryde Plantation.

after the sudden termination of the former contract labor system, many of them wandered from plantation to plantation, seeking to get higher wages or more largely no doubt, out of a desire for change, or for mere curiosity. "They have not the solidity and stability of the Chinese," one will say. But it must be considered that so-called solidity of character frequently goes along with stolidity. However, after this wandering propensity was satisfied, the laborers settled down to regular work again, and little complaint is now heard.

From any point of view, the laborers that do perhaps two-thirds of the work on the plantations in the annual production of 3,000,000 tons of sugar are of primary and first-class importance in economic consideration in this Territory.

Agriculture is the basis of prosperity throughout the United States. When the farmers are prosperous, all other industries are prosperous likewise; and when agriculture languishes dull times and complaint follow.

Agriculture is as yet and perhaps ever will be, the chief source of prosperity in Hawaii. From the nature of the soil, latitude, climate and water distribution, cane cultivation is the chief source of our agricultural prosperity.

The Japanese are the principal, almost the only source of labor supply. It is a matter of gratification that so efficient a source as to numbers and capability are at hand. It is a matter of the commonest observation here that when the plantation interest is flourishing, all other industries flourish. Buildings and improvements of every nature go on apace. Dividends from the plantations indirectly give remunerative employment to skilled mechanics of every kind. Eliminate the unskilled Japanese labor on the plantations, and stagnation and disaster would soon ensue. Every consideration of prudence, therefore, should endeavor to keep open the source of supply to take the places of those that depart. For the past two or three years, many more Japanese laborers have gone away than have come in. The plantations are now seriously in need of more laborers.

The planters as a rule are giving increased attention to the various considerations that make for the comfort and well-being of their laborers. Especially is this a marked feature on the large, new plantations organized in the last two or three years. Larger and better quarters, in the most healthful situations, of better water supply for bathing purposes, pure water for domestic uses, are now the rule and not the exception. The manager of one of the largest plantations told the writer that it was always easy for his plantation to get all the Japanese laborers he wanted, because of the plentiful supply of water and the fine bathing facilities offered.

Adverting to the influence of Japanese laborers in the production of the main staples of Hawaii, another fact of considerable importance to the well-being of the industrial body may be noted. The main food of the Japanese is rice. All the rice now produced in the islands is scarcely enough for domestic consumption. New, and hitherto waste lands, are brought under cultivation, to the great profit of both the government and people, to supply food for this class of workers. This industry is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, to a large number of whom it gives profitable employment. But the Chinese rent their rice lands from Hawaiians, Americans and others, paying, after one or two years, very high rental— even so high as from \$20 to \$30 per acre per year. Thus the Japanese consumption of rice indirectly benefits a large number of other people.

THE JAPANESE AS TAXPAYERS.

In addition to their value as plantation laborers, the Japanese must be considered as contributors to the Territorial revenue as taxpayers. The best compiled statistics I am in possession of is the Report of the Assessors to the Minister of Finance for 1899. In this report I find that the Japanese are by far the largest contributors to the personal taxes of any nationality. They paid into the treasury \$118,000 as against about \$90,000 for the Chinese, \$30,000 for Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, and as against an inconsiderable amount for other nationalities. They paid \$46,000 into the school fund, with but 1350 children in the public schools. They paid a like amount to the road fund, and about half as much poll tax. They paid a total tax to the local treasury amounting to \$124,000 out of \$1,068,000, or nearly thirteen per cent of the entire taxes of the country. It will thus

be seen that the Japanese are of no little consideration as taxpayers.

In addition to this large amount in direct local taxation, the sum paid to the national treasury in indirect taxation on the consumption of imported goods from Japan must be much larger, and importance of the Japanese in this I have thus far recounted the benefits to country only. But advantages ought to be and always are reciprocal. Japanese agricultural laborers that have come here have always found remunerative employment in the cane fields. Indeed, for two or three years past wages have increased, perhaps, by one-third. From \$20 to \$22 and even \$24 a month has been the wage, with a great scarcity of labor at these figures. With much of the money saved from their wages, the Japanese are enabled to assist their relations at home, thus elevating the standard of life in some of the poorest provinces in Japan.

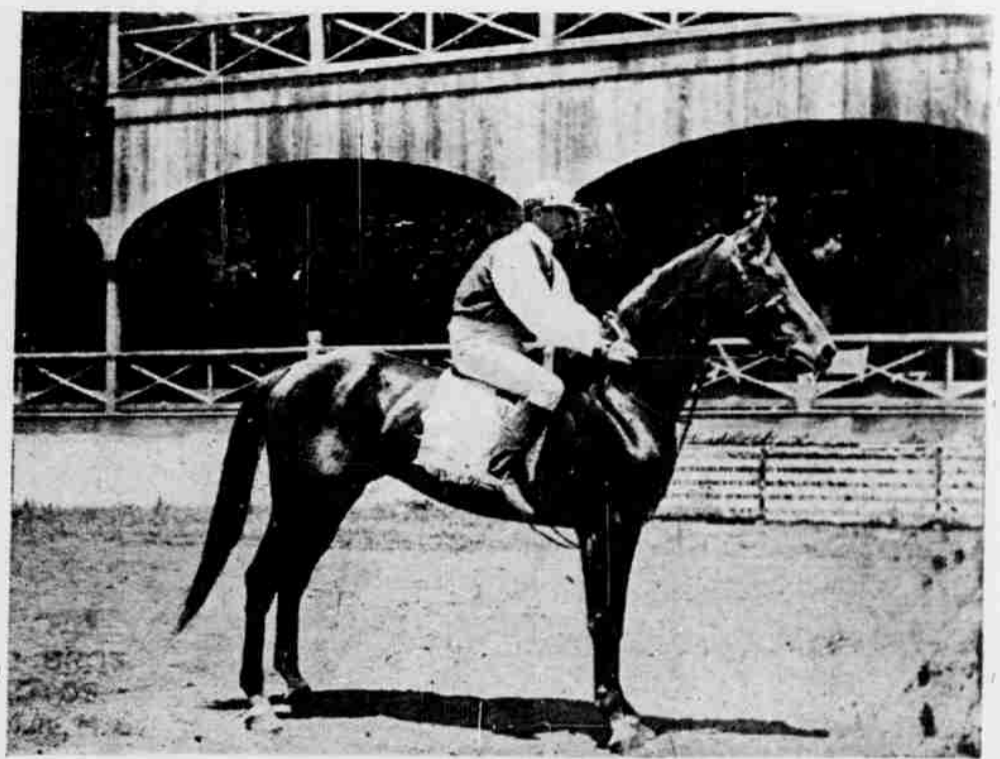
I think it may be laid down as an incontrovertible economic proposition that for every dollar's worth of wealth taken away from Hawaii by the Japanese, they, in form or another, leave two dollars' worth here.

SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES.

Japanese schools and charity organizations are maintained in Hawaii with funds voluntarily contributed. In Nuuanu street, Honolulu, there is a grammar school maintained, the ground, buildings and fixtures costing several thousand dollars, contributed by the local Japanese residents. The sessions in number, attend the sessions in the afternoon, after they have been at the public English schools for the regular five hours. They receive, more particularly, instruction in the Japanese language, in religion and ethics. The local Japanese residents also maintain free kindergartens. There is in Honolulu a Japanese benevolent society that maintains a charity hospital in which indigent patients are treated free, but in which also those who are able pay. I have never seen a Japanese beggar in the streets of Honolulu, and the manager of the Associated Charities informs me that no Japanese has ever called for aid.

As stated in the foregoing there are 1300 odd Japanese children in the public schools, who, on account of their bright abilities, studiousness and good conduct, are always favorites with their teachers. The Territory has an admirable system of public schools, all conducted in the English language. As one's language is, so is he. They are taught to think and talk in English; they read English books and newspapers; and if they remain in Hawaii they will be—Americans.

Miki Saito Esq., His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul in Hawaii, calls my attention to the fact that after the plague, Japanese immigration greatly decreased until July of 1900, when it entirely ceased; while from 150 to 200 returned in every one of the four or five



WELLER, HAWAII'S MILE CHAMPION.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. V. Naphthaly, widow, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, has made an assignment to the undersigned of all her property for the benefit of all her creditors, and all persons having claims against said A. V. Naphthaly are hereby requested to present the same, duly authenticated, to the undersigned at Honolulu, aforesaid, within one month from this date, or they will be forever debarred. All persons indebted to said A. V. Naphthaly are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at Honolulu, aforesaid.

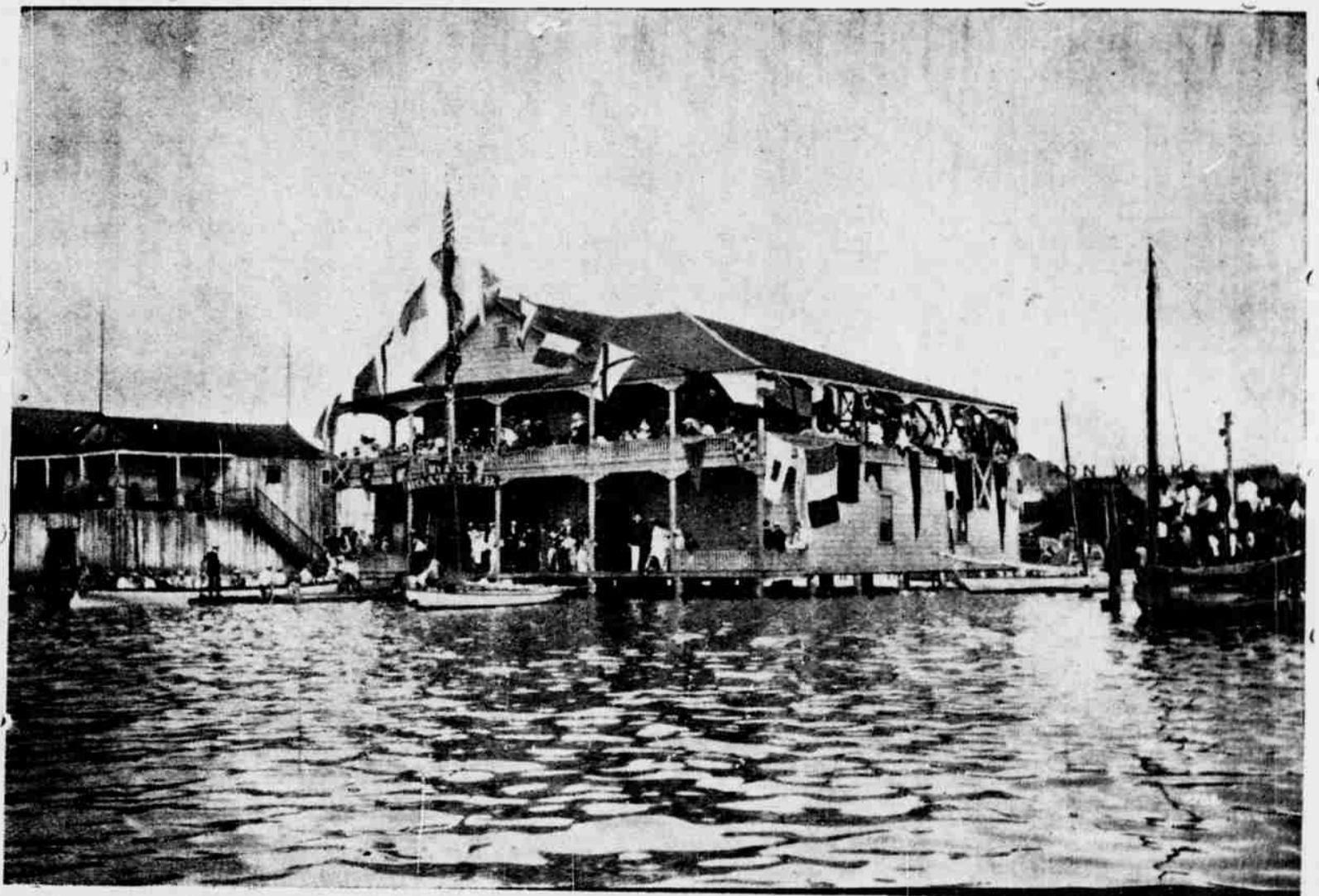
Dated Honolulu, December 9, 1901.
EDMUND JOHNSON,
Assignee of A. V. Naphthaly.
Residence—Hotel street and Adams Lane.
Box 632.
6037—Dec. 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the California Feed Co., Ltd., held on December 28, 1901, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

- Cecil Brown, President.
 - T. J. King, Vice President and Manager.
 - C. M. V. Forster, Treasurer.
 - W. B. McLean, Secretary.
- The above constitute the Board of Directors.
- W. G. Cooper, Auditor.
 - C. F. MERRIFIELD, Secretary.

6026



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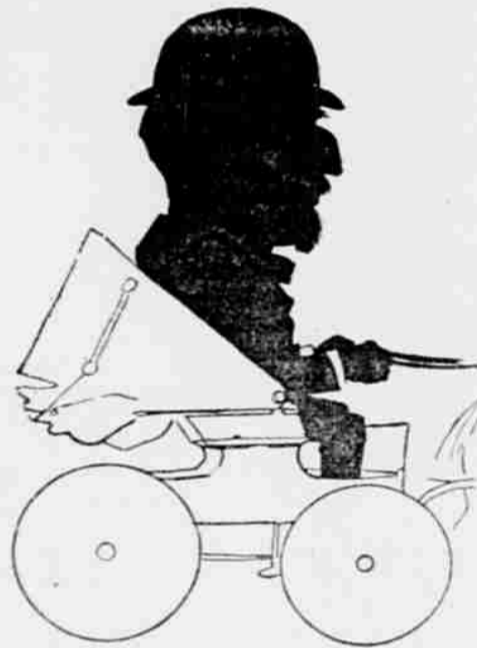
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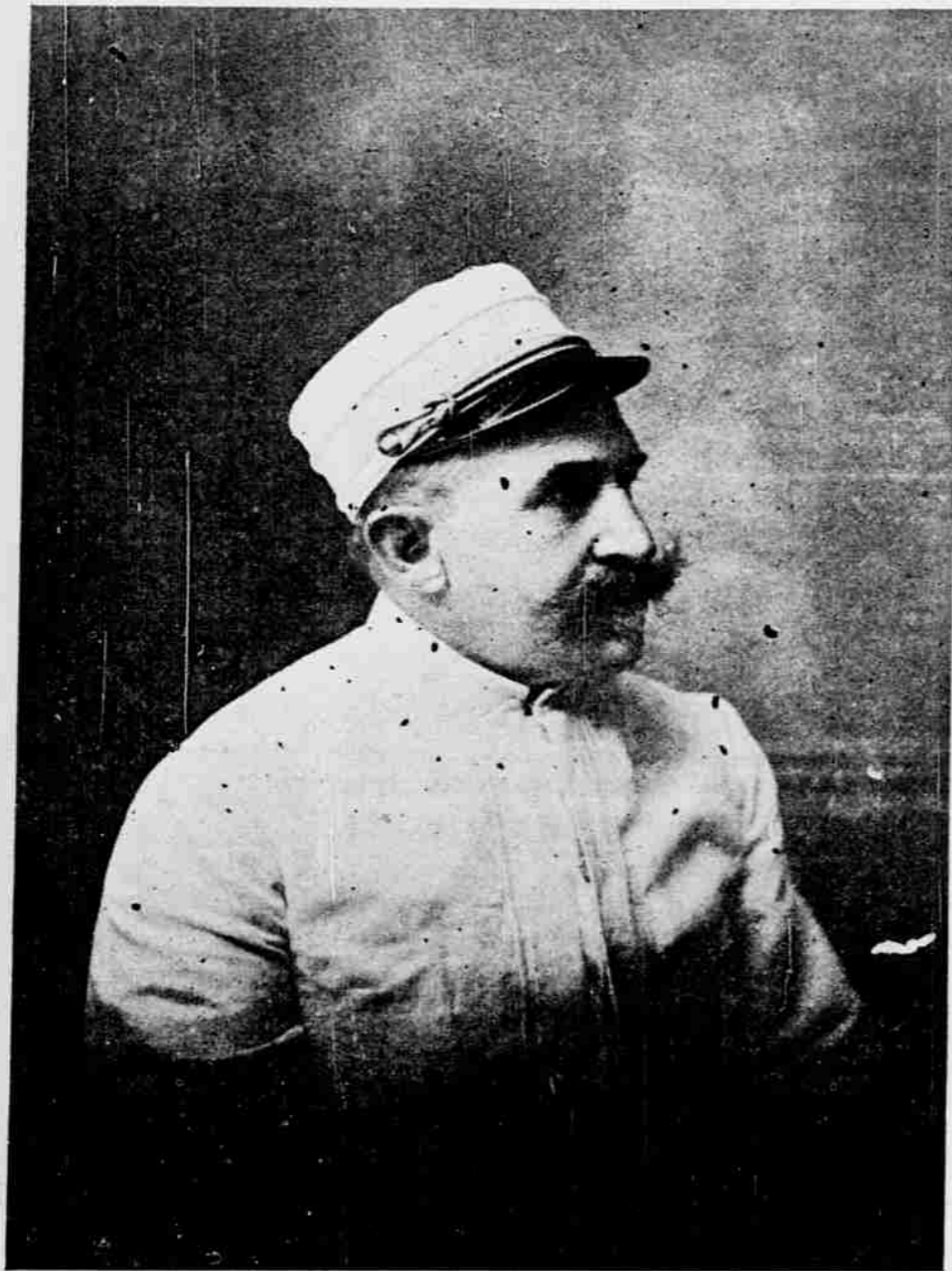
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How MUSIC is Made

By Capt. H. Berger,
Bandmaster of the Hawaiian Territorial Band.



CAPT. HENRY BERGER.

Henry Berger was born in Berlin, Germany, August 4, 1844. His father, a linen merchant, was engaged in the revolution of 1848 and the home and business was broken up. Relatives took charge of young Berger and he was reared and educated in the small city of Coswig. He entered a music school and joined the army as assistant musician in 1861. While in this service he took private lessons fitting himself for his life's work. He took part in the cam-

paigns of Schloszwig-Holstein, the Austrian and French wars. In 1867 he was a member of the Life Guard band which competed at the exposition at Paris and took first prize against fifteen national bands. In 1867 he began his studies at the Conservatory of Music for band master and had been commissioned when called to Hawaii. His life since that time is the records of the accomplishments of the Hawaiian band.

DEAR READER:—I have been asked by the Advertiser to contribute something for their New Year's number, so I thought I would write on music.

Music is made by the band by forcing wind through the instruments. I write "forcing." By merely blowing, no tune will be produced, as you can try it yourself, dear reader. You must use the tongue, the same way as you would spit, without the saliva. The tongue forces the wind with more or less power through the instrument, as you often have heard when the wind howling in the garret or through defective

windows, through a small crack, it sounds like whistling or humming; on the same principle is the instrument. The mouthpiece, where the wind enters, is small, in fact a very small hole, and then enlarges in the instrument. Of course the smaller the instrument, the higher is the tone. The larger instruments produce the lower tones. This law is only for the brass instruments. Now the reed instruments (clarinets, oboes, bassoons, saxophones) must also be played with the tongue forcing the wind through. The difference is, not like in the brass instruments that the wind produces a tone, by being forced. The reed instruments produce the tone through a small hole in a bigger tube.

by vibration, this way: A reed is fastened over a half opening, the wind is forced through and produces tones; of course by the different fingering high or low tones are produced. This law is for the clarinets and saxophones. The oboes and bassoons have a double reed, or call it two reeds, one on top the other, of course produce a different tone as the clarinets, but by the same principle. On the flute to produce a tone you have to spit in the hole and the wind comes. This way produce the tone, of course all the instruments are assisted by the keys or holes to be played with the fingers.

Another prominent part to produce tone are the lips. They have to be constantly trained in shape, not to lose the least particle of wind. All forced wind must go through the instrument and none escape by the corners of the mouth. Also the tongue has to be trained every day, to be at command of the player, either quick or slow, or triple or double or single tongue.

Now dear reader have patience, one more set of instruments I have to mention. Many people, particularly sensitive people, hate them, but the small boy and all the children like them. I mean the drums. Don't scorn, but they are necessary. The sounds of the drums are made by concussion, the air between the two skins, when hit by either skin by the stick, produce the sounds; also the cymbals, by concussion.

Now comes the three great laws which govern music: First, time; second, tone; third, expression. The primitive man only knew time instruments, and we have some of them yet in the modern band. I mean the drums. Now time is the supreme ruler in music. If you don't keep time it is no use to make music. When I came here first, and to commence the band, people were wondering why I did not play, but a leader must lead his band with his baton. It is not so easy as it looks to keep a band together in perfect time, particularly in difficult music, where one set of instruments play entirely different to the other set. Dear reader, you know the natural law that the eye is quicker as the ear, so each performer has to look to the leader to catch the time, not to listen to his neighbor performer by the ear. If you want to play good dance-music, look to the dancers' feet, and catch the time, but all this has to be learned.

Now the second great law is tone. All music has to be tone, sounds, but no noise. The tone of music will attract the listener, and will strike a corresponding sound there. You must, dear reader, awake in your listener an attention by performing in time and producing tone, not noise. The third law, expression, is the most difficult. What is really expression? There is a wide difference of opinion about expression.

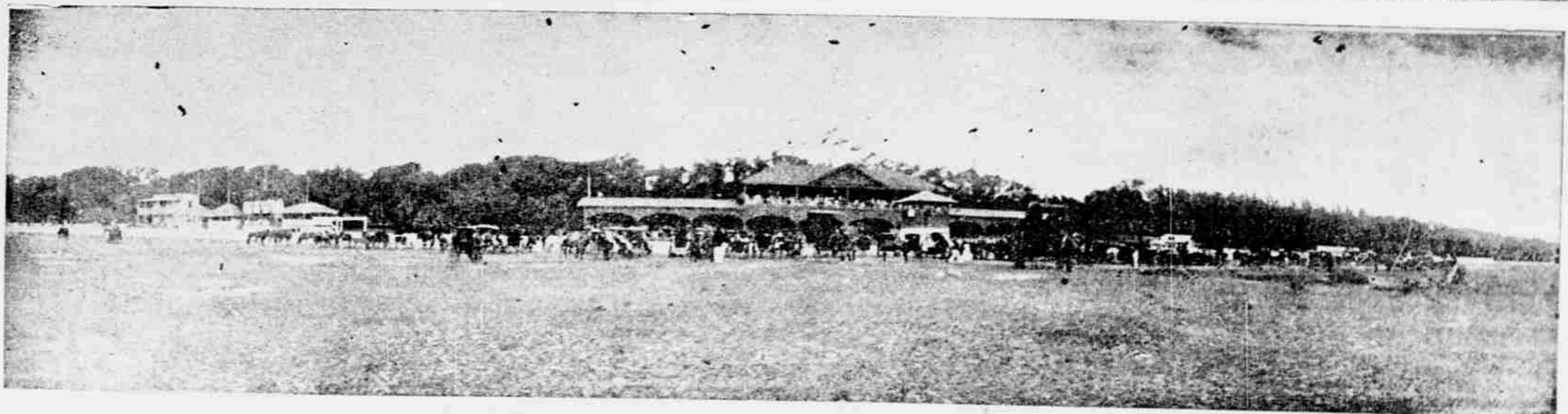
Sure it is the highest achievement of performing music, as there might be a certainty in the other two laws. Time and tone, a positive mechanical production, and is often nothing else. But expression is art, and pure individual art, although there are certain habits or styles which governs expression. It has to be always with the individual how he expresses himself, and here I like to mention that the most perfect instrument to performing music on—is the human voice. Oh, what an expression you can put in the human voice, not alone in singing, but also in speaking or reciting. Dear reader, you have sure heard recited poetry, is not there music in verses and meters, and so much more in singing, but it has to be learned too, but natural gifts often are

better as all learned art. Now only a little more, dear reader, I like to tell you how music is composed and arranged. I had the good fortune of a good schooling, by being a graduate of the Military Bandmasters' College of Prussia. Really for a bandmaster is more essentially to arrange music as to compose. Whenever you want to compose, don't use any instrument, that will spoil it; let the musical idea be formed in your brain, like a picture, and then write it down, but if you can not write, call an expert and he will do it, and sure you will get a real composition.

Now don't get weary, only one more. That is arranging. That had to be learned in college, if you want to do it properly. You have to go through a long learning of laws and regulations to have all this on your finger tips, like a judge should know all laws to decide cases. To arrange you have to consider three essential things again. First, melody; second, harmony; third, bass. You have to write each down separately. It takes a long time to get perfect on arranging. I had to write scores by the hundred, only for the teacher to tear them up, and to do it over again, but practice makes perfect, and after three long, weary years, I could arrange even without a score. In fact what I do now always. People have erroneous ideas about arranging and producing music, and advise me to let some of my musicians copy and save your time. Now for the benefit of my dear reader, there is no copying in arranging and for all that in composing too, except you duplicate one part, say for instance the first violin. You arrange one, but if you want four first violin parts of course you duplicate them. Now for instance, the singing numbers of the band, I could never buy a single number for that purpose, as there is nothing printed, and as no other band in the world, yes that's true, sing in every concert, assisted by the ladies, I'm obliged to arrange each and every song, and I do it this way for the benefit of my readers, although I have a patent or a cinch on this my own arrangement. I copy or arrange a solo singing part from the printer, copy of voice and piano, then I arrange first the string section: first violin, second violin, viola and bass; then the reed section: flute, first clarinet, second clarinet; then the brass section: first cornet, second cornet, first horn, second horn and trombone; then comes the drums with triangle, bells, etc; then at last the four chorus part, soprano, alto, tenor and basses. That means eighteen parts and each part entirely different, and the worst is, it takes four songs each evening concert to fill the programme or about twenty songs in a week or about eighty songs a month! By constant changing, of course when the songs are new I or we rather repeat them oftener, but Honolulu is very fastidious and wants changes and new music, and we have to play about 250 pieces of music in a month. I hope I have made myself understood and you will listen in the coming year with more or less interest to the band. I wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

MEETING NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Kona-Kau Telephone and Telegraph Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the company, Honolulu, Hawaii, at 10 a. m., January 14, 1902.
6051 L. S. AUNGST, Secretary.



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DR. T. MITAMURA.—Office, 1468 Nu-
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W. G. ROGERS, M.D.—Eye, Ear, Nose
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DR. DERBY.—Mott-Smith bldg., cor
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M. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St.,
three doors above Masonic Temple,
Honolulu; office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DR. GEO. H. HUDDY.—McIntyre
bldg., rooms 1 and 2; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DR. R. I. MOORE.—Dentist; room 405
Parrott building, San Francisco.

DR. A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL.—
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Lov-
bldg.; Fort St.; Tel. 434.

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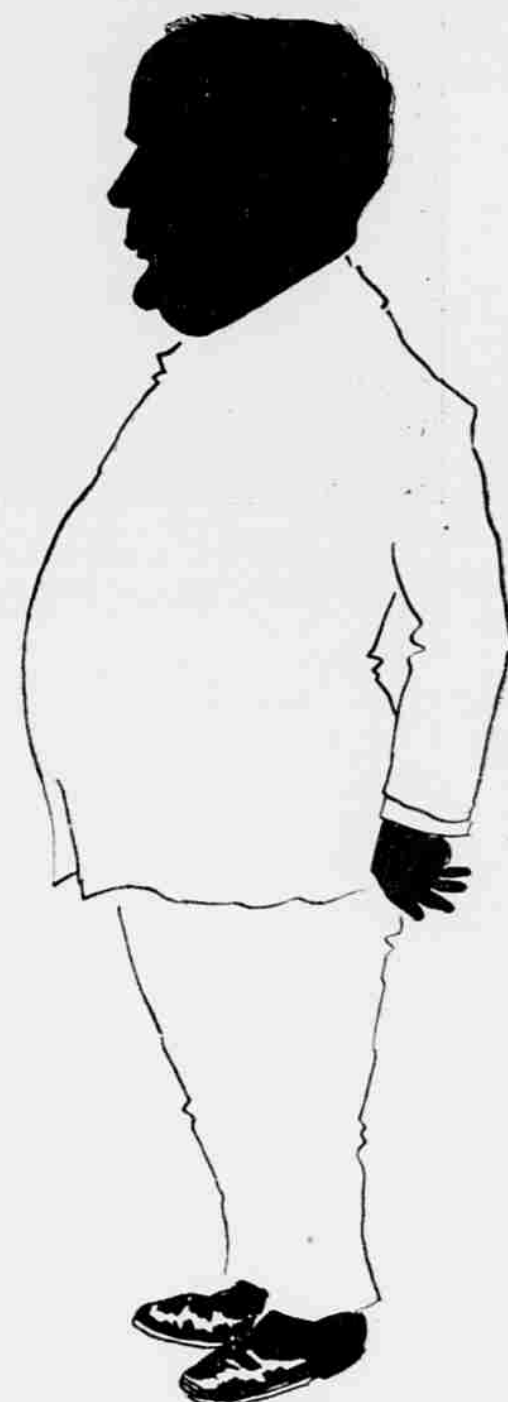
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the rate of 3.5 per cent per annum,
and on ordinary deposits, at the rate
of 3 per cent per annum, free of taxes,
and payable on and after Thursday,
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are added to the principal and bear the
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PUBLIC WORKS

By JAS. H. BOYD.



JAMES H. BOYD.

Jas. H. Boyd, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, is a native son of the Paradise of the Pacific. He was born in Honolulu on the 14th day of July, 1858, and consequently celebrated his forty-third birthday on the last anniversary of the "Glorious Fourth."

Mr. Boyd's father, the Hon. Edwin H. Boyd, could show an enviable record during the reigns of four Hawaiian monarchs.

On March 1st, 1875, he was offered by Governor Mookouua, then Minister of the Interior, a position in his department (now the Department of Public Works), which he accepted, and since that time he has continuously held office in that department. For eight years Mr. Boyd had the entire control of the land affairs of the country, as chief of the government land office, and his knowledge of all matters appertaining to the tenure and management of the public and government lands, proved invaluable to the government in the rearrangement and adjudication of all land matters, and the settling of controversies during our late transition periods.

Upon the demise of Prince Lelelo-hoku, Mr. Boyd was appointed captain on the staff of the Governor of Oahu (the late J. O. Dominis), and later was

further honored by King Kalakaua, receiving from him the commission of colonel on his personal staff, in which capacity he was bearer of the "Crown Jewels" at the coronation ceremony in February, 1883.

In 1887 Mr. Boyd, as attache in the suite of the Hawaiian Royal Envoys, participated at Queen Victoria's Jubilee services and celebrations in London.

In 1889 Mr. Boyd married Miss Helen M. Cleghorn, second daughter of the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, ex-Governor of Oahu.

Upon the resignation of Jno. A. Hasinger, Esq., Mr. Boyd was promoted to the position of chief clerk of the Department of Public Works, and on the Hon. Jno. A. McCandless resigning the office he became his successor as Superintendent of Public Works, by executive appointment, ratified by the Senate.

Mr. Boyd enjoys the full confidence of his superiors the regard and friendship of his associates, and the esteem and respect of his subordinates, and it is most gratifying to see him, a native Hawaiian, hold his present high position, which he has won by steady application to duty, sterling honesty, and unvarying act and judgment.

During the incoming year it will be the endeavor of the Department of Public Works to forward without delay the required necessary repairs and improvements on the government roads, bridges and wharves, of the different districts, and by the opening up of new roads in the Homestead lands, directly aid and benefit the homesteaders by providing needed egress and ingress so that they may be enabled to obtain needed supplies and materials and have opportunity to forward their products to a market. In consonance with this intention of the Department, an estimate has been made of the funds required and which estimate follows, viz:

HAWAII.	
N. Kohala	13,400
S. Kohala	65,000
Hamakua	79,000
N. Hilo	30,000
S. Hilo	74,000
Puna	44,000
Kau	52,000
S. Kona	22,000
N. Kona	20,000

MAUI.

Hana	40,000
Makawao	20,000
Waikuku	30,000
Lahaina	30,000
Molokai	15,000
Lanai	1,000
Island of Oahu	350,000
Island of Kauai	100,000

Hilo, the second city of the Territory, is very much in need of better wharves and landing facilities. It is the intention to push forward the work of repairing old and erection of new wharves immediately and attention will be directed to improving the landing facilities in the different districts and the establishment of new landings where most needed. While on this subject of wharves, it may be mentioned that the Department regret the condition of the wharves in Honolulu. A complete overhauling, and on some almost entire reconstruction is most necessary. The amount appropriated by the Legislature is inadequate to do more than merely repair and it will be the endeavor of the Department to make the fifty thousand appropriated be expended in such manner as to place

the wharves in continuous usable condition. Hope is held that the next legislature will appreciate the need of existing for increased wharf room to prevent the congestion now liable. The dredging of the harbor of Honolulu is another item of importance, which from the nature of the work is necessarily expensive. A sum in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars will be required for this purpose.

The importance of a pure water supply is not overlooked and the Department will endeavor to benefit in this regard the residents of Hilo, Lahaina and Waimea, the latter both of Hawaii and Kauai. Improvements will be made in the locations of reservoirs and in increased supplies. Honolulu itself feels a pressing need of more reservoirs and

the necessity of a high-lift pump to force water to the upper levels is most apparent.

The District of Kewalo has been a nightmare to the Department. There is no lack of knowledge of the conditions existing nor is there any lack of desire to change those conditions for the benefit of the people there residing. Funds are, however, unavailable for the institution of any beneficial work at present.

The failure of the Legislature to provide me for the obtaining of funds necessary to permit of the proper equalization of the sums appropriated is much to be regretted, but as matters now exist it will be necessary for Legislative action before the sums appropriated can become tangible for disbursement.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SUGAR MILL IN HAWAII

By C. HEDEMANN.

THE following article is not written for plantation people as it contains nothing new to them, but the writer has endeavored to comply with a request, to present in this paper some plain facts, easily comprehended by people whose business is not sugar making, concerning the advantages the great industry has derived here from the introduction of the modern, improved sugar mill.

Let us divide the sugar house work into two main branches:

1st. The extraction of the juice from the cane, and

2nd. The making of sugar from the juice extracted.

The means employed in all the Hawaiian sugar houses, but one, where the diffusion process is used to extract the juice and sugar from the cane, is milling. It is by far the most important process in the sugar house work for the simple reason that every particle of sugar left in the bagasse, crushed cane, leaving the mills, goes into the furnaces as an absolute loss, whereas an apparent loss in any of the boiling processes, may be partly, or wholly, recovered afterwards in a different form.

The history of the Hawaiian cane crushing mills may be divided into three epochs:

1st. The single three roller mill used here exclusively up to 1885 and later.

2nd. The addition of one or two 2-roller mills to the original 3-roller mills in all our sugar houses.

3rd. The introduction in 1894 of the 9-roller mill.

Owing to the lack of proper chemical control to within the last eight or ten years, we have but few data from which we can deduce an exact comparison of extraction obtained in the various 3-roller mills. It is, however, necessary to use some few simple calculations in order to explain the comparative value of the various styles of mills, but it must be understood that while the following calculations and deductions are not exactly "chemist proof," they may serve well enough for the purpose of this article.

It may be safe to state that 60 pounds of juice extracted from 100 pounds of cane was considered ordinary, satisfactory mill work, and 70 pounds of juice from 100 pounds cane exceptionally good extraction in a single 3-roller mill, as such mills were constructed then. Supposing, therefore, that 65 pounds of juice extracted from 100 pounds of cane was good average work, and that a mill with rollers 34 inches in diameter and 78 in. long would consume then, as now, 1,000 tons of cane in 24 hours. The 1,000 tons cane would then be converted into 650 tons juice and 350 tons of bagasse. Assuming further that the cane was made up of

11.22 per cent fibre,
15 per cent sugar (pure),
73.78 per cent water and impurities

100.00

and that the juice contained 17.13 per cent of pure sugar, we would send 150 tons pure sugar in the 1,000 tons of cane through the mill every 24 hours. Of this we would recover 111.3 tons sugar in the juice going to the boiling house, or 74.2 per cent of total sugar in the cane, and the balance of the 150 tons sugar, or 38.7 tons, would go out

with the bagasse and be totally lost in the furnaces under the boilers. If we could recover this sugar, it would make about 35 tons commercial sugar, deducting loss in manufacture, and at \$60.00 per ton would be worth \$2100.00, which sum therefore may represent the daily sugar loss grinding with a single old fashioned 3-roller mill 1,000 tons of cane a day.

But the sugar carried off in the bagasse was not the only loss. Besides sugar, the bagasse held about 57 per cent of its weight, or 199 tons in water, and all of this water had to be evaporated before the bagasse would burn, and it required coal at a rate of 1 pound to 1½ and 2 pounds of sugar made, to do this in many sugar houses. The writer has seen as many as 20 to 30 laborers spreading such bagasse from a small mill on the ground and ripping it open by the hands so that the sun could dry it before it was gathered and carried into the open sided bagasse houses where it took from 2 to 3 weeks to dry it so that it would burn.

It is to Mr. Alexander Young that the honor is due for the introduction in the Hawaiian sugar mills of the additional 2-roller mills. The great advantages the planters derived from the use of one or two additional 2-roller mills arranged to grind the partly crushed cane from the single 3-roller mill, were then, comparatively speaking, of vastly greater importance than any other mill improvements which since then have taken place. These advantages were principally three-fold, viz:

1st. The additional crushing of the partly ground cane, producing a much better juice extraction.

2nd. The moisture in the bagasse being reduced to such an extent that the bagasse would burn directly as it came from the mills after the grates had been reconstructed, and thereby making it possible to get along without extra fuel, saving the enormous expense for coal and wood.

3rd. The application of hot water, maceration, to the partly crushed cane passing between the mills, thereby assisting the mechanical "squeezing out" of the juice by washing the sugar out of the opened cane cells, resulting in greater sugar extraction than it had so far been possible to obtain.

The necessary limit of this article will allow but a brief statement of what extraction could be accomplished by such a milling plant, and we will therefore only consider briefly the very best results obtained to the writer's knowledge.

In a milling plant consisting of one 3-roller and two 2-roller mills fitted with hydraulic pressure regulators, revolving knives cutting the cane down to an even feed to the first mill, with a liberal application of hot maceration water between the mills and all the mills being worked to their greatest advantage during a series of test grindings, the highest extraction obtained was 88.5 per cent of total sugar contained in the cane. If, for the sake of comparison, we assume that the same quality of cane was ground during this test as we used in the case of the above 3-roller mill, which is not improbable, we have in this 7-roller mill obtained an additional gain in sugar of 14.3 per cent of

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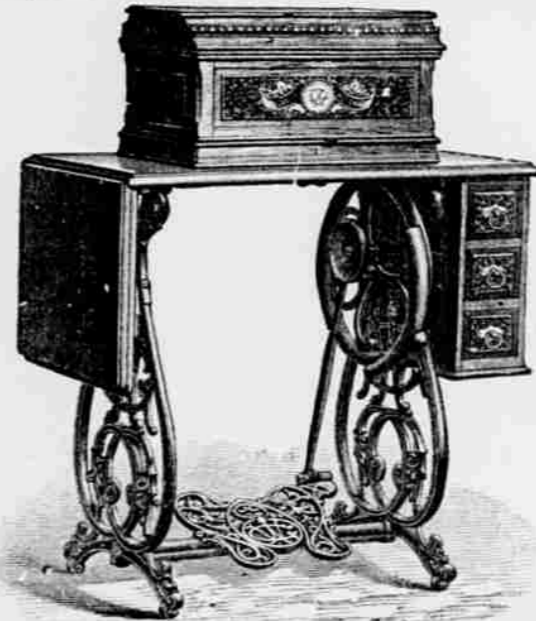
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the total sugar in the cane. In a 7-roller mill with rollers 34x78 inches grinding 1,000 tons of cane in 24 hours, this would mean an extraction of 132.75 tons of sugar going with the juice to the boiling house, and 17.25 tons of sugar being carried off to the furnaces with the bagasse. If these 17.25 tons of sugar could be recovered, they would make about 15.5 tons commercial sugar for shipment and at \$60 a ton, would represent a daily loss of \$930. As the above described work of a single 3-roller mill, under even conditions, lost daily \$2,100, we have in reality gained the difference, or \$1,170 worth of sugar per day by the use of the additional mills.

The capacity of a mill depends mainly upon the length of its rollers, and the extraction should be as good in a small as in a large mill, within reasonable limits, provided the strength of the construction, shafts, gears, etc., will allow the required pressure to be applied on the cane. 65-70 tons pressure for every foot of roller is the limit observed by the writer as used on mills regardless of size. An old fashioned 30x60 mill, constructed like the above-mentioned 7-roller mill, would grind about 400 tons of cane in 24 hours, producing about 50 tons of sugar in that time. We may deduce from the above that this mill would gain \$372 worth of sugar per day over a single 3-roller mill of same size and grinding the same kind of cane, so during the grinding of a 5,000 tons of sugar crop in 100 grinding days, the total gain would be \$37,200. But as said before, this was an extreme test case, 5 and 7-roller 30x60 mills did not usually get such an extraction, and but few mills ground 24 hours every day. Even by greatly reducing the above total gain, these rough figures easily bear out the well established fact that the cost of the additional mills was nearly always regained during the first season by the additional sugar recovered by them. There was also an enormous saving in the extra cost for fuel. It is no wonder, therefore, that every Hawaiian sugar house was supplied with additional 2-roller mills during the years from 1885 to 1893.

The next great epoch in the Hawaiian mill evolution was inaugurated by Ewa Plantation Co., when in 1894, on Mr. H. P. Baldwin's recommendation, they imported the first 9-roller mill from Fulton Iron Works Co., St. Louis.

The principal feature of this milling plant is three 3-roller mills resting on one bed and coupled up to one common gearing, giving each succeeding mill a slightly increased speed over the former mill, and all driven by one engine, generally of the Corliss type with automatic "cut-off," insuring regular speed. Each mill is fitted with independent and adjustable hydraulic pressure on the top roller, ranging from 300 to 450 tons. The main point which gives this style of mill such a great advantage over the former 5 and 7 roller mills, is the absolute uniform relative speed, and therefore feed, of the mills, the most essential requirement for obtaining the best possible extraction of juice. If a train of mills are coupled to separate gearings and engines, it is practically an impossibility to adjust the speeds of the mills properly in relation to each other. If a block of cane occurs in one mill, the first one for instance, and it is slowed down a moment to let it pass, the other mills will meanwhile run at their usual speed and a thin, uneven feed will be the result until the cane from the first mill reaches the other mills, and not before then is good grinding resumed. As this often happens every day with separate mills, the good extraction will be badly interfered with. Coupled to one engine, the mills will all slow down, and speed up, simultaneously, and the even, blanket-like, feed will never be disturbed.

By analyzing the extraction in each mill and adjusting the hydraulic pressure and opening between the rollers, the engineer can readily procure the best results from the various kinds of cane delivered to the mills.

In all the large new 34x78 9-roller mills, and in a number of the 32x60 9-roller mills in the islands cane preparers are now installed in connection with the first mill. These are either two fluted and grooved rollers as made by the Fulton Iron Works Co., two deeply cut zig-zag shaped rollers meshing into each other, as made by the Krajewski-Pesant Co., or the two fast revolving drums with conic rings shredding the cane lengthwise, called the National Cane Shredder. These machines have all the same object, to prepare the cane before it enters the

first mill by cutting it up in small pieces, filling up the holes between the rollers, and evening out an irregular feed of the cane. The result obtained is not so much marked by an increased extraction in the mills, as it is by increasing the capacity from 20 to 30 per cent, and securing regularity of feed, the great point in milling.

A modern mill consists therefore of eleven rollers through which the cane passes, getting seven crushings. The bagasse escapes finely divided and is fed automatically to the furnaces, and with a moisture content of about 43 per cent it burns freely, and furnishes ample steam for all sugar house work and 17 to 18 per cent of hot maceration water can be applied to the partly ground cane between the mills, greatly assisting the sugar extraction.

Owing to the perfect chemical sugar house control now established in all the new modern sugar houses, we are able to determine exactly what results are obtained in such a milling plant. The following figures are computed from the average results obtained in some of the large plantations on Oahu using artificial irrigation and having cane of the following comparison:

CANE.

11.22 per cent fibre.
15 per cent pure sugar.
73.78 per cent water and impurities.

EXTRACTION.

93.086 per cent of total sugar in cane.
82.47 per cent juice of weight of cane.
13.97 per cent pure sugar of weight of cane.

BAGASSE.

22.46 per cent of weight of cane.
1.033 per cent pure sugar of weight of cane.

44.293 per cent water of weight of bagasse.

Let us see what these figures mean. 13.97 per cent sugar extraction and 1.033 per cent sugar lost in bagasse added gives 15 per cent sugar as the total amount contained in the cane. Supposing, as in the former case, that we grind 1,000 tons of cane in 24 hours, we enter 150 tons pure sugar with the cane into the mills; and of this 139.7 tons of pure sugar is extracted and goes to the boiling house, and 10.33 tons pure sugar is carried with the bagasse into the furnaces and lost.

These 10.33 tons of sugar, if recovered, would perhaps produce 9.3 tons commercial sugar, and this at \$60.00 per ton represents an actual loss of \$558.00 per day, grinding 24 hours and 1,000 tons of cane consumed. As the daily loss in the former 7-roller mill was found to be \$930.00 per day, during the best possible work under the same conditions, we have gained daily \$372.00 by the introduction of the 9-roller mill.

It may shock the sugar-interested reader to consider that in a sugar house making 20,000 tons of sugar in a season of 155 grinding days using for this 155,000 tons of cane, \$86,490 worth of sugar in the season is still burned up in the furnaces, but it may be a consolation for them to know, that at least \$57,660 more would have been lost, if this crop had to be ground in the former 7-roller-milling plant.

Sugar people in Louisiana and Cuba have on occasions argued with the writer that but small benefit was derived from a third mill, and that in their opinion two 3-roller mills and cane crusher would extract from the cane, all the sugar possible to obtain by means of milling. It may in this connection be interesting to note the following "case" which well demonstrates the use of the third mill. At Ewa mill the shaft once broke in one of the rollers of the third mill. For 19 days they were grinding with but the two first mills, until the new roller arrived. While grinding with all the three mills, the bagasse contained 1.053 per cent sugar of weight of cane, but while grinding with two mills only the bagasse contained 1.665 per cent sugar of weight of cane. The loss was therefore 1.665 less 1.053 equals .612 per cent of sugar of weight of cane, and as 15,007 tons of cane had been ground during the 19 days, the total loss of pure sugar was 91.04 tons, which would have produced about 83 tons of commercial sugar and would at \$60.00 per ton be worth \$4,980.00; which sum then represents the actual loss on this account in 19 days.

The 9-roller mills in the Hilo district grinding natural irrigated cane with high sugar contents and purity of juice, obtained during the last season an average extraction of 94.72 per cent of total sugar in the cane, which would show better results than those stated above.

In concluding this article it may be repeated that all the calculations and

figures mentioned have merely served as illustrations for comparison between the various milling plants, and should therefore not be used for other purposes.

The results in connection with the 9-roller mill are computed from the annual reports of plantations on Oahu.

As will be noted in spite of the enormous expenditure in new and improved milling machinery in Hawaii dur-

ing the last 15 years, and the great skill and ingenuity displayed by experts and engineers whose sole object has been to prevent the great loss in the bagasse, there still remains an enormous loss which will present more difficult problems to be solved than has been the case before, because it involves the extraction of the last traces of sugar contained in the cane.
Honolulu, Dec. 30, 1901.



CORNER KEEAUMOKU AND KINAU STREETS. W. M. Campbell, Architects and Builders.

W. M. Campbell.

In summoning up the most marked improvements noted in Honolulu at the close of the year, perhaps there is no one man more worthy of special mention, and who has demonstrated a more enterprising and progressive spirit, and done more to modernize Honolulu since annexation than W. M. Campbell, and in this connection it is only fitting, and a just tribute to him to mention something of his achievements.

He is the grandson of the well known Judge Campbell, who figured in law making in the early history of Oregon, and also his mother's father Judge Matlock, both of whom were prominent in the Judicial, and political circles of the State for many years. His father was also at one time Surveyor General of Oregon, and was connected with the Civil Engineering departments of the Northern Pacific, and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Mr. W. M. Campbell is a graduate of the Vandernale School of Architectural Art, and also took a special course in perspective drawing at the M. E. College in Salem, Oregon. Some years ago he moved to San Francisco where he followed the same business, working in architects' offices, and obtaining a practical insight into mill and construction work, as a preparation to going into business for himself. Mr. Campbell was the designer of a great many buildings in the Bay cities, and especially at the University town at "Palo Alto," where he designed and erected a great many costly structures. Of the more noticeable residences were those of J. W. Dayton and T. B. Downing, and a number of other fine fraternity buildings, but the most praiseworthy structure wherein he displayed his utmost skill is his own residence in East Oakland on the Lake Merritt Boulevard, which has been universally admired.

Mr. Campbell first came to the Islands at the solicitation of the late R. R. Hind of Kohala, who had seen and was much pleased with his work in California. He made two trips down from the Coast for Mr. Hind, and erected several fine buildings for him on Hawaii, one of which an evening contemporary a few months ago reported as having been framed in San Francisco, and brought down in sections, and put up at Kona. This was an error, however, as all of the work was done on the ground under the immediate supervision of Mr. Campbell. This was the building where Mr. Hind recently died. Mr. Hind was greatly delighted with the work done for him, and was most liberal in the settlement for same, both financially and in words of praise. After finishing his work at Kohala two years ago, Mr. Campbell decided to have a look at the Honolulu conditions before returning to the Coast. He reached here just at the end of the stock boom but in time to secure stock in the McBryde Plantation, which was then being floated, and was lucky enough to clean up a pot

of money on his investment. An investigation of the conditions here convinced him that there was a first class demand for houses, but that they should be of somewhat different character and more ornamental than those that had been going up. His first trial was in the McCully tract, where he built four houses, which he disposed of at a handsome profit. His skill and ability as an architect soon became known. Mr. C. S. Desky seeing his work and being much pleased with his originality, invited him to submit some designs for houses which he intended erecting on Pacific Heights, and the designs were so acceptable that he was engaged to build the Desky, Pratt and Nichols residences there. He was also engaged as architect by the president of the Wilder Steamship Co., (Mr. C. L. Wight) and designed his fine residence in Nuuanu Valley and many others.

Foreseeing a demand for houses on the installment plan, Mr. Campbell now started in on an extensive scale securing the option on the most of two large blocks of land known as the Base Ball tract where he opened up Matlock Avenue, and here covered the many bare acres with beautiful cottages and pretentious residences, giving the neighborhood the appearance of a modern suburban town on the Mainland. Concrete sidewalks were put down, neat fences erected and shrubbery set out, everything conceivable being done to make the locality attractive. Mr. Campbell installed a semi-portable mill plant of the latest improved machinery which has enabled him to do his work to the very best possible advantage and at a much less cost than could be done by competitors working under more unfavorable conditions. He makes his own sash and doors and gets out all his own turnings and mouldings. The mill is operated by gasoline power. Special attention is given to the matter of plumbing on all of Mr. Campbell's jobs, he insisting and seeing that everything is done according to the very latest sanitary regulations.

After completing his work on the Base Ball tract he secured the Pawa tract from Messrs. Magoon and Wunderburg, which is located opposite B. F. Dillingham's place. He has erected one of the handsomest houses (on the corner of Punahou and Beretania streets) in that part of the city, its cost exceeding \$10,000.00. He has also opened up a new street through this tract, which will be a continuation of Young street, and has already erected several fine buildings. This is one of the coolest and most healthful portions of the city, and most conveniently situated as regards transportation. He has several houses already sold on this tract which are yet unbuild, and before the year is out will have built up the entire tract.

Mr. Campbell has also erected a number of fine residences on Wilder Avenue, and is erecting a mansion in Maunaloa Valley. He is also building and

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developing the property on Piikoi, and seeing that everything is kept Young and King streets, purchased from Mr. J. S. Walker, and doing a general contracting business throughout the city, including very extensive works and contracts now under way for the U. S. Government at the Naval Station. Mr. Campbell has erected over eighty buildings in Honolulu, has expended over \$200,000.00 for labor and materials, and \$105,000.00 for land, all



CORNER PUNAHOU AND BERETANIA STREETS.

of which money has been put into circulation here in Honolulu. He came here as a true friend for families of small means, for by erecting moderate price cottages through his system he made it possible for a man working on a small salary to own his own house and lot, at almost rent prices. He has engaged in his work the services of Mr. George W. Hayselden, who is his right hand man, aiding and attending him in all his plans, looking for the contract and installment business,

ever, which is doing a general shipping business on the coast and to the islands. He pays the strongest possible tribute to the material supply firms of Honolulu, for while Mr. Campbell has shown a great tenacity of purpose, and has been able to overcome all opposing conditions caused by the stringent money market, etc., he says a great deal is due to the accommodating and courteous attitude of the firms with whom he has dealt.

Lands and Homesteads

• • In Hawaii • •

By Jacob F. Brown.

THESE subjects are trite ones, and the only excuse that can be given for calling attention to them in this article, is the substantial ignorance of them frequently found in Hawaii, but which is of course, as a shining light to the ignorance of them elsewhere. The writer has had a rather lengthy acquaintance with these matters in Hawaii as a member of the Government survey staff—as assistant in the Survey office in charge of Government lands, and later (since 1895 to recent date) as Commissioner and Agent of Public Lands. As an earnest friend of the small land holder, he has done at all times what lay in his power to assist in the opening and settlement of small tracts, and ventures now as a private citizen, to record a few facts, and also a few opinions that he believes justified by experience.

A LIVE ISSUE FOR 50 YEARS.

The Homestead question in Hawaii is not a new one—its age is about 50

years. During the period from 1848 to 1856 or thereabout, there had been awarded by the early Land Commission about 11,000 lots of an area estimated at 28,500 acres. (These lots though small in area were very productive, being largely "taro" lands.)

There had been sold as Grants from the Government, lands between two and three thousand lots of an aggregate area of 500,000 acres.

The "Awards" cost practically nothing to the awardee (except a few dollars for registration, etc.). The Grants were made at rates of from 12½ cents to \$1.00 per acre, figures that do not seem excessive. The lands thus awarded and sold were the very cream of Hawaiian lands; they were the fertile spots in all the valleys; the smoothest, best watered uplands; the favored spots by shore or stream. What has become of these lands? It is safe to say that not one in fifty, probably not one in five hundred remains in the hands of the

original owner or his descendants.

They have become consolidated into estates of greater or less extent, forming the basis of the present enterprises in sugar and rice culture, or form part of the stock ranches of the country: not a few pieces he deserted and practically valueless under the conditions of today.

WHY CONSOLIDATION TAKES PLACE.

Two causes in the writer's opinion, have produced these results: the improvidence of the native Hawaiian, which led him too frequently to mortgage his lands and rarely if ever to redeem them.

The second cause was simply the operation of the principle, that large operations are proportionately more economical than small ones. Sugar raising was profitable—on a large scale. Stock raising was profitable—with a big

and with greater ambitions.

This is written with no thought of disparagement to the Portuguese homesteader. On the contrary, the writer feels considerable gratitude toward him, as about the only one who has really made of his land his "homestead."

DOLE'S UNFLAGGING ZEAL.

In 1893 came the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. The "Crown Lands" were added to those remaining portions of the "Government lands" and as the "Public lands" of the new regime, included a considerable amount of good land for further experiment in the Homestead line. Once more under the leadership of Sanford B. Dole (whose unflagging zeal in this matter, even at this date, the writer cheerfully testifies to while he wonders at it), a new law was passed, known as the Land Act of 1895. This was modeled largely on raising was profitable—with a big



A CAMPBELL COTTAGE.

ranch, and the small proprietor who couldn't make a living, gave way to the larger one who could.

As before noted, the early awards and grants covered some of the choicest land in the country. There still remained however, a considerable area of good Government land, and although sales continued to be made at intervals, no special laws were passed for the disposal of Government lands until 1884, at which time, largely through the efforts of Sanford B. Dole, then a member of the Legislature, an act was passed to facilitate the acquirement of Government lands in 20-acre tracts. This act with a few amendments, continued in force until the passage of the Land Act of 1895, and during that period about 12,000 acres in small lots were taken up.

PORTUGUESE HOLD; OTHERS SELL.

These lots were largely taken up by Portuguese and native Hawaiians, with a sprinkling of other nationalities.

What has become of these lots? The writer, judging from personal observa-

countries the most radical in its land policy, and almost fanatical in its devotion to the cause of the small land holder. The details of the law can not be gone into at length, and it is sufficient to say that its terms for the acquisition of public land were easy. The method most approved by applicants was the "Right of Purchase Lease," equivalent to an agreement of sale under which twenty-one years was allowed for payment of originally approved purchase price, though title could be obtained at the end of three years if the conditions as to residence and cultivation had been performed. The applicant during the term of deferred payment, paid a moderate rent, equivalent to interest on the purchase price.

Under the various systems of the Land Act of 1895 (up to date of Dec. 12th, 1899) 738 lots of a total area of 46,594 acres were taken up, average price being about \$6.00 per acre.

The lands were selected from the best at the disposal of the Government.

PROSPECTS WERE BRIGHT. At the time this law went into effect,



RESIDENCE OF H. T. HAYSELDEN, Matlock Avenue.

tion, and without positive statistics, that are not to be had, would say: That the Portuguese in general have retained the lots taken up by them; that the Hawaiians, Americans and other nationalities have alienated them as effectively as their predecessors of the early awards and grants, and for the same reasons.

The Portuguese have retained their land for several reasons. They have large families, and need and appreciate a home of their own.

They are content with little: their mode of life is of the simplest and what is possible for them is not possible for a class with a different mode of life

and for several years thereafter, the prospect seemed bright for the establishment of small proprietors—of independent land owners who could from their holdings find the means for a good living, and for the gratification of a reasonable ambition. "Coffee" was the cry. The market price was high, the young trees promised well, and lands were freely taken up for the coming industry. The writer himself cherished the belief that it would be, if not the foremost, at least a close second to the foremost industry of the country.

A few years dissipated that idea. The market price went steadily down: the trees that in their early growth had

promised so much, proved disappointing later; coffee cultivation needed cheap labor, and labor went steadily up, while the price went down.

Heavily mortgaged for expenses that proved greater than anticipated, working without stint, and under all sorts of discouragements, the coffee planter sold out, when he could do so, to the sugar plantation.

COFFEE UNPROFITABLE AT PRESENT.

The writer having sought for information at first hand from those connected with the coffee business in Hawaii, knows of no one who would recommend that business to any one but his enemy, except in a few favored localities, unless there is a radical rise in price; as to other products no more favorable story can at present be told.

Transportation is difficult and expensive. The market in Hawaii is limited and very easily over-stocked. We cannot compete with California in citrus or other fruits, and apparently in none of the staple articles that to large amounts are steadily imported. The writer knows personally men of intelligence and energy who have worked indefatigably to demonstrate the possibilities of small farming in Hawaii. Their experience is not a consoling one.

Since the first lines of this article were written, the question was put to an intelligent American farmer who took up public lands not far removed from Honolulu, the center of trade and consumption, and who had the advantage of experience and capital—can the Homesteader prosper in Hawaii? His answer was unhesitating that he could not, unless favored by some special and peculiar conditions that could not generally apply, and this statement is directly in line with the writer's observations.

What then, under these conditions, has been the result from the Land Act of 1895?

Thousands of acres to which the title had been perfected, were sold for the cultivation of sugar, the one vital industry of the country. A considerable amount of the land taken up still remains in the possession of the original applicants, but no new field of industry has been opened up, and it is doubtful whether the occupiers (except perhaps the Portuguese and for the reasons previously stated) are enabled to make their whole living on and from the occupied land. By means of employment in the vicinity, they may be able to hold their lands and make their homes upon them, but this is not the fundamental idea of a Homestead proposition.

A MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

Here it is worth while to note that the efforts at Homestead settlement have only had a measure of success where they have been made in close proximity to the sugar plantations or towns. Isolated tracts have proved unconditional failures.

This is not a very cheerful picture of results—considering the honest effort made for so long a period, to establish small landed proprietors, and yet many good results have come.

Lands that had lain for generations wholly unproductive were opened up, roads were built and homes established, and in spite of the discouraging number of those who sold out their holdings as soon as they could do so, the number of small land holders was increased, and even the holdings that were sold became in other hands part of the productive area of the country.

The results of the 1895 Land Act were not all that had been hoped for, but nevertheless were good.

LEASES OF PUBLIC LANDS ADVOCATED.

This article would be incomplete without a reference to the leases permitted under Hawaiian land laws and in regard to which much misrepresentation is made.

The old method of leasing great tracts for long periods and for inconsiderable rents without auction sale, conspicuous in the old leases of Crown lands has nothing to be said in its favor, except perhaps by some favored lessee. But such leases are of years ago. The Land Act of 1895 permitted a lease for term of 21 years by auction sale, which term for any agricultural land is now limited to five years. Of such leases intelligently made, the writer is an unqualified advocate and for the following reasons:

1st. Because there is a considerable area of land that may be so leased, that is a practical desert, except as it is irrigated by pumping at an immense expense, and which it is only worth while to irrigate in connection with other lands owned by private parties. For such lands high rentals can be obtain-

ed, and through the public treasury the whole country is the gainer.

In other cases public lands frequently lie "sandwiched" between private lands in such manner that they are of but little use to anyone except the adjoining owner (usually the plantation) and for which he will also pay a good rent. To give these lands away under the pretense of "Homesteading" would mean the loss of tens of thousands of dollars annually to the public, and the homestead result would be nothing of any consequence. The dry land homesteader would remain dry, unless the proprietors of pumping works would supply him with water and they—well they are neither more nor less philanthropic than other business men. The homesteader on the tract "sandwiched" or surrounded by private lands would have his difficulties not the least of which would be the question of a road.

By various methods these homesteaders could be induced, or would come to see that their land was more valuable to sell than to hold on to and the old process of consolidation would go on. In some cases a large tract has value—subdivided has next to none. A case is in mind of about 20,000 acres as for-bidding a looking lava desert as one could wish to see, or avoid seeing. In its entirety it forms a good cattle ranch with a little drinking water here and there. Subdivided no man would be so miserable as to take 150 acres of it.

RICE LANDS.

There is a limited amount of low ly-

lowed through as best one may. Where mud is not an obstacle, too often rough lava fields present road difficulties nearly as great. The writer has in mind a tract of about 2,000 acres which as Commission of Public Lands he desired to open for Homestead purposes. He was at once confronted with the road difficulty. About 6 miles of grade road would be necessary to reach the tract; it would cost, if reasonably well constructed at least fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Without the road it would be useless to open the land; with it there was no certainty, either that the land would

FUTURE HOMESTEAD PROSPECTS.

What is the future prospect as to Homesteads in Hawaii?

There remain in round numbers about 1,720,000 acres of public land, and it would seem a natural inference, that some considerable portion would furnish a field for new efforts in the homestead line, but such inference the writer can not draw. At least 500,000 acres of this area comes into the classes of positively barren lands that cannot be redeemed, and rugged inaccessible mountain tracts that are apparently hopeless for any homestead purposes. Over 1,000,000 acres is classed as grazing and high forest land, and though no one would be so rash as to say there were no agricultural possibilities for at least a portion of this area, the fact remains that such possibilities have never been demonstrated (that is any profitable use of the same for agriculture).

There still remains in addition to the above about 200,000 acres to be considered. About 25,000 acres of this last is classed as cane and rice land, and is very largely under lease for those industries.

The remainder is in general not so good as the lands already disposed of, being more broken and difficult of access.

Unless some new and productive industry is developed in the country, it is difficult to see why future results should differ greatly from those of the past. The writer at least does not expect to see much difference. A slow progress is possible and probable, as favorable portions can be opened up and the sine qua non of roads furnished.

To attempt more than this will probably have little result other than to waste what land remains, and disappoint many who might be tempted by apparently easy terms to attempt the impossible.

AMERICAN LAND LAWS.

The writer is aware that a bill to extend the land laws of the United States to these Islands, has recently been introduced in Congress by the delegate for Hawaii. It is not possible in this article to discuss how the cry arose among certain people in Hawaii for American land laws. It is sufficient to say that it has been largely used for political purposes, and as a handy club with which to beat the Territorial Government.

The difficulty has not been with the land laws of Hawaii, but in the hard commercial facts of the case. The sun will shine no brighter nor the jungle be easier to clear, nor the insect pests less numerous, or the land more productive, because new land laws are applied in Hawaii. The rectangular system of lots suited to a large part of the United States is not suited to a country where



W. H. CAMPBELL'S Mill and Office.



CLOISTER OF NEW CONVENT. Dickey & Newcomb, Architects.

ing, wet land suited to rice culture among the Public lands, in all not over 1,000 acres, but of much value. No one but the humble Chinaman showing any disposition to wallow knee deep in water and mud to reclaim these swamps and continue the cultivation of them—but he will pay to the public Treasury anywhere from fifteen to fifty dollars per acre annual rent for them. These lands would no more be homesteaded than the craters of the moon. They can be wasted, but the only intelligent way to deal with them, as with the other lands named above, is to lease them, and with their revenue help to build the roads and bridges that are necessary in a hundred localities.

ROADLESS LANDS.

Here a word must be said on the subject of roads, a vitally important matter in any Homestead proposition in Hawaii.

At low elevation there remains so little Public land of any good quality (there are plenty of lava wastes) that it scarcely cuts any figure in the question. Most of the public lands are at an elevation of 2,000 feet and upward to extreme limit of 14,000 feet. The lands lie on mountain sides cut by innumerable ravines and valleys, generally with dense jungle, and several thousand feet above the main established roads of the Islands.

They are in wet rainy belts where any road other than a macadamized road soon becomes a terror to be wal-

be taken up or be successfully used if so taken. This particular question was settled by the fact that there was no money with which to build the road, but the question presented is the one that always has confronted and will confront those charged with the task of carrying out the Homestead laws in Hawaii.



MATLOCK AVENUE—CAMPBELL COTTAGES.

the roads must be made the first consideration and the subdivision subordinate to them.

A STROKE OF GENIUS!

There is no great stroke of genius apparent in the proposal to class all lands below 1,000 feet elevation together at \$6 per acre, when the actual range of value is from nothing to several hundred dollars per acre.

The present system of appraising these lands by disinterested persons with some reference to their comparative values seems almost as good.

The proposition that all leasing of public lands shall cease is an excellent one—for the purpose of depriving the Territory of a legitimate revenue and of turning over the same to a limited number of far sighted "Homesteaders" (?).

Under the treaty of annexation it was stipulated that all revenue and proceeds from the Public lands of Hawaii shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Carry out the proposition of the delegate, Mr. Robert Wilcox, and Hawaii will get the form but not the substance of this agreement—the shells but not the oyster.

LAND LAWS SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED.

The writer having spent the greater part of his life in service connected with the public lands of Hawaii, and having no interest in the matter today, other than as he desires the general welfare of Hawaii, hopes that the existing land laws will remain unchanged; that every road will be built for which the money can be found and every tract of land suitable for homesteads opened for that purpose under existing laws, and hopes for the success of any and every homesteader.

The extension of United States land laws might and probably would be found later to have assisted not in establishing small proprietors, but more

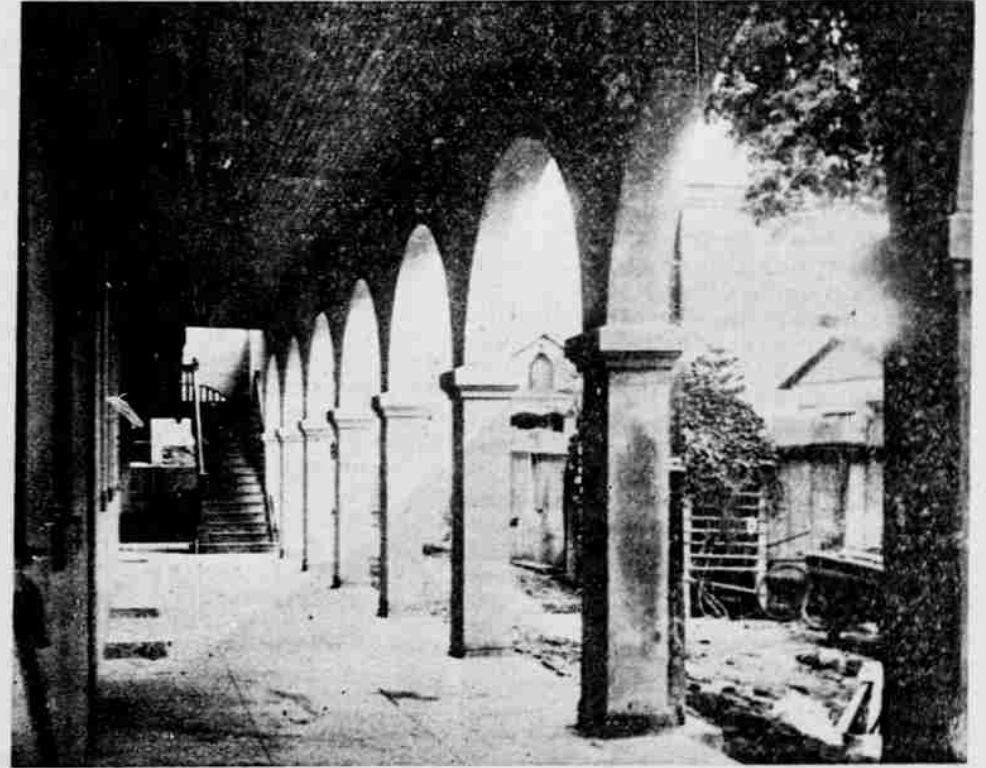
Dickey & Newcomb

This firm of architects is well and favorably known throughout Honolulu. Mr. W. Dickey, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been located here for six years, first as a member of the firm of Ripley & Dickey, and later by himself. One year ago Mr. E. A. P. Newcomb of Boston went into partnership with Mr. Dickey and the new firm has been doing much to beautify our city. Among the buildings executed this year by this firm are the Punahou Preparatory School at Oahu College and the Convent school building on Fort street, a cut of which is shown herewith. Both of these buildings show a high order of talent. The cloister of the Convent school is among the most beautiful architectural features of our city. The Punahou Preparatory school will be a great addition to the group of buildings surrounding the campus. It is the first of a series to be erected according to a general plan laid out by Mr. Newcomb to carry out the idea of making Punahou a University. Both of the above mentioned buildings have been erected with unusual rapidity, which reflects great credit upon the business methods of both architects and contractors.

Prior to Mr. Newcomb's arrival Mr. Dickey had designed many of Honolulu's most beautiful and appropriate buildings, including the Central Fire Station, Progress block, Stangenwald block, Kailani and Kaahumanu schools, Bishop Memorial Chapel, German Lutheran church, St. Clements Chapel and parsonage, residence and stable of Wm. G. Irwin and the residences of E. D. Tenney, F. J. Lowrey, J. P. Cooke, Paul R. Isenberg, T. Clive Davies, H. Waterhouse, Judge Humphries, L. A. Thurston, H. E. Cooper, Mother Castle and many others.

Mr. Newcomb, many years located in Boston, has been prominent as an architect in the Eastern States for the past thirty years and comes here with a rich fund of knowledge of architectural methods and styles, past and present, in the United States, besides a thorough and careful European train-

much of our best work in the future. Wales, Esq., of Boston, Mass. The Messrs. Dickey and Newcomb are to build, within the next eighteen months, Wales. Mr. Newcomb is in continuous one of the most extensive country correspondence with his former clients houses in the east, at Beverly Farms, and Dickey & Newcomb may be named a fashionable resort on the north shore which will be well known in the far of Massachusetts Bay, for Geo. L. East.



CLOISTER OF NEW CONVENT.
Dickey & Newcomb, Architects.

Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company

IF ALL the regenerating influences which are creating a "New Honolulu," one of, if not the most potent, is the electric street car service now partially installed by the Rapid Transit Company.

In the solidity of its construction, with 85-pound rails and rock foundations, the completeness of its equipment, with a reserve surplus of power, the luxurious appointment of its cars, convertible in a moment from open to closed cars, and the cheapness and rapidity of the service, charging as it does, only five cents for a trip from

as well as the Federal Court; of a tight money market made more stringent by pending litigation, and in the face of threatened hostile legislation.

But after over three years of struggle, the company has so far triumphed over all obstacles, that its entire power plant is completed, its rails and cars for over twenty miles of track are in hand; nearly one-half of its trackage system has been laid and is in operation; its receipts are more than double the preliminary estimates. From the first day that it began operations, with but six regular cars, it has paid run-

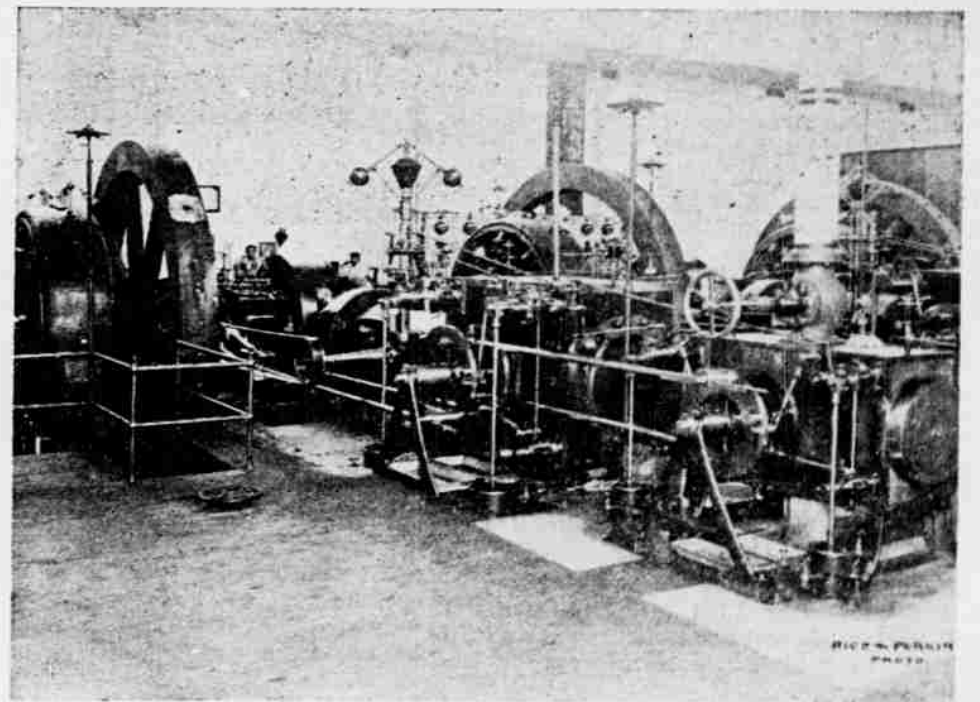


LAHAINA CANE, McBRIDE PLANTATION, PLANTED OCTOBER, 1900.

big ones. (Some instances of this sort have occurred even in the United States.)

If any change is to be made in the laws, the writer hopes that it will be made only after investigation by some honest and thoroughly competent person, who shall look into the matter here—on the ground—in Hawaii.
December 30th, 1901.

ing of three years. All this was shown in his exhibition at the Kiohaha Art League rooms last February. Poor health compelled him to leave his old home, and Honolulu is distinctly the gainer by his presence here. Architects of his caliber are not often found in cities of the size of Honolulu. With his eastern knowledge and Mr. Dickey's knowledge of local conditions and methods, the firm is destined to do



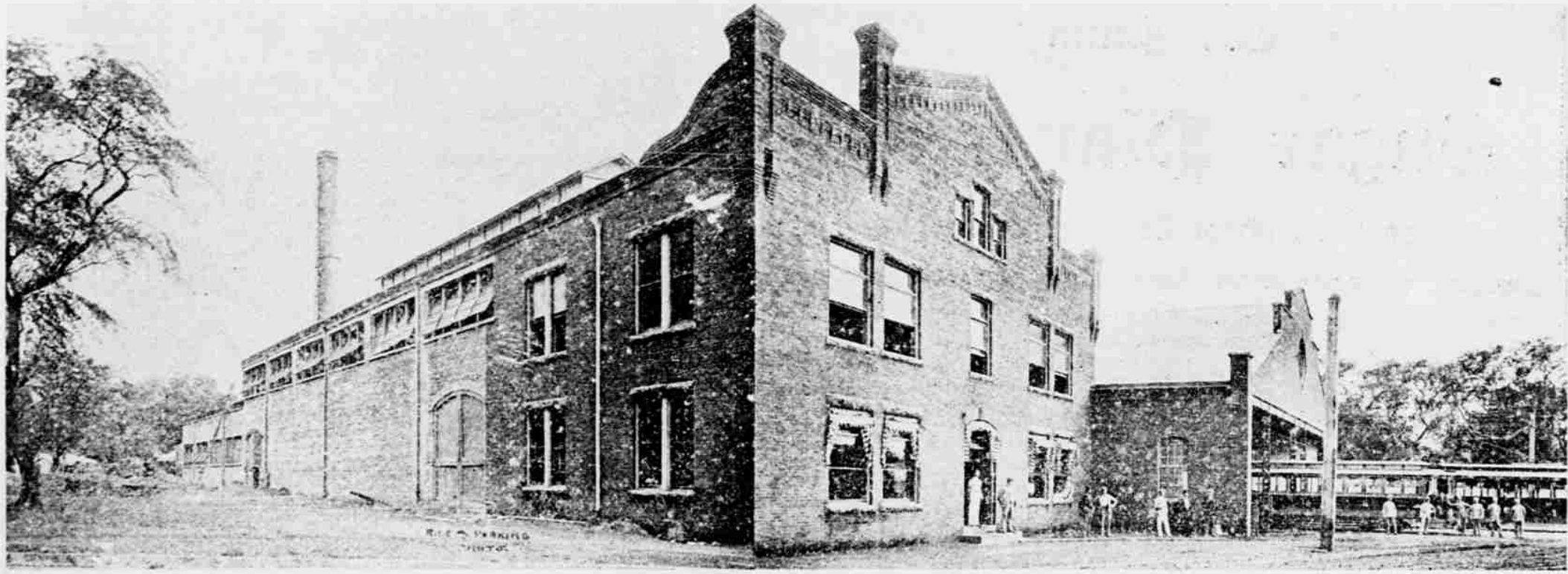
RAPID TRANSIT CO.'S DYNAMOS.

the head of Manoa Valley to the western limit of Kalia, or upper Nuuanu, it is a revelation to those who for the first time are enjoying an electric car system, and a continuing surprise to those who are used to them, for in all these respects it is the equal of the best systems in the great cities of the Union.

As usual with large progressive enterprises, it has met the opposition of prejudice and inertia; of vested interests in established buss and mule car lines; has had to run the gauntlet of the local Legislature, of Congress and the President of the United States; of injunctions and litigation in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the Territory,

and left a surplus over, and it has the moral support of practically the whole community, including many who were financially interested in the old lines. There is a brilliant future before the company, and the day is not far distant when every part of the city and district of Honolulu will be connected up by its lines of neat, cleanly and swift cars.

A brief resume of the details of the company's organization and development will be of interest, as this is believed to be the first electric railway city system installed in any of the insular possessions.



RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY'S POWER HOUSE.

FRANCHISE.

The franchise of the company, which is for a term of thirty years, is based on an act of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii, which, oddly enough, was signed by Governor Dole on July 7, 1898, the very day on which President McKinley signed the act annexing Hawaii. Upon this coincidence a claim was based that the sovereign power of the Republic of Hawaii to franchises was instantly extinguished upon the signature of the annexation act, and that consequently this franchise was invalid as against the United States Government. Whether this claim was well founded or not, it threw such a cloud upon the company's securities that it was unable to proceed until in May, 1900, Congress ratified the franchise, subject to the approval of the President, which was given in June, 1900.

One of the most valuable features of the franchise is that the company is not limited to the streets named therein, but with the consent of the majority of the adjoining property owners and the approval of the Governor, it can construct and operate its tracks at any time, on any street in the city.

Under this provision the company has already acquired the right to lay track the entire length of King street, and now has in operation thereon over two miles of track.

Injunction proceedings attempting to prevent the occupation of King street, have failed in both the local Circuit Court and the Federal Court, and the Supreme Court of the Territory has unanimously upheld the validity of the right.

This gives to the company the great advantage of being able to meet development and changes in the city, without the delay and uncertainty incident to additional legislation.

CHARTER.

In order to operate the franchise, a company was formed under the local corporation act of Hawaii.

The franchise was assigned by Clinton G. Ballantyne and others, the original grantees thereof, to this company.

The charter is for a term of fifty years, with a capital of \$200,000, with privilege of subsequent extension to \$2,000,000. It has been already increased to \$500,000.

Full power of borrowing, mortgaging and bonding is granted.

PRESENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

The company has expended to date approximately \$750,000. Funds for development are being obtained partly from stock and partly from bonds.

To show for this expenditure the company has:

Power Plant—Over two acres of land in the heart of the city on which is located a brick and steel power house, car barn and offices, fully equipped with boilers, economizers, engines, dynamos and all the tracks, switches and appliances incidental to the most modern electric railway plants, furnishing power enough to operate thirty miles of track, with room enough in the power house to double the capacity, and ample yard room to add all necessary car or other storage which the growth of the city can ever require.

Cars—Forty-five cars, of the most modern and improved type. A number of them are the so-called "convertible car," mounted on double trucks and extra springs, convertible at a moment's notice from an open summer car to a closed car with large glass windows.

Tracks—The company is building twenty-three miles of track, extending through the city from east to west on three main streets—Hotel, King and Queen—from Kalihi to Waikiki, extending into Nuuanu Valley by two lines; to Pauoa Valley; along the slopes of Punchbowl, through the "Plains" district and Makiki to Punahou, and thence through Manoa Valley by one line and through the Punahou

and McCully districts, giving a connection at King street to the Waikiki line, in addition to other shorter lines. Of this mileage, approximately nine miles are completed and in operation. The entire twenty-three miles of track is in hand, and the poles, ties, wire and incidental fixtures are either on hand, en route, or ordered. The rails are of the flat girder type, weighing eighty-five pounds to the yard.

Construction—The construction is of the most approved and substantial character.

The ties are sawed cedar, 6x8 inches, 6 feet long, and are all treated with a preserving liquid. The ties are laid on six inches of macadam rock, thoroughly rolled down by a 12-ton steam roller owned by the company. The ties are tamped with fine crushed rock, and the filling is chiefly macadam and coral stone, with a steam-rolled macadam surface.

The poles used are 30 and 35-foot cedar poles, and the trolley wires, 4-0 throughout, are suspended from cross wires, or from iron brackets.

BUSINESS DONE.

The cars have been in operation since August 31, last, and the business done has astonished every one.

The resident population of Honolulu is somewhat over 40,000. Sailors, soldiers, tourists and travelers probably increase this number to about 45,000.

Out of this population the Rapid Transit cars have carried in the three months and twenty-nine days from September 1 to December 29, 860,344 passengers.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

That the business is not merely a "flash in the pan" due to curiosity is shown by the following table of weekly receipts:

Receipts from fares—
Week ending September 7.....\$2,682.25

Week ending September 14.....	2,018.65
Week ending September 21.....	2,357.49
Week ending September 28.....	2,200.65
Week ending October 5.....	2,166.50
Week ending October 12.....	2,079.65
Week ending October 19.....	2,145.60
Week ending October 26.....	2,149.50
Week ending November 2.....	2,262.20
Week ending November 9.....	2,170.40
Week ending November 16.....	2,109.90
Week ending November 23.....	2,412.15
Week ending November 30.....	3,019.10
Week ending December 7.....	2,696.05
Week ending December 14.....	2,782.90
Week ending December 21.....	3,155.75
Week ending December 28.....	3,010.10

*Opening of Palama extension.

The actual receipts from fares, to and including December 29, have been \$41,996.25. Estimating the receipts of the two remaining days of the year at the average rate per day, will give a gross total for the four months receipts of \$43,000.

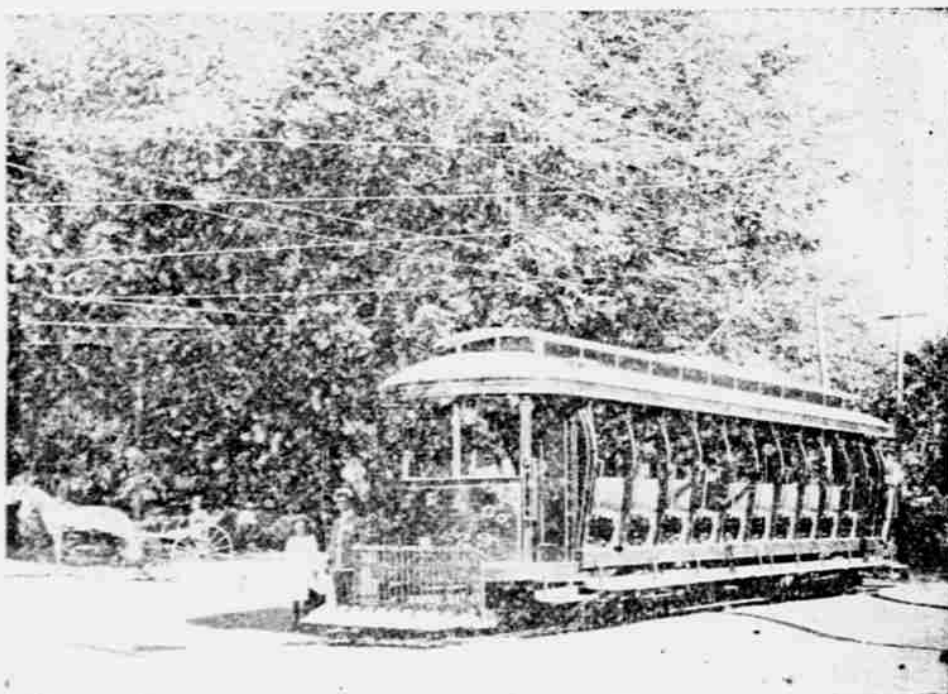
During more than half the term only six cars were in operation. There are now ten, with occasional specials.

EXPENSES.

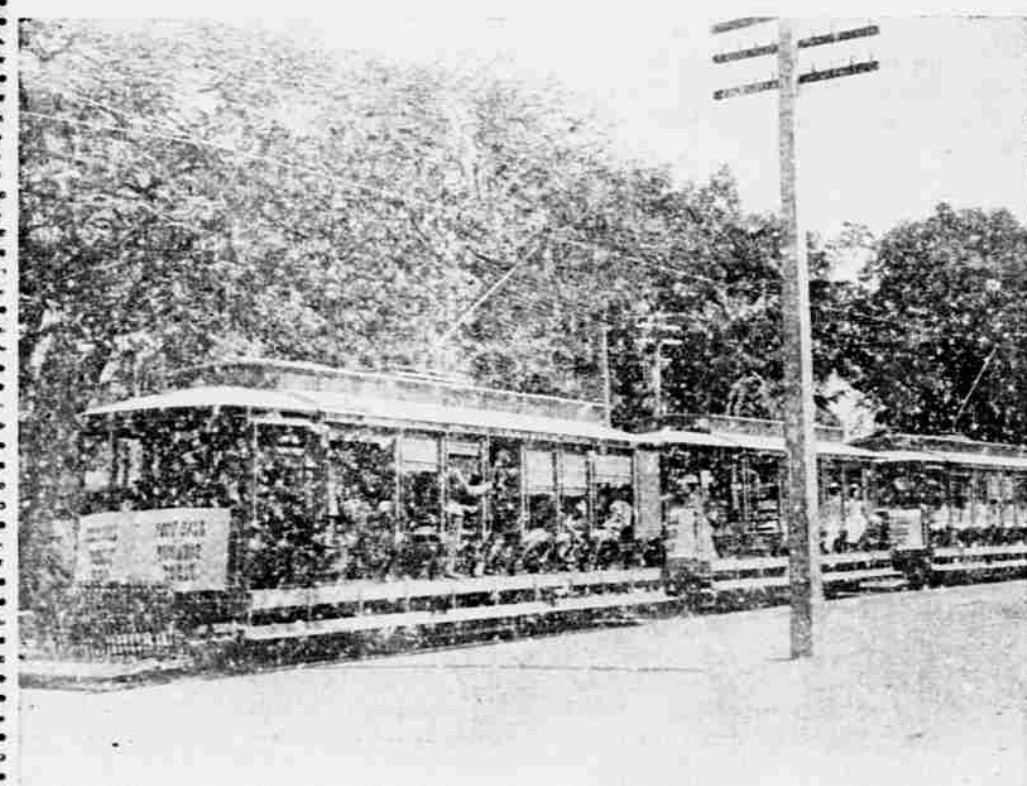
Coal costs \$8.50 a ton, delivered. Motor men and conductors are paid 30 cents an hour.

Operating hours are from 5:35 a. m. to 12 p. m. The men are on in two watches of nine hours each, so arranged as to give each man an hour off for each meal. A clubroom for the men is now being fitted up at the company's office building.

The operating and maintenance expenses during the four months have amounted to approximately \$24,500, leaving a balance of approximately \$18,300, or at the rate of \$54,900 per annum. This makes a showing of operating and maintenance expenses but 56 per cent of the total receipts.



RAPID TRANSIT CAR.



RETURNING FROM FOOTBALL GAME.

The Puna Sugar Plantation

Hawaii's Most Tropical District.

The District of Puna on the Island of Hawaii is the most tropical and the least known of any section of the islands.

The very fact of its intensely tropical character prevented its becoming known, for, with the exception of a narrow rocky strip at the sea shore the greater part of the district was covered by a dense and luxuriant growth of trees, ferns and creepers which were impenetrable except with the aid of a gang of men wielding axes and cane knives. Tens of thousands of acres of tree ferns, from ten to forty feet high, with trunks from 2 to 6 feet in diameter are still standing in Puna. There are more cocoanut and bread fruit trees in Puna than in all the remainder of the Territory put together. Thousands of bushels of the finest guavas that grow go to rot in the district every year while wild bamboo, awa root, yams and mangos are common.

Because the narrow strip at the beach and some ancient lava flows that were in sight were rocky, it was taken for granted that the whole district was rocky, and until ten years ago it was in the undisturbed possession of a few ranchmen and natives who lived in primitive simplicity.

PUNA'S AWAKENING.

The awakening came with the construction of a macadamized road through the district from Hilo to the Volcano of Kilauea, a distance of thirty miles, in 1888-91.

There are now in the district approximately 75 miles of macadamized roads, 40 miles of broad gauge railroad in operation, the great Olaa Plantation with 20,000 acres of cane land, now taking off its first crop of over 20,000 tons of sugar, and last but not least,

THE PUNA SUGAR PLANTATION.

This plantation was incorporated on March 2, 1900, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of a par value of \$20 each.

It is located 25 miles from Hilo, the port of entry, with which it has direct connection by means of the Hilo Railroad, and within ten miles of the Olaa Plantation.

The Plantation consists of 8,875 acres of fee simple land and 3,711 acres under leases averaging terms of 30 years, making a total area of 12,586 acres. Of this area 7,540 acres are good cane land. There are several thousand acres of adjacent land suitable for cane culture which will in due course raise cane for the mill of this plantation.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate is of more importance to a sugar cane plantation than soil, for if there are droughts, artificial irrigation must be practiced, immensely increasing the expense. If there are even occasional "dry spells," or interruptions for only a month or so in the rainfall, it stunts the cane and greatly reduces the yield of sugar.

A DROUGHT IS ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN IN PUNA. It rains on the Puna Plantation, without fail, every month in every year, sufficiently to keep up a strong and steady growth of sugar cane. The official record of rainfall for this portion of the district has been kept since 1892, and is as follows:

RECORD OF RAINFALL IN INCHES AT PUNA PLANTATION.

1892 TO 1899.

(The record was taken near the sea beach, being the point of least rainfall of any on the plantation. The rainfall on the upper part of the plantation, five miles inland, is from 110 to 135 inches a year.)

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January	13.45	2.25	22.35	4.13	5.43	5.41	15.64	2.82
February	3.95	10.75	24.79	6.45	6.80	3.36	11.41	7.29
March	6.29	9.57	9.60	3.24	10.29	6.18	24.86	8.77
April	2.41	11.67	4.30	8.21	6.89	3.25	3.26	9.40
May	2.38	4.41	1.11	5.58	5.55	2.76	4.17	8.37
June	6.13	4.74	2.75	4.83	2.57	2.59	4.19	6.45
July	6.00	3.54	3.82	6.11	3.02	4.77	4.99	1.65
August	6.11	2.26	2.45	5.94	5.13	5.31	4.12	5.60
September	5.20	3.02	5.09	9.46	4.58	5.99	6.55	2.90
October	9.53	5.74	6.80	9.62	4.28	7.13	6.11
November	5.20	17.52	7.28	8.64	4.24	12.41	7.22
December	5.39	5.66	8.48	12.20	4.01	9.74	4.05
	72.04	81.13	98.82	83.41	62.89	68.90	96.57

The meaning of this is that irrigation of the cane is never required, and that the continuous and even application of moisture produces a steady, continuous growth, most conducive to the production of weight and quality of cane.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water for domestic and mill purposes is ample. The mill will eventually be erected near "Green Lake," a picture of which is given herewith, from which it will draw its supply.

THE SOIL.

A chemical analysis of the Puna soils has been made by Professor Walter Maxwell, Director of the Hawaiian Sugar Experiment Station. Professor Maxwell is an exceedingly conservative man, but in his report on this land he uses these expressions:

"The organic matter and nitrogen are 20 per cent higher than the average of all Hawaiian soils examined."

"The lime content (an essential to cane) is enormously high, being twelve times greater than the average of Hawaiian soils."

"These lands will be found to be very fertile."

"The relation of the climatic conditions to the soils is highly favorable to economic sugar production; and the maintenance of the fertility of the soil by reason of the natural combination of elements, will be at small cost."

The above predictions have been more than verified.

Jared Smith, in charge of the U. S. Agricultural Station in Hawaii, after a recent tour of inspection of the Hawaii sugar plantations stated in a published interview that the cane on the Puna plantation impressed him more than any that he had seen elsewhere on his trip.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT.

The actual cash expenditures to date in the development of the plantation are \$470,000. This is exclusive of any payment for land, all of which was conveyed to the company free of incumbrances, in exchange for paid up stock.



GREEN LAKE, PUNA PLANTATION.

The first crop of 500 acres is now ripe. Manufacturing it into sugar begins this month. The estimated yield is 5 tons to the acre, or a total of 2,500 tons; although competent judges estimate it at 6 tons to the acre.

The second crop of 745 acres is planted, and together with ratoons from the first planting will give a total area for the crop to be harvested in 1903, of 1,100 acres, estimated to yield 5,500 tons of sugar.

The capacity of the plantation when fully developed will be not less than 15,000 tons of sugar per annum.

Clearing for the third crop is well under way, and work is progressing favorably with 450 laborers and about 80 imported California mules.

Buildings for the manager, overseers, mechanics and 600 laborers; also, stables, store and warehouses have been erected, and the place is equipped with a full stock of tools.

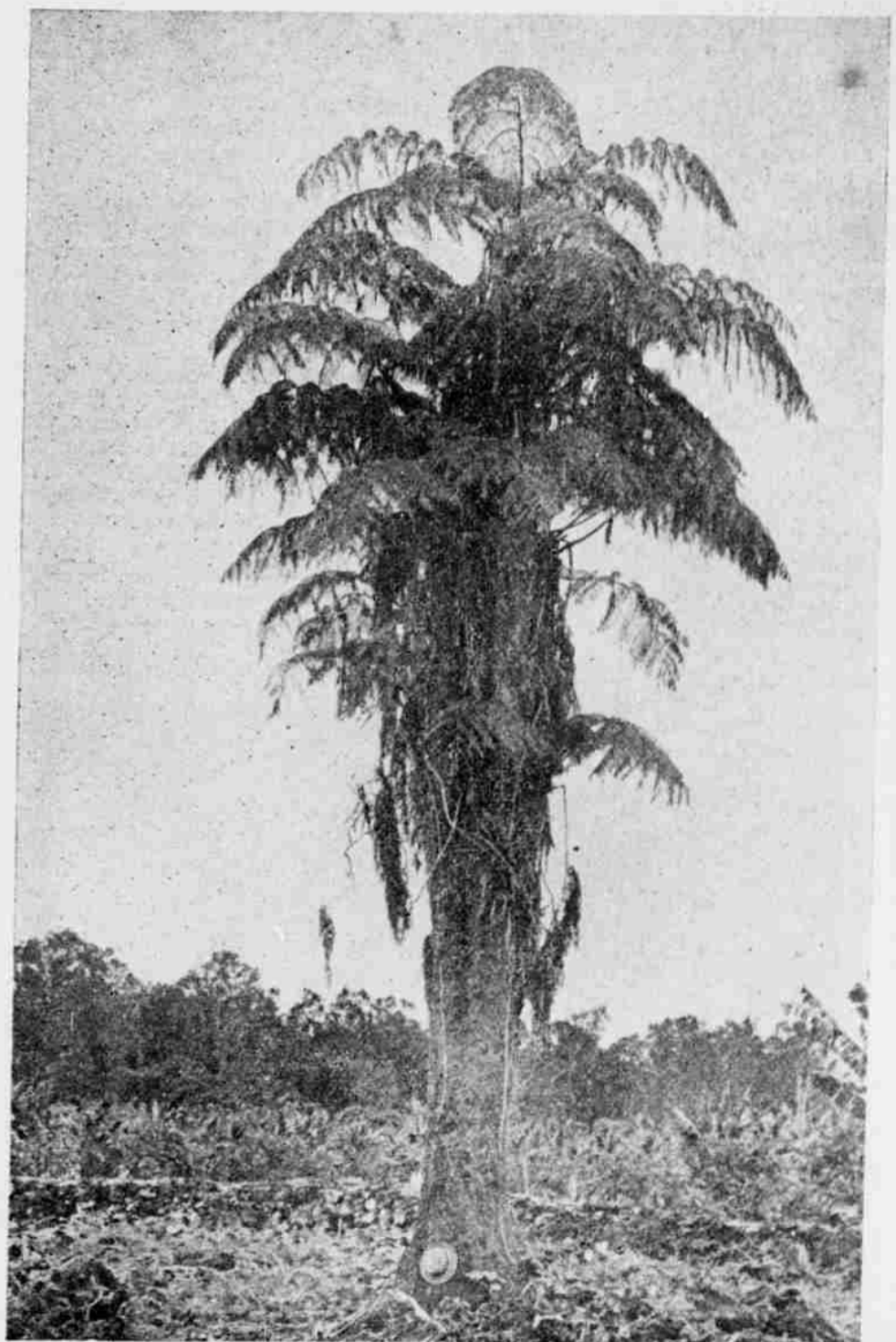
SUGAR MILL.

The plantation is being developed partly by assessments on stock and partly by an issue of bonds.

A reserve of bonds to the amount of \$500,000 has been made with which to erect a mill; but for the immediate present a favorable contract has been made to grind the cane at the Olaa mill, all of the company's present resources being devoted to getting in as large crops as possible.

The officers of the company are: President, M. P. Robinson; Vice-President, B. F. Dillingham; Secretary, A. J. Campbell; Treasurer, E. E. Paxton; Auditor, L. A. Thurston.

The manager is W. H. C. Campbell.



TREE FERN, PUNA PLANTATION.

INCORPORATED JAN. 1, 1901, succeeding Lewers & Cooke, who in turn had succeeded Lewers & Dickson and C. H. Lewers.

OFFICERS:

President, F. J. LOWREY,
 Vice-President, W. W. HARRIS,
 Sec. and Treas., W. A. HADDEN,
 Auditor, C. H. COOKE,
 Director, ROBT. LEWERS,
 Director, CHAS. M. COOKE.

LOCATIONS:

Office, 931 Fort St.
 Yard, Fort and Merchant.
 Wharf, Fort and Esplanade.
 Warehouse, Queen and Punchbowl.
 Stables, Kawaiahao and Cooke.
 Post Office Address, Box 448.

TELEPHONES:

Main 20.
 Main 178.
 Main 253.
 White 1222.
 White 2223.

Lumber	Doors	Nails	Brick	Lead
Shingles	Windows	Locks	Lime	Zinc
Posts	Blinds	Butts	Cement	Oil
Laths	Transoms	Hinges	Plaster	Turpentine
Poles	Screens	Bolts	Terra Cotta	Colors

Redwood Tanks, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Matting, Glass, etc., etc.



BUILDING NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION FOR

LEWERS & COOKE, LIMITED.

The Largest Dealers in the Territory of Hawaii in

LUMBER - AND - BUILDING - MATERIALS.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

SUGAR FACTORS,

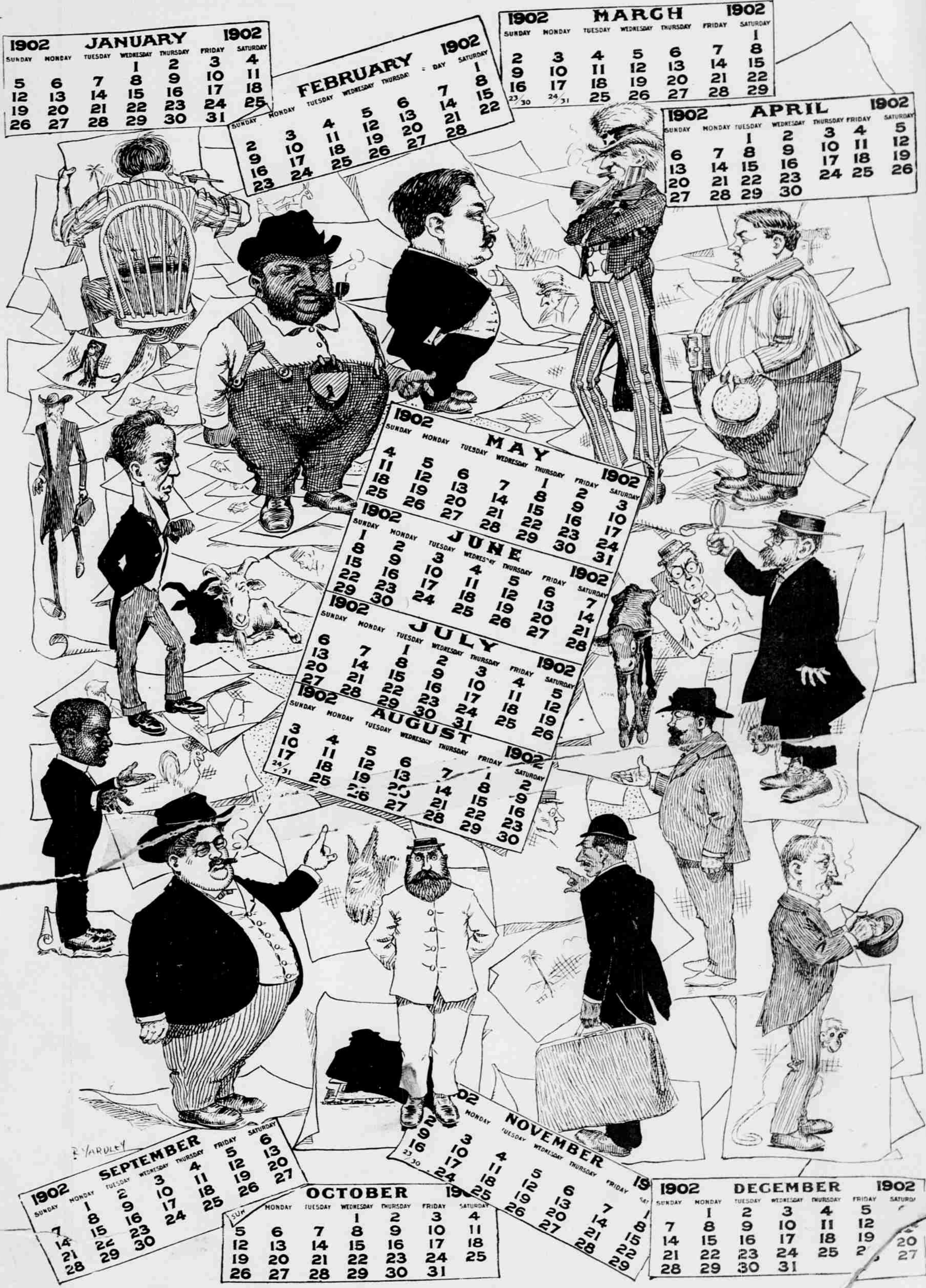
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR

Ewa Plantation Company.
 Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd.
 Kohala Sugar Company.
 Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
 New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
 Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn.
 Alliance Assurance Company, of London.
 The Standard Oil Company.
 The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.,
 Manufacturers of the "Cora" Cane Mills, Etc.
 The George F. Blake Manufacturing Co., of New York,
 Manufacturers of the Blake Steam Pumps.

The American Tool and Machine Co., of Boston,
 Manufacturers of the Weston Centrifugals.
 E. W. Deming, of New Orleans, Manufacturer and
 Patentee of the Deming System Super-heat
 Clarification.
 The Babcock & Wilcox Co., of New York,
 Manufacturers of the Babcock & Wilcox Patent
 Safety Water Tube Boilers.
 Charles C. Moore & Co., (Engineers) of S. F., Dealers
 in high grade machinery and the Green's Patent
 Fuel Economizers.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS



1902 JANUARY 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
5	6	7	1	2	3	4
12	13	14	8	9	10	11
19	20	21	15	16	17	18
26	27	28	22	23	24	25
			29	30	31	

1902 FEBRUARY 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

1902 MARCH 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

1902 APRIL 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

1902 MAY 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
4	5	6	7	1	2	3
11	12	13	14	8	9	10
18	19	20	21	15	16	17
25	26	27	28	22	23	24
				29	30	31

1902 JUNE 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

1902 JULY 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6	7	1	2	3	4	5
13	14	8	9	10	11	12
20	21	15	16	17	18	19
27	28	22	23	24	25	26
		29	30	31		

1902 AUGUST 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3	4	5	6	7	1	2
10	11	12	13	14	8	9
17	18	19	20	21	15	16
24	25	26	27	28	22	23
					29	30

1902 SEPTEMBER 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
7	1	2	3	4	5	6
14	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	15	16	17	18	19	20
28	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30				

1902 OCTOBER 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
5	6	7	1	2	3	4
12	13	14	8	9	10	11
19	20	21	15	16	17	18
26	27	28	22	23	24	25
			29	30	31	

1902 NOVEMBER 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

1902 DECEMBER 1902

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

E. YARDLEY